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1923

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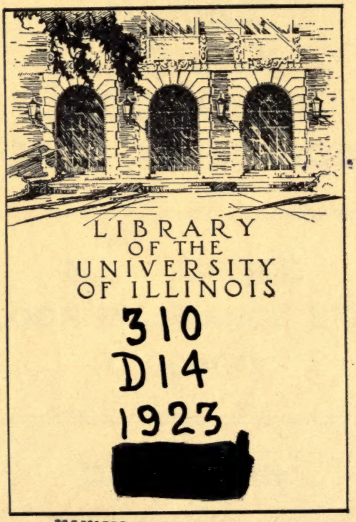
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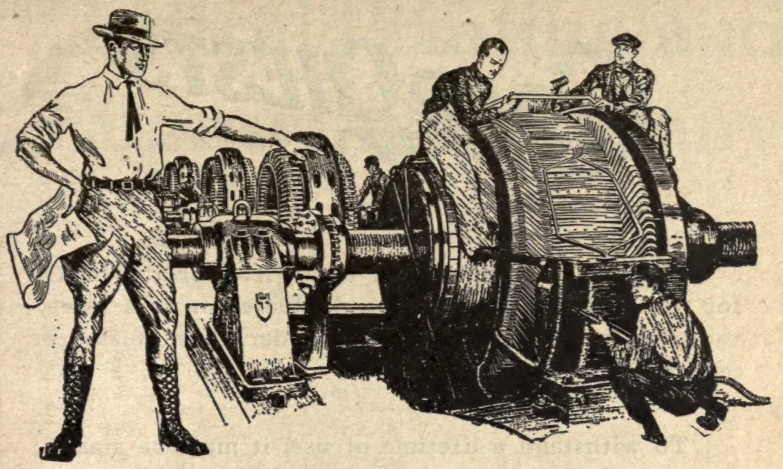

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City Parks

GRANT PARK 205 acres. Logan Monument, Art Institute, Field Museum of Natural History, Spirits of the Great Lakes Fountain. Directions: Take Metropolitan, Chicago & Oak Park or South Side Elevated to Adams and Wabash (Loop) and walk one block east, or Northwestern Elevated to State, Dearborn and Van Buren (Loop) and walk two blocks east. This park is reached by all elevated lines.

JACKSON PARK 543 acres. Site of World's Fair. Rose Gardens, the Convent of La Rabida, golf courses and yacht harbor. Jackson Park Station. South Side Elevated Jackson Park Trains.

WASHINGTON PARK 371 acres. Largest athletic field in the world. Twelve baseball diamonds, free exhibition games, beautiful walks and drives. Station, 51st or 55th street. South Side, Jackson Park or Englewood Trains. Walk one and one-half blocks east.

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OGDEN PARK 61 acres. Recreation buildings, assembly hall, clubhouse, outdoor gymnasium, swimming pool and athletic field. Racine Ave. Station. Englewood Trains South Side Elevated.

Public Buildings

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CITY HALL AND COUNTY BLDG. Clark and Randolph Streets. Clark and Lake (Loop). All Metropolitan, South Side and Oak Park Trains. All Northwestern Trains to Randolph and Fifth Avenue and transfer to Loop Local. Walk one block south.

POST OFFICE AND FEDERAL BUILDING Clark, Adams, Dearborn Streets and Jackson Blvd. All Metropolitan, Northwestern and Oak Park Trains to State and Dearborn (Loop); walk one block north. South Side Trains to Adams and Wabash (Loop) and walk two blocks west.

MUNICIPAL MUSEUM AND PUBLIC LIBRARY Chicago Street and Michigan Boulevard. Randolph and Wabash Station on the Loop. All "L" Trains. One block east.

BOARD OF TRADE Jackson Boulevard and LaSalle Street. LaSalle and Van Buren Station on the Loop. All "L" Trains. One block north.

Amusement Parks

WHITE CITY 63d Street and South Park Avenue. South Park Station. South Side Jackson Park Trains.

FOREST PARK Harrison Street and Des Plaines Avenue. Des Plaines Avenue Station. Metropolitan Garfield Park Trains.

RAVINIA PARK Ravinia. Northwestern Evanston Train to Central Street Station. North Shore Line direct to Ravinia Park.

Baseball Parks

WHITE SOX PARK 35th Street and Shields Avenue. 35th Street Station. South Side Trains. Five blocks west.

CUBS PARK Addison and Clark Streets. Addison Station. Northwestern Trains. One block west.

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JACKSON PARK MUNICIPAL BEACH 60th Street and Lake. Jackson Park Station. South Side Jackson Park Trains. Three blocks north and east to Lake.

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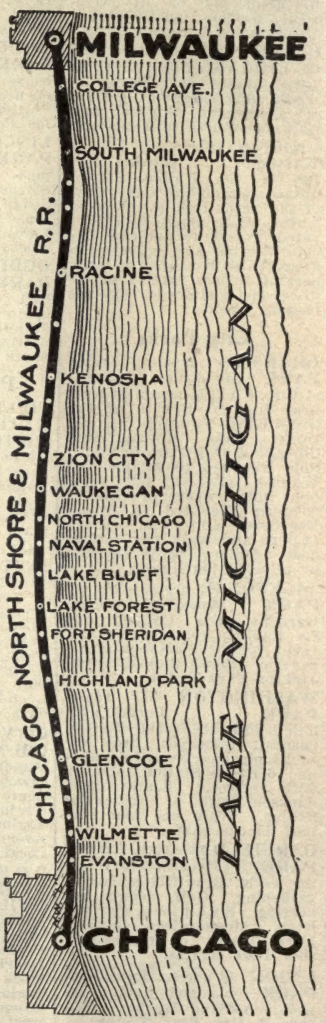

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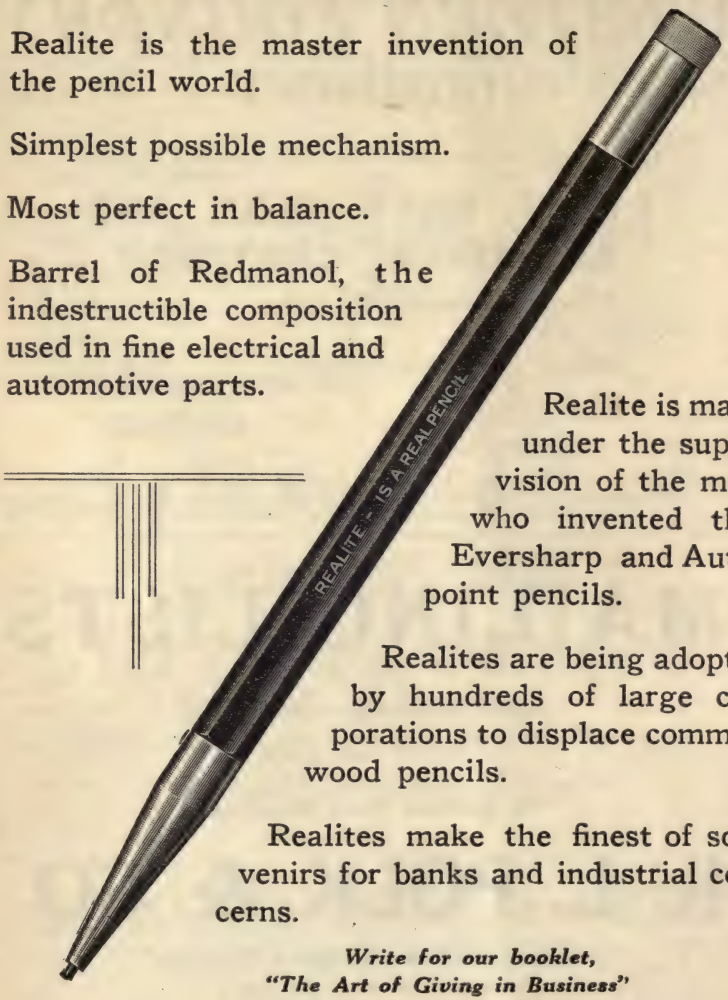

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1908	83,941	373,980	8,748,566	50,743,000	1,317
1909	105,535	491,487	10,143,361	54,662,000	1,498
1910	130,361	626,466	12,157,646	60,356,898	1,780
1911	136,078	719,391	13,902,266	67,852,120	1,899
1912	182,934	798,677	15,361,650	69,799,140	2,004
1913	213,795	929,247	16,838,744	77,838,936	2,045
1914	254,263	1,114,130	19,060,197	77,838,936	2,839
1915	281,126	1,198,637	20,882,327	85,838,936	2,958
1916	320,978	1,341,964	22,864,118	88,469,936	4,222
1917	351,680	1,488,080	25,351,585	93,053,826	4,582
1918	370,937	1,508,070	26,505,136	93,053,826	5,840
1919	414,829	1,628,314	29,563,967	97,053,800	6,517
1920	474,795	1,883,570	34,330,580	102,772,600	11,580
1921	536,982	1,928,270	36,892,723	113,184,750	23,983
1922	611,000*	2,210,000*	.....	.....	27,050

*Two months estimated.

Number of Stockholders

		In Chicago	In Ill.	Outside Ill.
Men	15,508	14,426	679	403
Women	10,214	8,844	760	610
Corporate	1,328	1,126	82	120
Total	27,050	24,396	1,521	1,133

Commonwealth Edison Company

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By JOSEPH F. HAAS, Registrar of Titles of Cook County

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6. Adverse possession does not run against land registered under the Torrens System.
7. A Torrens Certificate of Title is conclusive evidence of good and valid title.
8. Defects in title are wiped out forever by initial registration.
9. Transfers may be made in one-third the time required under other systems.
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Speeding the Spoken Word

Giving telephone service to the people of Illinois is a big and complicated job. The Illinois Bell Telephone Company handles more than 4,000,000 local calls per day as well as more than 70,000 long distance calls. To give this service requires a force of 21,000 persons engaged in answering calls, maintaining the lines in working order and extending the system to meet the demands of business and domestic uses. The annual payroll of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company exceeds $24,000,000. The company owns and operates 875,000 telephones in its territory and connects with 350,000 telephones operated by smaller companies, which thereby obtain connection with the Bell long distance system, making a total of 1,225,000 telephones or one to every five persons.

Chicago alone has more than 625,000 telephones in use. This is more telephones than there are on the continents of Asia, Africa and South America taken together; more than there are in France, Italy, Spain, Greece, Portugal and Norway combined.

* * * *

If the calls made in Chicago in one day were formed into one continuous call, it would con-

sume 6,250,000 minutes or twelve years. It is estimated that in Chicago the use of the telephone saves 30,000,000,000 minutes daily.

The company has within the limits of Chicago more than 2,000,000 miles of wire, sufficient to encompass the earth at the equator 76 times.

The company operates 229 central offices. It has 2,500,000 miles of wire in its state system, mostly in underground cables, which guard against delays caused by storms and other unforeseen happenings.

In the last ten years the growth has been three times that of the preceding thirty years and so tremendous is Chicago's expansion that the existing plant, in the opinion of engineers, must be doubled in the next ten years if the company maintains its present service for the city.

Chicago, with a population of slightly less than 3,000,000, has one telephone to every five persons. Paris, France, with approximately the same population, has one telephone to each twenty-four persons. London has one telephone to each twenty-three persons. Chicago has more telephones in proportion to population than any large city in the world.

The company has about 16,000 employees in Chicago, including 9,000 operators who handle the city and suburban calls, which vary from about 1,000 per hour after midnight to more than 260,000 per hour during the busy periods of the day. The total number of calls made in Chicago averages 2,750,000 daily. There are nearly 8,000 subscribers' private branch exchange switchboards in use, through which telephone service of the large business concerns of the city is handled. These concerns employ more than 10,000 operators.

A small army of experts is employed by the telephone company to keep the lines and equipment in good working condition. These experts are prepared at a moment's notice, night or day, to meet emergencies.

To facilitate the use of the telephone in Chicago, 1,300,000 directories are distributed annually. If placed end to end, they would reach from Chicago to Toledo, Ohio.

* * * *

The first telephone was installed in Chicago in 1877, a year after Alexander Graham Bell exhibited his telephone at the Centennial Exposition and only three months after the first telephone had been constructed. The first telephone exchange was located on the top

floor of the building at 11 South LaSalle Street and the wires were strung over the tops of buildings. On December 21, 1878, the Bell Telephone Company of Illinois was chartered with an authorized capital stock of $80,000. In January, 1881, the Chicago Telephone Company was incorporated with a capital of $500,000. The property of the American District Telegraph Company and the Bell Telephone Company of Illinois was bought and the two systems unified.

At the end of 1882 the company had 2,610 telephones in Chicago and 392 in the suburbs. For several years growth was slow and it was not until 1896 that the great period of expansion began. Since that time the growth has been very rapid.

Throughout its entire career the company has endeavored to give the highest possible quality of service to the public and to keep pace with the tremendous demands for service which the rapid growth of the city and state has produced. This policy will be adhered to throughout the years to come.

Illinois Bell Telephone Company

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in this bank is organized and maintained to give our customers that help and constructive advice which is natural to expect from a solid banking connection.

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However, this necessity is happily discharged by the editors and reviewers of The Wednesday Book Page of The Chicago Daily News, whose pleasant duty it is to survey the whole world of books from week to week, and inform their readers as to just what books are of unusual importance or interest.

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THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

ALMANAC

AND YEAR-BOOK

FOR

1923

EDITED BY JAMES LANGLAND, M. A.

ISSUED BY

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS COMPANY

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INDEX—1923.

Many events of historic significance took place in the course of the year 1922 and information relating to them will be found in the pages of this, the thirty-ninth, issue of The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book. In view of the completeness of the index, which begins below, it is not necessary to mention them in detail, but attention may be called to the fact that the several treaties adopted at the Washington limitation of armament conference are given in full. The same is true of the more important laws passed by congress, except the new tariff act, of which a full summary is presented. The constitution of the new Irish Free State is given verbatim, together with the treaty which made it possible. Several pages are devoted to information of value to the thousands who find diversion and profit in the use of the radio. The efforts to restore Europe to normalcy and to settle the grave questions of German reparations and inter-allied war debts through conferences at Cannes, Genoa and The Hague are set forth at some length. The statistical tables relating to agriculture, finance, banking, population, elections and numerous other subjects are as comprehensive as usual.

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Eckhart, B. A., Milling Co.....(vii.)
Eclipse Printing Co.....(ix.)
Electric Service: Commonwealth Edison Company .....(xxvi.)
Electrical Training: L. L. Cooke, Chicago Engineering Works .....(i.)
Elevated Roads, Points Reached by..... (v.)
Elmes, Chas. F., Engineering Works.....(ix.)
Engineering and Management: Byllesby Corporation.....Inside Front Flyleaf
Fensholt & Fechner.....(viii.)
Foods: Sprague, Warner & Company.....
.....Inside Back Flyleaf
Furniture: S. Karpen & Bros.....(xiii.)
Gas: Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co.....(xxv.)
General Merchandise: Samuel Phillipson & Co. .....(xxxix.)
Heating, Ventilating, Etc.: Phillips, Getschow Co. .....(xvii.)
Hines, Edward, Lumber Co.....(xv.)
Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, Etc.: Charles F. Elmes Engineering Works.....(ix.)
Illinois Bell Telephone Co.....(xxxiv.-xxxvii.)
Illinois Brick Company .....(xxii.)
Illinois Life Insurance Co....Opp. Front Cover
Illinois Traction System .....(xxiv.)
Insurance: Illinois Life Insurance Co.....
.....Opposite Front Cover
Insurance: London Guarantee & Accident Company, Ltd. .....(x.)
Insurance: Marsh & McLennan.....
.....Inside Front Cover
Interurban Lines: Chicago to Milwaukee.(vi.)
Interurban Lines: Illinois Traction System .....(xxiv.)
Investments: H. M. Byllesby & Company.
.....Inside Front Fly Leaf
Karpen, S. & Bros.....(xiii.)
Lindlahr Nature Cure Institutes.....(xxi.)
London Guarantee & Accident Company, Ltd. .....(x.)
Lumber: Edward Hines Lumber Co.....(xv.)
Mailing Lists: R. L. Polk & Co.....(xi.)
Marsh & McLennan.....Inside Front Cover
Marshall-Jackson Company 984
Mendelson Bros. Paper Stock Co..... 947
Merchants Loan and Trust Company.....
.....Outside Back Cover
Metals, Stereotype, Etc.: E. W. Blatchford Company 945
Milk: Borden's Farm Products Co. of Ill..(xiv.)
Milk: Bowman Dairy Company.....(xxxiii.)
Millers: B. A. Eckhart Milling Co.....(vii.)
Motor Busses: A. T. Willett Company..(xxiii.)
Motor Transportation Co.....(viii.)
National Malleable Castings Company.(xxxix.)
Office Furniture: Marshall-Jackson Company 984
Paper Mill Supplies: Mendelson Bros. Paper Stock Co..... 947
Paschen Brothers 949
Pencils: Realite Pencil Company.....(xii.)
Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co.....(xxv.)
Phillips, Getschow Co.....(xvii.)
Phillipson, Samuel, & Co.....(xxxix.)
Polk, R. L. & Co.....(xi.)
Printers' Rollers: Sam'l Bingham's Son Mfg. Co. .....(xxx.)
Printing: Central Printing and Engraving Company .....(iii.)
Printing: Eclipse Printing Co.....(ix.)
Printing: Regan Printing House.....(xx.)
Printing: R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co....(xvi.)
Realite Pencil Company.....(xii.)
Recorder of Deeds.....(xxix.)
Regan Printing House.....(xx.)
Roos Manufacturing Company.....(ii.)
Sanitariums: Lindlahr Nature Institutes.(xxi.)
Sharp & Smith.....(viii.)
Sprague, Warner & Company.....
.....Inside Back Flyleaf
Stocks, Bonds, Grain: Alfred L. Baker & Co. .....(vii.)
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton: Clement, Curtis & Co.....(vii.)
Surface Lines: History, Statistics..... 952
Surface Lines: Points of Interest Reached by 953-955
Surgical, Hospital Supplies: Sharp & Smith .....(viii.)
Telephones: Illinois Bell Telephone Company .....(xxxiv.-xxxvii.)
Title Registry: Torrens System.....(xxviii.)
Torrens System .....(xxviii.)
Transferring and Forwarding: Arthur Dixon Transfer Co.....(xxxi.)
Trucks to Rent: Motor Transportation Co.(viii.)
Tunnel Company, Chicago.....(xxxii.)
Type: Barnhart Brothers & Spindler...(xviii.)
Waller Coal Company.....(ix.)
Western Foundry Company, The.....(xi.)
Willett, A. T., Company.....(xxiii.)

ALMANAC AND YEAR-BOOK FOR 1923

[Astronomical calculations for 1923 by B. Hart Wright, DeLand, Fla.]

All the calculations in this Almanac and Year-Book are based upon mean or clock time unless otherwise stated. The sun's rising and setting are for the upper limb, corrected for parallax and refraction; with the moon these are of an opposite nature and just balance each other. The figures given, therefore, are for the moon's center on a true horizon such as the ocean affords.

The calculations in each of the geographical divisions of each calendar page will apply with sufficient accuracy to all places in contiguous zones indicated by the heading of the divisions.

Daylight Saving—Advance one hour in May, June, July, August and September to convert into the "daylight saving time" where same is used locally.

BEGINNING AND LENGTH OF SEASONS.

Date	Eastern time.	Central time.
Dec. 22, 1922	9:57 a. m.	8:57 a. m.
Mar. 21, 1923	10:29 a. m.	9:29 a. m.
June 22, 1923	6:03 a. m.	5:03 a. m.
Sept. 23, 1923	9:04 p. m.	8:04 p. m.
Dec. 22, 1923	4:54 p. m.	3:54 p. m.

	D.	H.	M.
Winter begins and lasts	89	0	32
Spring begins and lasts	92	19	34
Summer begins and lasts	93	15	1
Autumn begins and lasts	89	18	30
Winter begins. Tropical year	365	5	50

ERAS OF TIME.

The Gregorian year 1923 corresponds to the following eras:

The latter part of the 147th and the beginning of the 148th years of the independence of the United States.

The year 1341-42 of the Mohammedan era; the year 1342 begins Aug. 13.

The year 4620 (nearly) of the Chinese era, beginning now, Jan. 1.

The year 2235 of the Grecian era.

The year 5683-84 of the Jewish era; the year 5684 begins at sunset Sept. 10.

The year 7432 of the Byzantine era, begins Sept. 1.

The year 2583 of the Japanese era.

The year 6636 of the Julian period, and Jan. 1 is the 2,423,421st day since the beginning of the Julian period.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical or Sunday letter	G
Epact of moon's age, Jan. 1	13
Lunar cycle or golden number	5
Solar cycle	28
Roman indiction	6
Dyonysian period	252
Jewish lunar cycle	2
Julian period	6636

Explanation.

Dominical Letters—The first seven letters of the alphabet are used to show the days of the year on which Sunday falls. Thus in 1923 G, seventh of the Dominical letters, indicates that the seventh day of the year is Sunday, G being the seventh letter of the alphabet; two letters are used for leap years.

Epact—The moon's age on Jan. 1.

Golden Number—The year's place in the lunar cycle.

Solar Cycle—A period of 28 years, during which the days of the week occur on the same day of the month as during the previous cycle.

Lunar Cycle—A period of 19 years, during which the phases of the moon occur on the same day of the year as during the previous cycle.

Roman Indiction—A period of 15 years, used first by the Romans for taxing provinces.

Julian Period—This period begins when the indiction, solar cycle, and lunar cycle all begin together.

CIVIL AND ASTRONOMICAL DAY.

The civil day begins at midnight and comprises 24 hours, the hours being counted from 0 to 12 in two series, the first marked a. m. running from midnight to noon and the second marked p. m. running from noon to midnight.

The astronomical day begins at noon on the civil day of the same date, the 24 hours being counted from 0 to 24, running from noon of one day to noon of the next following day. Astronomical time as well as civil time may be either apparent or mean, the first being used mainly in connection with sundials, noon marks or meridians, to which the amount of sun fast or slow must be applied for conversion into clock time. For "summer time," May to September, inclusive, add 1 hour to all standard divisions.

The civil day begins twelve hours before the astronomical day; therefore the first half of the civil day coincides with the last half of the preceding astronomical day, and the last half of the civil day coincides with the first half of the astronomical day of the same day. Therefore the hours less than 12 of the astronomical day equal p. m. of the same civil day and those more than 12, after deducting 12, are a. m. of the next civil day.

☉ Full Moon, 2d. ☾ Last Quar., 9th. **1st Month.** # JANUARY, 1923 **31 Days.** ● New Moon, 16th. ☽ First Quar., 24th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E. S. T. Con.	Sign.	Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Slow. H. M. S.	Moon in Meridian. Eve. H. M.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets and rises. H. M.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets and rises. H. M.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets and rises. H. M.
1	365	1	Monday..	♐	♑	27	12 3 27	11 14	7 28	4 39	5 38	7 16	4 51	5 34	7 39	4 29	5 50
2	364	2	Tuesday..	♑	☉	10	12 3 55	morn	7 28	4 40	rises	7 16	4 52	rises	7 39	4 30	rises
3	363	3	Wednes..	♑	♒	24	12 4 23	8	7 28	4 42	5 47	7 16	4 53	5 51	7 38	4 31	5 35
4	362	4	Thursday.	☉	♌	8	12 4 50	1 3	7 28	4 43	6 52	7 16	4 53	6 55	7 38	4 32	6 42
5	361	5	Friday....	☉	♌	22	12 5 18	1 58	7 28	4 44	7 58	7 16	4 54	8 0	7 38	4 33	7 50
6	360	6	Saturday..	☉	♍	6	12 5 44	2 52	7 28	4 45	9 5	7 16	4 55	9 7	7 38	4 34	9 1
7	359	7	SUNDAY	☉	♎	20	12 6 11	3 45	7 27	4 46	10 14	7 16	4 56	10 14	7 37	4 35	10 12
8	358	8	Monday..	♍	♏	4	12 6 37	4 37	7 27	4 47	11 22	7 16	4 57	11 21	7 37	4 36	11 23
9	357	9	Tuesday..	♏	♐	18	12 7 2	5 29	7 27	4 48	morn	7 16	4 58	morn	7 37	4 37	morn
10	356	10	Wednes..	♐	♑	2	12 7 27	6 21	7 27	4 49	29	7 16	4 59	28	7 36	4 38	33
11	355	11	Thursday	♑	♑	16	12 7 51	7 13	7 27	4 49	1 37	7 16	5 1	1 35	7 36	4 39	1 43
12	354	12	Friday...	♑	♒	30	12 8 15	8 7	7 27	4 50	2 43	7 15	5 2	2 40	7 36	4 40	2 52
13	353	13	Saturday.	♒	♓	14	12 8 38	9 2	7 27	4 51	3 48	7 15	5 3	3 45	7 35	4 41	3 59
14	352	14	SUNDAY	♓	♓	28	12 9 1	9 57	7 27	4 52	4 51	7 15	5 4	4 47	7 35	4 42	5 3
15	351	15	Monday..	♓	♈	11	12 9 23	10 52	7 27	4 54	5 47	7 15	5 5	5 43	7 34	4 44	5 40
16	350	16	Tuesday	♈	♉	25	12 9 44	11 46	7 26	4 55	6 38	7 14	5 6	6 34	7 34	4 46	6 50
17	349	17	Wednes..	♉	♊	7	12 10 4	ev. 38	7 25	4 56	sets	7 14	5 7	sets	7 33	4 47	sets
18	348	18	Thursday	♊	♊	20	12 10 24	1 27	7 24	4 58	6 56	7 13	5 8	6 58	7 32	4 48	6 48
19	347	19	Friday....	♊	♋	3	12 10 43	2 14	7 23	4 59	7 56	7 13	5 9	7 58	7 31	4 49	7 50
20	346	20	Saturday.	♋	♋	15	12 11 2	2 59	7 22	5 0	8 54	7 12	5 10	8 55	7 30	4 50	8 51
21	345	21	SUNDAY	♋	♌	27	12 11 19	3 42	7 22	5 1	9 52	7 12	5 12	9 52	7 29	4 52	9 51
22	344	22	Monday..	♌	♍	9	12 11 36	4 24	7 21	5 2	10 43	7 11	5 13	10 47	7 29	4 54	10 49
23	343	23	Tuesday.	♍	♍	20	12 11 52	5 7	7 20	5 3	11 42	7 11	5 14	11 41	7 28	4 55	11 46
24	342	24	Wednes..	♍	♎	2	12 12 8	5 50	7 20	5 4	morn	7 10	5 15	morn	7 27	4 56	morn
25	341	25	Thursday	♎	♎	14	12 12 22	6 34	7 19	5 5	37	7 10	5 16	35	7 26	4 57	44
26	340	26	Friday....	♎	♏	26	12 12 36	7 21	7 19	5 6	1 33	7 9	5 16	1 30	7 25	4 58	1 41
27	339	27	Saturday.	♏	♐	9	12 12 49	8 9	7 18	5 7	2 31	7 9	5 17	2 28	7 24	4 59	2 42
28	338	28	SUNDAY	♐	♐	22	12 13 2	9 1	7 17	5 8	3 26	7 8	5 18	3 22	7 24	5 1	3 37
29	337	29	Monday..	♐	☉	5	12 13 12	9 54	7 16	5 9	4 22	7 8	5 19	4 18	7 23	5 3	4 35
30	336	30	Tuesday..	☉	♑	18	12 13 22	10 49	7 15	5 11	5 15	7 7	5 20	5 11	7 23	5 5	5 28
31	335	31	Wednes..	☉	♌	2	12 13 32	11 45	7 15	5 12	6 5	7 6	5 21	6 1	7 22	5 6	6 17

☉ Full Moon, 1st. ☾ Last Quar., 8th. **2d Month.** # FEBRUARY, 1923 **28 Days.** ● New Moon, 15th. ☽ First Quar., 23d.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E. S. T. Con.	Sign.	Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Slow. H. M. S.	Moon in Meridian. Morn. H. M.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises and sets. H. M.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises and sets. H. M.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises and sets. H. M.
32	334	1	Thursday	☉	♌	17	12 13 41	morn	7 14	5 13	rises	7 5	5 22	rises	7 21	5 7	rises
33	333	2	Friday...	☉	♍	1	12 13 49	41	7 12	5 14	6 50	7 4	5 23	6 52	7 20	5 8	6 44
34	332	3	Saturday.	♍	♍	16	12 13 56	1 36	7 11	5 15	7 59	7 3	5 25	8 0	7 19	5 10	7 54
35	331	4	SUNDAY	♍	♎	30	12 14 2	2 30	7 10	5 17	9 11	7 2	5 26	9 11	7 17	5 11	9 11
36	330	5	Monday..	♎	♎	15	12 14 7	3 24	7 9	5 19	10 20	7 1	5 27	10 19	7 16	5 12	10 23
37	329	6	Tuesday.	♎	♏	29	12 14 12	4 17	7 8	5 20	11 29	7 0	5 28	11 28	7 15	5 14	11 35
38	328	7	Wednes..	♏	♏	13	12 14 16	5 10	7 6	5 21	morn	6 59	5 29	morn	7 13	5 15	morn
39	327	8	Thursday	♏	♐	27	12 14 19	6 4	7 5	5 23	36	6 58	5 30	33	7 12	5 16	44
40	326	9	Friday....	♐	♑	11	12 14 21	6 58	7 4	5 24	1 41	6 57	5 32	1 38	7 10	5 18	1 52
41	325	10	Saturday.	♑	♑	24	12 14 23	7 52	7 3	5 25	2 43	6 56	5 33	2 39	7 9	5 20	2 55
42	324	11	SUNDAY	♑	♒	8	12 14 24	8 46	7 2	5 26	3 40	6 55	5 34	3 36	7 7	5 22	3 53
43	323	12	Monday..	♒	♓	21	12 14 24	9 39	7 1	5 27	4 33	6 54	5 35	4 29	7 5	5 23	4 45
44	322	13	Tuesday..	♓	♓	4	12 14 23	10 31	7 0	5 28	5 19	6 53	5 36	5 15	7 4	5 24	5 30
45	321	14	Wednes..	♓	♈	16	12 14 22	11 20	6 59	5 30	6 0	6 51	5 38	5 57	7 3	5 26	6 10
46	320	15	Thursday	♈	♈	29	12 14 20	ev. 8	6 58	5 32	sets	6 50	5 39	sets	7 2	5 27	sets
47	319	16	Friday ...	♈	♉	11	12 14 17	53	6 56	5 33	6 42	6 49	5 40	6 44	7 1	5 29	6 38
48	318	17	Saturday.	♉	♉	23	12 14 13	1 37	6 54	5 34	7 40	6 48	5 41	7 40	6 59	5 31	7 38
49	317	18	SUNDAY	♉	♊	5	12 14 9	2 20	6 52	5 36	8 36	6 46	5 42	8 36	6 57	5 32	8 37
50	316	19	Monday..	♊	♊	17	12 14 3	3 3	6 50	5 38	9 30	6 45	5 44	9 29	6 55	5 34	9 33
51	315	20	Tuesday..	♊	♋	28	12 13 58	3 45	6 49	5 39	10 27	6 44	5 45	10 26	6 54	5 35	10 32
52	314	21	Wednes..	♋	♌	10	12 13 51	4 29	6 47	5 40	11 23	6 43	5 46	11 21	6 52	5 36	11 31
53	313	22	Thursday	♌	♌	22	12 13 44	5 13	6 46	5 41	morn	6 41	5 47	morn	6 50	5 38	morn
54	312	23	Friday....	♌	♍	4	12 13 36	6 0	6 45	5 43	18	6 40	5 48	15	6 48	5 39	27
55	311	24	Saturday.	♍	♍	17	12 13 28	6 49	6 44	5 44	1 14	6 39	5 49	1 10	6 47	5 40	1 25
56	310	25	SUNDAY	♍	♎	29	12 13 19	7 40	6 43	5 45	2 8	6 38	5 50	2 4	6 46	5 42	2 20
57	309	26	Monday..	♎	☉	13	12 13 9	8 33	6 41	5 46	3 1	6 36	5 51	2 57	6 44	5 43	3 14
58	308	27	Tuesday..	☉	♏	26	12 12 59	9 28	6 39	5 47	3 52	6 35	5 51	3 48	6 43	5 44	4 4
59	307	28	Wednes...	☉	♌	10	12 12 48	10 24	6 38	5 48	4 40	6 34	5 52	4 36	6 41	5 46	4 51

☽ Full Moon, 2d. ☾ Last Quar., 9th. **3d Month.** **MARCH, 1923** **31 Days.** ● New Moon, 17th. ☽ First Quar., 25th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E. S. T. Con.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E. S. T. Sign.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E. S. T. Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Slow.	Moon in Meridian. Eve.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kns., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
60	306	1	Thursday	♉	♌	25	12 12 37	11 20	6 36	5 50	5 25	6 32	5 54	5 23	6 39	5 48	5 34
61	305	2	Friday ...	♊	♍	9	12 12 25	morn	6 35	5 51	rises	6 31	5 55	rises	6 38	5 49	rises
62	304	3	Saturday.	♊	♍	25	12 12 13	16	6 34	5 53	6 49	6 30	5 56	6 50	6 36	5 50	6 48
63	303	4	SUNDAY	♋	♎	9	12 12 0	1 11	6 32	5 54	8 1	6 28	5 57	8 0	6 34	5 52	8 2
64	302	5	Monday...	♋	♎	24	12 11 47	2 6	6 30	5 56	9 14	6 26	5 58	9 13	6 32	5 53	9 18
65	301	6	Tuesday..	♌	♏	9	12 11 33	3 2	6 28	5 57	10 24	6 24	5 59	10 22	6 30	5 55	10 31
66	300	7	Wednes..	♌	♏	23	12 11 19	3 57	6 26	5 58	11 32	6 23	6 0	11 29	6 28	5 56	11 42
67	299	8	Thursday	♍	♐	8	12 11 4	4 53	6 24	5 59	morn	6 21	6 1	morn	6 27	5 57	morn
68	298	9	Friday ...	♍	♐	21	12 10 50	5 48	6 22	6 0	36	6 19	6 2	32	6 25	5 58	49
69	297	10	Saturday.	♎	♑	5	12 10 34	6 43	6 20	6 1	1 37	6 18	6 3	1 33	6 23	6 0	1 49
70	296	11	SUNDAY	♎	♑	18	12 10 19	7 36	6 18	6 3	2 30	6 17	6 4	2 26	6 21	6 2	2 42
71	295	12	Monday ..	♏	♒	1	12 10 3	8 28	6 17	6 4	3 19	6 16	6 5	3 15	6 19	6 3	3 30
72	294	13	Tuesday..	♏	♒	13	12 9 47	9 17	6 15	6 6	4 0	6 14	6 6	3 57	6 17	6 4	4 10
73	293	14	Wednes..	♐	♓	25	12 9 30	10 5	6 13	6 7	4 38	6 13	6 7	4 35	6 15	6 5	4 46
74	292	15	Thursday	♐	♓	8	12 9 14	10 50	6 11	6 7	5 12	6 12	6 7	5 10	6 13	6 6	5 19
75	291	16	Friday....	♑	♈	20	12 8 57	11 34	6 10	6 8	5 42	6 10	6 8	5 41	6 11	6 7	5 46
76	290	17	Saturday	♑	♈	1	12 8 40	ev.17	6 9	6 9	sets	6 8	6 9	sets	6 9	6 8	sets
77	289	18	SUNDAY	♒	♉	13	12 8 22	1 0	6 7	6 10	7 25	6 6	6 10	7 24	6 7	6 9	7 27
78	288	19	Monday ..	♒	♉	25	12 8 5	1 42	6 5	6 11	8 19	6 4	6 11	8 18	6 6	6 10	8 23
79	287	20	Tuesday..	♓	♊	7	12 7 47	2 26	6 4	6 12	9 16	6 3	6 12	9 14	6 3	6 11	9 23
80	286	21	Wednes..	♓	♊	19	12 7 29	3 10	6 2	6 13	10 11	6 2	6 13	10 9	6 1	6 13	10 20
81	285	22	Thursday	♈	♋	1	12 7 11	3 55	6 0	6 14	11 6	6 1	6 14	11 2	6 0	6 15	11 16
82	284	23	Friday....	♈	♋	13	12 6 53	4 43	5 58	6 15	12 0	6 0	6 15	11 56	5 58	6 16	morn
83	283	24	Saturday.	♉	♋	25	12 6 35	5 32	5 56	6 16	morn	5 59	6 16	morn	5 56	6 17	11
84	282	25	SUNDAY	♉	♌	8	12 6 17	6 23	5 54	6 17	53	5 57	6 17	49	5 55	6 19	1 6
85	281	26	Monday ..	♊	♌	21	12 5 58	7 15	5 53	6 19	1 43	5 55	6 18	1 39	5 52	6 20	1 55
86	280	27	Tuesday..	♋	♍	4	12 5 40	8 8	5 52	6 20	2 30	5 52	6 19	2 26	5 50	6 21	2 41
87	279	28	Wednes..	♋	♍	18	12 5 22	9 3	5 51	6 21	3 14	5 50	6 20	3 11	5 48	6 22	3 24
88	278	29	Thursday	♌	♎	3	12 5 3	9 58	5 50	6 22	3 57	5 49	6 21	3 55	5 46	6 24	4 5
89	277	30	Friday....	♌	♎	17	12 4 45	10 53	5 48	6 24	4 38	5 48	6 22	4 36	5 44	6 26	4 42
90	276	31	Saturday.	♍	♏	2	12 4 27	11 49	5 46	6 25	5 16	5 46	6 23	5 15	5 43	6 27	5 19

☽ Full Moon, 1-30. ☾ Last Quar., 8th. **4th Month.** **APRIL, 1923** **30 Days.** ● New Moon, 16th. ☽ First Quar., 24th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E. S. T. Con.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E. S. T. Sign.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E. S. T. Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Slow and Fast.	Moon in Meridian. Morn.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kns., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
91	275	1	SUNDAY	♍	♏	1	12 4 8	morn	5 44	6 26	rises	5 45	6 24	rises	5 42	6 28	rises
92	274	2	Monday ..	♎	♐	3	12 3 50	45	5 43	6 27	8 2	5 43	6 25	8 0	5 40	6 29	8 8
93	273	3	Tuesday..	♎	♐	18	12 3 32	1 42	5 41	6 28	9 14	5 42	6 26	9 12	5 38	6 30	9 23
94	272	4	Wednes..	♏	♑	3	12 3 14	2 40	5 39	6 29	10 23	5 40	6 26	10 19	5 36	6 31	10 34
95	271	5	Thursday	♏	♑	17	12 2 57	3 38	5 37	6 30	11 27	5 39	6 27	11 23	5 34	6 32	11 39
96	270	6	Friday....	♐	♒	1	12 2 39	4 35	5 35	6 31	morn	5 37	6 28	morn	5 32	6 34	morn
97	269	7	Saturday	♐	♒	14	12 2 22	5 31	5 33	6 32	25	5 36	6 29	21	5 30	6 35	38
98	268	8	SUNDAY	♑	♓	27	12 2 5	6 24	5 31	6 33	1 16	5 34	6 30	1 12	5 28	6 36	1 28
99	267	9	Monday ..	♑	♓	10	12 1 48	7 15	5 29	6 34	2 0	5 33	6 31	1 56	5 26	6 37	2 11
100	266	10	Tuesday..	♒	♈	22	12 1 31	8 3	5 27	6 35	2 40	5 31	6 32	2 37	5 24	6 39	2 49
101	265	11	Wednes..	♒	♈	5	12 1 15	8 49	5 26	6 36	3 14	5 29	6 33	3 12	5 23	6 40	3 21
102	264	12	Thursday	♓	♉	17	12 0 59	9 33	5 24	6 37	3 45	5 28	6 34	3 44	5 21	6 41	3 50
103	263	13	Friday....	♓	♉	28	12 0 43	10 16	5 23	6 38	4 15	5 26	6 35	4 14	5 19	6 42	4 17
104	262	14	Saturday	♈	♉	10	12 0 28	10 59	5 21	6 39	4 46	5 25	6 36	4 46	5 18	6 43	4 45
105	261	15	SUNDAY	♈	♉	22	12 0 13	11 31	5 20	6 40	5 5	5 23	6 36	5 5	5 17	6 45	5 2
106	260	16	Monday .	♉	♊	4	11 59 58	ev.24	5 19	6 42	sets	5 22	6 37	sets	5 15	6 46	sets
107	259	17	Tuesday..	♉	♊	16	11 59 44	1 8	5 17	6 43	8 7	5 21	6 38	8 4	5 13	6 47	8 15
108	258	18	Wednes...	♊	♋	28	11 59 30	1 53	5 16	6 44	9 1	5 19	6 39	8 57	5 11	6 48	9 11
109	257	19	Thursday	♊	♌	10	11 59 16	2 39	5 14	6 45	9 55	5 18	6 40	9 51	5 9	6 49	10 7
110	256	20	Friday....	♋	♌	22	11 59 3	3 28	5 12	6 46	10 48	5 17	6 41	10 44	5 7	6 51	11 0
111	255	21	Saturday.	♋	♍	4	11 58 50	4 17	5 10	6 47	11 38	5 16	6 42	11 34	5 4	6 53	11 51
112	254	22	SUNDAY	♌	♍	17	11 58 38	5 8	5 9	6 48	morn	5 15	6 42	morn	5 2	6 54	morn
113	253	23	Monday ..	♌	♎	30	11 58 26	6 0	5 7	6 49	26	5 14	6 43	22	5 0	6 56	38
114	252	24	Tuesday..	♍	♏	13	11 58 14	6 52	5 5	6 50	1 11	5 13	6 44	1 7	4 59	6 57	1 21
115	251	25	Wednes..	♍	♏	27	11 58 3	7 45	5 4	6 52	1 52	5 11	6 45	1 49	4 58	6 58	2 1
116	250	26	Thursday	♎	♐	11	11 57 53	8 38	5 3	6 53	2 32	5 9	6 46	2 30	4 57	6 59	2 38
117	249	27	Friday..	♎	♐	26	11 57 43	9 32	5 2	6 54	3 9	5 7	6 46	3 8	4 56	7 0	3 12
118	248	28	Saturday	♏	♑	11	11 57 37	10 27	5 0	6 55	3 47	5 5	6 47	3 46	4 54	7 1	3 47
119	247	29	SUNDAY	♏	♑	26	11 57 24	11 23	4 59	6 56	4 24	5 4	6 49	4 25	4 52	7 3	4 21
120	246	30	Monday	♐	♒	11	11 57 15	morn	4 57	6 57	rises	5 3	6 50	rises	4 50	7 4	rises

☾ Last Quar., 7th. ☽ First Quar., 23d.
● New Moon, 15th. **5th Month.** # MAY, 1923 **31 Days.** ○ Full Moon, 30th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E. S. T. Con.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E. S. T. Sign.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E. S. T. Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Fast. H. M. S.	Moon in Meridian. Morn. H. M.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises and sets. H. M.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises and sets. H. M.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises and sets. H. M.
121	245	1	Tuesday	♏	♐	26	11 57 7	21	4 56	6 58	8 0	5 2	6 51	7 57	4 49	7 5	8 10
122	244	2	Wednes.	♐	♑	11	11 56 59	1 20	4 55	6 59	9 11	5 1	6 52	9 7	4 48	7 6	9 22
123	243	3	Thursday	♑	♑	26	11 56 52	2 20	4 54	7 0	10 12	5 0	6 53	10 8	4 46	7 7	10 25
124	242	4	Friday	♑	♒	10	11 56 46	3 18	4 53	7 2	11 9	4 59	6 54	11 5	4 44	7 8	11 22
125	241	5	Saturday	♒	♒	23	11 56 40	4 15	4 52	7 3	11 57	4 58	6 55	11 53	4 43	7 10	morn
126	240	6	SUNDAY	♒	♓	6	11 56 35	5 8	4 50	7 4	morn	4 57	6 56	morn	4 42	7 11	9
127	239	7	Monday	♓	♓	19	11 56 30	5 59	4 49	7 5	39	4 56	6 57	36	4 40	7 12	49
128	238	8	Tuesday	♓	♈	1	11 56 26	6 46	4 48	7 6	1 16	4 55	6 58	1 13	4 39	7 13	1 24
129	237	9	Wednes.	♈	♈	14	11 56 22	7 31	4 46	7 7	1 49	4 54	6 59	1 47	4 38	7 14	1 54
130	236	10	Thursday	♈	♈	25	11 56 19	8 15	4 45	7 8	2 20	4 53	7 0	2 19	4 37	7 16	2 23
131	235	11	Friday	♉	♉	7	11 56 17	8 57	4 44	7 9	2 47	4 52	7 0	2 47	4 36	7 17	2 48
132	234	12	Saturday	♉	♉	19	11 56 15	9 40	4 42	7 10	3 18	4 51	7 1	3 18	4 35	7 18	3 16
133	233	13	SUNDAY	♉	♊	1	11 56 14	10 22	4 41	7 11	3 46	4 50	7 2	3 47	4 34	7 19	3 42
134	232	14	Monday	♊	♊	13	11 56 13	11 6	4 40	7 12	4 17	4 49	7 3	4 20	4 32	7 20	4 11
135	231	15	Tuesday	♊	♊	25	11 56 13	11 50	4 39	7 13	4 50	4 48	7 3	4 53	4 31	7 21	4 41
136	230	16	Wednes.	♊	♋	7	11 56 14	ev.37	4 38	7 14	sets	4 48	7 4	sets	4 30	7 23	sets
137	229	17	Thursday	♋	♋	19	11 56 15	1 25	4 37	7 15	8 45	4 47	7 5	8 41	4 29	7 24	8 57
138	228	18	Friday	♋	♌	2	11 56 16	2 15	4 36	7 16	9 37	4 46	7 6	9 33	4 28	7 25	9 50
139	227	19	Saturday	♌	♌	14	11 56 18	3 5	4 35	7 17	10 26	4 45	7 7	10 22	4 27	7 26	10 39
140	226	20	SUNDAY	♌	♍	27	11 56 21	3 56	4 34	7 18	11 11	4 44	7 8	11 7	4 26	7 27	11 22
141	225	21	Monday	♍	♎	10	11 56 24	4 48	4 34	7 19	11 53	4 44	7 9	11 50	4 25	7 28	morn
142	224	22	Tuesday	♎	♎	23	11 56 28	5 39	4 33	7 20	morn	4 43	7 10	morn	4 24	7 29	2
143	223	23	Wednes.	♎	♏	7	11 56 32	6 30	4 32	7 21	32	4 43	7 11	29	4 23	7 30	39
144	222	24	Thursday	♏	♏	21	11 56 37	7 22	4 31	7 22	1 8	4 42	7 12	1 7	4 22	7 31	1 13
145	221	25	Friday	♏	♎	5	11 56 42	8 14	4 30	7 23	1 44	4 42	7 13	1 44	4 21	7 32	1 46
146	220	26	Saturday	♎	♎	20	11 56 48	9 8	4 29	7 24	2 20	4 41	7 13	2 20	4 20	7 34	2 18
147	219	27	SUNDAY	♎	♏	5	11 56 54	10 4	4 28	7 25	2 57	4 41	7 14	2 59	4 19	7 35	2 53
148	218	28	Monday	♏	♏	20	11 57 2	11 1	4 27	7 26	3 37	4 40	7 15	3 40	4 18	7 36	3 30
149	217	29	Tuesday	♏	♐	5	11 57 8	morn	4 26	7 27	rises	4 39	7 16	rises	4 17	7 37	rises
150	216	30	Wednes.	♐	♐	19	11 57 16	1	4 26	7 28	7 54	4 39	7 17	7 50	4 16	7 38	8 6
151	215	31	Thursday	♐	♑	4	11 57 24	1 0	4 26	7 29	8 54	4 38	7 17	8 50	4 16	7 39	9 7

☾ Last Quar., 6th. **6th Month.** # JUNE, 1923 **30 Days.** ☽ First Quar., 21st.
● New Moon, 14th. ○ Full Moon, 28th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E. S. T. Con.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E. S. T. Sign.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E. S. T. Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Fast and Slow. H. M. S.	Moon in Meridian. Morn. H. M.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises and sets. H. M.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises and sets. H. M.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises and sets. H. M.
152	214	1	Friday	♑	♑	18	11 57 32	1 59	4 25	7 29	9 48	4 38	7 18	9 44	4 15	7 40	10 0
153	213	2	Saturday	♑	♒	2	11 57 41	2 56	4 25	7 30	10 34	4 38	7 19	10 30	4 15	7 41	10 45
154	212	3	SUNDAY	♒	♒	15	11 57 51	3 49	4 25	7 30	11 16	4 38	7 19	11 13	4 14	7 41	11 25
155	211	4	Monday	♒	♒	28	11 58 0	4 40	4 25	7 31	11 50	4 37	7 20	11 47	4 14	7 42	11 56
156	210	5	Tuesday	♓	♓	10	11 58 10	5 27	4 24	7 31	morn	4 37	7 20	morn	4 14	7 42	morn
157	209	6	Wednes.	♓	♓	22	11 58 21	6 12	4 24	7 32	22	4 37	7 21	21	4 13	7 43	26
158	208	7	Thursday	♓	♈	4	11 58 31	6 55	4 24	7 33	52	4 37	7 21	52	4 13	7 43	54
159	207	8	Friday	♈	♈	16	11 58 43	7 37	4 24	7 33	1 20	4 36	7 22	1 20	4 13	7 44	1 19
160	206	9	Saturday	♈	♈	28	11 58 54	8 20	4 23	7 34	1 49	4 36	7 22	1 50	4 13	7 44	1 46
161	205	10	SUNDAY	♉	♉	9	11 59 6	9 2	4 23	7 34	2 19	4 36	7 23	2 21	4 12	7 44	2 13
162	204	11	Monday	♉	♉	21	11 59 18	9 47	4 23	7 35	2 51	4 36	7 24	2 54	4 12	7 45	2 43
163	203	12	Tuesday	♉	♊	4	11 59 30	10 33	4 23	7 36	3 27	4 36	7 24	3 30	4 12	7 45	3 17
164	202	13	Wednes.	♊	♊	16	11 59 42	11 21	4 23	7 37	4 9	4 36	7 25	4 13	4 12	7 46	3 58
165	201	14	Thursday	♊	♊	28	11 59 55	ev.10	4 23	7 37	sets	4 36	7 25	sets	4 12	7 47	sets
166	200	15	Friday	♋	♋	11	12 0 7	1 1	4 23	7 38	8 22	4 36	7 25	8 18	4 12	7 47	8 35
167	199	16	Saturday	♋	♋	24	12 0 20	1 53	4 23	7 38	9 10	4 36	7 26	9 6	4 12	7 48	9 22
168	198	17	SUNDAY	♋	♌	7	12 0 33	2 45	4 23	7 39	9 54	4 36	7 26	9 51	4 12	7 49	10 4
169	197	18	Monday	♌	♌	20	12 0 46	3 37	4 23	7 39	10 34	4 36	7 26	10 32	4 12	7 50	10 42
170	196	19	Tuesday	♌	♍	4	12 0 59	4 28	4 23	7 39	11 12	4 36	7 26	11 10	4 12	7 50	11 18
171	195	20	Wednes.	♍	♍	17	12 1 12	5 18	4 23	7 39	11 46	4 36	7 26	11 45	4 12	7 51	11 48
172	194	21	Thursday	♍	♎	1	12 1 25	6 9	4 24	7 40	morn	4 36	7 26	morn	4 12	7 51	morn
173	193	22	Friday	♎	♎	15	12 1 38	7 1	4 24	7 40	21	4 37	7 27	21	4 13	7 51	20
174	192	23	Saturday	♎	♏	30	12 1 51	7 54	4 24	7 40	58	4 37	7 27	59	4 13	7 51	55
175	191	24	SUNDAY	♏	♏	14	12 2 4	8 49	4 24	7 40	1 34	4 37	7 27	1 36	4 13	7 51	1 28
176	190	25	Monday	♏	♐	29	12 2 17	9 45	4 24	7 40	2 15	4 37	7 27	2 18	4 13	7 51	2 6
177	189	26	Tuesday	♐	♐	14	12 2 30	10 44	4 25	7 40	3 0	4 38	7 27	3 4	4 13	7 51	2 49
178	188	27	Wednes	♐	♑	28	12 2 41	11 43	4 25	7 40	3 51	4 38	7 27	3 55	4 14	7 51	3 39
179	187	28	Thursday	♑	♑	12	12 2 54	morn	4 25	7 40	rises	4 38	7 27	rises	4 14	7 51	rises
180	186	29	Friday	♑	♒	26	12 3 6	41	4 25	7 40	8 27	4 39	7 27	8 23	4 14	7 51	8 38
181	185	30	Saturday	♒	♒	10	12 3 18	1 36	4 26	7 40	9 11	4 40	7 27	9 7	4 15	7 51	9 21

☾ Last Quar., 5th. ☽ First Quar., 20th.
● New Moon, 13th. **7th Month.** **JULY, 1923** **31 Days.** ○ Full Moon, 27th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Con.	Sign.	Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Slow.	Moon in Meridian. Morn.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N.Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
182	184	1	SUNDAY	♉	♒	23	12 3 30	2 29	4 27	7 40	9 49	4 40	7 27	9 46	4 16	7 51	9 57
183	183	2	Monday..	♊	♓	6	12 3 41	3 19	4 28	7 40	10 22	4 40	7 27	10 21	4 17	7 51	10 27
184	182	3	Tuesday..	♊	♈	18	12 3 53	4 6	4 28	7 40	10 53	4 41	7 27	10 52	4 18	7 51	10 56
185	181	4	Wednes:	♋	♈	0	12 4 4	4 50	4 29	7 40	11 22	4 41	7 27	11 21	4 19	7 51	11 22
186	180	5	Thursday	♋	♉	12	12 4 15	5 33	4 30	7 40	11 51	4 42	7 27	11 52	4 19	7 51	11 49
187	179	6	Friday..	♌	♉	24	12 4 25	6 16	4 31	7 39	morn	4 43	7 26	morn	4 20	7 50	morn
188	178	7	Saturday.	♌	♊	6	12 4 35	6 59	4 32	7 39	21	4 44	7 26	22	4 21	7 50	17
189	177	8	SUNDAY	♍	♊	18	12 4 45	7 42	4 32	7 39	52	4 44	7 26	54	4 21	7 50	45
190	176	9	Monday..	♍	♋	30	12 4 54	8 27	4 33	7 38	1 25	4 45	7 25	1 28	4 22	7 49	1 16
191	175	10	Tuesday .	♎	♋	12	12 5 3	9 14	4 33	7 38	2 2	4 46	7 25	2 7	4 22	7 48	1 51
192	174	11	Wednes...	♎	♌	24	12 5 12	10 3	4 34	7 37	2 44	4 46	7 24	2 48	4 23	7 48	2 32
193	173	12	Thursday	♏	♌	7	12 5 20	10 54	4 35	7 37	3 33	4 47	7 24	3 37	4 24	7 47	3 20
194	172	13	Friday....	♏	♍	20	12 5 28	11 46	4 35	7 36	4 35	4 47	7 24	4 39	4 24	7 46	4 22
195	171	14	Saturday.	♐	♎	3	12 5 35	ev.39	4 36	7 36	sets	4 48	7 23	sets	4 25	7 46	sets
196	170	15	SUNDAY	♐	♎	17	12 5 42	1 32	4 36	7 35	8 34	4 49	7 23	8 31	4 26	7 45	8 43
197	169	16	Monday..	♑	♏	30	12 5 48	2 24	4 37	7 34	9 13	4 50	7 22	9 10	4 27	7 44	9 19
198	168	17	Tuesday .	♑	♐	14	12 5 55	3 16	4 38	7 34	9 50	4 51	7 21	9 48	4 28	7 43	9 53
199	167	18	Wednes..	♒	♐	28	12 5 59	4 7	4 39	7 33	10 25	4 51	7 21	10 24	4 29	7 42	10 26
200	166	19	Thursday	♒	♑	12	12 6 4	4 58	4 39	7 33	10 59	4 52	7 20	11 0	4 30	7 41	10 57
201	165	20	Friday....	♓	♑	26	12 6 8	5 50	4 40	7 32	11 35	4 53	7 20	11 37	4 31	7 40	11 30
202	164	21	Saturday	♓	♒	11	12 6 11	6 43	4 41	7 31	morn	4 54	7 19	morn	4 32	7 39	morn
203	163	22	SUNDAY	♈	♒	25	12 6 14	7 38	4 42	7 30	14	4 54	7 19	17	4 33	7 38	7
204	162	23	Monday..	♈	♓	9	12 6 17	8 34	4 43	7 29	56	4 55	7 18	1 0	4 34	7 37	46
205	161	24	Tuesday..	♉	♓	23	12 6 19	9 31	4 44	7 28	1 43	4 56	7 17	1 47	4 35	7 36	1 32
206	160	25	Wednes..	♉	♈	7	12 6 20	10 28	4 45	7 27	2 36	4 57	7 16	2 40	4 36	7 35	2 23
207	159	26	Thursday	♊	♈	21	12 6 20	11 24	4 46	7 26	3 33	4 58	7 15	3 37	4 37	7 34	3 20
208	158	27	Friday....	♊	♉	5	12 6 20	morn	4 47	7 25	rises	4 59	7 14	rises	4 38	7 33	rises
209	157	28	Saturday.	♋	♉	18	12 6 20	18	4 48	7 24	7 43	4 59	7 13	7 41	4 39	7 32	7 52
210	156	29	SUNDAY	♋	♊	1	12 6 19	1 9	4 49	7 23	8 20	5 0	7 12	8 17	4 40	7 31	8 26
211	155	30	Monday...	♌	♊	13	12 6 17	1 57	4 50	7 22	8 52	5 0	7 12	8 51	4 41	7 30	8 56
212	154	31	Tuesday..	♌	♋	26	12 6 14	2 43	4 51	7 21	9 24	5 1	7 11	9 23	4 42	7 30	9 25

☾ Last Quar., 4th. ☽ First Quar., 19th.
● New Moon, 12th. **8th Month.** **AUGUST, 1923** **31 Days.** ○ Full Moon, 26th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Con.	Sign.	Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Slow.	Moon in Meridian. Morn.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N.Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
213	153	1	Wednes..	♍	♋	8	12 6 12	3 28	4 52	7 19	9 54	5 2	7 10	9 54	4 43	7 29	9 53
214	152	2	Thursday	♍	♌	20	12 6 8	4 11	4 53	7 18	10 23	5 2	7 9	10 24	4 44	7 27	10 20
215	151	3	Friday....	♎	♌	2	12 6 4	4 54	4 54	7 17	10 52	5 3	7 8	10 53	4 45	7 25	10 46
216	150	4	Saturday.	♎	♍	14	12 5 59	5 37	4 54	7 16	11 24	5 4	7 7	11 26	4 46	7 24	11 16
217	149	5	SUNDAY	♏	♍	26	12 5 54	6 21	4 55	7 15	11 59	5 5	7 6	morn	4 47	7 22	11 49
218	148	6	Monday..	♏	♎	8	12 5 48	7 7	4 56	7 14	morn	5 6	7 5	3	4 49	7 20	morn
219	147	7	Tuesday..	♐	♎	20	12 5 41	7 54	4 57	7 13	38	5 7	7 4	42	4 50	7 19	26
220	146	8	Wednes .	♐	♏	3	12 5 34	8 44	4 59	7 12	1 23	5 7	7 3	1 27	4 51	7 18	1 15
221	145	9	Thursday	♑	♏	15	12 5 27	9 36	5 0	7 10	2 15	5 8	7 2	2 19	4 53	7 17	2 2
222	144	10	Friday....	♑	♐	29	12 5 18	10 29	5 1	7 9	3 10	5 9	7 1	3 14	4 54	7 15	2 58
223	143	11	Saturday.	♒	♐	12	12 5 10	11 22	5 2	7 7	4 10	5 10	7 0	4 14	4 55	7 14	3 59
224	142	12	SUNDAY	♒	♑	26	12 5 0	ev.16	5 3	7 6	sets	5 11	6 59	sets	4 56	7 13	sets
225	141	13	Monday..	♓	♑	10	12 4 51	1 9	5 4	7 5	7 49	5 12	6 57	7 47	4 58	7 12	7 53
226	140	14	Tuesday..	♓	♒	24	12 4 40	2 1	5 5	7 4	8 24	5 13	6 55	8 24	4 59	7 10	8 26
227	139	15	Wednes..	♈	♒	9	12 4 29	2 54	5 6	7 3	9 1	5 14	6 54	9 2	5 0	7 9	9 0
228	138	16	Thursday	♈	♓	23	12 4 17	3 47	5 7	7 2	9 38	5 15	6 53	9 39	5 2	7 8	9 34
229	137	17	Friday ...	♉	♓	7	12 4 5	4 40	5 8	7 1	10 16	5 16	6 51	10 18	5 3	7 6	10 10
230	136	18	Saturday.	♉	♈	22	12 3 53	5 34	5 9	6 59	10 57	5 16	6 50	11 0	5 4	7 4	10 47
231	135	19	SUNDAY	♊	♈	6	12 3 40	6 29	5 10	6 57	11 41	5 17	6 49	11 45	5 5	7 2	11 30
232	134	20	Monday..	♊	♉	20	12 3 26	7 25	5 11	6 55	morn	5 18	6 48	morn	5 6	7 1	morn
233	133	21	Tuesday..	♋	♉	4	12 3 12	8 21	5 12	6 53	31	5 19	6 46	35	5 7	7 0	19
234	132	22	Wednes..	♋	♊	17	12 2 57	9 16	5 13	6 51	1 26	5 20	6 44	1 30	5 8	6 58	1 13
235	131	23	Thursday	♌	♊	1	12 2 42	10 10	5 14	6 50	2 24	5 21	6 43	2 28	5 9	6 56	2 12
236	130	24	Friday....	♌	♋	14	12 2 26	11 1	5 15	6 49	3 25	5 22	6 42	3 29	5 10	6 54	3 15
237	129	25	Saturday.	♍	♋	27	12 2 10	11 50	5 16	6 47	4 27	5 23	6 40	4 29	5 11	6 52	4 18
238	128	26	SUNDAY	♍	♌	9	12 1 54	morn	5 17	6 45	rises	5 24	6 39	rises	5 12	6 50	rises
239	127	27	Monday..	♎	♌	22	12 1 37	37	5 18	6 44	7 23	5 25	6 37	7 23	5 14	6 48	7 26
240	126	28	Tuesday..	♎	♍	4	12 1 20	1 22	5 20	6 43	7 53	5 26	6 36	7 53	5 16	6 46	7 53
241	125	29	Wednes..	♏	♍	16	12 1 2	2 6	5 21	6 41	8 23	5 27	6 35	8 24	5 17	6 45	8 20
242	124	30	Thursday	♏	♎	28	12 0 44	2 49	5 22	6 39	8 52	5 28	6 34	8 54	5 18	6 43	8 48
243	123	31	Friday....	♐	♎	10	12 0 26	3 32	5 23	6 38	9 22	5 28	6 33	9 25	5 19	6 41	9 15

☾ Last Quar., 3d. ● New Moon, 10th. **9th Month.** # SEPTEMBER, 1923 **30 Days.** ☽ First Quar., 17th. ○ Full Moon, 24th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Con.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Sign.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Slow and Fast. H. M. S.	Moon in Meridian. Morn. H. M.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises. H. M.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun sets. H. M.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Moon rises and sets. H. M.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises. H. M.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun sets. H. M.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Moon rises and sets. H. M.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D. S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises. H. M.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D. S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun sets. H. M.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D. S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Moon rises and sets. H. M.
244	122	1	Saturday	☿	♌	22	12 0 7	4 15	5 24	6 36	9 57	5 29	6 32	10 0	5 20	6 39	9 48
245	121	2	SUNDAY	☿	♍	4	11 59 49	5 0	5 25	6 34	10 35	5 29	6 30	10 39	5 21	6 38	10 24
246	120	3	Monday	☿	♍	16	11 59 30	5 47	5 26	6 32	11 16	5 30	6 29	11 20	5 23	6 36	11 4
247	119	4	Tuesday	☿	♍	28	11 59 10	6 35	5 27	6 30	morn	5 31	6 27	morn	5 24	6 34	11 50
248	118	5	Wednes	☽	♎	11	11 58 51	7 24	5 28	6 29	3	5 32	6 25	7	5 25	6 32	morn
249	117	6	Thursday	☽	♎	23	11 58 31	8 16	5 29	6 27	55	5 33	6 23	59	5 26	6 30	42
250	116	7	Friday	☽	♏	7	11 58 11	9 9	5 30	6 25	1 53	5 34	6 22	1 57	5 28	6 28	1 41
251	115	8	Saturday	☽	♏	20	11 57 50	10 2	5 31	6 24	2 56	5 35	6 21	2 59	5 29	6 26	2 46
252	114	9	SUNDAY	☽	♐	5	11 57 30	10 56	5 32	6 22	4 2	5 36	6 19	4 4	5 30	6 24	3 54
253	113	10	Monday	☽	♐	19	11 57 9	11 49	5 33	6 20	5 11	5 37	6 17	5 12	5 31	6 22	5 6
254	112	11	Tuesday	☽	♑	4	11 56 49	ev.43	5 34	6 18	sets	5 37	6 15	sets	5 32	6 20	sets
255	111	12	Wednes	☽	♑	18	11 56 28	1 38	5 35	6 16	7 35	5 38	6 14	7 36	5 33	6 18	7 32
256	110	13	Thursday	☽	♒	3	11 56 7	2 32	5 36	6 14	8 13	5 39	6 13	8 14	5 34	6 17	8 7
257	109	14	Friday	☽	♒	18	11 55 46	3 28	5 37	6 13	8 55	5 40	6 12	8 58	5 35	6 13	8 47
258	108	15	Saturday	☽	♓	2	11 55 25	4 24	5 38	6 11	9 43	5 41	6 10	9 47	5 36	6 12	9 33
259	107	16	SUNDAY	☽	♓	17	11 55 4	5 21	5 39	6 9	10 29	5 42	6 8	10 33	5 37	6 11	10 17
260	106	17	Monday	☽	♓	30	11 54 42	6 17	5 41	6 7	11 22	5 43	6 6	11 26	5 39	6 9	11 9
261	105	18	Tuesday	☽	♈	14	11 54 21	7 12	5 42	6 6	morn	5 44	6 4	morn	5 41	6 7	morn
262	104	19	Wednes	☽	♈	27	11 54 0	8 6	5 43	6 4	18	5 45	6 3	22	5 42	6 5	6
263	103	20	Thursday	☽	♉	10	11 53 39	8 57	5 44	6 2	1 20	5 46	6 1	1 23	5 43	6 3	1 9
264	102	21	Friday	☽	♉	23	11 53 17	9 46	5 45	6 0	2 20	5 47	6 0	2 23	5 44	6 1	2 10
265	101	22	Saturday	☽	♊	6	11 52 54	10 33	5 46	5 59	3 19	5 47	5 59	3 22	5 46	6 0	3 12
266	100	23	SUNDAY	☽	♊	18	11 52 35	11 18	5 47	5 58	4 19	5 48	5 57	4 21	5 47	5 58	4 15
267	99	24	Monday	☽	♋	0	11 52 14	morn	5 48	5 56	rises	5 49	5 56	rises	5 48	5 56	rises
268	98	25	Tuesday	☽	♋	12	11 51 53	2	5 49	5 54	6 24	5 50	5 53	6 25	5 49	5 54	6 23
269	97	26	Wednes	☽	♋	24	11 51 33	45	5 50	5 52	6 54	5 51	5 51	6 55	5 50	5 52	6 50
270	96	27	Thursday	☽	♌	6	11 51 12	1 28	5 51	5 50	7 24	5 52	5 50	7 26	5 52	5 50	7 17
271	95	28	Friday	☽	♌	18	11 50 52	2 11	5 52	5 49	7 57	5 53	5 49	8	5 53	5 48	7 49
272	94	29	Saturday	☽	♌	30	11 50 32	2 56	5 53	5 47	8 32	5 54	5 47	8 35	5 54	5 46	8 22
273	93	30	SUNDAY	☽	♍	12	11 50 12	3 41	5 54	5 45	9 11	5 55	5 45	9 15	5 55	5 44	9 0

☾ Last Quar., 3d. ● New Moon, 10th. **10th Month.** # OCTOBER, 1923 **31 Days.** ☽ First Quar., 16th. ○ Full Moon, 24th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Con.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Sign.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Fast. H. M. S.	Moon in Meridian. Morn. H. M.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises. H. M.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun sets. H. M.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Moon rises and sets. H. M.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises. H. M.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun sets. H. M.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Moon rises and sets. H. M.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D. S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises. H. M.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D. S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun sets. H. M.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D. S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Moon rises and sets. H. M.
274	92	1	Monday	☿	♍	24	11 49 52	4 28	5 56	5 44	9 55	5 56	5 43	9 59	5 57	5 42	9 42
275	91	2	Tuesday	☿	♎	6	11 49 33	5 16	5 57	5 42	10 45	5 56	5 42	10 49	5 58	5 40	10 32
276	90	3	Wednes	☽	♎	19	11 49 14	6 6	5 58	5 40	11 38	5 57	5 41	11 42	5 59	5 39	11 26
277	89	4	Thursday	☽	♏	1	11 48 56	6 57	5 59	5 38	morn	5 58	5 40	morn	6 0	5 38	morn
278	88	5	Friday	☽	♏	15	11 48 37	7 48	6 0	5 37	36	5 59	5 38	40	6 1	5 36	25
279	87	6	Saturday	☽	♏	28	11 48 19	8 41	6 1	5 35	1 40	6 0	5 36	1 42	6 2	5 34	1 31
280	86	7	SUNDAY	☽	♐	13	11 48 2	9 34	6 2	5 33	2 47	6 1	5 34	2 49	6 4	5 33	2 41
281	85	8	Monday	☽	♐	27	11 47 45	10 27	6 3	5 32	3 56	6 2	5 33	3 57	6 5	5 30	3 53
282	84	9	Tuesday	☽	♑	12	11 47 28	11 22	6 4	5 30	5 9	6 3	5 31	5 9	6 6	5 28	5 9
283	83	10	Wednes	☽	♑	27	11 47 12	ev.17	6 5	5 28	sets	6 4	5 29	sets	6 7	5 26	sets
284	82	11	Thursday	☽	♒	12	11 46 56	1 14	6 7	5 26	6 47	6 5	5 28	6 49	6 8	5 24	6 40
285	81	12	Friday	☽	♒	27	11 46 41	2 12	6 8	5 25	7 32	6 6	5 27	7 35	6 10	5 22	7 22
286	80	13	Saturday	☽	♓	12	11 46 26	3 11	6 9	5 23	8 19	6 7	5 26	8 24	6 12	5 20	8 9
287	79	14	SUNDAY	☽	♓	27	11 46 12	4 10	6 10	5 21	9 15	6 8	5 24	9 19	6 13	5 19	9 2
288	78	15	Monday	☽	♈	11	11 45 58	5 7	6 11	5 19	10 12	6 9	5 23	10 16	6 14	5 17	9 59
289	77	16	Tuesday	☽	♈	24	11 45 45	6 2	6 12	5 18	11 11	6 10	5 22	11 15	6 16	5 16	11 0
290	76	17	Wednes	☽	♉	7	11 45 32	6 54	6 13	5 17	morn	6 11	5 20	morn	6 17	5 14	morn
291	75	18	Thursday	☽	♉	20	11 45 20	7 44	6 14	5 16	11	6 12	5 19	14	6 18	5 12	1
292	74	19	Friday	☽	♊	3	11 45 8	8 32	6 15	5 15	1 13	6 13	5 18	1 15	6 19	5 10	1 15
293	73	20	Saturday	☽	♊	15	11 44 58	9 16	6 16	5 13	2 14	6 14	5 17	2 16	6 21	5 8	2 8
294	72	21	SUNDAY	☽	♊	27	11 44 47	10	6 18	5 11	3 11	6 15	5 16	3 12	6 22	5 7	3 8
295	71	22	Monday	☽	♋	9	11 44 37	10 43	6 19	5 9	4 10	6 16	5 14	4 10	6 24	5 5	4 9
296	70	23	Tuesday	☽	♋	21	11 44 28	11 26	6 21	5 7	5 6	6 16	5 12	5 6	6 25	5 3	5 8
297	69	24	Wednes	☽	♌	3	11 44 20	morn	6 22	5 6	rises	6 17	5 11	rises	6 27	5 2	rises
298	68	25	Thursday	☽	♌	15	11 44 12	9	6 24	5 4	5 58	6 18	5 10	6 1	6 28	5 1	5 51
299	67	26	Friday	☽	♌	27	11 44 3	53	6 25	5 2	6 38	6 19	5 8	6 41	6 30	4 59	6 28
300	66	27	Saturday	☽	♍	9	11 43 59	1 38	6 26	5 1	7 9	6 20	5 7	7 13	6 31	4 57	6 58
301	65	28	SUNDAY	☽	♍	21	11 43 54	2 24	6 27	5 0	7 51	6 21	5 6	7 55	6 32	4 55	7 38
302	64	29	Monday	☽	♎	3	11 43 49	3 12	6 28	4 59	8 37	6 22	5 5	8 42	6 33	4 54	8 24
303	63	30	Tuesday	☽	♎	15	11 43 45	4 0	6 29	4 58	9 29	6 23	5 4	9 33	6 34	4 53	9 16
304	62	31	Wednes	☽	♎	27	11 43 42	4 50	6 30	4 57	10 24	6 24	5 3	10 28	6 36	4 51	10 12

☾ Last Quar., 1st. ● New Moon, 8th. **11th Month. NOVEMBER, 1923** 30 Days. ☽ First Quar., 15th. ○ Full Moon, 23d.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P. M. E. S. T. Con.	Moon's Place 7 P. M. E. S. T. Sign.	Moon's Place 7 P. M. E. S. T. Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Fast. H. M. S.	Moon in Meridian. Morn. H. M.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises. H. M.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun sets. H. M.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Moon rises and sets. H. M.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises. H. M.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun sets. H. M.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Moon rises and sets. H. M.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises. H. M.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun sets. H. M.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H. Moon rises and sets. H. M.
305	61	1	Thursday	♍	♌	10	11 43 40	5 40	6 31	4 55	11 24	6 26	5 1	11 27	6 38	4 49	11 14
306	60	2	Friday....	♎	♌	23	11 43 38	6 30	6 33	4 54	morn	6 27	5 0	morn	6 39	4 48	morn
307	59	3	Saturday	♎	♍	7	11 43 38	7 21	6 34	4 53	27	6 28	4 59	29	6 40	4 47	19
308	58	4	SUNDAY	♏	♍	21	11 43 38	8 12	6 35	4 52	1 32	6 29	4 58	1 34	6 41	4 45	1 28
309	57	5	Monday..	♐	♎	5	11 43 39	9 5	6 36	4 50	2 42	6 30	4 57	2 42	6 42	4 43	2 40
310	56	6	Tuesday..	♐	♎	20	11 43 40	9 59	6 37	4 49	3 52	6 31	4 56	3 52	6 44	4 42	3 53
311	55	7	Wednes..	♑	♏	5	11 43 43	10 55	6 38	4 48	5 6	6 32	4 55	5 4	6 45	4 41	5 10
312	54	8	Thursday	♑	♏	21	11 43 47	11 53	6 39	4 47	6 20	6 33	4 54	6 18	6 46	4 40	6 27
313	53	9	Friday....	♒	♐	6	11 43 51	ev.53	6 40	4 46	sets	6 34	4 53	sets	6 47	4 39	sets
314	52	10	Saturday.	♒	♐	21	11 43 56	1 54	6 41	4 45	7 0	6 35	4 52	7 4	6 48	4 38	6 47
315	51	11	SUNDAY	♓	♑	6	11 44 2	2 54	6 43	4 44	7 57	6 37	4 52	8 2	6 50	4 36	7 44
316	50	12	Monday..	♓	♑	20	11 44 9	3 53	6 44	4 43	8 59	6 38	4 51	9 3	6 52	4 35	8 47
317	49	13	Tuesday.	♈	♒	4	11 44 17	4 48	6 45	4 42	10 2	6 39	4 50	10 5	6 53	4 34	9 51
318	48	14	Wednes..	♈	♒	17	11 44 25	5 40	6 46	4 41	11 4	6 40	4 50	11 7	6 55	4 33	10 55
319	47	15	Thursday	♉	♒	30	11 44 37	6 29	6 48	4 40	morn	6 41	4 49	morn	6 56	4 32	12 0
320	46	16	Friday....	♉	♓	12	11 44 45	7 15	6 49	4 39	0	6 42	4 49	0	6 58	4 31	morn
321	45	17	Saturday.	♉	♓	24	11 44 56	7 59	6 51	4 38	1 5	6 43	4 48	1 7	6 59	4 30	1 2
322	44	18	SUNDAY	♊	♈	6	11 45 7	8 42	6 52	4 38	2 0	6 44	4 47	2 4	7 0	4 30	2 2
323	43	19	Monday..	♊	♈	18	11 45 20	9 24	6 54	4 37	2 0	6 45	4 47	2 59	7 2	4 29	3 1
324	42	20	Tuesday..	♋	♈	30	11 45 33	10 7	6 55	4 37	3 56	6 46	4 46	3 55	7 3	4 29	4 0
325	41	21	Wednes..	♋	♉	12	11 45 48	10 51	6 56	4 36	4 52	6 47	4 45	4 51	7 5	4 27	4 58
326	40	22	Thursday	♋	♉	24	11 46 3	11 35	6 57	4 35	5 48	6 48	4 45	5 46	7 6	4 26	5 56
327	39	23	Friday....	♌	♊	6	11 46 19	morn	6 58	4 34	rises	6 49	4 44	rises	7 7	4 28	rises
328	38	24	Saturday.	♌	♊	18	11 46 35	21	6 59	4 33	5 49	6 50	4 44	5 53	7 8	4 25	5 37
329	37	25	SUNDAY	♍	♋	30	11 46 53	1 9	7 0	4 33	6 34	6 51	4 43	6 39	7 10	4 24	6 21
330	36	26	Monday..	♍	♌	12	11 47 11	1 57	7 1	4 32	7 24	6 52	4 43	7 29	7 11	4 23	7 11
331	35	27	Tuesday..	♎	♌	24	11 47 30	2 47	7 3	4 31	8 17	6 53	4 42	8 21	7 12	4 22	8 5
332	34	28	Wednes..	♎	♍	7	11 47 49	3 36	7 4	4 31	9 15	6 54	4 42	9 19	7 13	4 22	9 5
333	33	29	Thursday	♏	♍	20	11 48 10	4 26	7 5	4 31	10 15	6 55	4 42	10 18	7 14	4 21	10 6
334	32	30	Friday....	♐	♎	3	11 48 31	5 15	7 6	4 31	11 18	6 55	4 42	11 20	7 15	4 21	11 12

☾ Last Quar., 1-30. ● New Moon, 7th. **12th Month. DECEMBER, 1923** 31 Days. ☽ First Quar., 14th. ○ Full Moon, 23d.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P. M. E. S. T. Con.	Moon's Place 7 P. M. E. S. T. Sign.	Moon's Place 7 P. M. E. S. T. Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Fast and Slow. H. M. S.	Moon in Meridian. Morn. H. M.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises. H. M.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun sets. H. M.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Moon rises and sets. H. M.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises. H. M.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun sets. H. M.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Moon rises and sets. H. M.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises. H. M.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun sets. H. M.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H. Moon rises and sets. H. M.
335	31	1	Saturday	♑	♒	16	11 48 53	6 5	7 7	4 31	morn	6 57	4 41	morn	7 16	4 21	morn
336	30	2	SUNDAY	♑	♒	30	11 49 15	6 55	7 8	4 30	24	6 58	4 41	25	7 17	4 20	21
337	29	3	Monday..	♒	♓	14	11 49 38	7 46	7 9	4 30	1 31	6 59	4 41	1 32	7 18	4 20	1 31
338	28	4	Tuesday..	♓	♓	29	11 50 3	8 39	7 10	4 30	2 40	7 0	4 41	2 40	7 19	4 19	2 43
339	27	5	Wednes.	♓	♈	14	11 50 27	9 34	7 11	4 29	3 52	7 1	4 41	3 50	7 20	4 19	3 58
340	26	6	Thursday	♈	♈	29	11 50 52	10 32	7 12	4 29	5 6	7 2	4 41	5 3	7 22	4 19	5 15
341	25	7	Friday....	♉	♈	14	11 51 17	11 32	7 13	4 29	6 18	7 3	4 41	6 15	7 23	4 19	6 29
342	24	8	Saturday.	♉	♉	29	11 51 43	ev.34	7 14	4 29	sets	7 4	4 41	sets	7 24	4 19	sets
343	23	9	SUNDAY	♊	♉	14	11 52 10	1 35	7 15	4 29	6 38	7 5	4 41	6 43	7 25	4 19	6 25
344	22	10	Monday..	♊	♉	28	11 52 37	2 34	7 16	4 29	7 43	7 6	4 41	7 47	7 26	4 19	7 31
345	21	11	Tuesday..	♋	♊	12	11 53 4	3 30	7 17	4 29	8 48	7 6	4 41	8 52	7 27	4 19	8 38
346	20	12	Wednes..	♋	♊	25	11 53 32	4 22	7 18	4 29	9 53	7 7	4 41	9 56	7 28	4 19	9 46
347	19	13	Thursday	♌	♋	8	11 54 0	5 10	7 19	4 29	10 55	7 8	4 42	10 56	7 29	4 19	10 50
348	18	14	Friday....	♌	♌	21	11 54 28	5 56	7 20	4 29	11 55	7 9	4 42	11 55	7 30	4 20	11 52
349	17	15	Saturday.	♍	♌	3	11 54 57	6 40	7 21	4 30	morn	7 9	4 42	morn	7 31	4 20	morn
350	16	16	SUNDAY	♍	♍	15	11-55 26	7 23	7 21	4 30	53	7 10	4 43	53	7 32	4 20	53
351	15	17	Monday..	♎	♍	27	11 55 55	8 5	7 21	4 30	1 49	7 10	4 43	1 49	7 32	4 20	1 52
352	14	18	Tuesday..	♏	♎	9	11 56 25	8 48	7 22	4 31	2 46	7 11	4 43	2 44	7 33	4 21	2 51
353	13	19	Wednes..	♏	♎	21	11 56 54	9 32	7 22	4 31	3 41	7 12	4 44	3 39	7 34	4 21	3 48
354	12	20	Thursday	♐	♏	2	11 57 24	10 18	7 23	4 32	4 36	7 12	4 44	4 33	7 34	4 21	4 46
355	11	21	Friday....	♐	♏	14	11 57 54	11 5	7 23	4 32	5 32	7 13	4 44	5 28	7 35	4 22	5 43
356	10	22	Saturday.	♑	♏	27	11 58 23	11 54	7 24	4 33	6 26	7 13	4 45	6 22	7 35	4 22	6 39
357	9	23	SUNDAY	♒	♐	9	11 58 53	morn	7 24	4 34	rises.	7 14	4 45	rises.	7 36	4 23	rises.
358	8	24	Monday..	♒	♐	21	11 59 23	43	7 25	4 34	6 12	7 14	4 46	6 16	7 36	4 24	5 59
359	7	25	Tuesday..	♓	♒	4	11 59 53	1 33	7 25	4 35	7 9	7 14	4 46	7 13	7 37	4 25	6 58
360	6	26	Wednes..	♓	♒	17	12 0 23	2 24	7 26	4 35	8 9	7 15	4 47	8 12	7 37	4 26	7 59
361	5	27	Thursday	♈	♒	30	12 0 53	3 13	7 26	4 36	9 11	7 15	4 48	9 13	7 37	4 26	9 4
362	4	28	Friday....	♉	♓	13	12 1 22	4 2	7 26	4 37	10 13	7 15	4 49	10 14	7 38	4 27	10 9
363	3	29	Saturday.	♉	♈	26	12 1 52	4 51	7 27	4 38	11 19	7 16	4 50	11 20	7 38	4 28	11 18
364	2	30	SUNDAY	♊	♈	10	12 2 21	5 41	7 27	4 38	morn	7 16	4 51	morn	7 39	4 29	morn
365	1	31	Monday..	♊	♉	24	12 2 50	6 31	7 28	4 39	26	7 16	4 51	25	7 39	4 29	27

CALENDARS FOR THE YEARS 1924 TO 1927.

1924.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN...	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
FEB...	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	..
MAR...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
APRIL	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	..	..	..
MAY...	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNE..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	..	..	..	..	..
JULY..	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
AUG...	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
SEPT..	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	..	..	..	..
OCT....	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
NOV...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
DEC...	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..

1925.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN...	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEB...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MAR...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
APRIL	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	..	..
MAY...	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
JUNE..	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	..	..	..	..
JULY..	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
AUG...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
SEPT..	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	..	..	..
OCT....	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	..	..	..	..	..
DEC...	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..

1926.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN...	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
FEB...	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
MAR...	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
APRIL	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	..
MAY...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
JUNE..	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	..	..	..
JULY..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
SEPT..	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	..	..
OCT....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
NOV...	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	..	..	..	..
DEC...	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..

1927.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
FEB...	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	..	..	..	..	..
MAR...	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
APRIL	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MAY...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
JUNE..	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	..	..
JULY..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
AUG...	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
SEPT..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	..
OCT....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
NOV...	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	..	..	..
DEC...	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

LONGEST RIVERS IN THE WORLD.

River.	Miles.	River.	Miles.	River.	Miles.	River.	Miles.
Mississippi-Mo...	4,194	Yangtze	3,000	Amur	2,700	Volga	2,325
Nile	3,670	La Plata	2,950	Mekong	2,600	Hwangho	2,300
Amazon	3,300	Lena	2,860	Niger	2,600	Yukon	2,050
Ob	3,235	Kongo	2,800	Yenesei	2,500	Colorado	2,000

A READY-REFERENCE CALENDAR.

For ascertaining any day of the week for any given time within two hundred years from the introduction of the New Style, *1752 to 1952 inclusive.

Years 1753 to 1952.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761 1767 1778 1789 1795 1801 1807 1818 1829 1835 1846 1857 1903 1863 1914 1874 1925 1885 1931 1891 1942	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1762 1773 1779 1790 1802 1813 1819 1830 1841 1847 1858 1909 1869 1915 1875 1926 1886 1937 1897 1943	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1757 1763 1774 1785 1791 1803 1814 1825 1831 1842 1853 1859 1910 1870 1921 1881 1927 1887 1938 1898 1949	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1754 1765 1771 1782 1793 1799 1805 1811 1822 1833 1839 1850 1901 1861 1907 1867 1918 1878 1929 1889 1935 1895 1946	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1755 1766 1777 1783 1794 1800 1806 1817 1823 1834 1845 1851 1902 1862 1913 1873 1919 1879 1930 1890 1941 1947	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1758 1769 1775 1786 1797 1809 1815 1826 1837 1843 1854 1905 1865 1911 1871 1922 1882 1933 1893 1939 1899 1950	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1753 1759 1770 1781 1787 1810 1821 1827 1838 1849 1855 1798 1866 1906 1877 1917 1883 1923 1894 1934 1900 1945 1951	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6

Leap Years.	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1764 1792 1804 1832 1860 1888 1928	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768 1796 1808 1836 1864 1892 1904 1932	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1772 1812 1840 1868 1896 1908 1936	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1776 1816 1844 1872 1912 1940	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1780 1820 1848 1876 1916 1944	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1756 1784 1824 1852 1880 1920 1948	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1760 1788 1828 1856 1884 1924 1952	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monday... 1	Tuesday... 1	Wednesday 1	Thursday . 1	Friday.... 1	Saturday.. 1	SUNDAY. 1
Tuesday... 2	Wednesday 2	Thursday . 2	Friday.... 2	Saturday.. 2	SUNDAY. 2	Monday... 2
Wednesday 3	Thursday . 3	Friday.... 3	Saturday.. 3	SUNDAY. 3	Monday... 3	Tuesday... 3
Thursday . 4	Friday..... 4	Saturday.. 4	SUNDAY . 4	Monday... 4	Tuesday... 4	Wednesday 4
Friday.... 5	Saturday.. 5	SUNDAY . 5	Monday... 5	Tuesday... 5	Wednesday 5	Thursday . 5
Saturday.. 6	SUNDAY . 6	Monday... 6	Tuesday... 6	Wednesday 6	Thursday . 6	Friday.... 6
SUNDAY. 7	Monday... 7	Tuesday... 7	Wednesday 7	Thursday . 7	Friday.... 7	Saturday.. 7
Monday... 8	Tuesday... 8	Wednesday 8	Thursday . 8	Friday.... 8	Saturday.. 8	SUNDAY. 8
Tuesday . 9	Wednesday 9	Thursday . 9	Friday.... 9	Saturday.. 9	SUNDAY . 9	Monday... 9
Wednesday10	Thursday .10	Friday....10	Saturday .10	SUNDAY .10	Monday...10	Tuesday...10
Thursday .11	Friday....11	Saturday..11	SUNDAY .11	Monday...11	Tuesday...11	Wednesday11
Friday....12	Saturday..12	SUNDAY .12	Monday...12	Tuesday...12	Wednesday12	Thursday .12
Saturday..13	SUNDAY .13	Monday...13	Tuesday...13	Wednesday13	Thursday .13	Friday....13
SUNDAY .14	Monday...14	Tuesday...14	Wednesday14	Thursday .14	Friday....14	Saturday..14
Monday...15	Tuesday...15	Wednesday15	Thursday .15	Friday....15	Saturday..15	SUNDAY .15
Tuesday...16	Wednesday16	Thursday .16	Friday....16	Saturday..16	SUNDAY .16	Monday...16
Wednesday17	Thursday .17	Friday....17	Saturday..17	SUNDAY .17	Monday...17	Tuesday...17
Thursday .18	Friday....18	Saturday..18	SUNDAY .18	Monday...18	Tuesday...18	Wednesday18
Friday....19	Saturday..19	SUNDAY .19	Monday...19	Tuesday...19	Wednesday19	Thursday .19
Saturday..20	SUNDAY .20	Monday...20	Tuesday...20	Wednesday20	Thursday .20	Friday....20
SUNDAY .21	Monday...21	Tuesday...21	Wednesday21	Thursday .21	Friday....21	Saturday..21
Monday...22	Tuesday...22	Wednesday22	Thursday .22	Friday....22	Saturday..22	SUNDAY .22
Tuesday...23	Wednesday23	Thursday .23	Friday....23	Saturday..23	SUNDAY .23	Monday...23
Wednesday24	Thursday..24	Friday....24	Saturday..24	SUNDAY .24	Monday...24	Tuesday...24
Thursday .25	Friday....25	Saturday..25	SUNDAY .25	Monday...25	Tuesday...25	Wednesday25
Friday....26	Saturday..26	SUNDAY .26	Monday...26	Tuesday...26	Wednesday26	Thursday .26
Saturday..27	SUNDAY .27	Monday...27	Tuesday...27	Wednesday27	Thursday .27	Friday....27
SUNDAY .28	Monday...28	Tuesday...28	Wednesday28	Thursday..28	Friday....28	Saturday..28
Monday...29	Tuesday...29	Wednesday29	Thursday .29	Friday....29	Saturday..29	SUNDAY .29
Tuesday...30	Wednesday30	Thursday .30	Friday....30	Saturday..30	SUNDAY .30	Monday...30
Wednesday31	Thursday .31	Friday....31	Saturday..31	SUNDAY .31	Monday...31	Tuesday...31

Note—To ascertain any day of the week first look in the table for the year required and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. For example: To know on what day of the week July 4 was in the year 1895, in the table of years look for 1895, and in a parallel line, under July, is figure 1, which directs to column 1, in which it will be seen that July 4 falls on Thursday.

*1752 same as 1772 from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2. From Sept. 14 to Dec. 31 same as 1780 (Sept. 3-13 were omitted).—This Calendar is from Whitaker's London Almanack, with some revisions.

JEWISH OR HEBREW CALENDAR—YEAR 5683-4 A. M.

The year 5683-4 is the second of the 300th cycle of 19 years.

Year.	Month No.	Name.	Day.	Fast or festival.	Gregorian date.
5683....	5..	Shebat	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Thursday, Jan. 18
5683....	6..	Adar	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Friday-Saturday, Feb. 16-17
5683....	6..	Adar	15..	Fast of Esther	Thursday, March 1
5683....	6..	Adar	14-15..	Purim	Friday-Saturday, March 2-3
5683....	7..	Nissan	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Sunday, March 18
5683....	7..	Nissan	15..	1st Day of Passover	*Sunday, April 1
5683....	8..	Iyar	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Monday-Tuesday, April 16-17
5683....	8..	Iyar	18..	Lag B'Omer (33d day)	Friday, May 4
5683....	9..	Sivan	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Wednesday, May 16
5683....	9..	Sivan	6..	1st Day of Pentecost (Shebeth)	Monday, May 21
5683....	10..	Tammuz	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Thursday-Friday, June 14-15
5683....	10..	Tammuz	17..	Fast of Tammuz	Sunday, July 1
5683....	11..	Av or Ab	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Saturday, July 14
5683....	11..	Av or Ab	9..	Fast of Av	Sunday, July 22
5683....	12..	Ellul	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Sunday-Monday, Aug. 12-13
5684....	1..	Tishri	1..	Rosh-Hoshannah. New Year	Monday-Tuesday, Sept. 10-11
5684....	1..	Tishri	3..	Fast of Gedaliah	Thursday, Sept. 13
5684....	1..	Tishri	10..	Yom-Kippur	Thursday, Sept. 20
5684....	1..	Tishri	15..	1st Day of Tabernacles. Succoth	Tuesday, Sept. 25
5684....	1..	Tishri	21..	Hosh-Hannah Rabbah	Monday, Oct. 1
5684....	1..	Tishri	22..	Sh'mini Ateres	Tuesday, Oct. 2
5684....	1..	Tishri	23..	Simchas-Torah	Wednesday, Oct. 3
5684....	2..	Chesvan	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Wednesday-Thursday, Oct. 10-11
5684....	3..	Kislev	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Friday, Nov 9
5684....	3..	Kislev	25..	1st Day of Chanukah	Monday, Dec. 3
5684....	4..	Tebet	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Saturday-Sunday, Dec. 8-9
5684....	4..	Tebet	10..	Fast of Tebet	Tuesday, Dec. 18
5684....	5..	Sh'Vat	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Monday, Jan. 7, 1924

When two days are given the last is the day of beginning, except for Tishri, when it is the first at sunset.

*Falling on date of Easter and this will recur in 1927 and in 1981.

MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR—YEAR 1341-42.

Year.	Month No.	Name.	Begins.	Lasts days.
1341..	1..	Jomhadi II	Jan. 18, 1923	29
1341..	7..	Rajeb	Feb. 16	30
1341..	8..	Sheban	March 18	29
1341..	9..	Ramadan (Fasting)	Apr. 16	30
1341..	10..	Schewall	May 16	29
1341..	11..	Dulkaeda	June 14	30
1341..	12..	Dulheggia	July 14	30
1342..	1..	Muharrem	Aug. 13*	30
1342..	2..	Saphar	Sept. 12	29
1342..	3..	Rabia I.	Oct. 11	30
1342..	4..	Rabia II	Nov. 10	29
1342..	5..	Jomhadi I	Dec. 9	30
1342..	6..	Jomhadi II	Jan. 8, 1924	29

*At sunset.

GREEK CHURCH CALENDAR, A. D. 1923—A. M. 8032.

New style. Holy days.	Old style.
Jan. 7—Christmas	Dec. 25, 1922
Jan. 14—Circumcision	Jan. 1, 1923
Jan. 19—Epiphany	Jan. 6
Feb. 4—Carnival Sunday	Jan. 25
Feb. 12—Great Lent Begins	Jan. 12
Feb. 14—Ash Wednesday	Feb. 1
Feb. 15—Hypopante (Purification)	Feb. 2
Feb. 18—First Sunday in Lent	Feb. 5
Mch. 25—Palm Sunday	Mch. 12
Mch. 30—Great (Good) Friday	*Mch. 17
Apr. 1—Easter (Holy Pasche)	*Apr. 19
May 6—St. George	Apr. 23
May 10—Ascension (Holy) Thursday	Apr. 27
May 20—Pentecost	May 7
June 12—Holy Ghost	May 30
July 12—Peter and Paul, Chief Apostles	June 29
Aug. 19—Transfiguration	Aug. 6
Aug. 28—Repose of Theotokos	Aug. 15
Sept. 21—Nativity of Theotokos	Sept. 8
Sept. 27—Exaltation of Theotokos	Sept. 14
Oct. 14—Patronage of Theotokos	Oct. 1
Nov. 28—First Day of Nativity	Nov. 15
Dec. 4—Entrance of Theotokos	Nov. 21
Dec. 22—Conception of Theotokos	Dec. 9
Jan. 7, 1924—Christmas	Dec. 25
Jan. 14, 1924—New Year's Day—Circumcision	Jan. 1, 1924

*The Eastern Greek church celebrates Easter March 26, old style, and Good Friday the 24th, and Great Lent on Monday after Quinquagesima.

THE PLANETS.

Morning stars—Mercury, Feb. 20-25 and Oct. 10-15; Venus, until Sept. 10; Mars, after Aug. 8; Jupiter, until Feb. 7 and after Nov. 22; Saturn, until Jan. 11 and after Oct. 17.

Evening stars—Mercury, Jan. 10-15, Sept. 1-5 and Dec. 25-30; Venus, after Sept. 10; Mars until Aug. 8; Jupiter from Feb. 7 to Nov 22; Saturn, from Jan. 11 to Oct. 17.

Brightest or best seen—Mercury, within the time limits given above when an evening or morning star, and then only for a brief time about one hour and fifteen minutes before sunrise or at the same interval after sunset and near that point of the horizon where the sun will rise or set, when he may be seen shining with a steady dullish red light, quite unlike that of a first magnitude star or any other planet; Venus, at the first of the year; Mars, at the first and last of the year; Jupiter, May 1-10; Saturn, April 2-12; Uranus, Sept. 1-15, and Neptune, Feb. 1-15.

Invisible or very dim—Mercury, always except as noted above; Venus, July, August and October; Mars, June to September; Jupiter, November and December; Saturn, September to December; Uranus and Neptune, always.

All-night stars—Jupiter in May and Saturn in April.

ECLIPSES IN 1923.

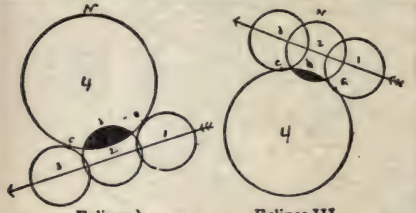
There will be four eclipses in 1923, as follows:

I. Partial of the moon March 2, on the moon's northern limb as shown in the annexed cut, where the arrow indicates the direction of the moon from west to east in passing through the earth's shadow.

The first contact or beginning will take place at a at 8:28 p. m.; middle or greatest eclipse at b at 9:32 p. m., when .37 of her diameter will be in the shadow, and the end or last contact at c at 10:36 p. m. in central standard time.

II. Annular of the sun March 16-17, visible in South Africa and South America.

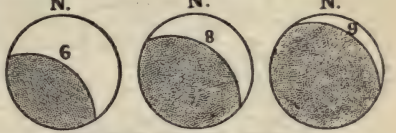
III. Partial of the moon Aug. 26. Size .17 of the entire diameter, as shown by the annexed cut at b. Beginning at a at 3:52



a. m., middle at b, 4:40 a. m., close to the time of the setting of the moon, central standard time.

The arrows indicate the direction and paths of the moon through the dark shadows (umbra) of the earth (4), 1 being the beginning, with the first point of contact at a, 2 the middle or greatest eclipse, and 3 the last point of contact at c.

IV. Total of the sun in the afternoon of Sept. 10. As shown by the maps annexed the total phase will be visible in southwestern California and northern Mexico. Times of beginning, middle or greatest size and end for all places in United States may be approximately known by inspection of annexed maps.



ECLIPSE OF SUN SEPT. 10.
Appearance of the sun with .6, .8 and .9 eclipsed. See chart C.

Examples: Savannah, Ga., begins 2:40 p. m. central time or 3:40 p. m. eastern time; ends 4:45 p. m. central time—5:45 p. m. eastern time; greatest size 7. The time of greatest eclipse may be found very nearly by ascertaining the duration of the eclipse, dividing it by two and adding to time of beginning, which in this instance is 4:42 p. m.

Examples of use of charts: Required the standard time of the beginning, middle or greatest eclipse, ending and size at: (1) New Orleans. By chart A the beginning takes place at 2:30, the end, by chart B, at 4:45, and midway between them is 3:38, the time of middle or greatest eclipse, which by chart C is .78, or about three-fourths of the southern portion of the sun. Similarly, Chicago 2:18, 3:19 and 4:20, size .64, and Salt Lake City 1:40, 2:55 and 4:10, size .80, and from this last example must be subtracted 1 hour for mountain time. Throughout the United States the eclipse will be upon the southern limb of the sun (see the illustrations). Thus

CHART A. BEGINNING OF TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN SEPT. 10, 1923, IN CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

(Subtract 1 hr. for mountain and 2 hrs. for Pacific time and add 1 hr. for eastern time.)

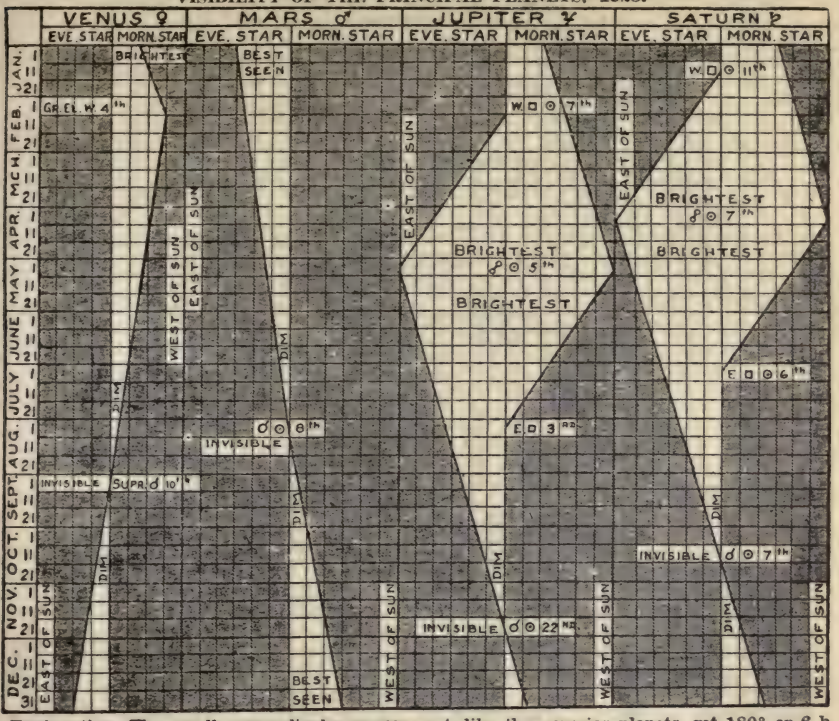
CHART B. ENDING OF TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN SEPT. 10, 1923, IN CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

CHART C. SIZE OF THE PARTIAL PHASES OF THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN SEPT. 10, 1923.

any one having in a general way a knowledge of his geographical location can from these charts obtain the full approximate local data of this eclipse, always making the necessary addition or subtraction of 1 hour for any standard of time other than central, for which the charts are made.

New York city begins 3:36, ends 5:25, middle 4:30, to which must be added 1 hour for eastern time.

VISIBILITY OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS, 1923.



Explanation—The small perpendicular spaces represent 1 h. or 15° each and the distance from the central line of each division indicates the approximate distance of that planet from the sun, in time or space. Thus Venus will be 2 h. or 30° east of the sun Dec. 31, sets with the sun on Sept. 10 and will be 3 h. or 45° west of the sun Feb. 4. Being an inferior planet—inside the orbit of the earth—she can not, like the superior planets, get 180° or 6 h. from the sun, as do Jupiter and Saturn in April and May. At such time the superior planets will be at their brightest, rising at sunset and shining all night. A superior planet is considered a morning star from conjunction to western quadrature, when 90° west of the sun, when rising at midnight and passing the meridian at 6 a. m.

CHURCH CALENDAR FOR 1923.

Jan. 1—New Year's day (Circumcision).
Jan. 6—Epiphany (12th day).
Jan. 25—Conversion of St. Paul.
Jan. 28—Septuagesima Sunday.
Feb. 2—Purification B. V. M.
Feb. 4—Sexagesima Sunday.
Feb. 13—Shrove Tuesday.
Feb. 14—Ash Wednesday. Lent begins.
Feb. 14—St. Valentine's day.
Feb. 18—First Sunday in Lent.
Feb. 24—St. Mathias.
March 1—St. David's day.
March 11—Mid-Lent Sunday.
March 17—St. Patrick's day.
March 25—Annunciation (Lady day).
March 25—Palm Sunday.
March 30—Good Friday.
April 1—Easter Sunday.
April 8—Low Sunday.
April 25—St. Mark.
May 1—Philip and James.
May 6—Rogation Sunday.
May 10—Ascension.
May 20—Whitsunday (Pentecost).
May 27—Trinity Sunday.
May 31—Corpus Christi.
June 11—St. Barnabas.
June 24—Nativity of St. John the Baptist.
June 29—Peter and Paul, Chief Apostles.
July 15—St. Swithin's day.
July 22—Mary Magdalen.
July 25—St. James.
Aug. 15—Assumption B. V. M.
Aug. 24—St. Bartholomew.
Aug. 29—John the Baptist beheaded.
Sept. 8—Nativity of Mary.
Sept. 14—Exaltation of Holy Cross.
Sept. 29—St. Michael and All Angels.
Oct. 18—St. Luke.
Oct. 28—SS. Simon and Jude.
Oct. 31—Halloween.
Nov. 1—All Saints' day.
Nov. 2—All Souls' day.
Nov. 11—Martinmas.
Nov. 25—St. Catherine.
Nov. 29—Thanksgiving.
Nov. 30—St. Andrew.
Dec. 2—Advent Sunday.
Dec. 21—St. Thomas.
Dec. 25—Christmas.
Dec. 26—St. Stephen.
Dec. 27—St. John the Evangelist.
Dec. 28—Holy Innocents.

EMBER DAYS.

Wednesday, Friday and Saturday	after	1st Sunday in Lent	Feb. 21, 23 and 24
		Pentecost	May 23, 25 and 26
		Sept. 14	Sept. 19, 21 and 22
		Dec. 13	Dec. 19, 21 and 22

CHART OF THE HEAVENS.

Scale of Magnitudes.
1 2 3 4
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DRAWN BY B.M.W.
ECLIPTIC
EQUATOR
CIRCUMPOLAR
ZENITH CIRCLE
BIG DIPPER
SICKLE
REGULUS
ALPHARD
ARCTURUS
SPICA
DENEBOLA
ALGENIB
ALGOL
ALDEBARAN
HYADES
PLEIADES
CAPELLA
RIGEL
SIRIUS
PROCYON
POLLUX
CASTOR
ACHERNAR
ACHERNAR
ACHERNA

POSITIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS, 1923.

DATE.	VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Right ascension.	Northern states.	Southern states.	Right ascension.	Northern states.	Southern states.	Right ascension.	Northern states.	Southern states.	Right ascension.	Northern states.	Southern states.
	Hours	Rises. Morn. H. M.	Rises. Morn. H. M.	Hours.	Sets. Eve. H. M.	Sets. Eve. H. M.	Hours.	Rises. Morn. H. M.	Rises. Morn. H. M.	Hours.	Rises. Morn. H. M.	Rises. Morn. H. M.
Jan. 1	XV¾	4 15	3 47	XXIII	10 1	10 12	XIV¾	2 58	2 38	XIII¼	0 56	0 48
11	XVI¼	4 5	3 45	XXIII½	10 2	10 6	XV	2 30	2 12	XIII¼	0 18	0 12
21	XVII	4 5	3 44	0	10 0	10 0	XV	1 57	1 39	XIII¼	Eve.	Eve.
Feb. 1	XVII¾	4 10	3 48	½	9 58	9 55	XV	1 20	1 1	XIII¼	10 57	10 55
11	XVIII¼	4 19	3 55	I	9 56	9 49	XV	0 44	0 25	XIII¼	10 21	10 17
21	XIX	4 24	4 0	1½	9 53	9 43	XV	Eve	Eve.	XIII¼	9 40	9 35
Mch. 1	XIX¾	4 27	4 5	1¾	9 52	9 40	XV	11 40	11 22	XIII¼	9 7	9 2
11	XX½	4 28	4 7	II¼	9 50	9 35	XV	11 1	10 41	XIII¼	8 25	8 17
21	XXI¼	4 25	4 7	II½	9 48	9 29	XV	10 20	10 0	XIII¼	7 43	7 37
April 1	XXII¾	4 19	4 5	II¾	9 44	9 23	XV	9 33	9 14	XIII¼	Sets.	Sets.
11	XXIII	4 11	4 2	III¼	9 40	9 17	XV	8 50	8 32	XIII	Morn.	Morn.
21	XXIII¾	4 10	3 56	IV	9 36	9 11	XV	8 4	7 47	XIII	4 56	5 0
May 1	½	3 47	3 48	IV¼	9 31	9 3	XIV¾	7 20	7 3	XIII	4 16	4 19
11	I	3 36	3 42	V	9 25	8 56	XIV¾	Sets.	Sets.	XIII	3 35	3 39
21	I¾	3 24	3 35	V¼	9 17	8 48	XIV¾	Morn.	Morn.	XIII	2 54	2 57
June 1	II¼	3 15	3 30	VI	9 7	8 37	XIV½	3 9	3 25	XIII¼	2 10	2 13
11	II½	3 8	3 25	VI¼	8 55	8 26	XIV½	2 28	2 43	XIII¼	1 31	1 34
21	II¾	3 8	3 32	VII	8 41	8 13	XIV½	1 47	1 58	XIII	0 50	0 53
July 1	III¼	3 12	3 39	VII¼	Dim	Dim	XIV½	1 6	1 21	XIII	0 12	0 15
11	VI	3 21	3 49	VIII	Invis.	Invis.	XIV½	0 37	0 42	XIII	Eve.	Eve.
21	VII	3 36	4 4	VIII½	Rises	Rises.	XIV½	Eve.	Eve.	XIII	10 50	10 54
Aug. 1	VIII	3 59	4 24	IX	Morn.	Morn.	XIV½	11 2	11 17	XIII	10 8	10 12
11	VIII¾	Dim	Dim	IX¼	Dim	Dim	XIV½	10 25	10 41	XIII	9 30	9 30
21	IX¾	Invis.	Invis.	IX¾	4 53	5 10	XIV¾	9 48	10 5	XIII	8 53	8 58
Sept. 1	X½	Dim	Dim	X¼	4 46	5 0	XIV¾	9 9	9 26	XIII¼	8 12	8 18
11	XI¼	Sets.	Sets.	X½	4 39	4 50	XIV¾	8 34	8 52	XIII¼	7 32	7 37
21	XII	Eve.	Eve.	XI	4 33	4 42	XV	7 59	8 18	XIII¼	6 55	7 1
Oct. 1	XII¾	5 57	6 2	XI¼	4 27	4 33	XV	7 25	7 44	XIII¼	Dim	Dim
11	XIII½	5 46	5 56	XI¾	4 20	4 23	XV¼	6 51	7 11	XIII½	Invis.	Invis.
21	XIV¼	5 40	5 54	XII¼	4 13	4 13	XV¼	6 17	6 38	XIII½	Rises.	Rises.
Nov. 1	XV¼	5 29	5 55	XII½	4 4	4 2	XV½	Dim	Dim	XIII½	Morn.	Morn.
11	XV¼	5 27	5 58	XII	3 59	3 54	XV¾	Invis	Invis.	XIII¾	Dim	Dim
21	XVI	5 31	5 59	XII¼	3 53	3 45	XV¾	Rises.	Rises.	XIII¾	4 17	4 8
Dec. 1	XVIII	5 41	6 11	XII¾	3 46	3 35	XVI	Morn.	Morn.	XIII¾	3 43	3 33
11	XVIII¾	5 58	6 26	XIV¼	3 41	3 27	XVI	Dim	Dim	XIII¾	3 9	2 59
21	XIX¾	6 19	6 47	XIV½	3 37	3 18	XVI¼	5 40	5 15	XIV	2 34	2 24
31	XX½	6 43	7 6	XV	3 29	3 10	XVI½	5 12	4 47	XIV	1 59	1 49

Note—To make use of the above table in connection with the chart of the heavens proceed as follows: Suppose the position of Venus for June 11 is desired. Right ascension for that date is III½ hours. Locate that point on the outer margin of the chart and upon connecting this point, by a straight edge, as a ruler or envelope edge, with the north star, the line will cross the "ecliptic circle" at a point nearly midway between the Pleiades and Hyades, where Venus may be found at that time, or close to Regulus in the Sickle of Leo about Sept. 1.

POSITION OF THE MOON AND PLANETS FOR SUNDAYS OF THE YEAR.

PLANET.	Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
♀ Venus	7 ♏	4 ♏	4 ♐	1 ♑	6♑	3♈	1♉	5♋	2♌	7♍	4♎	2♐
♂ Mars	14♑	11♑	11♈	8♈	13♉	10♊	8♊	12♋	9♋	14♌	11♍	9♎
♃ Jupiter	21♎	18♎	18♎	15♎	20♎	17♎	15♎	19♎	16♎	21♎	18♎	16♍
♄ Saturn	28♍	25♍	25♍	22♍	27♍	24♍	22♍	26♍	23♍	28♍	25♍	23♍
☽ Perigee	8	4	4	1-30	28	25	21	16	12	10	8	6
☽ Apogee	23	20	19	15	13	9	7	4-31	28	25	21	19
☽ Highest ☊	2-23	25	24	21	18	14	11	8	4	2-29	25	†23
☽ Lowest ☋	14	10	10	6	3-31	*27	24	21	17	14	11	8
☽ at ☊ node	8	4	3-31	27	24	20	17	14	10	7	4	1-28
☽ at ☋ node	21	17	17	13	10	6	3-30	27	23	21	17	14

*Lowest of the year or 57° lower than when highest in December. †Highest of the year or 57° higher than when lowest in June.

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNS.

♈ Aries.	♌ Leo.	♐ Sagittarius.
♉ Taurus.	♍ Virgo.	♑ Capricornus
♊ Gemini.	♎ Libra.	♒ Aquarius.
♋ Cancer.	♏ Scorpio.	♓ Pisces.

The place indicated is for the constellation in which the planet named is situated on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Sundays of the month, in the order of the planets named. The sign is one constellation back—thus, ♈ is the first sign, but ♓ is the first constellation.

HUNTER'S AND HARVEST MOON.

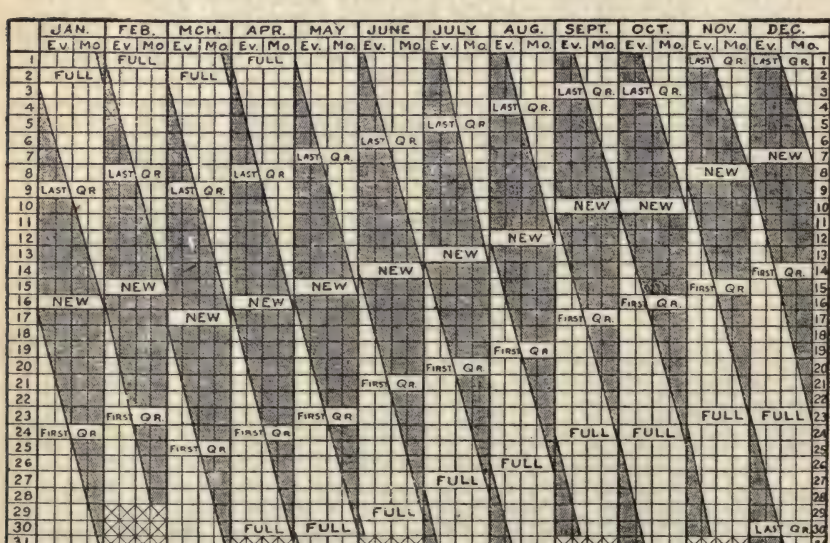
The full moon nearest to Sept. 21 is popularly known as the "harvest moon." This is because the moon then rises for several consecutive evenings at nearly the same hour, giving an unusual number of moonlight evenings. This is the most noticeable in the higher latitudes and quite disappears at the equator. The "hunter's moon" is the first full moon following the harvest moon.

SIDEREAL NOON OR MERIDIAN PASSAGE OF THE VERNAL EQUINOX.

For use in connection with the star table. See note under same.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 17	3 15	1 25	11 23	9 25	7 23	5 25	3 23	1 21	11 19	9 18	7 20
2	5 13	3 11	1 21	11 19	9 21	7 19	5 21	3 19	1 17	11 16	9 14	7 16
3	5 9	3 7	1 17	11 15	9 18	7 15	5 17	3 15	1 13	11 12	9 10	7 12
4	5 5	3 3	1 13	11 11	9 13	7 11	5 13	3 11	1 10	11 8	9 6	7 8
5	5 1	2 59	1 9	11 7	9 9	7 7	5 9	3 7	1 6	11 4	9 2	7 4
6	4 57	2 55	1 5	11 3	9 5	7 3	5 5	3 4	1 2	11 0	8 58	7 0
7	4 53	2 51	1 1	10 59	9 1	6 59	5 2	3 0	0 58	10 56	8 54	6 56
8	4 49	2 47	0 57	10 55	8 57	6 56	4 58	2 56	0 54	10 52	8 50	6 52
9	4 45	2 43	0 53	10 51	8 53	6 52	4 54	2 52	0 50	10 48	8 46	6 48
10	4 41	2 39	0 49	10 48	8 50	6 48	4 50	2 48	0 46	10 44	8 42	6 44
11	4 37	2 36	0 45	10 44	8 46	6 44	4 46	2 44	0 42	10 40	8 38	6 40
12	4 34	2 32	0 42	10 40	8 42	6 40	4 42	2 40	0 38	10 36	8 34	6 36
13	4 30	2 28	0 38	10 36	8 38	6 36	4 38	2 36	0 34	10 32	8 30	6 32
14	4 26	2 24	0 34	10 32	8 34	6 32	4 34	2 32	0 30	10 28	8 26	6 28
15	4 22	2 20	0 30	10 28	8 30	6 28	4 30	2 28	0 26	10 24	8 23	6 25
16	4 18	2 16	0 26	10 24	8 26	6 24	4 26	2 24	0 22	10 20	8 19	6 21
17	4 14	2 12	0 22	10 20	8 22	6 20	4 22	2 20	0 18	10 17	8 15	6 17
18	4 10	2 8	0 18	10 16	8 18	6 16	4 18	2 16	0 14	10 13	8 11	6 13
19	4 6	2 4	0 14	10 12	8 14	6 12	4 14	2 12	0 11	10 9	8 7	6 9
20	4 2	2 0	0 10	10 8	8 10	6 8	4 10	2 9	0 7	10 5	8 3	6 5
21	3 58	1 56	0 6	10 4	8 6	6 4	4 6	2 5	0 3	10 1	7 59	6 1
22	3 54	1 52	0 2	10 0	8 2	6 0	4 2	2 1	11 55	9 57	7 55	5 57
23	3 50	1 48	11 58	9 56	7 58	5 57	3 59	1 57	11 51	9 53	7 51	5 54
24	3 46	1 44	11 54	9 52	7 55	5 53	3 55	1 53	11 47	9 49	7 47	5 49
25	3 42	1 41	11 50	9 49	7 51	5 49	3 51	1 49	11 43	9 45	7 43	5 45
26	3 38	1 37	11 46	9 45	7 47	5 45	3 47	1 45	11 39	9 41	7 39	5 41
27	3 35	1 36	11 43	9 41	7 43	5 41	3 43	1 41	11 35	9 37	7 35	5 37
28	3 31	1 29	11 39	9 37	7 39	5 37	3 39	1 37	11 31	9 33	7 31	5 33
29	3 27	.....	11 35	9 33	7 35	5 33	3 35	1 33	11 27	9 29	7 27	5 30
30	3 23	.....	11 31	9 29	7 31	5 29	3 31	1 29	11 23	9 25	7 24	5 26
31	3 19	.....	11 27	.....	7 27	.....	3 27	1 25	.....	9 21	.....	5 22

LIGHT AND DARK OF THE MOON IN 1923.



Explanation: The small perpendicular divisions are of 3 hours each, and the light portions show the relative amount and place or time of moonlight in the 12 hours from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. Of course allowance should be made for the increase of daylight in summer and the decrease in winter. Thus in December the moon will shine only after midnight on the 1st, after 3 a. m. on the 4th, not at all on the 7th, 8th, until 9 p. m. on the 11th, until midnight of the 15th, all night on the 23d, after 9 p. m. on the 27th and after midnight of the 30th.

THE BRIGHTEST STARS.

NAME.	Constellation or group.	Magnitude. (v.: variable.)	Right ascension. Sidereal time.	Declination.	For upper meridian passage. Mn. time.	For rising, subtract. For setting, add.†		
						For lat. 30° N.	For lat. 40° N.	For lat. 50° N.
			H. M.	Deg. Min.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Alpheratz	Andromeda	2.1	0 4	+28 36	0 3	7 18	7 52	8 39
Caph	Cassiopeia	2.4	0 4	+58 40	0 4	.....	.....	.....
Algenib	Pegasus	2.8	0 9	+14 41	0 8	6 39	6 51	7 18
Alpha	Phœnix	3.0	0 21	−43 9	0 21	3 51*	2 25*	*
Schedir	Cassiopeia	2.3 v	0 35	+56 30	0 35	9 56	.....	.....
Diphda	Cetus (whale)	2.2	0 39	−18 39	0 38	5 20	4 53	4 36
Gamma	Cassiopeia	2.3	0 51	+60 14	0 50	.....	.....	.....
Mirach	Andromeda	2.2	1 5	+35 9	1 4	7 37	8 29	9 48
Delta	Cassiopeia	2.4	1 20	+59 46	1 19	.....	.....	.....
Polaris	Ursa Minor	2.2	1 27	+88 50	1 24	.....	.....	.....
Achernar	Eridanus	0.4	1 34	−57 41	1 34	1 37*	*	*
Sheratan	Aries (ram) ♈	2.8	1 50	+20 22	1 49	6 54	7 14	7 52
Almaach	Andromeda	2.2	1 58	+41 54	1 57	8 0	9 21	.....
Hamel	Aries ♈	2.1	2 2	+23 3	2 1	7 1	7 26	8 6
Mira	Cetus	2.1 v	2 14	− 3 26	2 13	5 54	5 51	5 46
Menkar	Cetus	2.6	2 58	+ 3 44	2 56	6 12	6 13	6 20
Algol	Perseus	2.6 v	3 2	+40 57	3 0	8 0	9 10	.....
Marfak	Perseus	1.9	3 18	+49 33	3 18	8 52	.....	.....
Alcyone	Taurus (bull) ♉	3.1	3 42	+23 50	3 41	7 3	7 29	8 13
Aldebaran	Taurus ♉	1.0	4 31	+16 20	4 29	6 39	6 58	7 26
Capella	Auriga	0.1	5 10	+45 55	5 9	8 28	10 14	.....
Rigel	Orion	0.3	5 10	− 8 18	5 9	5 45	5 31	5 27
El Nath	Taurus ♉	1.8	5 21	+28 32	5 19	7 18	7 52	8 49
Mintaka	Orion	2.3	5 27	− 0 22	5 26	6 2	6 2	6 2
Al Nilam	Orion	1.8	5 32	− 1 15	5 30	6 1	6 1	6 1
Phaet	Columba (dove)	2.7	5 36	−34 8	5 35	4 30	3 37*	2 33*
Saiph	Orion	2.3	5 43	− 9 42	5 42	5 42	5 26	5 17
Betelgeuse	Orion	0.9	5 50	+ 7 24	5 49	6 22	6 26	6 42
Menkalina	Auriga	2.0	5 53	+44 56	5 51	8 22	9 53	.....
Canopus	Argus	0.8	6 22	−52 39	6 21	2 46*	*	*
Alhena	Gemini (twins) ♊	2.0	6 33	+16 29	6 31	6 44	6 59	7 27
Sirius	Canis Major	−1.4	6 41	−16 36	6 40	5 25	5 1	4 45
Adhara	Canis Major	1.5	6 55	−28 51	6 54	4 51	4 7	3 20
Castor	Gemini ♊	1.9	7 29	+32 5	7 27	7 30	8 11	9 19
Procyon	Canis Minor	0.5	7 35	+ 5 27	7 33	6 17	6 19	6 30
Pollux	Gemini ♊	1.2	7 40	+28 15	7 38	7 17	7 50	8 42
Beta	Cancer (crab) ♋	3.8	8 12	+ 9 28	8 10	6 27	6 33	6 50
Alphard	Hydra	2.1	9 23	− 8 16	9 21	5 45	5 31	5 24
Regulus	Leo (lion) ♌	1.3	10 4	+12 25	10 1	6 34	6 44	7 4
Eta	Argus	1.6 v	10 42	−59 13	10 39	1 3*	*	*
Dubhe	Ursa Major	2.0	10 58	+62 14	10 56	.....	.....	.....
Denebola	Leo ♌	2.2	11 44	+15 4	11 42	6 41	6 54	7 18
Acrux	Southern Cross	1.6	12 22	−62 36	12 19	1 0*	*	*
Beta	Corvus (crow)	2.8	12 30	−22 54	12 27	5 9	4 35	4 18
Mizar	Ursa Major	2.4	13 20	+55 22	13 18	.....	.....	.....
Spica	Virgo (virgin) ♍	1.1	13 20	−10 42	13 18	5 40	5 23	5 12
Agena	Centaurus	0.7	13 57	−59 56	13 54	1 9*	*	*
Arcturus	Bootes	0.2	14 12	+19 39	14 9	6 42	7 12	7 45
Bengula	Centaurus	0.2	14 33	−60 28	14 30	0 52*	*	*
Alpha	Libra (scales) ♎	2.9	14 46	−15 40	14 43	5 27	5 4	4 47
Kochab	Ursa Minor	2.2	14 51	+74 31	14 48	.....	.....	.....
Alpha	Northern Crown	2.3	15 31	+27 1	15 28	7 13	7 44	8 34
Unuk	Serpent Bearer	2.7	15 40	+ 6 42	15 37	6 20	6 23	6 35
Beta	Scorpion ♏	2.9	16 0	−19 34	15 57	5 16	4 54	4 24
Antares	Scorpion ♏	1.2	16 24	−26 14	16 20	4 58	4 20	3 42
Rutilicus	Hercules	2.8	16 26	+21 41	16 23	6 58	7 20	7 57
Etamin	Dragon	2.5	17 54	+51 30	17 51	9 8	.....	.....
Vega	Lyra	0.1	18 34	+38 42	18 30	7 52	8 54	10 52
Delta	Sagittarius ♐	2.1	18 50	−26 25	18 46	4 58	4 19	3 38
Altair	Eagle	0.9	19 46	+ 8 38	19 43	6 24	6 30	6 45
Alpha	Capricorn ♑	3.7	20 13	−12 49	20 9	5 35	5 19	4 56
Deneb	Cygnus (swan)	1.4	20 38	+44 58	20 35	8 22	9 56	.....
Alderamin	Cephus	2 6	21 16	+62 13	21 12	.....	.....	.....
Beta	Aquarius ♒	2.9	21 27	− 5 58	21 23	5 41	5 43	5 35
Eni	Pegasus	2.4	21 40	+ 9 28	21 36	6 26	6 33	6 50
Alpha	The Crane	1.9	22 33	−47 24	21 58	3 26*	1 21*	*
Fomalhaut	Pisces Australes	1.3	22 53	−30 6	22 48	4 46	4 0	3 11
Markab	Pegasus	2.5	23 0	+14 44	22 56	6 39	6 52	7 16
Iota	Pisces ♓	4.3	23 35	+ 5 9	23 31	6 16	6 17	6 28

Explanation: By the absolute scale of magnitudes stars brighter than Aldebaran and Altair are indicated by fractional or negative quantities: thus Vega 0.2 and Sirius −1.4. As the magnitudes increase the brilliancy decreases, each increase of a unit being equal to a decrease of about two and one-half in brightness.

To ascertain when any star or constellation will be on the upper meridian add the number opposite in the column "For Meridian Passage" to the figures in the table on the previous page, "Sidereal Noon," taking note whether such figures be "Morn." or "Eve." If "Morn." and the sum is more than 12h. the result will be Eve. of same day: if "Eve." and the sum is more than 12h. the result will be Morn. of the next day. Having found the time of meridian passage, for the rising subtract and for the setting add the numbers opposite the star in the column headed "For Rising and Setting" and observe the directions as to Morn. and Eve. given for the meridian passage. Those marked ..... in the last columns are cir-

cumpolar. Stars having an asterisk (*) in the last columns are to be seen only in the far south and then when near the meridian, as the vapors of the horizon will prevent seeing them when they rise or set. To tell how high up from the nearest point of the horizon a star will be at its meridian passage, subtract the star's declination from 90° and if the result is less than the latitude of the place of the observer that star will neither rise nor set, but is circumpolar, and the difference between that result and the latitude shows the star's altitude above the north point of the horizon or below the southern horizon. Or (90°—dec.)—lat.=alt. or elevation of the star above the nearest point of the horizon at meridian passage for stars of a southern declination. Examples:

Sidereal noon, Oct. 30,	9:27 p. m.
Fomalhaut "In Merid." col.,	22:48
	32:15
Subtract,	24:00
	8:15 p. m. of 31st, time of meridian passage.

Fomalhaut ris. & set. col. add 4:00 for lat. 40° N.
12:15 = 0:15 a. m. of Nov. 1, the time of setting.

Fomalhaut, dec. 30° S. 90° — 30° = 60°. — 40° = 20°, altitude of Fomalhaut in latitude 40° at its meridian passage. To measure celestial distances with the eye keep in mind that one-third of the distance from the zenith to the horizon is 30°. For smaller measurements use the belt of Orion, 3° long, or the sides of the square of Pegasus; the "pointers" in the "big dipper," which are nearly 5° apart —a convenient celestial yardstick because always to be seen. In the case of a star whose dec. is such as to bring it nearer to the zenith than to a horizon at meridian passage, it will be more convenient to use its zenith distance as a means of locating it. The difference between the latitude and dec. is this zenith distance. If the dec. is greater than the latitude then such distance is to be counted northward, otherwise southward from the zenith.

SIGNS AND CONSTELLATIONS OF THE ZODIAC.

Until recently it was taken for granted that the present relationship between signs and constellations of the zodiac was generally understood, as all astronomical textbooks mention their diagreement and explain the cause. The numerous letters of inquiry concerning differences between the data in this almanac and certain others show the necessity for this note of explanation. (Both sign and constellation now given.)

Thousands of years ago when the zodiac, that belt of the heavens about 16° in width within which move the moon and planets, was formed and divided into twelve parts or seasons called signs, each containing certain star groups called constellations, each was given the name of an object or animal which never did bear any relationship to the configuration of the stars in that group or division, but which did or is supposed to have reference to certain astronomical or other facts. Thus Libra ♎, the scales or balance, comes at the autumnal equinox when there is an equilibrium or balance between the length of day and night the world over. Aquarius ♒, the water bearer, whose sign is the Egyptian sign for running water, comes at the season of greatest rains in Egypt, and so on.

Since the time when these divisions were made and named, owing to the precession of the equinoxes, resulting from the differing polar and equatorial diameters of the earth, the signs have moved back west nearly a whole division or constellation and where ♈ was the first, ♓ now is. Hence, though the sun now enters the sign ♈ March 20, it is a month later when he enters the constellation ♈. It must be apparent, therefore, that any supposed influence or relationship which early astrologers attributed to the position of the sun, moon or planets when in certain of these divisions can no longer exist, as the sign now only represents that space or division of the zodiac where the controlling constellation was 2,000 or more years ago, but is not now. Nevertheless, some almanacs still give the signs for the moon's place, which is very misleading to those who attempt to follow her in her course among the stars. Hence, this almanac gives both and discards the ancient picture of the disemboweled man as a relic of the age of superstition. The sign is retained for sun's place in connection with the seasons and sun's path through the zodiac each month because of its relationship to the equinoxes and solstices.

FACTS ABOUT THE SUN AND PLANETS.

The sun's surface is 12,000 and its volume 1,300,000 times that of the earth, but the mass is only 332,000 times as great and its density about one-quarter that of the earth. The force of gravity at the surface of the sun is twenty-seven times greater than that at the surface of the earth. The sun rotates on its axis once in 25.3 days at the equator, but the time is longer in the higher latitudes, from which fact it is presumed that the sun is not solid, at least as to its surface.

THE EARTH AND THE MOON.

Earth—The equatorial diameter of the earth is 7,926.5 miles and the polar diameter 7,899.5 miles; equatorial circumference, 25,000. The linear velocity of the rotation of the earth on its axis at the equator is 24,840 miles a day, or 1,440 feet a second; its velocity in its orbit around the sun is approximately nineteen miles a second, the length of the orbit being about 560,000,000 miles. The superficial area of the earth, according to Encke, the astronomer, is 197,108,580 square miles, of which two-thirds is water and one-third land. The planetary mass is about 256,000,000 cubic miles.

Moon—The moon has a diameter of 2,162 miles, a circumference of about 6,800 miles and a surface area of 14,685,000 square miles. Her mean distance from the earth is 238,840 miles. The volume of the moon is about 1-49th that of the earth and the density about 3% that of water. The time from new moon to new moon is 29 days 12 hours 44.05 minutes. The moon has no atmosphere and no water and is a dead world.

Light travels at the rate of 186,300 miles per second. It requires 8 minutes and 8 seconds for light to come from the sun to the earth.

Name.	Diameter, miles.	Dist. from sun, miles.	Period of rev., days.
Sun	866,400	.....	.....
Mercury	3,030	36,000,000	88
Venus	7,700	67,200,000	225
Earth	7,918	92,900,000	365
Mars	4,230	141,500,000	687
Jupiter	86,500	483,300,000	4,333
Saturn	73,000	886,000,000	10,759
Uranus	31,900	1,781,900,000	30,687
Neptune	34,800	2,791,600,000	60,181

STORY OF OUR WORLD FAMILY FOR 1923.

THE SUN—Though the ruler of our family the sun is a mere pigmy among other suns, as recently shown by a device for measuring the size of bright stars or suns, as mentioned in our story for 1922. This revelation of the wonderful magnitude of some of the twinkling stars, and the also accepted and verified theory of the materiality of light as shown by the deflection of star rays by the gravitational action of the sun, and the Einstein theory of relativity still hold first place in scientific discussions. By the last, time and space are limited and things are at rest or in motion only relatively.

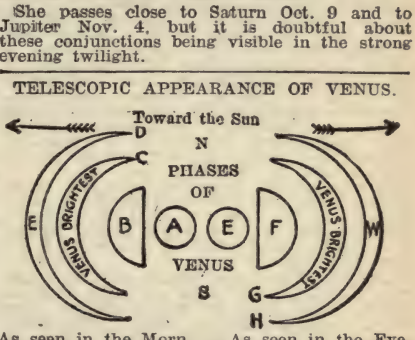
The total eclipse of the sun (see eclipses) of Sept. 10 will afford a most excellent opportunity to again verify the methods already perfected by which the deflection of star light by the sun may be observed in the clear skies of southern California, northern Mexico and Central America. These observations will confirm or disprove the results of the recently discovered method of screening out the sun's light for the same purpose.

MERCURY — On the occasions mentioned under "Planets Brightest" watch for Mercury about one hour and fifteen minutes before sunrise when a morning star and about the same time after sunset when an evening star and always near that point of the horizon where the sun rises or sets, and as no other planets or bright stars will be near him there at these times no mistake need be made.

VENUS—During the first four months of the year Venus will be very attractive as morning star in eastern Libra, rising about 4 o'clock. At the first of the year she will show the large crescent phase as in C in the annexed cut. She enters Scorpio Jan. 4 and on the 12th will be in conjunction with the noted red star Antares, 9 degrees south of her. Jan. 13 she will be occulted by the moon; the identical phases of the moon and Venus will always interest the amateur telescopic observer, especially as both will be in the field of a low power glass. Thus early risers will see a very pretty grouping of celestial objects from 4 a. m. to light. Feb. 4 she will attain her greatest angular distance west of the sun—47°, as shown in the chart of the planets, and enters Sagittarius Feb. 7, passing just north of the "milkmaid's dipper" (upside down in the milky way) the last of the month; enters Capricornus March 10 and Aquarius April 1 and on April 14 only one-third of one degree south of Uranus. May 1 she crosses the prime meridian of the heavens and enters the constellation Pisces (sign Aries), when the great square of Pegasus will be about 10 degrees north of her; enters Aries June 1 and on the 11th will be just north of the Pleiades or seven stars in Taurus; 4 degrees north of Aldebaran June 23; 6 degrees south of El Nath July 3 and in line with that star and Capella 11 degrees farther north; 16 degrees north of the giant Betelgeuse July 7-8; enters Gemini July 10; 6 degrees south of Pollux July 28 and quite dim, rising about 3:40 a. m. During August she will be invisible, passing to the east of the sun Sept. 10, becoming an evening star. She will be coming into fair visibility when on Oct. 8 she passes 3 degrees north of Spica; enters Libra Oct. 14 and Oct. 17-18 will be 31 degrees south of Arcturus; 45 minutes south of Jupiter Nov. 4, enters Scorpio Nov. 10, setting at 5:30 p. m. Four degrees north of Antares again Nov. 14, completing a cycle of the heavens since her conjunction with this star Jan. 12; enters Sagittarius Dec. 2, and on the 8th to 14th passes along north of the "milkmaid's dipper," setting about 6 p. m.; Dec. 21, 30 degrees south of Altair in the Eagle, entering Capricornus the last of the year, setting at 6:45 p. m. She will be in conjunction with the moon on the following dates: Jan. 13 (occulted), Feb. 11, 2 degrees south, March 13, 2 degrees 47 minutes south, April 12, 1 degree 43 minutes south, May 13 (occulted), June 12, 3 degrees north; omitting here such as take place when she is very dim or invisible, the remaining one is Dec. 9, 5 degrees south.

She passes close to Saturn Oct. 9 and to Jupiter Nov. 4, but it is doubtful about these conjunctions being visible in the strong evening twilight.

TELESCOPIC APPEARANCE OF VENUS.



As seen in the Morn. West of Sun. As seen in the Eve. East of Sun.

EXPLANATION:

A—Fifteen days before superior conjunction with the sun, Aug. 25, 1923.

B—At greatest elongation west of the sun about February, 1923.

C—When brightest as a morning star, Jan. 1-5, 1923.

D—Just after inferior conjunction with the sun, Dec. 1, 1922.

E—Fifteen days after superior conjunction with the sun, Sept. 25, 1923.

F—At greatest elongation east of the sun, about Sept. 15, 1922.

G—When brightest as an evening star, not in 1923.

H—Just before inferior conjunction with the sun, Nov. 20, 1922.

MARS—As shown by the chart "Visibility of the Principal Planets" Mars will not attain his maximum degree of brilliancy within the year, in fact will not even be very bright, but will be best seen at the beginning and end of the year as an evening and morning star respectively, being in conjunction with the sun Aug. 8, when he passes from the east to the west of the sun. For some weeks before and after that time he will be invisible and dim for a considerable period.

At the beginning of the year he will be in the constellation Aquarius between the Y and Markab, the bright star in the southwest corner of the square of Pegasus; crosses into Pisces Feb. 1; enters Aries March 10, close to the Pleiades April 11 and about 5 degrees north of Aldebaran May 1, when quite near the sun and consequently dim in the evening twilight. He will not be easily seen again until September when in Leo; enters Virgo Oct. 20 and passes Spica, 20 degrees to the south, Sept. 14; 1½ degrees south of Saturn Dec. 2; enters Libra Dec. 10, in which constellation he will still be at the end of the year, rising at 3:30 a. m.

He will be occulted by the moon Jan. 22, but the event will be invisible in northern latitudes; other conjunctions or near approaches to the moon are: Feb. 21, March 21, April 19, May 18, Oct. 8, Nov. 6 and Dec. 2.

JUPITER—At the first of the year Jupiter will be a morning star in Libra, rising about 3 a. m. He will become an evening star Feb. 7, rapidly increasing in brilliancy for three months, reaching his maximum in May as an all night star; remains an evening star until Nov. 22 when in conjunction with the sun and he then passes to the west of the sun, becoming a morning star again, but will be invisible or very dim the remainder of the year, being only ¾ of a degree north of Venus Nov. 14.

It is quite possible that this, the giant of our family, has acquired a new member of his retinue of captured comets in the Pons-Winneck comet which was scheduled to either collide with the earth or hit us with its tail, yielding star showers or a storm of meteors, but which failed to come up to schedule and is apparently lost.

His conjunctions with the moon will be as follows: Jan. 11, Feb. 8, March 7, April 3, May 1 and 28, June 24, July 21, Aug. 18, Sept. 14, Oct. 12, Nov. 9 and Dec. 7, in all of which he will be from 3 degrees to 5 degrees south of the moon.

SATURN—The ringed planet still maintains close companionship with his giant brother, Jupiter, being about 30 degrees farther west and 10 degrees farther north. The more northern declination throws him in the path of the moon, which will occult him or pass between the earth and Saturn at each of her revolutions as long as he is visible, or until October, when he will pass to the west of the sun on the 17th and therefore become a morning star, rising about 2 a. m. at the end of the year, being always in the constellation Virgo, and 4 degrees north of Spica Sept. 28 and a close companion to that sun for the entire year and 1½ degrees north of Mars Dec. 2.

The occultations mentioned will not be visible here, but at each of the conjunctions he will be very close to the moon when they are visible on the following dates: Jan. 9, Feb. 6, March 5, April 1 and 29, May 26, June 22, July 20, Aug. 16 and Sept. 12.

His rings are slowly coming into better position for visibility, the earth being from 12 degrees to 16 degrees north of their illuminated sides. They were invisible in 1921 when edgewise to the earth and will not be easily visible again until 1925 or 1926 or at their best in 1928.

URANUS—Venus will be very close (½ degree) to and south of Uranus April 14, when small glasses may find him, though far from his brightest. He will be occulted by the moon at each lunation after April. These which occur on the following dates will be the most favorable for seeing him with slight optical aid: May 10, June 6, July 3, Nov. 17 and Dec. 14. In each case Uranus will be close to and south of the moon. He will be at his brightest in September so that either the July or November date will be the most favorable.

NEPTUNE—Always invisible without the aid of good glasses; will be most favorably located in February.

OCCULTATIONS BY THE MOON.

	Central Time		Begins	Ends
1—Venus,	Jan.	13,	5:30 a. m.	6:26 a. m.
2—Aldebaran,	Sept.	3,	3:37 a. m.	4:42 a. m.
3— "	Jan.	27,	4:35 p. m.	5:58 p. m.
4— "	July	10,	12:36 p. m.	1:44 p. m.
5— "	Apr.	19,	4:22 p. m.	5:39 p. m.
6— "	Oct.	23,	11:58 p. m.	1:06 a. m.

The above cut shows the apparent paths of the planet Venus and the star Aldebaran when occulted by the moon on the dates given and in central standard time.

SUN SPOTS, NORTHERN LIGHTS AND THE WEATHER.

The northern hemisphere was favored with one of the greatest displays of northern lights or Aurora Borealis in recent times on March 22, 1921. Newspaper prints were read by its light and the wonderful and rapidly shifting coruscations and cracking sounds were awe-inspiring, filling those ignorant of its true nature with fear.

The old belief that these displays portend great and widespread changes in terrestrial meteorological conditions seems to have been verified in this instance, as in many others, as there was a marked shifting of storm centers and corresponding changes in their general movements, rainfall and temperature.

It is quite possible and more than probable in the light of the additional facts herewith mentioned that similar and greater epochs in our earth history may have brought about the changes which transformed the once fertile, well watered and inhabited desert of Sahara into its present state and also changed the once tropical arctic regions into their present frigidity and coincidentally given other parts of the world their vast forest areas.

Solar electrical outbursts are responsible for these phenomena, as proved by the coincidence of the maxima of sun-spots and great auroral displays for the last century. It has been also shown that the growth of vegetation is increased under artificial electrification and that a maximum growth results during periods of time coinciding with the sun-spot maxima.

The electrical character of these auroral displays is proved by the fact that at such times all electrical machinery is put out of commission and dispatches over long distances have been sent without the aid of batteries. This and the cracking sounds and actual measurements show nearness of the forces within our atmosphere limit, and therefore the possibility of making solar conditions, when better understood, the basis of a more perfect and long range system of weather forecasting.

TIME AND STANDARDS OF TIME.

Various kinds of time are in use in this country:

1. Astronomical Time or Mean Solar Time—This is reckoned from noon through the twenty-four hours of the day and is used mainly by astronomical observatories and in official astronomical publications. It is the legal time of the dominion of Canada, though "standard" and "mean" time are in general use there as in this country.

2. Mean Local Time—This is the kind that was in almost universal use prior to the introduction of standard time. This time was based upon the time when the mean sun crosses the meridian, and the day begins at midnight. When divided into civil divisions—years, months, weeks, days, etc.—it is sometimes called civil time.

Owing to the eccentricity of the earth's orbit and the inclination of the equator to the ecliptic, the apparent motion of the sun is retarded or accelerated according to the earth's place in its orbit. Hence, to take the actual sun as a guide would necessitate years, days and their subdivisions of unequal length. Therefore an imaginary or "mean sun" was invented. The difference between apparent and mean time is called the "equation of time" and may amount to a quarter of an hour in twenty-four hours. It is the difference between the figures in "Sun at noon mark" column in calendar and twelve hours. The figures on a correct sun dial give the apparent time.

3. Standard Time—For the convenience of the railroads and business in general a standard of time was established by mutual agreement in 1883 and by this calculation trains were run and local time was regulated. By this system the United States, extending from 65° to 125° west longitude, was divided into four time sections, each of 15° of longitude, exactly equivalent to one hour (7½° or 30m. on each side of a meridian), commencing with the 75th meridian. The first or eastern section then included all territory between the Atlantic coast and an irregular line drawn from Buffalo to Savannah, Ga., the latter city being its southernmost point. The second or central section included all the territory between this eastern line and another irregular line extending from Bismarck, N. D., to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The third or mountain section included all the territory between the last named line and nearly the western borders of Idaho, Nevada and Arizona. The fourth or Pacific section included all the territory of the United States between the boundary of the mountain section and the Pacific coast. Inside of each of these sections standard time was uniform and the time of each section differed from that next to it by exactly one hour.

TIME ZONES ESTABLISHED IN 1918.

In March, 1918, the congress of the United States, in passing the "daylight saving" law,

STANDARD TIME ZONES AS FIXED BY INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

divided the territory of continental United States into five zones. The standard time of the first four zones was based on the same degrees of longitude as under the old railroad agreement. The fifth zone established included only Alaska, and its standard time was based on the 150th degree of longitude. In August, 1919, the section of the law providing for "daylight saving" was repealed, but the part giving the interstate commerce commission power to fix the limits of the time zones was left intact.

The new time zones as defined by the interstate commerce commission became effective Jan. 1, 1919. They have been slightly modified since then and are subject to further modifications from time to time. Standard time by law governs the movements of railroads and other common carriers engaged in interstate commerce. In all statutes, orders, rules and regulations relating to the time of performance of any act by any officer or department of the United States, whether in the legislative, executive or judicial branch of the government, or relating to the time within

which any rights shall accrue or determine, or within which any act shall or shall not be performed by any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, it shall be understood and intended that the time shall be the United States standard time of the zone within which the act is to be performed.

EASTERN-CENTRAL BOUNDARY LINE.

The boundary line between the eastern and central time zones as fixed by the commission runs from east of Port Huron, Mich., along the international boundary line through the St. Clair river, Lake St. Clair, Detroit river and then runs in a southerly direction to Sandusky, Bellevue, Monroeville, Willard, Shelby Junction, Mansfield and Columbus, O.; Huntington, Kenova and Williamson, W. Va.; Duncannon, Va.; Bristol, Va.-Tenn.; Telford, Tenn.; Asheville and Franklin, N. C.; Atlanta, McDonough, Macon, Perry, Americus, Albany and Thomasville, Ga.; the north boundary of Florida to River Junction and the Apalachicola river to the Gulf of Mexico.

The following named municipalities located upon the boundary line between the eastern and central time zones are considered as within the United States standard eastern zone: Fremont, Clyde, Bellevue, Monroeville, Willard, Shelby, Shelby Junction, Galion, Lancaster, Dundas, and Gallipolis, O.; Duncannon, Va.; Bristol, Va.-Tenn.; Asheville and Franklin, N. C.; points on Southern railway, McDonough, Ga., to Macon, Ga.; Perry, Albany and Thomasville, Ga.; Apalachicola, Fla.

All other municipalities located upon the boundary line between the eastern and central time zones not specifically named are considered as within the United States standard central time zone.

CENTRAL-MOUNTAIN BOUNDARY LINE.

Between central and mountain time the line begins at the Canadian boundary, Portal, N. D., running through Minot and Goodall, N. D.; and following the Missouri river to Pierre, S. D., then through Murdo Mackenzie, S. D.; Long Pine, North Platte, McCook and Republican Junction, Neb.; Phillipsburg, Plainville, Ellis, Dodge City and Liberal, Kas.; along northern Oklahoma boundary to New Mexico; along eastern boundary to southeastern corner of New Mexico, and thence along the southern boundary of that state to the Rio Grande at El Paso, Tex.

The following named municipalities located upon the boundary line between the central and mountain time zones are considered as within the United States standard central time zone: Portal, Flaxton and Minot, N. D.; Murdo Mackenzie, S. D.; Phillipsburg, Stockton, Plainville, Ellis and Liberal, Kas.; El Paso, Tex.

All other municipalities located upon the boundary line between the central and mountain time zones not specifically named are considered as within United States standard mountain time zone.

MOUNTAIN-PACIFIC BOUNDARY LINE.

Between mountain and Pacific time zones the line is fixed following the western boundary of Montana to meridian 114 west and then south and east to Pocatello, Idaho, and the Oregon Short Line to Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah; thence the Los Angeles & Salt Lake railroad and the west and south boundaries to the 113th meridian; thence to Seligman and Parker, Ariz., and along the Colorado river to the Mexican boundary.

All municipalities on the boundary between mountain and Pacific time zones will use standard mountain time.

All of Alaska is within a single time zone.

TABLE OF TIME CORRECTIONS.

It is obvious that to express the time of rising and setting of the sun and moon in standard time would limit the usefulness of such data to the single point or place for which they were computed, while in mean time it is practically correct for places as widely separated as the width of the continent. In the calendar pages of the almanacs the rising and setting of the sun and moon are given in mean local time and to obtain the standard time of these and other astronomical events at any given place it is necessary to subtract or add a certain number of minutes according to the distance the place in question is east or west of the meridian, the time of which governs the zone in which the place is located. Thus in Chicago, which is approximately two and a half degrees east of the 90th meridian, which governs the time of the central zone, the sun and moon rise and set about ten minutes earlier than the time shown in the almanacs; in other words, ten minutes must be subtracted to get the actual standard time as shown by the clock.

The corrections to be applied to mean or clock time for conversion are shown in the following table. The abbreviations are E. for eastern, C. for central, M. for mountain and P. for Pacific time. Add or subtract as indicated by the sign — (minus) or + (plus):

Albany, N. Y.	E.	— 5	Evansville, Ind.	C.	—10	Middletown, Conn.	E.	— 9
Amherst, Mass.	E.	—10	Flagstaff, Ariz.	M.	—27	Milwaukee, Wis.	C.	— 8
Ann Arbor, Mich.	C.	—35	Fort Gibson, Okla.	C.	+21	Minneapolis, Minn.	C.	+13
Austin, Tex.	C.	+31	Fort Smith, Ark.	C.	+19	Mobile, Ala.	C.	— 8
Baltimore, Md.	E.	+ 6	Fort Wayne, Ind.	C.	—20	Montreal, Canada.	E.	— 6
Baton Rouge, La.	C.	+ 4	Galena, Ill.	C.	+ 2	Montgomery, Ala.	C.	—15
Bismarck, N. D.	C.	+43	Geneva, N. Y.	E.	+ 8	Nashville, Tenn.	C.	—13
Beloit, Wis.	C.	— 4	Grand Haven, Mich.	C.	—15	New Brunswick, N. J.	E.	— 2
Bloomington, Ind.	C.	—14	Greencastle, Ind.	C.	—13	New Haven, Conn.	E.	— 8
Boston, Mass.	E.	—16	Hanover, N. H.	E.	—11	New Orleans, La.	C.	0
Buffalo, N. Y.	E.	+16	Harrisburg, Pa.	E.	+ 7	New York, N. Y.	E.	— 4
Burlington, Iowa.	C.	+ 5	Houston, Tex.	C.	+21	Norfolk, Va.	E.	+ 5
Cairo, Ill.	C.	— 3	Huntsville, Ala.	C.	—12	Northfield, Mass.	E.	— 9
Charlotteville, Va.	E.	+14	Ithaca, N. Y.	E.	+ 6	Oakland, Cal.	P.	+ 9
Charleston, S. C.	E.	+20	Jacksonville, Fla.	E.	+27	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	E.	+ 2
Chicago, Ill.	C.	—10	Janesville, Wis.	C.	— 4	Omaha, Neb.	C.	+24
Cincinnati, O.	C.	—22	Jefferson City, Mo.	C.	+ 9	Ottawa, Canada.	E.	+ 3
Cleveland, O.	E.	+34	Kansas City, Mo.	C.	+19	Oxford, Miss.	C.	— 2
Columbus, Mo.	C.	— 9	Keokuk, Iowa.	C.	+ 6	Pensacola, Fla.	C.	—11
Columbus, O.	C.	—28	Knoxville, Tenn.	C.	—24	Philadelphia, Pa.	E.	+ 1
Columbia, S. C.	E.	+24	La Crosse, Wis.	C.	+ 5	Pittsburgh, Pa.	E.	+20
Denver, Colo.	M.	0	Lawrence, Kas.	C.	+21	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	E.	— 4
Des Moines, Iowa.	C.	+14	Lexington, Ky.	C.	—23	Portland, Me.	E.	—19
Detroit, Mich.	C.	—28	Little Rock, Ark.	C.	— 9	Princeton, N. J.	E.	— 1
Dubuque, Iowa.	C.	+ 3	Louisville, Ky.	C.	—18	Providence, R. I.	E.	—14
Duluth, Minn.	C.	+ 9	Lynchburg, Va.	E.	+17	Quebec, Canada.	E.	—15
Elmira, N. Y.	E.	+ 7	Madison, Wis.	C.	— 2	Quincy, Ill.	C.	+ 6
Erie, Pa.	E.	+21	Memphis, Tenn.	C.	0	Raleigh, N. C.	E.	+15

Richmond, Va.	E.	+10	St. Joseph, Mo.	C.	+19	Trenton, N. J.	E.	− 1
Rochester, N. Y.	E.	+10	St. Louis, Mo.	C.	+ 1	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	C.	−10
Rock Island, Ill.	C.	+ 3	St. Paul, Minn.	C.	+12	Utica, N. Y.	E.	+ 1
San Francisco, Cal.	P.	+10	Superior, Wis.	C.	+ 8	Washington, D. C.	E.	+ 8
Santa Fe, N. M.	M.	+ 4	Syracuse, N. Y.	E.	+ 5	Wheeling, W. Va.	E.	+23
Savannah, Ga.	E.	+24	Taunton, Mass.	E.	−14	Wilmington, Del.	E.	+ 2
Shreveport, La.	C.	+15	Toledo, O.	C.	−26	Wilmington, N. C.	E.	+13
Springfield, Ill.	C.	− 1	Toronto, Canada	E.	+18	Yankton, S. D.	C.	+19

DIFFERENCE IN TIME.

When it is 12 o'clock noon Monday in New York, N. Y., or other places having eastern time, the corresponding time in the cities named below is:

Aden, Arabia	8:00 p. m.,	Monday
Amsterdam, Holland	5:20 p. m.,	Monday
Apia, Samoa	5:33 a. m.,	Tuesday
Berlin, Germany	5:53 p. m.,	Monday
Bern, Switzerland	5:29 p. m.,	Monday
Bombay, India	9:51 p. m.,	Monday
Bremen, Germany	5:33 p. m.,	Monday
Brussels, Belgium	5:17 p. m.,	Monday
Calcutta, India	10:53 p. m.,	Monday
Chicago, Ill.	*11:00 a. m.,	Monday
Christiania, Norway	5:42 p. m.,	Monday
City of Mexico, Mexico	10:24 a. m.,	Monday
Colon, Panama	11:40 a. m.,	Monday
Constantinople, Turkey	6:56 p. m.,	Monday
Copenhagen, Denmark	5:40 p. m.,	Monday
Denver, Col.	†10:00 a. m.,	Monday
Dublin, Ireland	4:34 p. m.,	Monday
Edinburgh Scotland	4:47 p. m.,	Monday
Hamburg, Germany	5:10 p. m.,	Monday
Havana, Cuba	11:30 a. m.,	Monday
Havre, France	5:00 p. m.,	Monday
Hongkong, China	12:37 a. m.,	Tuesday
Honolulu, Hawaii	6:29 a. m.,	Monday
Lisbon, Portugal	5:00 p. m.,	Monday
Liverpool, England	4:48 p. m.,	Monday
London, England	5:00 p. m.,	Monday
Madrid, Spain	4:45 p. m.,	Monday
Manila, Philippines	1:03 a. m.,	Tuesday
Melbourne, Australia	2:39 a. m.,	Tuesday
Paris, France	5:09 p. m.,	Monday
Peking, China	12:45 a. m.,	Tuesday
Petrograd, Russia	7:01 p. m.,	Monday
Pretoria, South Africa	6:55 p. m.,	Monday
Rome, Italy	5:49 p. m.,	Monday
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	2:07 p. m.,	Monday
San Francisco, Cal.	‡9:00 a. m.,	Monday
San Juan, Porto Rico	12:35 p. m.,	Monday
Sitka, Alaska	7:58 a. m.,	Monday
Stockholm, Sweden	6:12 p. m.,	Monday
Sydney, New So. Wales	3:04 a. m.,	Tuesday
The Hague, Holland	5:17 p. m.,	Monday
Tokyo, Japan	2:18 a. m.,	Tuesday
Valparaiso, Chile	12:13 p. m.,	Monday
Vienna, Austria	6:05 p. m.,	Monday
Yokohama, Japan	2:19 a. m.,	Tuesday

*Same in all places having central time. †In all places having mountain time. ‡In all places having Pacific time.

Note—The place where "the day begins" or where dates are changed by navigators is at or near the 180th degree of longitude. Here an irregular line has been drawn from north to south which is called the "international date line." It is not straight because in case it crossed an island it would have different dates on each side of the line. The date line was located in the mid-Pacific by general agreement because it would cause the least confusion and because it was twelve hours from Greenwich.

FOREIGN STANDARDS OF TIME.

	Central meridian. Degrees.		Fast or slow on Greenwich. H.M.S.	
Japan	135	east	9 00 00	fast
Spain*	0		0 00 00	
Argentina	64+	west.	3 51 38.8	slow
Ecuador	81+	west.	5 24 15	slow
Natal	30	east.	2 00 00	fast
Cape Colony	22½	east.	1 30 00	fast
Mid-Europe	15	east.	1 00 00	fast
Egypt	30	east.	2 00 00	fast

	Central meridian. Degrees.		Fast or slow on Greenwich. H. M.	
West Australia	120	east.	8 00	fast
South Australia	142½	east.	9 30	fast
New South Wales	172½	east.	11 30	fast
Queensland, Tasmania, Eastern Europe, New Zealand	150	east.	10 00	fast
Victoria	30	east.	2 00	fast

*In Spain the hours are counted from 0 to 24, avoiding the use of a. m. and p. m.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION IN WASHINGTON.

The Smithsonian institution was established by statute in 1846, under the terms of the will of James Smithson, who bequeathed his fortune in 1826 to the United States for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." From the income of the fund a building, known as the Smithsonian building, was erected in Washington, D. C., on land given by the United States. The institution is legally an establishment having as its members the president and vice-president of the United States, the chief justice and the president's cabinet. It is governed by a board of regents consisting of the vice-president, the chief justice, three members of the United States senate, three members of the house of representatives and six citizens appointed by joint resolution of congress. It is under the immediate direction of the secretary of the Smithsonian institution, who is the executive officer of the board and the director of the institution's activities. The institution aids investigators by making grants for research and exploration, providing for lectures, initiating scientific projects and publishing scientific papers. It has administrative charge of the national museum, the national gallery of art, the international exchange service, the national zoological park, the astrophysical observatory and the regional bureau for the international catalogue of scientific literature. The institution's original endowment of $541,000 has been increased by gifts and accumulated interest. The secretary of the institution is Charles D. Walcott.

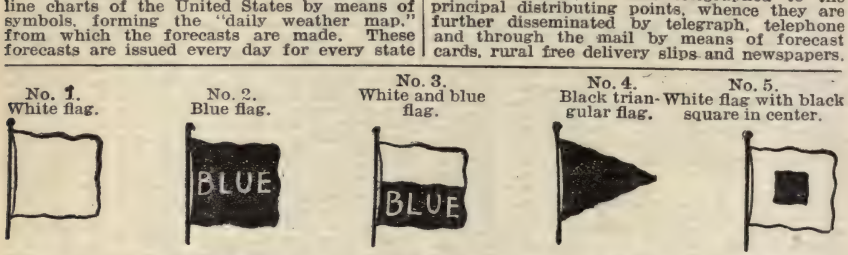
FRANCIS SCOTT KEY BRIDGE.

The Francis Scott Key bridge, completed in 1922, at a total cost of $2,100,000, is a fine concrete structure over the Potomac river between Georgetown, D. C., and Russell, Va. Its length with approaches is 2,700 feet. The name was given by Newton D. Baker, former secretary of war, as the old Francis Scott Key mansion once stood near the Georgetown end of the structure. It is more generally known as the Georgetown bridge.

WEATHER FORECASTS AND SIGNALS.

The operations of the weather bureau of the department of agriculture are based on observations of the weather taken at about 200 observatories throughout the United States at the same moment of time and telegraphed daily to Washington, D. C., and to other important cities. These observations, comprising barometric pressure, temperature, precipitation, winds and clouds, are entered upon outline charts of the United States by means of symbols, forming the "daily weather map," from which the forecasts are made. These forecasts are issued every day for every state in the union, and whenever necessary special warnings are sent out of storms, frosts, cold waves, heavy snows and floods. In addition to the main office in Washington there are subordinate forecast centers in Chicago, New Orleans, Denver, San Francisco and Portland, Ore. Weather forecasts for a week in advance are now sent out from Washington.

The forecasts are first telegraphed to the principal distributing points, whence they are further disseminated by telegraph, telephone and through the mail by means of forecast cards, rural free delivery slips and newspapers.



No. 1. White flag. Clear or fair weather.

No. 2. Blue flag. Rain or snow.

No. 3. White and blue flag. Local rain or snow.

No. 4. Black triangular flag. Temperature.

No. 5. White flag with black square in center. Cold wave.

WEATHER FLAGS.

When No. 4 is placed above No. 1, 2 or 3 it indicates warmer; when below, colder; when not displayed, the temperature is expected to remain about stationary. During the late spring and early fall the cold-wave flag is used to indicate anticipated frosts.

Small craft. Northwest winds. Southwest winds. Northeast winds. Southeast winds. "Hurricane" signal

STORM-WARNING FLAGS.

Small craft warning—A red pennant indicates that moderately strong winds are expected.

Storm warnings—A red flag with a black center indicates that a storm of marked violence is expected. The pennants displayed with the flags indicate the direction of the wind: Red, easterly; white, westerly (from southwest to north). The pennant above the flag indicates that the wind is expected to blow from the northerly quadrants; below, from southerly quadrants.

By night a red light indicates easterly winds and a white light above a red light westerly winds.

Two red flags, with black centers, displayed one above the other, indicate the expected approach of tropical hurricanes, and also of those extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the lakes and northern Atlantic coast. Hurricane warnings are not displayed at night.

BEAUFORT WIND SCALE.

Used by United States weather bureau.

Scale No.	Designation.	Miles per hour.
0	Calm	3 or less
1	Light air	8 or less
2	Light breeze	13 or less
3	Gentle breeze	18 or less
4	Moderate breeze	23 or less
5	Fresh breeze	28 or less
6	Strong breeze	34 or less
7	Moderate gale	40 or less
8	Fresh gale	48 or less
9	Strong gale	56 or less
10	Whole gale	65 or less
11	Storm	75 or less
12	Hurricane	90 or less

FAST RAILROAD RUNS.

Eastbound express train No. 4, of the New York Central, on Sunday, May 14, 1919, being more than an hour behind time, traversed the division from Elkhart, Ind., to Toledo, O., 133.01 miles, in 1 hour 54 minutes, or at the rate of 70 miles an hour. From Millersburg, Ind., eighteen miles east of Elkhart, to Nasby tower, about four miles short of Toledo, a distance of 111.31 miles, the time was 1 hour 27 minutes, equal to 76.76 miles an hour.

The train consisted of seven steel cars, weighing about 940,900 lbs.

Equally good time was made over this division, westbound, by the Twentieth Century limited, on May 25, 1903, but that train had only four cars. On June 8, 1905, a train of the Pennsylvania lines, western division, No. 18, eastbound, second section, three cars, was run fifty miles at 79 miles an hour; 100 miles at 77.2 miles an hour; and 200 miles, including two stops, at 71.3 miles an hour. On Oct. 24 of the same year a Pennsylvania special train of four cars, westbound, weighing 260 tons, was run from Crestline, O., to Clarke Junction, Ind., 257.4 miles, at 74.55 miles an hour. In this run a distance of 131 miles was covered at 77.81 miles an hour.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

September 17, 1787.

PREAMBLE. We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America:

ARTICLE I.

Section I. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

Sec. II. 1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of 25 years and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every 30,000, but each state shall have at least one representative, and until such enumeration shall be made the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five, and Georgia, three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. III. 1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years, and each senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year, and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of 30 years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

4. The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers and also a president pro tempore in the absence of the vice-president or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried the chief justice shall preside, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States, but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Sec. IV. 1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof, but the congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

2. The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

Sec. V. 1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sec. VI. 1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses and in going to or returning from the same, and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time, and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sec. VII. 1. All bills for raising a revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate shall,

before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

Sec. VIII. The congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish postoffices and postroads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme court. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and offenses against the law of nations.

10. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

11. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

12. To provide and maintain a navy.

13. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

14. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

15. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress.

16. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards and all other needful buildings; and,

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States or in any department or officer thereof.

Sec. IX. 1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding $10 for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and a regular statement and account of receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign state.

Sec. X. 1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state or with a foreign power or engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Section I. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of

senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress, but no senator or representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such majority and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall, in like manner, choose the president. But in choosing the president the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case after the choice of the president the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice-president. [The foregoing provisions were changed by the 12th amendment.]

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural-born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of 35 years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the president from office or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed or a president shall be elected.

7. The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States.

Sec. II. 1. The president shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the militia of the several states when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur, and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme court and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they shall think proper in the president alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments.

3. The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sec. III. He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all officers of the United States.

Sec. IV. The president, vice-president and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Section I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme court and in such inferior courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. II. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States and treaties made or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls and those in which a state shall be a party the Supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trials shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed, but when not committed within any state the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

Sec. III. 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

Section I. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved and the effect thereof.

Sec. II. 1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

2. A person charged in any state with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Sec. III. 1. New states may be admitted by the congress of this union, but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the congress.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States, and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

Sec. IV. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article, and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

Section I. 1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation.

2. This constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned and the members of the several state legislatures and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound, by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution, but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention, by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Proposed by congress and ratified by the legislatures of the several states, pursuant to article V. of the original constitution. The dates given are those showing when each amendment went into effect or was proclaimed.

I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

II. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

III. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in wartime but in a manner to be prescribed by law. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

VI. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed $20, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

IX. The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the states are preserved to the states respectively or to the people. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state. (Jan. 8, 1798.)

XII. Section 1. The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, for president. But in choosing the president the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

Sec. 2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the senate shall choose a vice-president. A quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

Sec. 3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States. (Sept. 28, 1804.)

XIII. Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. (Dec. 18, 1865.)

XIV. Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state or the members of the legislature thereof is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such state.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in congress or elector of president and vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken the oath as a member of congress or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The congress shall have the power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article. (July 28, 1868.)

XV. Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. (March 30, 1870.)

XVI. The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration. (Feb. 25, 1913.)

XVII. Section 1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

Sec. 2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies; provided, that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

Sec. 3. This amendment shall not be so con-

strued as to affect the election or term of any senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the constitution. (May 31, 1913.)

XVIII. Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article, the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 2. The congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by congress. (Jan. 16, 1919.)

XIX. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. (Aug. 26, 1920.)

THE AMERICAN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The unanimous declaration of the thirteen United States of America, in congress, July 4, 1776.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient suffering of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained, and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies, at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing his judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them by a mock trial from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own legislatures and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation and tyranny already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens taken captive upon the high seas to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the in-

habitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war; in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as free and independent states they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

Signed by order and in behalf of the congress.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Attested, CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

New Hampshire:
Josiah Bartlett,
William Whipple.
Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts Bay:
Samuel Adams.
John Adams.
Robert Treat Paine.
Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island, Etc.:
Stephen Hopkins.
William Ellery.

Connecticut:
Roger Sherman.
Samuel Huntington.
William Williams.
Oliver Wolcott.

New York:
William Floyd.
Philip Livingston.
Francis Lewis.
Lewis Morris.

New Jersey:
Richard Stockton.
John Witherspoon.
Francis Hopkinson.
John Hart.
Abraham Clark.

Delaware:
Cæsar Rodney.
George Read.
Thomas McKean.

Pennsylvania:
Robert Morris.
Benjamin Rush.
Benjamin Franklin.
John Morton.
George Clymer.
James Smith.
George Taylor.
James Wilson.
George Ross.

Maryland:
Samuel Chase.
William Paca.
Thomas Stone.
Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Virginia:
George Wythe.
Richard Henry Lee.
Thomas Jefferson.
Benjamin Harrison.
Thomas Nelson, Jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee.
Carter Braxton.

North Carolina:
William Hooper.
Joseph Hewes.
John Penn.

South Carolina:
Edward Rutledge.
Thomas Heyward, Jr.
Thomas Lynch, Jr.
Arthur Middleton.

Georgia:
Button Gwinnett.
Lyman Hall.
George Walton.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

To the people of the United States:

Friends and Fellow Citizens: The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of and continuance hitherto in the office to which your suffrages have twice called me have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with the motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this previous to the last election had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer render the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety; and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that in the present circumstances of our country you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust I will only say that I have, with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the government the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious in the outset of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience, in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and, every day, the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe that, while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment which is to terminate the career of my political life my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country, for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and

for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment, by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead amidst appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging—in situations in which not unfrequently want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism—the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans, by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave as a strong incitement to unceasing vows that heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence—that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual—that the free constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained—that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue—that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these states, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger, natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation and to recommend to your frequent review some sentiments which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget as an encouragement to it your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government which constitutes you one people is also now dear to you. It is justly so, for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence; the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But, as it is easy to foresee that from different causes and from different quarters much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth, or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest. Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

The north, in an unrestrained intercourse with the south, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds in the productions of the latter great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise, and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The south, in the same intercourse benefiting by the same agency of the north, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the north, it finds its particular navigation invigorated; and while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is unequally adapted. The east, in a like intercourse with the west, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communications by land and water, will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad or manufactures at home. The west derives from the east supplies requisite to its growth and comfort—and, what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions to the weight, influence and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one nation. Any other tenure by which the west can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength or from an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While then every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts greater strength, greater resources, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and, what is of inestimable value, they must derive from union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighboring countries not tied together by the same government, which their own relationship would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments and intrigues would stimulate and encourage. Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments which, under any form of government, are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be particularly hostile to republican liberty. In this sense it is that your union ought to be considered as the main prop of your liberty,

and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the union as a primary object of patriotic desire. Is there a doubt whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. It is well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to union affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there always will be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who in any quarter may endeavor to weaken its hands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our union, it occurs as a matter of serious concern that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical considerations — northern and southern, Atlantic and western—whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heartburnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head. They have seen in the negotiation by the executive and the unanimous ratification by the senate of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at the event throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them of a policy in the general government and in the Atlantic states unfriendly to their interests in regard to the Mississippi. They have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties—that with Great Britain and that with Spain—which secure to them everything they could desire in respect to our foreign relations toward confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the union by which they were secured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such they are, who would sever them from their brethren and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your union a government for the whole is indispensable. No alliances, however strict, between the parts can be an adequate substitute. They must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay by the adoption of a constitution of government better calculated than your former for an intimate union and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This government, the offspring of your own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty.

The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and alter their constitutions of government. But the constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

All obstructions to the executions of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberations and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction; to give it an artificial and extraordinary force; to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community, and, according to the alternate triumphs of the different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill concerted and incongruous projects of faction rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans, digested by common counsels and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely in the course of time and things to become potent engines by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the will of the people, to usurp for themselves the reins of government, destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Toward the preservation of your government and the permanency of your present happy state it is requisite not only that you steadily discountenance irregular opposition to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretext. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system; and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments as of other human institutions—that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country—that facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests in a country so extensive as ours a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the state, with particular references to the founding them on geographical discrimination. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the

strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled or repressed; but in those of the popular form it is seen in its greatest rankness, and it is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and, sooner or later, the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purpose of his own elevation on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which, nevertheless, ought not to be entirely out of sight), the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the public councils and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another; foments occasional riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which finds a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This within certain limits is probably true; and in governments of a monarchial cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent it bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important likewise that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power and proneness to abuse it which predominate in the human heart is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions of the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern; some of them in our country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

It is substantially true that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule, indeed, extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion it should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible, avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering, also, that timely disbursements, to prepare for danger, frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions, in time of peace, to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that toward the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper object (which is always a choice of difficulties), ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct. And can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and at no distant period a great nation to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that in the course of time and things the fruits of such a plan

would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others should be excluded, and that in place of them just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges toward another an habitual hatred or an habitual fondness is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur.

Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed and bloody contests. The nation prompted by ill will and resentment sometimes impels to war the government contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject. At other times it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility, instigated by pride, ambition and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of nations has been the victim.

So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest in cases where no real common interest exists and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and it gives to ambitious, corrupted or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country without odium, sometimes even with popularity, gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation a commendable deference for public opinion or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak toward a great and powerful nation dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter. Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial, else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defense against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike of another cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots who may resist the intrigues of the favorite are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is in extending our commercial relations to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world, so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But in my opinion it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves by suitable establishments on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations are recommended by policy, humanity and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand, neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect

or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish—that they will control the usual current of the passions or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good—that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism—this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

How far in the discharge of my official duties I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice and by that of your representatives in both houses of congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take and was bound in duty and interest to take a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined as far as should depend upon me to maintain it with moderation, perseverance and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe that, according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without anything more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity toward other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress without interruption to that degree of strength and consistency which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that, after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it which is so natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations, I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government—the ever favorite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors and dangers.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

United States, 17th September, 1796.

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG SPEECH.

Address at the dedication of Gettysburg cemetery, Nov. 19, 1863.

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.

PROPORTIONATE USE OF LETTERS OF ALPHABET.

Relative frequency of the general use of the letters of the English language in writing:

E ..	1,000	H ..	540	F ..	236	B ..	120
T ..	770	R ..	528	W ..	190	K ..	88
A ..	728	D ..	392	Y ..	184	J ..	55
I ..	704	L ..	360	P ..	168	Q ..	50
S ..	680	U ..	296	G ..	168	X ..	46
O ..	672	C ..	280	V ..	158	Z ..	22
N ..	670	M ..	272				

The proportionate frequency of the use of letters as initials is as follows:

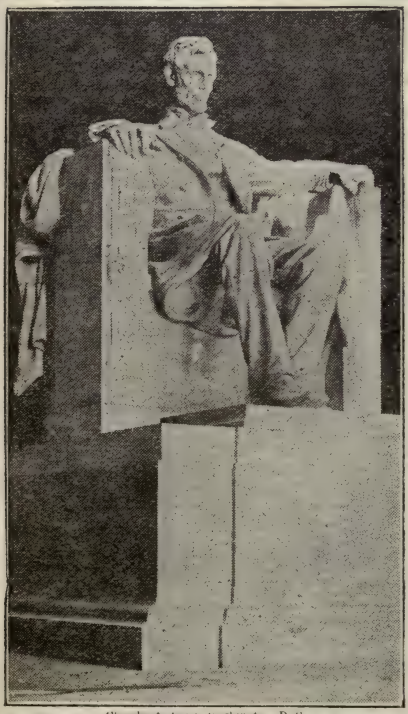
S ..	1,194	T ..	571	F ..	388	L ..	298
C ..	937	D ..	505	I ..	377	R ..	291
P ..	804	B ..	463	E ..	340	W ..	282
A ..	574	M ..	430	H ..	308	G ..	266
U ..	228	N ..	153	K ..	47	X ..	4
O ..	206	J ..	69	Y ..	23		
V ..	172	Q ..	58	Z ..	18		

RACES OF THE WORLD.

The six great races of mankind according to Whitaker's Almanack are divided as follows:

Mongolian	655,000,000
Caucasian	645,000,000
Negro	190,000,000
Semitic	81,000,000
Malayan	52,000,000
Red Indian	23,000,000
Total	1,646,000,000

MEMORIAL TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN NATIONAL CAPITAL.



Underwood & Underwood, Washington, D. C.

LINCOLN STATUE BY DANIEL C. FRENCH.

MARBLE SHRINE IN WASHINGTON DEDICATED MAY 30, 1922.

The beautiful Lincoln memorial erected by the American nation on the banks of the Potomac was formally dedicated May 30, 1922. The completed structure was presented by Chief Justice Taft, chairman of the memorial commission, and was accepted on behalf of the government by President Warren G. Harding. The invocation and benediction were delivered by the Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian church, Washington, where Lincoln worshiped. Dr. Robert R. Moton of the Tuskegee institute paid a tribute to the emancipator of the negro race and Edwin Markham read his poem "Lincoln the Man of the People." Among those who attended the dedication were Robert T. Lincoln, the martyred president's son, and Mrs. Lincoln; Henry R. Bacon, architect of the memorial; Daniel Chester French, sculptor of the heroic seated figure of Lincoln placed in the center of the memorial, and Jules Guerin, designer of the allegorical frescoes. Others present were members of the Supreme court, foreign ambassadors and ministers and members of congress. Grand Army men, led by Lewis S. Pilcer, commander in chief, presented the colors and laid symbols of the army and navy at the foot of the structure. A number of gray-clad Confederate veterans were seated along the colonnade.

President Harding in his address laid stress on the fact that union and not emancipation was the supreme goal of Abraham Lincoln. "His faith was inspiring, his resolution commanding, his sympathy reassuring, his simplicity enlisting, his patience unfailing. He was faith, patience and courage, with his head above the clouds, unmoved by the storms which raged about his feet."

Chief Justice Taft in his speech gave a history of the building of the memorial and described some of the features of the shrine. Between the lines of his address was given an impression of the feat of the designers in planning a $3,000,000 memorial to Lincoln that is

recognized as one of the most beautiful structures of its kind in the world. Beautiful as it is, one of the most remarkable accomplishments of the designers, it is considered, is the fact that nothing about it is incongruous with the simple, homely character of the man it commemorates, conforming at the same time in stateliness with the capitol and the Washington monument.

Nor has the memorial been complicated by elaborate symbolism. The thirty-six pure Doric columns that uphold the roof from the exterior represent the thirty-six states in the union maintained by Lincoln, while above the columns forty-eight sculptured festoons typify the states of the union as constituted at present.

Within, Daniel Chester French's seated figure of Lincoln, heroic in proportions, looks out through the columns in the direction of the capitol dome and the Washington monument with its reflection caught in the 1,000-foot long mirrored basin. The only other adornments within are Jules Guerin's frescoes, typifying "Emancipation" and "Reunion," and the Gettysburg address and extracts from the second inaugural inscribed on the walls.

Behind the statue is the following inscription:

"In this temple, as in the hearts of the people for whom he saved the union, the memory of Abraham Lincoln is enshrined forever."

The memorial was erected under the provisions of an act of congress approved Feb. 11, 1911.

LEADING ART GALLERIES OF THE WORLD.

The following list includes only the principal collections of paintings and sculptures readily accessible to the public in Europe and America.

EUROPE.

Austria.
Academy of Art, Vienna.
Albertina, Vienna.
Imperial art gallery, Vienna.
Liechtenstein gallery, Vienna.

Hungary.
National gallery, Budapest.

Belgium.
Museum, Antwerp.
Palace of Fine Arts, Brussels.
Musee Wiertz, Brussels.

Denmark.
Thorvaldsen museum, Copenhagen.
Ny-Carlsberg Glyptothek, Copenhagen.
National art gallery, Copenhagen.

France.
Louvre,* Paris.
Luxembourg, Paris.
Museum, Versailles.

Germany.
National gallery, Berlin.
Old and New museums, Berlin.
Pergamon museum, Berlin.
Emperor Frederick museum, Berlin.
Dresden gallery,* Dresden.
Old and New Pinakothek,* Munich.
Glyptothek, Munich.

Holland.
Ryks museum, Amsterdam.
Fodor museum, Amsterdam.
Six Collection, Amsterdam.
Townhall, Haarlem.
Lakenhal, Leyden.
Boymans museum, Rotterdam.
Mauritshuis, The Hague.

Italy.
Vatican,* Rome.
Uffizi gallery,* Florence.
Pitti gallery,* Florence.
Brera gallery, Milan.
Poldi museum, Milan.
National museum, Naples.
Academy of Fine Arts, Venice.

Norway.
National gallery, Christiania.

Russia.
Hermitage, Petrograd.

Spain.
Museo del Prado,* Madrid.
Museo Provincial, Seville.

Sweden.
National gallery, Stockholm.

United Kingdom.
British museum, London.
National gallery,* London.
Dore gallery, London.
Walker art gallery, Liverpool.
Art galleries, Glasgow.

AMERICA.

Canada.
Fraser institute, Montreal.
The Basilica, Quebec.

Mexico.
National museum, City of Mexico.

United States.
Art institute, Chicago, Ill.
Art museum, Cincinnati, O.
Art museum, Cleveland, O.
Art museum, Worcester, Mass.
Carnegie institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Corcoran art gallery, Washington, D. C.
Layton art gallery, Milwaukee, Wis.
Lenox collection, public library, New York, N. Y.
Metropolitan Museum of Art.* New York, N. Y.
Museum of Art, Toledo, O.
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass.
Museum of Fine Arts, St. Louis, Mo.
New York Historical society, New York, N. Y.
Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, Pa.

*Of first rank.

AMERICAN HALL OF FAME.

"The Hall of Fame for Great Americans" is the name of a building on University Heights in New York city, in which are inscribed on bronze tablets the names of famous American men and women. Nominations for the honor are made by the public and are submitted to a committee of 100 eminent citizens. In the case of men fifty-one votes are required and in the case of women forty-seven. The first balloting took place in October, 1900, when the following were chosen:

George Washington.
Abraham Lincoln.
Daniel Webster.
Benjamin Franklin.
Ulysses S. Grant.
John Marshall.
Thomas Jefferson.
Ralph W. Emerson.
H. W. Longfellow.
Robert Fulton.
Horace Mann.
Henry W. Beecher.
James Kent.
Joseph Story.
John Adams.
Washington Irving.
Jonathan Edwards.
Samuel F. B. Morse.
David G. Farragut.
Henry Clay.
Nathaniel Hawthorne.
George Peabody.
Robert E. Lee.
Peter Cooper.
Eli Whitney.
John J. Audubon.
William E. Channing.
Gilbert Stuart.
Asa Gray.

Chosen in 1905.
John Quincy Adams.
James Russell Lowell.
William T. Sherman.
James Madison.
John G. Whittier.
Alexander Hamilton.
Louis Agassiz.
Mary Lyon.
Emma Willard.
Maria Mitchell.

Chosen in 1910.
Harriet Beecher Stowe.
Oliver Wendell Holmes.
Edgar Allan Poe.
James Fenimore Cooper.
Phillips Brooks.
William Cullen Bryant.
Frances E. Willard.
Andrew Jackson.
George Bancroft.
John Lothrop Motley.

Chosen in 1915.
Francis Parkman.
Mark Hopkins.
Elias Howe.
Joseph Henry.
Rufus Choate.
Daniel Boone.
Charlotte Cushman.

Chosen in 1920.
Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain).
Augustus St. Gaudens.
James Buchanan Eads.
Patrick Henry.
William T. G. Morton.
Roger Williams.
Alice Freeman Palmer.

FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES.

Executive order of May 29, 1916.

It is hereby ordered that national flags and union jacks for all departments of the government, with the exception noted under (a), shall conform to the following proportions:

Hoist (width) of flag, 1.
Fly (length) of flag, 1.9.
Hoist (width) of union, 7-13.
Fly (length) of union .76.
Width of each stripe, 1-13.

(a) Exception: The colors carried by troops and camp colors shall be the sizes prescribed for the military service (army and navy).

Limitation of the number of sizes: With the exception of colors under note (a) the sizes of flags manufactured or purchased for the government departments will be limited to those with the following hoists:

(1) 20 feet; (2) 19 feet (standard); (3) 14.35 feet; (4) 12.19 feet; (5) 10 feet; (6) 8.94 feet; (7) 5.14 feet; (8) 5 feet; (9) 3.52 feet; (10) 2.90 feet; (11) 2.37 feet; (12) 1.31 feet.

Union jacks: The size of the jack shall be the size of the union of the national flag with which it is flown.

The national flag of the United States now consists of thirteen alternate red and white stripes, representing the original thirteen states, and a blue field on which are forty-eight white stars arranged in six rows of eight stars each, representing the forty-eight states now constituting the union. The last two stars were added in 1912 when New Mexico and Arizona were officially admitted as states.

Laws are in force in some of the states forbidding the desecration or mutilation of the flag or its use in any way for advertising purposes. A federal law forbids the use of the national flag on trade-marks.

The national flag was officially adopted by congress June 14, 1777. Accordingly June 14 is now generally observed as Flag day.

WHEN AND HOW TO USE THE FLAG.

[By E. B. Wicklander.]

The flag should not be raised before sunrise and should be lowered at sunset, but may fly at all times during war if intended for patriotic and not advertising purposes. In stormy weather it is considered unkind to permit the flag to fly except in battle, where it may wave night and day without regard for weather.

The flag in times of peace is not permitted by correct usage to float all night except at the grave of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Displaying the Flag—The flag, out of doors, should be flown from a pole whenever possible, or a wire or rope. In the United States army all flags are suspended from poles and in no other way. The blue field is placed farthest from the house displaying it, except when facing a parade, with the flag suspended across the street with the stripes perpendicular, in which case the blue field goes in the upper left hand corner as viewed by the parade.

While raising or lowering the flag, it must not touch the ground; care for it tenderly and respectfully.

Driving nails in the flag to hold it in place is considered wrong. Preferably it should be tied with red, white or blue cord, or tricolored cord.

Colors on Parade—When the colors are passing on parade or in review, the spectator should, if walking, halt; if sitting, arise, stand at attention and uncover; men to remove their hats and women to bow their heads. All military men are required to stand at salute.

Used in Decoration—When the flag is hung vertically (so it can be viewed from one side only) the blue field should be at the right as one faces it. When hung horizontally the field should be at the left. The flag should never be placed below a person sitting.

Desecration of the Flag—No advertisement or lettering of any sort should ever be placed upon the flag, or any object, especially merchandise for sale, placed upon it; nor should it ever be used as a trade-mark. It should not be worn as the whole or part of a costume, and when worn as a badge it should be small and pinned over the left breast or to the left collar lapel.

When worn as an emblem on the coat or other garment, no other token should be worn above it.

The flag in any form should never appear on towels, handkerchiefs, aprons or other utilitarian clothes of any kind, nor used as a table scarf.

When Portrayed—The flag when portrayed by an illustrative process should always have the staff so placed that it is at the left of the picture, the fabric floating to the right. In crossing the flag with that of another nation, the United States flag should be at the right.

Used as a Banner—When the flag is used as a banner, the blue field should fly to the north in streets running east and west, and to the east in streets running north and south.

Half-Mast or Used on a Bier—Before placing the flag at half-mast on Memorial day or when officially required as a symbol of mourning, it must have been raised to the top of pole or staff and then lowered at or near the center of the staff.

When the flag is placed over a bier or casket, the blue field should be at the head.

On Memorial day, May 30—The national flag should be displayed at half-mast until noon, then hoisted to the top of the staff, where it remains until sunset.

Days When the Flag Should Be Flown—Washington's birthday, Feb. 22; Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12; Mothers' day, second Sunday in May; Memorial day, May 30; Flag day, June 14; Independence day, July 4; also many local patriotic anniversaries.

FLAG DISPLAY DAYS IN CHICAGO.

In accordance with an order issued May 8, 1915, the American flag should be hoisted on the buildings of Chicago under the jurisdiction of the city government on all election days and on the following anniversaries:

Feb. 12—Lincoln's birthday.
Feb. 15—Sinking of the Maine.
Feb. 22—Washington's birthday.
April 19—Battle of Lexington.
May 30—Memorial day.
June 14—Flag day.
June 17—Battle of Bunker Hill.
July 4—Independence day.
Oct. 9—Chicago day.
Oct. 12—Columbus day.
Oct. 17—Battle of Saratoga.
Oct. 19—Surrender of Yorktown.
Nov. 25—Evacuation of Yorktown.

On all the foregoing dates the flag should be hoisted at full mast, with the exception of Memorial day and the anniversary of the sinking of the Maine, when it should be at half-mast. The hours of displaying the flag are from sunrise to sunset.

By an ordinance passed Feb. 5, 1917, by the Chicago city council, the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner" in public places in any way except as an entire and separate composition and without embellishments of national or other melodies is prohibited. The playing of the air as dance music or for an exit march is also prohibited. Violation of the ordinance by proprietors or performers is punishable by a fine of $100.

PRESIDENTS AND THEIR CABINETS.

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.	Secretary of state.	Secy. of treasury.	Secretary of war.
*George Washington.*John Adams.....1789	T. Jefferson.....1789 E. Randolph.....1794 T. Pickering.....1795	Alex. Hamilton..1789 Oliver Wolcott..1795	Henry Knox...1789 T. Pickering...1795 Jas. McHenry..1796
John Adams.....Thomas Jefferson..1797	T. Pickering.....1797 John Marshall...1800	Oliver Wolcott...1797 Samuel Dexter..1801	Jas. McHenry..1797 John Marshall.1800 Sam'l Dexter..1800 R. Griswold....1801
*Thomas Jefferson..Aaron Burr.....1801 *George Clinton....1805	James Madison..1801	Samuel Dexter..1801 Albert Gallatin..1801	H. Dearborn...1801
*James Madison.....†George Clinton....1809 Elbridge Gerry.....1813	Robert Smith....1809 James Monroe...1811	Albert Gallatin..1809 G. W. Campbell..1814 A. J. Dallas .....1814 W. H. Crawford.1816	Wm. Eustis....1809 J. Armstrong..1813 James Monroe.1814 W.H.Crawford 1815
*James Monroe .....*D. D. Tompkins...1817	J. Q. Adams..... 1817	W. H. Crawford.1817	Isaac Shelby...1817 Geo. Graham..1817 J. C. Calhoun...1817
John Q. Adams.....*John C. Calhoun..1825	Henry Clay.....1825	Richard Rush....1825	Jas. Barbour...1825 Peter B.Porter.1828
*Andrew Jackson....†John C. Calhoun..1829 Martin Van Buren.1833	M. Van Buren....1829 E. Livingston....1831 Louis McLane....1833 John Forsyth....1834	Sam. D. Ingham.1829 Louis McLane....1831 W. J. Duane.....1833 Roger B. Taney..1833 Levi Woodbury..1834	John H. Eaton.1829 Lewis Cass.....1831 B. F. Butler....1837
Martin Van Buren...R. M. Johnson.....1837	John Forsyth... 1837	Levi Woodbury..1837	Joel R.Poinsett1837
†Wm. H. Harrison...John Tyler.....1841	Daniel Webster..1841	Thos. Ewing.....1841	John Bell.....1841
John Tyler..... 1841	Daniel Webster..1841 Hugh S. Legare..1843 Abel P. Upshur..1843 John C. Calhoun.1844	Thos. Ewing.....1841 Walter Forward.1841 John C. Spencer..1843 Geo. M. Bibb.....1844	John Bell.....1841 John McLean..1841 J. C. Spencer...1841 Jas. M. Porter..1843 Wm. Wilkins..1844
James K. Polk.....George M. Dallas..1845	James Buchanan1845	Robt. J. Walker.1845	Wm. L. Marcy.1845
†Zachary Taylor.....Millard Fillmore..1849	John M. Clayton.1849	Wm.M.Meredith1849	G.W. Crawford.1849
Millard Fillmore.....1850	Daniel Webster..1850 Edward Everett..1852	Thomas Corwin..1850	C. M. Conrad...1850
Franklin Pierce.....†William R. King..1853	W. L. Marcy.....1853	James Guthrie...1853	Jefferson Davis1853
James Buchanan... J. C. Breckinridge..1857	Lewis Cass.....1857 J. S. Black.....1860	Howell Cobb.....1857 Philip F.Thomas.1860 John A. Dix.....1861	John B. Floyd..1857 Joseph Holt....1861
*†Abraham Lincoln..Hannibal Hamlin..1861 Andrew Johnson...1865	W. H. Seward....1861	Salmon P. Chase.1861 W. P. Fessenden.1864 Hugh McCulloch.1865	S. Cameron.....1861 E. M. Stanton...1862
Andrew Johnson.....1865	W. H. Seward....1865	HughMcCulloch.1865	E. M. Stanton...1865 U. S. Grant.....1867 L. Thomas.....1868 J. M. Schofield.1868
*Ulysses S. Grant.....Schuyler Colfax ...1869 †Henry Wilson.....1873	E. B.Washburne.1869 Hamilton Fish...1869	Geo. S. Boutwell. 1869 W.A.Richardson.1873 Benj. H. Bristow.1874 Lot M. Morrill...1876	J. A. Rawlins..1869 W. T.Sherman.1869 W.W. Belknap.1869 Alphonso Taft.1876 J. D. Cameron.1876
Rutherford B.Hayes.Wm. A. Wheeler...1877	W. M. Evarts....1877	John Sherman...1877	G. W. McCrary.1877 Alex. Ramsey..1879
†James A. Garfield..Chester A. Arthur..1881	James G. Blaine.1881	Wm. Windom....1881	R. T. Lincoln. 1881
Chester A. Arthur.....1881	F. T. Frelinghuy- sen.....1881	Chas. J. Folger...1881 W. Q. Gresham..1884 Hugh McCulloch.1884	R. T. Lincoln...1881
Grover Cleveland....†T.A.Hendricks....1885	Thos. F. Bayard.1885	Daniel Manning.1885 Chas.S.Fairchild.1887	W. C. Endicott.1885
Benjamin Harrison..Levi P. Morton.....1889	James G. Blaine.1889 John W. Foster..1892	Wm. Windom....1889 Charles Foster...1891	R. Proctor.....1889 S. B. Elkins....1891
Grover Cleveland....Adlai E. Stevenson1893	W. Q. Gresham..1893 Richard Olney...1895	John G. Carlisle..1893	D. S. Lamont...1893
*†William McKinley.†Garret A. Hobart..1897 TheodoreRoosevelt1901	John Sherman...1897 Wm. R. Day.....1897 John Hay.....1898	Lyman J. Gage ..1897	R. A. Alger.....1897 Elihu Root.....1899
Theodore Roosevelt.....1901 Chas.W. Fairbanks1905	John Hay†.....1901 Elihu Root.....1905 Robert Bacon....1909	Lyman J. Gage..1901 Leslie M. Shaw..1902 G. B. Cortelyou..1907	Elihu Root.....1901 Wm. H. Taft...1904 Luke E.Wright1908
William H. Taft.....†James S. Sherman.1909	P. C. Knox. 1909	F. MacVeagh.....1909	J.M.Dickinson.1909 H. L. Stimson..1911
*Woodrow Wilson....*Thos. R. Marshall 1913	Wm. J. Bryan....1913 Robert Lansing..1915 BainbridgeColby1920	W. G. McAdoo...1913 Carter Glass.....1918 D. F. Houston ...1920	L. M. Garrison.1913 N. D. Baker....1916
Warren G. Harding..Calvin Coolidge....1921	C. E. Hughes.....1921	A. W. Mellon....1921	John W.Weeks.1921

*Elected two consecutive terms. †Died while in office. ‡Resigned.

PRESIDENTS AND THEIR CABINETS.—CONTINUED.

Secretary of navy.	Secretary of interior.	Postmaster-general.	Attorney-general.	Other members.
	Established March 3, 1849.	Samuel Osgood....1789 Timothy Pickering1791 Jos. Habersham....1795	E. Randolph.....1789 Wm. Bradford...1794 Charles Lee.....1795	Secretary of agriculture.
Benj. Stoddert.....1798		Jos. Habersham....1797	Charles Lee.....1797 Theo. Parsons...1801	Established Feb. 11, 1889.
Benj. Stoddert....1801 Robert Smith.....1801 J. Crowninshield...1805		Jos. Habersham...1801 Gideon Granger...1801	Levi Lincoln.....1801 Robt. Smith..... 1805 J. Breckinridge..1805 C. A. Rodney.....1807	N. J. Colman.1839 J. M. Rusk....1889 J. S. Morton..1893
Paul Hamilton....1809 William Jones.....1813 B.W.Crowninshield.'14		Gideon Granger...1809 R. J. Meigs, Jr.....1814	C. A. Rodney.....1809 Wm. Pinckney...1811 Richard Rush....1814	J. Wilson.....1897 J. Wilson.....1901 J. Wilson.....1909
B.W.Crowninshield.'17 Smith Thompson..1818 S. L. Southard.....1823		R. J. Meigs, Jr.....1817 John McLean.....1823	Richard Rush....1817 William Wirt....1817	D.F.Houston.1913 E. T. Meredith.....1920 H.C.Wallace.1921
S. L. Southard.....1825		John McLean.....1825	William Wirt....1825	
John Branch.....1829 Levi Woodbury....1831 Mahlon Dickerson.1834		Wm. T. Barry.....1829 Amos Kendall.....1835	John M. Berrien.1829 Roger B. Taney..1831 B. F. Butler.....1833	
Mahlon Dickerson.1837 Jas. K. Paulding...1838		Amos Kendall .... 1837 John M. Niles.....1840	B. F. Butler.....1837 Felix Grundy....1838 H. D. Gilpin.....1840	
George E. Badger..1841		Francis Granger...1841	J. J. Crittenden.1841	
George E. Badger..1841 Abel P. Upshur .. 1841 David Henshaw...1843 Thomas W.Gilmer.1844 John Y. Mason. ...1844		Francis Granger...1841 C. A. Wickliffe.....1841	J. J. Crittenden.1841 Hugh S. Legare..1841 John Nelson.....1843	
George Bancroft...1845 John Y. Mason.....1846		Cave Johnson 1845	John Y. Mason..1845 Nathan Clifford..1846 Isaac Toucey.....1848	Secretary of commerce and labor.
William B.Preston.1849	Thomas Ewing.....1849	Jacob Collamer.....1849	Reverdy Johnson1849	
William A. Graham.'50 John P. Kennedy..1852	A. H. H. Stuart....1850	Nathan K. Hall....1850 Sam D. Hubbard...1852	J. J. Crittenden..1850	
James C. Dobbin...1853	Robt. McClelland..1853	James Campbell...1853	Caleb Cushing...1853	Established Feb. 14, 1903.
Isaac Toucey 1857	Jacob Thompson..1857	Aaron V. Brown. ..1857 Joseph Holt.....1859	J. S. Black.....1857 Edw. M. Stanton.1860	George B. Cortelyou.....1903
Gideon Welles.....1861	Caleb B. Smith.....1861 John P. Usher.....1863	Horatio King .....1861 Montgomery Blair.1861 William Dennison.1864	Edward Bates...1861 Titian J. Coffey..1863 James Speed.....1864	Victor H. Metcalf.....1904-6 O. S. Straus.1907-9
Gideon Welles.....1865	John P. Usher.....1865 James Harlan.....1865 O. H. Browning....1866	William Dennison.1865 A. W. Randall.....1866	James Speed.....1865 Henry Stanbery .1866 Wm. M. Evarts...1868	Chas. Nagel..1909
Adolph E. Borie...1869 George M.Robeson1869	Jacob D. Cox.....1869 Columbus Delano..1870 Zach Chandler.....1875	J. A. J. Creswell...1869 Jas. W. Marshall...1874 Marshall Jewell...1874 James N. Tyner...1876	E. R. Hoar.....1869 A. T. Ackerman..1870 Geo. H. Williams.1871 Edw. Pierrepont.1875 Alphonso Taft...1876	
R. W. Thompson..1877 Nathan Goff. Jr....1881	Carl Schurz.....1877	David M. Key.....1877 Horace Maynard..1880	Chas. Devens.....1877	(Department divided, 1913.)
W. H. Hunt.....1881	S. J. Kirkwood.....1881	T. L. James.....1881	W. MacVeagh....1881	
W. E. Chandler....1881	Henry M.Teller....1881	T. O. Howe.....1881 W. Q. Gresham.....1883 Frank Hatton.....1884	B. H. Brewster...1881	
W. C. Whitney.....1885	L. Q. C. Lamar.....1885 Wm. F. Vilas.....1888	Wm. F. Vilas.. ....1885 D.M.Dickinson.....1888	A.H. Garland.....1885	Secretary of commerce.
Benj. F. Tracy.....1889	John W. Noble.....1889	J. Wanamaker.....1889	W.H.H. Miller..1889	William C.Redfield.....1913
Hilary A. Herbert1893	Hoke Smith.....1893 D. R. Francis.....1896	W. S. Bissell.....1893 W. L. Wilson.....1895	R. Olney.....1893 J. Harmon.....1895	Joshua W. Alexander .1919
John D. Long.....1897	C. N. Bliss..... 1897 E.A.Hitchcock.....1899	James A. Gary.....1897 Chas. E. Smith.....1898	J. McKenna..... 1897 J. W. Griggs.....1897 P. C. Knox.....1901	H. C. Hoover.1921
John D. Long.....1901 Wm. H. Moody.....1902 Paul Morton.....1904 C. J. Bonaparte....1905 Victor H. Metcalf.1907 T. H. Newberry...1908	E.A.Hitchcock.....1901 J. R. Garfield.....1907	Chas. E. Smith.....1901 Henry C Payne....1902 Robt. J. Wynne....1904 G.B.Cortelyou....1905 G. von L. Meyer...1907	P. C. Knox.....1901 W. H. Moody.....1904 C. J. Bonaparte...1907	Secretary of labor.
G. von L. Meyer...1909	R. A. Ballinger....1909 W. L. Fisher.....1911	F. H. Hitchcock....1909	G.W.Wickersh'm1909	Established March 4, 1913.
Josephus Daniels.1913	F. K. Lane.....1913 J. B. Payne 1920	A. S. Burleson 1913	J.C.McReynolds.1913 Thos.W.Gregory.1914 A. M. Palmer....1919	William B.Wilson.....1913 Jas. J. Davis.1921
Edwin Denby.....1921	A. B. Fall..... 1921	Will H. Hays .....1921 Hubert Work.....1922	H.M.Daugherty..1921	

THERMOMETERS COMPARED.

There are three kinds of thermometers, with varying scales, in general use throughout the world—the Fahrenheit, Reaumur and centigrade. The freezing and boiling points on their scales compare as follows:

Thermometer.	Freezing pt.	Boiling pt.
Fahrenheit	32 degrees	212 degrees
Reaumur	zero	80 degrees
Centigrade	zero	100 degrees

In the adjoining column is a cut showing at a glance how the scales compare with each other. The Reaumur (R) scale is in the middle with the Fahrenheit (F) and the centigrade (C) scales on either side.

COMPARATIVE SCALES.

Centigrade to Fahrenheit.

C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.
−30=	−22.0	−9=	15.8	12=	53.6
−29=	−20.2	−8=	17.6	13=	55.4
−28=	−18.4	−7=	19.4	14=	57.2
−27=	−16.6	−6=	21.2	15=	59.0
−26=	−14.8	−5=	23.0	16=	60.8
−25=	−13.0	−4=	24.8	17=	62.6
−24=	−11.2	−3=	26.6	18=	64.4
−23=	− 9.4	−2=	28.4	19=	66.2
−22=	− 7.6	−1=	30.2	20=	68.0
−21=	− 5.8	0=	32.0	21=	69.8
−20=	− 4.0	1=	33.8	22=	71.6
−19=	− 2.2	2=	35.6	23=	73.4
−18=	− 0.4	3=	37.4	24=	75.2
−17=	1.4	4=	39.2	25=	77.0
−16=	3.2	5=	41.0	26=	78.8
−15=	5.0	6=	42.8	27=	80.6
−14=	6.8	7=	44.6	28=	82.4
−13=	8.6	8=	46.4	29=	84.2
−12=	10.4	9=	48.2	30=	86.0
−11=	12.2	10=	50.0	50=	122.0
−10=	14.0	11=	51.8	100=	212.0

Reaumur to Fahrenheit.

R.	F.	R.	F.	R.	F.
−30=	−35.5	−9=	11.7	12=	59.0
−29=	−33.2	−8=	14.0	13=	61.2
−28=	−31.0	−7=	16.25	14=	63.5
−27=	−28.7	−6=	18.5	15=	65.7
−26=	−26.5	−5=	20.7	16=	68.0
−25=	−24.2	−4=	23.0	17=	70.2
−24=	−22.0	−3=	25.2	18=	72.5
−23=	−19.7	−2=	27.5	19=	74.7
−22=	−17.5	−1=	29.7	20=	77.0
−21=	−15.2	0=	32.0	21=	79.2
−20=	−13.0	1=	34.2	22=	81.5
−19=	−10.7	2=	36.5	23=	83.7
−18=	− 8.5	3=	38.7	24=	86.0
−17=	− 6.2	4=	41.0	25=	88.2
−16=	− 4.0	5=	43.2	26=	90.5
−15=	− 1.7	6=	45.5	27=	92.7
−14=	0.5	7=	47.7	28=	95.0
−13=	2.7	8=	50.0	29=	97.2
−12=	5.0	9=	52.2	30=	99.5
−11=	7.2	10=	54.5	50=	144.5
−10=	9.5	11=	56.7	100=	257.0

FORMULAS FOR EQUIVALENTS.

The degrees on one scale are reduced to their equivalent on another by these formulas:

Fahrenheit to Reaumur—Subtract 32, multiply by four-ninths.

Fahrenheit to Centigrade—Subtract 32, multiply by five-ninths.

Reaumur to Fahrenheit—Multiply by nine-fourths, add 32.

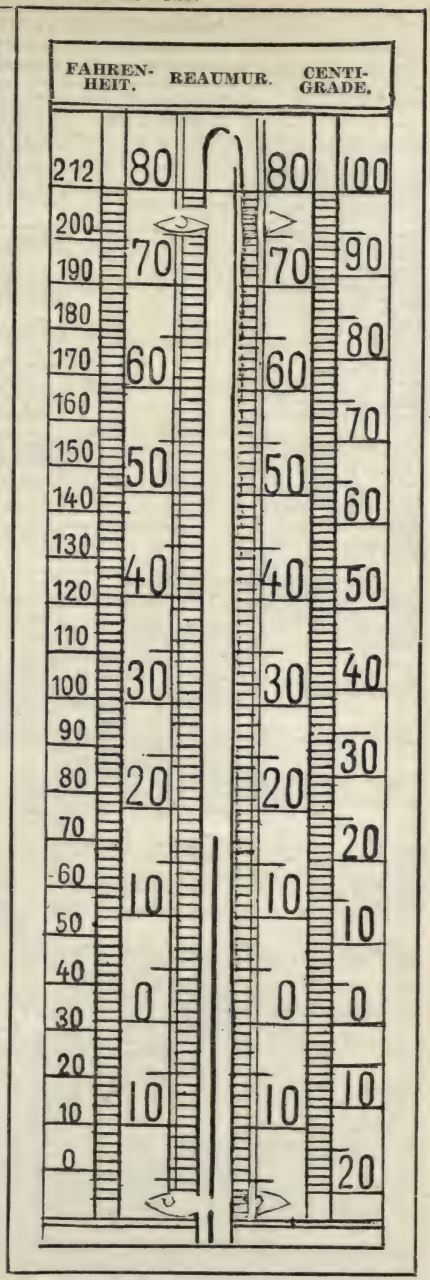
Reaumur to Centigrade—Multiply by five-fourths.

Centigrade to Fahrenheit—Multiply by nine-fifths, add 32.

Centigrade to Reaumur—Multiply by four-fifths.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.

First—Cotton.
Second—Paper.
Third—Leather.
Fifth—Wooden.
Seventh—Woolen.
Tenth—Tin.
Twelfth—Silk and fine linen.
Fifteenth—Crystal.
Twentieth—China.
Twenty-fifth—Silver.
Thirtieth—Pearl.
Fortieth—Ruby.
Fiftieth—Golden.
Seventy-fifth—Diamond



DISTANCES BETWEEN AMERICAN CITIES.

By the shortest usually traveled railroad routes. [Compiled from the war department's official table of distances.]

From	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Baltimore	Cleveland	Buffalo.	San Francisco.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	Milwaukee.	New Orleans.	Washington.	Minneapolis
To	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.
Albany	145	832	236	1,028	202	333	480	297	3,106	567	724	917	1,517	1,142	1,252
Atlanta	876	733	785	611	1,106	688	736	919	2,805	805	492	818	496	648	1,158
Baltimore	188	802	97	934	418	.....	474	308	3,076	334	593	887	1,184	40	1,222
Boston	217	1,034	321	1,230	.....	418	682	499	3,308	674	926	1,119	1,602	458	1,454
Buffalo	442	525	416	731	499	398	189	.....	2,799	270	427	610	1,256	438	945
Chicago	912	.....	821	284	1,034	802	357	525	2,274	468	298	85	912	790	420
Cincinnati	757	298	666	341	926	593	244	427	2,572	313	.....	383	829	553	718
Cleveland	584	357	493	548	682	474	.....	183	2,631	135	244	442	1,073	437	777
Columbus, O	637	314	546	428	820	511	138	321	2,588	193	116	399	935	471	734
Denver	1,934	1,022	1,843	916	2,056	1,850	1,379	1,537	1,371	1,490	1,257	1,107	1,347	1,810	884
Detroit	693	272	669	488	750	649	173	251	2,546	321	263	357	1,092	655	692
Duluth	1,391	479	1,300	728	1,513	1,281	701	1,004	2,238	947	777	422	1,447	1,269	162
El Paso	2,310	1,465	2,219	1,245	2,414	2,179	1,703	1,915	1,287	1,866	1,586	1,550	1,195	2,139	1,521
Galveston	1,792	1,144	1,691	860	2,012	1,594	1,408	1,591	2,157	1,481	1,157	1,229	410	1,554	1,349
Grand Rapids, Mich	821	178	815	462	878	796	332	379	2,452	462	308	263	1,090	764	598
Helena	2,452	1,540	2,361	1,549	2,574	2,342	1,897	2,065	1,250	2,008	1,838	1,455	2,152	2,320	1,119
Indianapolis	825	183	734	240	985	704	283	466	2,457	381	111	268	888	664	603
Jacksonville, Fla	983	1,097	892	975	1,213	795	1,085	1,193	3,098	1,057	841	1,182	616	755	1,517
Kansas City	1,342	458	1,251	277	1,466	1,211	755	967	1,981	898	618	543	880	1,171	573
Los Angeles	3,149	2,265	3,058	2,084	3,273	3,018	2,562	2,774	475	2,705	2,425	2,350	2,007	2,978	2,301
Louisville	871	304	780	274	1,040	705	358	541	2,468	427	114	389	778	663	724
Memphis	1,157	527	1,066	311	1,387	969	738	921	2,439	807	494	612	396	929	897
Milwaukee	997	85	906	369	1,119	887	442	610	2,359	553	383	.....	997	875	335
Minneapolis	1,352	420	1,241	586	1,454	1,222	777	945	2,096	888	718	335	1,285	1,210	.....
Mobile	1,231	929	1,140	647	1,461	1,043	1,029	1,212	2,623	1,098	785	1,014	141	1,003	1,233
Montreal	386	841	477	1,051	390	574	625	434	3,115	704	826	926	1,655	614	1,125
Newark, N. J	9	903	92	1,056	226	179	575	405	3,177	435	748	988	1,563	219	1,329
New Haven	76	980	167	1,141	140	254	628	445	3,254	520	833	1,065	1,448	304	1,400
New Orleans	1,372	912	1,281	699	1,602	1,184	1,073	1,256	2,482	1,142	829	997	.....	1,144	1,285
New York	.....	912	91	1,065	217	188	584	442	3,186	444	757	967	1,372	228	1,332
Ogden	2,496	1,494	2,315	1,414	2,528	2,296	1,851	2,019	780	1,962	1,792	1,579	1,891	2,284	1,316
Omaha	1,405	493	1,314	413	1,527	1,295	1,750	1,018	1,781	961	791	578	1,080	1,283	381
Philadelphia	91	821	.....	974	321	97	493	416	3,095	353	666	906	1,281	137	1,241
Pittsburgh	444	468	353	621	674	334	135	270	2,742	.....	313	553	1,142	302	888
Portland, Me	332	1,149	436	1,345	115	533	797	614	3,423	789	1,041	1,234	1,717	573	1,569
Portland, Ore	3,204	2,292	3,113	2,212	3,326	3,094	2,649	2,817	772	2,760	2,590	2,378	2,746	3,082	2,042
Providence	190	1,084	281	1,230	45	378	682	499	3,308	634	926	1,119	1,562	418	1,454
Quebec	530	1,013	621	1,343	402	718	795	612	3,287	876	1,039	1,098	1,827	786	1,438
Richmond, Va	343	879	252	918	573	155	553	553	3,153	417	581	964	1,046	115	1,299
Rochester, N. Y	373	603	361	799	430	354	251	68	2,877	338	495	688	1,324	394	1,023
St. Joseph, Mo	1,392	470	1,301	327	1,474	1,261	875	1,058	1,867	948	668	555	941	1,221	485
St. Louis	1,065	284	974	.....	1,230	934	548	731	2,194	621	341	369	699	894	586
St. Paul	1,322	410	1,231	576	1,444	1,212	767	935	2,086	878	708	325	1,275	1,200	10
San Antonio	1,943	1,204	1,852	920	2,150	1,755	1,468	1,651	1,911	1,541	1,217	1,289	571	1,715	1,320
San Francisco	3,186	2,274	3,095	2,194	3,308	3,076	2,631	2,799	.....	2,742	2,572	2,359	2,482	3,064	2,096
Seattle	3,151	2,239	3,060	2,332	3,273	2,941	2,596	2,764	957	2,707	2,537	2,154	2,931	3,029	1,818
Spokane	2,812	1,900	2,721	1,932	2,934	2,702	2,257	2,425	1,205	2,368	2,198	1,815	2,535	2,690	479
Springfield, Mass	139	935	230	1,131	99	327	583	400	3,209	583	827	1,020	1,511	367	1,355
Tampa, Fla	1,195	1,309	1,104	1,187	1,425	1,007	1,297	1,405	3,310	1,269	1,053	1,394	828	967	1,729
Toledo	705	244	615	437	795	595	113	296	2,518	261	263	529	1,032	595	1,664
Washington	228	790	137	894	458	40	437	438	3,064	302	553	875	1,144	.....	1,210

DISTANCES BETWEEN GREAT SEAPORTS.

To Principal European Ports.

Distances in nautical miles traversed by full powered steamships in traveling from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Antwerp, Hamburg and Havre by northern and southern routes. [Computed by United States hydrographic office.]

From—	North-ern.	South-ern.
Boston (Boston lightship) to—		
London	3,139	3,258
Liverpool	2,896	3,033
Glasgow	2,815	2,987
Antwerp	3,184	3,303
Hamburg	3,446	3,565
Havre	2,990	3,109
New York (the Battery) to—London	3,313	3,423
Liverpool	3,070	3,198
Glasgow	2,989	3,152
Antwerp	3,358	3,468
Hamburg	3,620	3,730
Havre	3,164	3,274
Philadelphia (Market street wharf) to—		
London	3,456	3,566
Liverpool	3,213	3,341
Philadelphia (Market street wharf) to—		
Glasgow	3,132	3,295
Antwerp	3,501	3,611
Hamburg	3,763	3,873
Havre	3,307	3,417
Baltimore (the basin) to—		
London	3,606	3,716
Liverpool	3,363	3,491
Glasgow	3,282	3,445
Antwerp	3,651	3,761
Hamburg	3,913	4,023
Havre	3,457	3,567

From Other European Ports.

Glasgow (Greenock) to—		
Montreal by south of Cape Race	2,864	2,864
St. John, New Brunswick	2,673	2,830
Boston (navy yard)	2,776	2,934
New York (the Battery)	2,951	3,099
Philadelphia	3,104	3,252
Baltimore	3,258	3,406
Newport News	3,135	3,283
New Orleans	4,486	4,532
Galveston	4,662	4,708

From—	Northern.	Southern.
Southampton to—		
Montreal	3,059	3,059
St. John, New Brunswick	2,817	2,923
Boston (navy yard)	2,920	3,027
New York (the Battery)	3,095	3,192
Philadelphia	3,248	3,345
Baltimore	3,402	3,499
Newport News	3,279	3,376
New Orleans	4,620	4,625
Galveston	4,796	4,801
Bremen to—Montreal	3,534	3,534
St. John, New Brunswick	3,292	3,398
Boston (navy yard)	3,395	3,502
New York (the Battery)	3,570	3,667
Philadelphia	3,723	3,820
Baltimore	3,877	3,851
Newport News	3,754	3,851
New Orleans	5,095	5,100
Galveston	5,271	5,276
Rotterdam to—Montreal	3,293	3,293
St. John, New Brunswick	3,051	3,157
Boston (navy yard)	3,154	3,261
New York (the Battery)	3,329	3,426
Philadelphia	3,482	3,579
Baltimore	3,636	3,733
Newport News	3,513	3,610
New Orleans	4,854	4,859
Galveston	5,030	5,035
Copenhagen (via English channel) to—		
Montreal	3,834	3,834
St. John, New Brunswick	3,592	3,698
Boston (navy yard)	3,695	3,802
New York (the Battery)	3,870	3,967
Philadelphia	4,023	4,120
Baltimore	4,177	4,274
Newport News	4,054	4,151
New Orleans	5,395	5,400
Galveston	5,571	5,576
Marseilles to—Montreal	3,873	3,873
St. John, New Brunswick	3,605	3,620
Boston (navy yard)	3,708	3,724
New York (the Battery)	3,883	3,889
Philadelphia	4,036	4,042
Genoa to—Montreal	4,040	4,040
St. John, New Brunswick	3,772	3,787
Boston (navy yard)	3,875	3,891
New York (the Battery)	4,050	4,056

General Table.

Nautical miles from New York, New Orleans, San Francisco and Port Townsend by shortest all-water routes. [From "Transportation Routes and Systems of the World," by O. P. Austin of the bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]

Port.	New York.	New Orleans.	San Francisco.	Pt. Townsend.
Aden	6,532	7,870	11,500	11,300
Antwerp	3,358	4,853	13,671	14,446
Batavia	10,182	11,598	7,800	7,600
Bombay	8,120	9,536	9,780	9,580
Brest	2,954	4,458	13,209	13,984
Buenos Aires	5,868	6,318	7,511	8,286
Calcutta	9,830	11,239	8,990	8,896
Callao	9,603	10,142	4,012	4,769
Cape Town	6,815	7,374	10,454	11,229
Colombo	8,610	10,146	8,900	8,700
Colon	1,981	1,380	*3,324	*4,090
Gibraltar	3,207	4,576	12,734	13,509
Hamburg	3,620	5,243	13,998	14,773
Havana	1,237	597	12,900	13,675
Havre	3,164	4,760	13,307	14,082
Hongkong	11,610	12,892	6,086	5,886
Honolulu	13,269	13,719	2,097	2,370
Liverpool	3,070	4,553	13,503	14,278
Manila	11,556	12,946	6,289	5,993
Marseilles	3,876	5,266	13,324	14,099
Melbourne	12,670	12,933	7,040	7,311
Naples	4,172	5,561	13,699	14,474
New Orleans	1,741		13,539	14,298
New York		1,741	13,089	13,848
Nome	15,840	16,249	2,705	2,350
Odessa	5,370	6,760	14,897	15,672
Pernambuco	3,696	3,969	9,439	10,214
Petrograd	4,632	6,223	†14,960	†15,730
Port Said	5,122	6,509	12,810	12,610
Port Townsend	13,848	14,298	775	
Punta Arenas	6,890	7,340	6,199	6,958
Panama	*2,028	*1,427	3,277	4,052
Rio de Janeiro	4,778	5,218	8,339	9,114
San Francisco	13,089	13,539		775
San Juan, P. R.	1,428	1,539	12,199	12,974
Singapore	10,170	11,560	7,502	7,206
Sitka	14,391	14,841	1,302	732
Shanghai	12,360	13,750	5,550	5,290
Tehuantepec	‡2,036	‡812	¶2,189	¶2,964
Valparaiso	8,460	8,733	5,140	5,902
Vladivostok	17,036	17,445	4,706	4,357
Wellington	11,500	11,773	5,909	6,415
Yokohama	13,040	14,471	4,536	4,240

*Via Panama canal. †Approximately. ‡Eastern end railroad. ¶Western end.

FASTEST VOYAGES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Queenstown to New York, Raunt's Rock to Ambrose channel lightship (short course), 4 days 10 hours 48 minutes, by the Mauretania, Sept. 11-15, 1910; long course (2,891 miles) 4 days 17 hours 6 minutes, Mauretania, Feb. 13-18, 1909.

New York to Queenstown, 4 days 13 hours 41 minutes, by the Mauretania, Sept. 15-20, 1909.

Hamburg to New York, 5 days 11 hours 54 minutes, by the Deutschland, Sept. 2-8, 1903.

Cherbourg to New York, 5 days 9 hours 20 minutes, by the Mauretania, Aug. 6-12, 1922.

New York to Cherbourg, 5 days 8 hours 56 minutes, by the Mauretania, April 27-May 1, 1922.

Southampton to New York, 5 days 20 hours, by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, March 30-April 5, 1898.

Havre to New York, 6 days 1 hour 12 minutes, by La Provence, Sept. 6-13, 1907.

New York to Southampton, 5 days 17 hours 8 minutes, by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Nov. 23-29, 1897.

New York to Havre, 6 days 2 hours 48 minutes, by La Provence, May 31-June 6, 1906.

New York to Plymouth (short course), 2,962 miles, 5 days 7 hours 28 minutes, by the Deutschland, Sept. 5-10, 1900; (long course), 3,080 miles, 5 days 9 hours 55 minutes, Kaiser Wilhelm II., Aug. 18-24, 1908.

Plymouth to New York, 5 days 15 hours 46 minutes, by the Deutschland, July 7-12, 1900.

Moville, Ireland, to Cape Race, N. F., 4 days 10 hours, by the Virginian (turbine), June 9-13, 1905.

The best day's run by any steamer was 676 knots, made by the Mauretania, January, 1911.

Distances: New York to Southampton, 3,100 miles; to Plymouth, 2,962 miles; to Queenstown, 2,800 miles; to Cherbourg, 3,047 miles; to Havre, 3,170 miles; to Hamburg, 3,820 miles.

COINAGE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

Coinage mints of the United States are located in Philadelphia, Pa.; San Francisco, Cal., and Denver, Col. The government assay offices are in New York, N. Y.; Carson, Nev.; Denver, Col.; Boise, Idaho; Helena, Mont.; Charlotte, N. C.; St. Louis, Mo.; Deadwood, S. D.; Seattle, Wash.; New Orleans, La., and Salt Lake City, Utah. The mint in Philadelphia was established in 1792 and the others as follows: San Francisco, 1852, and Denver, 1904.

LEGAL INTEREST RATE AND STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

STATE.	INTEREST.		LIMITATIONS.		
	Legal rate	By contract.	Judgments.	Notes.	Accounts.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Alabama	8	8	20	*6	3
Alaska	8	12	10	6	6
Arkansas	6	10	10	5	3
Arizona	6	10	4	4	3
California	7	Any	5	4	4
Colorado	8	Any	20	6	6
Connecticut	6	6	..†	6	6
Delaware	6	6	10	6	3
Dist. of Columbia	6	10	12	3	3
Florida	8	10	20	5	2
Georgia	7	8	7	6	4
Idaho	7	12	6	5	4
Illinois	5	7	7	10	5
Indiana	6	8	20	10	6
Iowa	6	8	20	10	5
Kansas	6	10	5	5	3
Kentucky	6	6	15	15	5
Louisiana	5	8	10	5	3
Maine	6	Any	20	6	6
Maryland	6	6	12	3	3
Massachusetts	6	Any	20	6	6
Michigan	5	7	10	6	6
Minnesota	6	10	10	6	6
Mississippi	6	8	7	6	3
Missouri	6	8	10	10	5
Montana	8	12	10	8	5
Nebraska	7	10	5	5	4
Nevada	12	12	6	6	4
New Hampshire	6	6	20	6	6
New Jersey	6	6	20	6	6
New Mexico	6	12	7	6	4
New York	6	6	20	6	6
North Carolina	6	6	10	3	3
North Dakota	6	10	10	6	6
Ohio	6	8	21	15	6
Oklahoma	6	10	5	5	3
Oregon	6	10	10	6	6
Pennsylvania	6	6	5	6	6
Rhode Island	6	Any	20	6	6
South Carolina	7	8	10	6	6
South Dakota	7	12	20	6	6
Tennessee	6	6	10	6	6
Texas	6	10	10	4	2
Utah	8	12	8	6	4
Vermont	6	6	8	6	6
Virginia	6	6	20	5	3
Washington	6	12	6	6	3
West Virginia	6	6	10	10	5
Wisconsin	6	10	20	6	6
Wyoming	8	12	10	10	8

*Under seal 10. †No law. ‡Negotiable notes 6, nonnegotiable 17.

TABLE OF MONTHLY WAGES.

DAYS.	$10	$11	$12	$13	$14	$15	$16	$17	$18	$19	$20	$21	$22	$23	$24	$25
1	.38	.42	.46	.50	.54	.58	.62	.65	.69	.73	.77	.81	.85	.88	.92	.96
2	.77	.85	.92	1.00	1.08	1.15	1.23	1.31	1.38	1.46	1.54	1.62	1.69	1.77	1.85	1.92
3	1.15	1.27	1.38	1.50	1.62	1.73	1.85	1.96	2.08	2.19	2.31	2.42	2.54	2.65	2.77	2.88
4	1.54	1.69	1.85	2.00	2.15	2.31	2.46	2.62	2.77	2.92	3.08	3.23	3.38	3.54	3.69	3.85
5	1.92	2.12	2.31	2.50	2.69	2.88	3.08	3.27	3.46	3.65	3.85	4.04	4.23	4.42	4.62	4.81
6	2.31	2.54	2.77	3.00	3.23	3.46	3.69	3.92	4.15	4.38	4.62	4.85	5.08	5.31	5.54	5.77
7	2.69	2.96	3.23	3.50	3.77	4.04	4.31	4.58	4.85	5.12	5.38	5.65	5.92	6.19	6.46	6.73
8	3.08	3.38	3.69	4.00	4.31	4.62	4.92	5.23	5.54	5.85	6.15	6.46	6.77	7.08	7.38	7.69
9	3.46	3.81	4.15	4.50	4.85	5.19	5.54	5.88	6.23	6.58	6.92	7.27	7.62	7.96	8.31	8.65
10	3.85	4.23	4.62	5.00	5.38	5.77	6.15	6.54	6.92	7.31	7.69	8.08	8.46	8.85	9.23	9.62
11	4.23	4.65	5.08	5.50	5.92	6.35	6.77	7.19	7.62	8.04	8.46	8.88	9.31	9.73	10.15	10.58
12	4.62	5.08	5.44	6.00	6.46	6.92	7.38	7.85	8.31	8.77	9.23	9.69	10.15	10.62	11.08	11.54
13	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50
14	5.38	5.92	6.46	7.00	7.54	8.08	8.62	9.15	9.69	10.23	10.77	11.31	11.85	12.38	12.92	13.46
15	5.77	6.35	6.92	7.50	8.08	8.65	9.23	9.81	10.38	10.96	11.54	12.12	12.69	13.27	13.85	14.42
16	6.15	6.77	7.38	8.00	8.62	9.23	9.85	10.46	11.08	11.69	12.31	12.92	13.54	14.15	14.77	15.38
17	6.54	7.19	7.85	8.50	9.15	9.81	10.46	11.12	11.77	12.42	13.08	13.73	14.38	15.04	15.69	16.35
18	6.92	7.62	8.31	9.00	9.69	10.38	11.08	11.77	12.46	13.15	13.85	14.54	15.23	15.92	16.62	17.31
19	7.31	8.04	8.77	9.50	10.23	10.96	11.69	12.42	13.15	13.88	14.62	15.35	16.08	16.81	17.54	18.27
20	7.69	8.46	9.23	10.00	10.77	11.54	12.31	13.03	13.85	14.62	15.38	16.15	16.92	17.69	18.46	19.23
21	8.08	8.88	9.69	10.50	11.31	12.12	12.92	13.73	14.54	15.35	16.15	16.96	17.77	18.58	19.38	20.19
22	8.46	9.31	10.15	11.00	11.85	12.69	13.54	14.38	15.23	16.08	16.94	17.77	18.62	19.46	20.31	21.15
23	8.85	9.73	10.62	11.50	12.38	13.27	14.15	15.04	15.92	16.81	17.69	18.58	19.46	20.35	21.23	22.12
24	9.23	10.15	11.08	12.00	12.92	13.85	14.77	15.69	16.62	17.54	18.46	19.38	20.31	21.23	22.15	23.08
25	9.62	10.58	11.54	12.50	13.46	14.42	15.38	16.35	17.31	18.27	19.23	20.19	21.15	22.12	23.08	24.04

TABLE OF YEARLY WAGES.

Per year.	Per month.	Per week.	Per day.	Per year.	Per month.	Per week.	Per day.	Per year.	Per month.	Per week.	Per day.
$20 is	$1.67	$0.38	$0.05	$100 is	$8.33	$1.92	$0.27	$180 is	$15.00	$3.45	$0.49
25	2.08	.48	.07	105	8.75	2.01	.29	185	15.42	3.55	.51
30	2.50	.58	.08	110	9.17	2.11	.30	190	15.83	3.64	.52
35	2.92	.67	.10	115	9.58	2.21	.32	195	16.25	3.74	.53
40	3.33	.77	.11	120	10.00	2.30	.33	200	16.57	3.84	.55
45	3.75	.86	.12	125	10.42	2.40	.34	205	17.08	3.93	.56
50	4.17	.96	.14	130	10.83	2.49	.36	210	17.50	4.03	.58
55	4.58	1.06	.15	135	11.25	2.59	.37	215	17.92	4.12	.59
60	5.00	1.15	.16	140	11.67	2.69	.38	220	18.33	4.22	.60
65	5.42	1.25	.18	145	12.08	2.78	.40	225	18.75	4.31	.62
70	5.83	1.34	.19	150	12.50	2.88	.41	230	19.17	4.41	.63
75	6.25	1.44	.21	155	12.92	2.97	.42	235	19.58	4.51	.64
80	6.67	1.53	.22	160	13.33	3.07	.44	240	20.00	4.60	.66
85	7.08	1.63	.23	165	13.75	3.16	.45	245	20.42	4.70	.67
90	7.50	1.73	.25	170	14.17	3.26	.47	250	20.83	4.79	.69
95	7.92	1.82	.26	175	14.58	3.36	.48				

SIMPLE INTEREST TABLE.

Note—To find the amount of interest at 2½ per cent on any given sum, divide the amount given for the same sum in the table at 5 per cent by 2; at 3½ per cent divide the amount at 7 per cent by 2, etc.

Time. Amt.	Int.	Days 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	Months. 1	2	3	4	5	6	1 Year.
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	1	1	1	2	4
$1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	3	5
	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	3	6
	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	4	7
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	3	6
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	8
$2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	10
	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	12
	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	5	6	7	14
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	4	5	9
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	12
$3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	4	5	6	8	15
	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	5	6	8	9	18
	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	4	5	7	9	11	21
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	12
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	5	6	8	16
$4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	8	10	20
	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	6	8	10	12	24
	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	7	9	12	14	28
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	5	7	8	15
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	6	8	10	20
$5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	10	13	25
	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	8	10	13	15	30
	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	9	12	15	18	35
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	5	7	10	12	15	30
	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	10	13	16	20	40
$10	5	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	8	13	17	21	25	50
	6	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	5	5	10	15	20	25	30	60
	7	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	6	6	12	18	23	29	35	70
	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	4	6	12	19	25	31	38	75	
	4	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	5	8	16	25	33	41	50	1.00	
$25	5	..	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	7	10	21	31	42	52	63	1.25	
	6	..	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	8	13	25	38	50	63	75	1.50	
	7	..	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	10	15	29	44	58	73	88	1.75
	3	..	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	8	12	25	37	50	62	75	1.50
	4	..	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	11	16	33	50	67	83	1.00	2.00
$50	5	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	14	21	42	63	83	1.04	1.25	2.50
	6	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	17	25	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	3.00
	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	19	29	58	88	1.17	1.46	1.75	3.50
	3	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	16	25	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	3.00
	4	1	2	3	4	6	6	8	9	10	11	22	33	66	1.00	1.33	1.67	2.00	4.00
$100	5	1	3	4	6	7	8	10	11	13	14	28	42	83	1.25	1.67	2.08	2.50	5.00
	6	2	3	5	7	8	10	12	13	15	17	33	50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	6.00
	7	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	19	39	58	1.17	1.75	2.33	2.92	3.50	7.00

COMPOUND INTEREST ON ONE DOLLAR.

Years.	3%.	4%.	5%.	6%.	7%.
1	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.07
1½	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.09	1.10
2	1.06	1.08	1.10	1.12	1.14
2½	1.07	1.10	1.13	1.15	1.18
3	1.09	1.12	1.15	1.19	1.22
3½	1.10	1.14	1.18	1.22	1.27
4	1.12	1.17	1.21	1.26	1.31
4½	1.14	1.19	1.24	1.30	1.36
5	1.16	1.21	1.28	1.34	1.41
5½	1.17	1.24	1.31	1.38	1.45
6	1.19	1.26	1.34	1.42	1.51
6½	1.21	1.29	1.37	1.46	1.56
7	1.23	1.31	1.41	1.51	1.61
7½	1.24	1.34	1.44	1.55	1.67
8	1.26	1.37	1.48	1.60	1.73
8½	1.28	1.39	1.52	1.65	1.79

Years.	3%.	4%.	5%.	6%.	7%.
9	1.30	1.42	1.55	1.70	1.85
9½	1.32	1.45	1.59	1.75	1.92
10	1.34	1.48	1.63	1.80	1.98
100	19.25	50.50	131.50	340.00	868.00

WHEN MONEY DOUBLES AT INTEREST.

Rate.	Interest. Simple. Years.	Comp'd. Years.	Rate.	Interest. Simple. Years.	Comp'd. Years.
1	100.00	69.66	4½	22.22	15.75
1½	66.66	46.56	5	20.00	14.21
2	50.00	35.00	5½	18.18	12.94
2½	40.00	28.07	6	16.67	11.90
3	33.33	23.45	6½	15.38	11.00
3½	28.57	20.15	7	14.29	10.24
4	25.00	17.67	7½	13.33	9.58

LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

According to Whitaker's Almanack the principal European languages are divided as follows:

English	160,000,000	Spanish	50,000,000
German	110,000,000	Italian	50,000,000
Russian	100,000,000	Portuguese	25,000,000
French	70,000,000		

Swedish is spoken by 5,500,000 persons; Norwegian and Danish by 6,000,000; Serbo-Croatian by 8,000,000; Bohemian or Czech by 7,000,000; Bulgarian by 5,600,000; Dutch by 3,500,000; Polish by 16,000,000; Greek by 9,000,000 and Flemish by 3,500,000. Chinese is spoken by some 400,000,000 people if all the various dialects are included. Japanese by 53,000,000 and Hindustani by about 100,000,000. There are about 5,000 different languages spoken in the world.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES USED IN THE UNITED STATES.

LONG MEASURE.

12 inches = 1 foot.
3 feet = 1 yard = 36 inches.
5½ yards = 1 rod = 16½ feet.
40 rods = 1 furlong = 660 feet.
8 furlongs = 1 mile = 5,280 feet.

MARINERS' MEASURE.

6 feet = 1 fathom.
120 fathoms = 1 cable length.
7½ cable lengths = 1 mile.
5,280 feet = 1 statute mile.
6,080 feet = 1 nautical mile.
3 marine miles = 1 marine league.

LIQUID MEASURE.

4 gills = 1 pint. | 4 quarts = 1 gallon
2 pints = 1 quart. | 31½ gallons = 1 barrel
2 barrels = 1 hogshead.

SQUARE MEASURE.

144 square inches = 1 square foot.
9 square feet = 1 square yard.
30¼ square yards = 1 square rod.
160 square rods = 1 acre.
640 acres = 1 square mile.
36 square miles = 1 township.

CUBIC MEASURE.

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot.
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.
128 cubic feet = 1 cord of wood or stone.
1 gallon contains 231 cubic inches.
1 bushel contains 2,150.4 cubic inches.
A cord of wood is 8 feet long, 4 feet wide and 4 feet high.

DRY MEASURE.

2 pints = 1 quart. | 4 pecks = 1 bushel.
8 quarts = 1 peck. | 196 lbs. flour = 1 barrel.

CUP MEASURES.*

1 cup gran. sugar = ½ pound.
1 cup butter = ½ pound.
1 cup lard = ½ pound.
1 cup flour = ¼ pound.
1 cup rice = ½ pound.
1 cup corn meal = 5 ounces.
1 cup raisins (stemmed) = 6 ounces.
1 cup currants (cleaned) = 6 ounces.
1 cup bread crumbs (stale) = 2 ounces.
1 cup chopped meat = ½ pound.
*Approximate only.

EQUIVALENTS OF CAPACITY.
(All measures level full.)

3 teaspoons = 1 tablespoon.
½ fluid ounce = 1 tablespoon.
16 tablespoons = 1 cup.
2 gills = 1 cup.
½ liquid pint = 1 cup.
8 fluid ounces = 1 cup.
1 liquid pint = 2 cups.
16 fluid ounces = 2 cups.

CIRCULAR MEASURE.

60 seconds = 1 minute.
60 minutes = 1 degree.
360 degrees = 1 circle.
1 degree = 60 geographic miles.
1 geographic mile = 1.1527 statute miles
1 degree of the equator = 69.124 statute miles.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

20 grains = 1 scruple. | 8 drams = 1 ounce.
3 scruples = 1 dram. | 12 ounces = 1 pound.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27 11-32 grains = 1 dram.
16 drams = 1 ounce.
16 ounces = 1 pound.
2,000 lbs = 1 short ton.
2,240 lbs = 1 long ton.

TROY WEIGHT.

24 grains = 1 pennyweight.
20 pennyweights = 1 ounce.
12 ounces = 1 pound.

TIME MEASURE.

60 seconds = 1 minute | 24 hours = 1 day.
60 minutes = 1 hour. | 365 days = 1 year.
100 years = 1 century.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

7.92 inches = 1 link. | 4 rods = 1 chain.
25 links = 1 rod. | 10 chains = 1 furlong
8 furlongs = 1 mile.

CLOTH MEASURE.

2¼ inches = 1 nail. | 4 nails = 1 quarter.
4 quarters = 1 yard.

MISCELLANEOUS.

3 inches = 1 palm. | 6 inches = 1 span.
4 inches = 1 hand. | 18 inches = 1 cubit.
21.8 inches = 1 Bible cubit.
2½ feet = 1 military pace.

COUNTING.

12 things = 1 dozen. | 12 gross = 1 great gr.
12 dozen = 1 gross. | 20 things = 1 score.

STATIONERS' TABLE.

24 sheets = 1 quire. | 2 reams = 1 bundle.
20 quires = 1 ream. | 5 bundles = 1 bale.

SIZES OF BOOKS.

	Pages.	Leaves.	Sheet.
Folio	4	2	1
Quarto (4to)	8	4	1
Octavo (8vo.)	16	8	1
Duodecimo (12mo.)	24	12	1
Octodecimo (18mo.)	36	18	1

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The metric system is in general use in all the principal nations of Europe and America with the exception of Great Britain, Russia and the United States, where it is authorized but not compulsory. Its use for scientific purposes is common throughout the world.

Weights.

Milligram (.001 gram) = .0154 grain.
Centigram (.01 gram) = .1543 grain.
Decigram (.1 gram) = 1.5432 grains.
Gram = 15.432 grains.
Decagram (10 grams) = .3527 ounce.
Hectogram (100 grams) = 3.5274 ounces.
Kilogram (1,000 grams) = 2.2046 pounds.
Myriagram (10,000 grams) = 22.046 pounds.
Quintal (100,000 grams) = 220.46 pounds.
Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams) = 2,204.6 pounds.

Dry.

Milliliter (.001 liter) = .061 cubic inch.
Centiliter (.01 liter) = .6102 cubic inch.
Deciliter (.1 liter) = 6.1022 cubic inches.
Liter = .908 quart.
Decaliter (10 liters) = 9.08 quarts.
Hectoliter (100 liters) = 2.838 bushels.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) = 1.308 cubic yards.

Liquid.

Milliliter (.001 liter) = .0388 fluid ounce.
Centiliter (.01 liter) = .338 fluid ounce.
Deciliter (.1 liter) = .845 gill.
Liter = 1.0567 quarts.
Decaliter (10 liters) = 2.6418 gallons.
Hectoliter (100 liters) = 26.418 gallons.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) = 264.18 gallons.

Length.

Millimeter (.001 meter) = .0394 inch.
Centimeter (.01 meter) = .3937 inch.
Decimeter (.1 meter) = 3.937 inches.
Meter. = 39.37 inches.
Decameter (10 meters) = 393.7 inches.
Hectometer (100 meters) = 328 ft. 1 in.
Kilometer (1,000 meters) = .62137 mile (3,280 ft. 10 in.)
Myriameter (10,000 meters) = 6.2137 miles.

Surface.

Centare (1 square meter) = 1,550 sq. in.
Are (100 square meters) = 119.6 sq. yds.
Hectare (10,000 sq. meters) = 2.471 acres.

ELECTRICAL UNITS DEFINED.

Ohm—Unit of resistance; represents resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of ice, 14.5421 grams in mass, of a cross-sectional area of 1.00003 square millimeters and of the length of 106.3 centimeters.

Ampere—Unit of current, decomposes .0009324 of a gram of water in one second or deposits silver at the rate of .001118 of a gram per second, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water.

Volt—Unit of electromotive force; one volt

equals one ampere of current passing through a substance having one ohm of resistance.
Coulomb—Unit of quantity; amount of electricity transferred by a current of one ampere in one second.
Farad—Unit of capacity; capacity of a condenser charged to a potential of one volt by one coulomb. A microfarad is one-millionth of a farad.
Joule—Unit of work; equivalent to energy expended in one second by one ampere current in one ohm resistance.
Watt—Unit of power; equivalent to work done at the rate of one joule per second. A kilowatt is 1,000 watts.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

In common use.

Argentine Republic—Metric system.
Austria—Metric system.
Belgium—Metric system.
Bolivia—Metric system; Bolivian quintal equals 101.5 lbs.
Brazil—Metric system; libra, 1.012 lbs; arroba, 32.28 lbs.; quintal, 129.54 lbs.; oitava, 55.34 grains.
Bulgaria—Metric system.
Chile—Metric system.
China—Liang, 1⅓ oz.; chin, 1⅓ lbs.; tan, 133⅓ lbs.; tou, between 1 and 1⅓ gallons; ts'un, 1 inch; ch'in, 14.1 inches; li, ⅓ mile.
Czecho-Slovakia—Metric system.
Denmark and Iceland—Metric system.
Ecuador—Metric system; quintal, 101 lbs.
Finland—Metric system.
France—Metric system.
Germany—Metric system.
Haiti—Metric system.
Honduras—Metric system; vara, 32 inches; arroba, 25 lbs.; quintal, 100 lbs.; tonelada, 2,000 lbs.
Hungary—Metric system.
Italy—Metric system.
Japan—Kin, 1.323 lbs.; kwan, 8.267 lbs.; sun, 1.93 inch; shaku, 11.931 inches; ken, 5.950 feet; ri, 2.44 miles; square ri, 5.9552 square miles; cho (land) 2.45 acres; koku (liquid), 39.7033 gallons; koku (dry), 4.9629 bushels; to (liquid), 3.9703 gallons; to (dry), 1.9851 peck.
Liberia—Same as in United States.
Mexico—Metric system; libra, 1.014 lbs.; arroba, 25.357 lbs.; vara, 2 feet 8.9 inches.
Netherlands—Metric system.
Nicaragua—Metric system.
Norway—Metric system.
Paraguay—Metric system; cuadra, 97 yards; 50 cuadras, 2¾ miles; square cuadra, 2 acres; square legua, 7½ square miles.
Peru—Ounce, 1.014 oz.; libra, 1.014 lb.; quintal, 101.44 lbs.; arroba (liquid), 6.70 gallons; arroba (dry), 25.36 lbs.; vara, .927 yard; square vara, .835 square yard.
Portugal—Metric system; libra, 1.012 lb.; alqueire, .36 bushel.
Roumania—Metric system and also Turkish weights and measures.
Russia—Verst, 3,500 feet or .6629 mile; square verst, .4394 square mile; dessiatine, 2.69 acres; pood, 40 lbs; vedro, 2¾ gallons; chetvert, 5.77 bushels.
Santo Domingo—Metric system and also American and Spanish weights and measures.
Siam—Wah, 80 inches; rai, .39 acre; tical, .53 ounce; tamlung, 2.1 ounces.
Spain—Metric system; quintal, 220.4 lbs.; libra, 1.014 lb.; arroba (wine), 3.5 gallons; arroba (oil), 2¾ gallons.
Sweden—Metric system.
Switzerland—Metric system.
Turkey—Oke, 2.8326 lbs.; kileh, .9120 bushel; cantar or kintal, 125 lbs.; cheke, 511,380 lbs.; dunam, 1,098.765 square yards.
Uruguay—Metric system.
Venezuela—Metric system.

METRIC AND CUSTOMARY UNITS COMPARED.

Length.

Ins.	Milli-meters.
0.039 37 =	1
0.078 74 =	2
0.118 11 =	3
0.157 48 =	4
0.196 85 =	5
0.236 22 =	6
0.275 59 =	7
0.314 96 =	8
0.354 33 =	9
1 =	25.4001
2 =	50.8001
3 =	76.2002
4 =	101.6002
5 =	127.0003
6 =	152.4003
7 =	177.8004
8 =	203.2004
9 =	228.6005

Feet.	Meters.
1 =	0.304 801
2 =	0.609 601
3 =	0.914 402
4 =	1.219 202
5 =	1.524 003
6 =	1.828 804
7 =	2.133 604
8 =	2.438 405
9 =	2.743 205
3.280 83 =	1
6.561 67 =	2
9.842 50 =	3
13.123 33 =	4
16.404 17 =	5
19.685 00 =	6
22.965 83 =	7
26.246 67 =	8
29.527 50 =	9

Yards.	Meters.
1 =	0.914 402
2 =	1.828 804
3 =	2.743 205
4 =	3.657 607
5 =	4.572 009
6 =	5.486 411
7 =	6.400 813
8 =	7.315 215
9 =	8.229 616
1.093 611 =	1
2.187 222 =	2
3.280 833 =	3
4.374 444 =	4
5.468 056 =	5
6.561 667 =	6
7.655 278 =	7
8.748 889 =	8
9.842 500 =	9

Rods.	Meters.
0.198 838 =	1
0.397 677 =	2
0.596 515 =	3
0.795 354 =	4
0.994 192 =	5
1.193 030 =	6
1.391 869 =	7
1.590 707 =	8
1.789 545 =	9
1 =	5.029 21
2 =	10.058 42
3 =	15.087 63
4 =	20.116 84
5 =	25.146 05
6 =	30.175 26
7 =	35.204 47
8 =	40.233 68
9 =	45.262 89

Miles (U.S.)	Kilo-meters.
0.621 370 =	1
1.242 740 =	2
1.864 110 =	3
2.485 480 =	4
3.106 850 =	5
3.728 220 =	6
4.349 590 =	7
4.970 960 =	8
5.592 330 =	9
1 =	1.609 347
2 =	3.218 694
3 =	4.828 042
4 =	6.437 389
5 =	8.046 736
6 =	9.656 083
7 =	11.265 431
8 =	12.874 773
9 =	14.484 125

Area.

Sq. ins.	Sq. cms.
0.155 00 =	1
0.310 00 =	2
0.465 00 =	3
0.620 00 =	4
0.775 00 =	5
0.930 00 =	6
1.085 00 =	7
1.240 00 =	8
1.395 00 =	9
1 =	6.452
2 =	12.903
3 =	19.355
4 =	25.807
5 =	32.258
6 =	38.710
7 =	45.161
8 =	51.613
9 =	58.065

Sq. ft.	Square meters.
1 =	0.092 90
2 =	0.185 81
3 =	0.278 71
4 =	0.371 61
5 =	0.464 52
6 =	0.557 42
7 =	0.650 32
8 =	0.743 23
9 =	0.836 13
10.764 =	1
21.528 =	2
32.292 =	3
43.055 =	4
53.819 =	5
64.583 =	6
75.347 =	7
86.111 =	8
96.875 =	9

Sq. yards.	Sq. meters.
1 =	0.8361
2 =	1.6723
3 =	2.5084
4 =	3.3445
5 =	4.1807
6 =	5.0168
7 =	5.8529
8 =	6.6890
9 =	7.5252
1.1960 =	1
2.3920 =	2
3.5880 =	3
4.7839 =	4
5.9799 =	5
7.1759 =	6

Sq. yards.	Sq. meters.
8.3719 =	7
9.5679 =	8
10.7639 =	9

Acres.	Hec-tares.
1 =	0.4047
2 =	0.8094
3 =	1.2141
4 =	1.6187
5 =	2.0234
6 =	2.4281
7 =	2.8328
8 =	3.2375
9 =	3.6422
2.471 =	1
4.942 =	2
7.413 =	3
9.884 =	4
12.355 =	5
14.826 =	6
17.297 =	7
19.768 =	8
22.239 =	9

Sq. miles.	Sq. kilo-meters.
0.3861 =	1
0.7722 =	2
1.1583 =	3
1.5444 =	4
1.9305 =	5
2.3166 =	6
2.7027 =	7
3.0888 =	8
3.4749 =	9
1 =	2.5900
2 =	5.1800
3 =	7.7700
4 =	10.3600
5 =	12.9500
6 =	15.5400
7 =	18.1300
8 =	20.7200
9 =	23.3100

Volume.

Cu. in.	Cubic cms.
0.061 02 =	1
0.122 05 =	2
0.183 07 =	3
0.244 09 =	4
0.305 12 =	5
0.366 14 =	6
0.427 16 =	7
0.488 19 =	8
0.549 21 =	9
1 =	16.3872
2 =	32.7743
3 =	49.1615
4 =	65.5486
5 =	81.9358
6 =	98.3230
7 =	114.7101
8 =	131.0973
9 =	147.4845

Cu. ft.	Cubic meters.
1 =	0.028 317
2 =	0.056 634
3 =	0.084 951
4 =	0.113 268
5 =	0.141 585
6 =	0.169 902
7 =	0.198 219
8 =	0.226 536
9 =	0.254 853

Cubic Cu. ft.	=	Cubic meters.
35.314	=	1
70.629	=	2
105.943	=	3
141.258	=	4
176.572	=	5
211.887	=	6
247.201	=	7
282.516	=	8
317.830	=	9

Cubic yards.	=	Cubic meters.
1	=	0.7646
2	=	1.5291
3	=	2.2937
4	=	3.0582
5	=	3.8228
6	=	4.5874
7	=	5.3519
8	=	6.1165
9	=	6.8810
1.3079	=	1
2.6159	=	2
3.9238	=	3
5.2318	=	4
6.5397	=	5
7.8477	=	6
9.1556	=	7
10.4635	=	8
11.7715	=	9

Cubic inches.	=	Liters.
1	=	0.016 3867
2	=	0.032 7734
3	=	0.049 1602
4	=	0.065 5469
5	=	0.081 9336
6	=	0.098 3203
7	=	0.114 7070
8	=	0.131 0938
9	=	0.147 4805
61.025	=	1
122.050	=	2
183.075	=	3
244.100	=	4
305.125	=	5
366.150	=	6
427.175	=	7
488.200	=	8
549.225	=	9

Cu. ft.	=	Liters.
1	=	28.316
2	=	56.633
3	=	84.949
4	=	113.265
5	=	141.581
6	=	169.898
7	=	198.214
8	=	226.530
9	=	254.846
0.035 315	=	1
0.070 631	=	2
0.105 946	=	3

Cu. ft.	=	Liters.
0.141 262	=	4
0.176 577	=	5
0.211 892	=	6
0.247 208	=	7
0.282 523	=	8
0.317 839	=	9

Capacity—Liquid Measure.

U.S. Millifld. drs.	=	liters.
0.270 52	=	1
0.541 04	=	2
0.811 55	=	3
1.082 07	=	4
1.352 59	=	5
1.623 11	=	6
1.893 63	=	7
2.164 14	=	8
2.434 66	=	9
1	=	3.6966
2	=	7.3932
3	=	11.0898
4	=	14.7865
5	=	18.4831
6	=	22.1797
7	=	25.8763
8	=	29.5729
9	=	33.2695

U.S. Millifld. ozs.	=	liters.
0.033 813	=	1
0.067 629	=	2
0.101 444	=	3
0.135 259	=	4
0.169 074	=	5
0.202 888	=	6
0.236 703	=	7
0.270 518	=	8
0.304 333	=	9
1	=	29.573
2	=	59.146
3	=	88.719
4	=	118.292
5	=	147.865
6	=	177.437
7	=	207.010
8	=	236.583
9	=	266.156

U.S. lqd.pts.	=	Liters.
1	=	0.473 17
2	=	0.946 33
3	=	1.419 50
4	=	1.892 67
5	=	2.365 83
6	=	2.839 00
7	=	3.312 17
8	=	3.785 33
9	=	4.258 50
2.1134	=	1
4.2268	=	2
6.3403	=	3

U.S. lqd.pts.	=	Liters.
8.4537	=	4
10.5671	=	5
12.6805	=	6
14.7939	=	7
16.9074	=	8
19.0208	=	9

U.S. lqd.qts.	=	Liters.
1	=	0.946 33
2	=	1.892 67
3	=	2.839 00
4	=	3.785 33
5	=	4.731 67
6	=	5.678 00
7	=	6.624 33
8	=	7.570 66
9	=	8.517 00
1.056 71	=	1
2.113 42	=	2
3.170 13	=	3
4.226 84	=	4
5.283 55	=	5
6.340 26	=	6
7.396 97	=	7
8.453 68	=	8
9.510 39	=	9

U.S. gals.	=	Liters.
0.264 18	=	1
0.528 36	=	2
0.792 53	=	3
1.056 71	=	4
1.320 89	=	5
1.585 07	=	6
1.849 24	=	7
2.113 42	=	8
2.377 60	=	9
1	=	3.785 33
2	=	7.570 66
3	=	11.356 00
4	=	15.141 33
5	=	18.926 66
6	=	22.711 99
7	=	26.497 33
8	=	30.282 66
9	=	34.067 99

Capacity—Dry Measure.

U.S. dry qts.	=	Liters.
0.9081	=	1
1.8162	=	2
2.7243	=	3
3.6324	=	4
4.5405	=	5
5.4486	=	6
6.3567	=	7
7.2648	=	8
8.1729	=	9
1	=	1.1012
2	=	2.2024
3	=	3.3036

U.S. dry qts.	=	Liters.
4	=	4.4048
5	=	5.5060
6	=	6.6072
7	=	7.7084
8	=	8.8096
9	=	9.9108

U.S. pecks.	=	Liters.
0.113 51	=	1
0.227 03	=	2
0.340 54	=	3
0.454 05	=	4
0.567 56	=	5
0.681 08	=	6
0.794 59	=	7
0.908 10	=	8
1.021 61	=	9
1	=	8.810
2	=	17.619
3	=	26.429
4	=	35.238
5	=	44.048
6	=	52.857
7	=	61.667
8	=	70.477
9	=	79.286

U.S. Dekapecks.	=	liters.
1	=	0.8810
2	=	1.7619
3	=	2.6429
4	=	3.5238
5	=	4.4048
6	=	5.2857
7	=	6.1667
8	=	7.0477
9	=	7.9286
1.1351	=	1
2.2703	=	2
3.4054	=	3
4.5405	=	4
5.6756	=	5
6.8108	=	6
7.9459	=	7
9.0810	=	8
10.2161	=	9

U.S. Hectobushels.	=	liters.
1	=	0.352 38
2	=	0.704 77
3	=	1.057 15
4	=	1.409 53
5	=	1.761 92
6	=	2.114 30
7	=	2.466 68
8	=	2.819 07
9	=	3.171 45
2.8378	=	1
5.6756	=	2
8.5135	=	3
11.3513	=	4
14.1891	=	5

U.S. Hectobushels.	=	liters.
17.0269	=	6
19.8647	=	7
22.7026	=	8
25.5404	=	9

U.S. bushels per acre.	=	Hectoliters per hectare
1	=	0.8708
2	=	1.7415
3	=	2.6123
4	=	3.4830
5	=	4.3538
6	=	5.2245
7	=	6.0953
8	=	6.9660
9	=	7.8368
1.1484	=	1
2.2969	=	2
3.4453	=	3
4.5937	=	4
5.7421	=	5
6.8906	=	6
8.0390	=	7
9.1874	=	8
10.3359	=	9

Mass—Weight.

Grains.	=	Grams.
1	=	0.064 799
2	=	0.129 598
3	=	0.194 397
4	=	0.259 196
5	=	0.323 995
6	=	0.388 794
7	=	0.453 592
8	=	0.518 391
9	=	0.583 190
15.4324	=	1
30.8647	=	2
46.2971	=	3
61.7294	=	4
77.1618	=	5
92.5941	=	6
108.0265	=	7
123.4589	=	8
138.8912	=	9

Apoth. drams.	=	Grams.
0.257 21	=	1
0.514 41	=	2
0.771 62	=	3
1.028 82	=	4
1.286 03	=	5
1.543 24	=	6
1.800 44	=	7
2.057 65	=	8
2.314 85	=	9
1	=	3.8879
2	=	7.7759
3	=	11.6638
4	=	15.5517
5	=	19.4397
6	=	23.3276
7	=	27.2155

Apoth. drams.	=	Grams.
8	=	31.1035
9	=	34.9914

Troy

ounces.	=	Grams.
0.032 151	=	1
0.064 301	=	2
0.096 452	=	3
0.128 603	=	4
0.160 754	=	5
0.192 904	=	6
0.225 055	=	7
0.257 206	=	8
0.289 357	=	9
1	=	31.103
2	=	62.207
3	=	93.310
4	=	124.414
5	=	155.517
6	=	186.621
7	=	217.724
8	=	248.828
9	=	279.931

Av.

ounces.	=	Grams.
0.035 274	=	1
0.070 548	=	2
0.105 822	=	3
0.141 096	=	4
0.176 370	=	5
0.211 644	=	6
0.246 918	=	7
0.282 192	=	8
0.317 466	=	9
1	=	28.350
2	=	56.699
3	=	85.049
4	=	113.398
5	=	141.748
6	=	170.097
7	=	198.447
8	=	226.796
9	=	255.146

Av.

pounds.	=	Kilograms.
1	=	0.453 59
2	=	0.907 18
3	=	1.360 78
4	=	1.814 37
5	=	2.267 96
6	=	2.721 55
7	=	3.175 15
8	=	3.628 74
9	=	4.082 33
2.204 62	=	1
4.409 24	=	2
6.613 87	=	3
8.818 49	=	4
11.023 11	=	5
13.227 73	=	6
15.432 36	=	7
17.636 98	=	8
19.841 60	=	9

SPECIAL TABLES.

Hundredths of an Inch to Millimeters.

(From 1 to 99 hundredths.)

Hundredths of an inch.	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
0		0.254	0.508	0.762	1.016	1.270	1.524	1.778	2.032	2.286
10	2.540	2.794	3.048	3.302	3.556	3.810	4.064	4.318	4.572	4.826
20	5.080	5.334	5.588	5.842	6.096	6.350	6.604	6.858	7.112	7.366
30	7.620	7.874	8.128	8.382	8.636	8.890	9.144	9.398	9.652	9.906
40	10.160	10.414	10.668	10.922	11.176	11.430	11.684	11.938	12.192	12.446
50	12.700	12.954	13.208	13.462	13.716	13.970	14.224	14.478	14.732	14.986
60	15.240	15.494	15 748	16.002	16.256	16.510	16.764	17.018	17.272	17.526
70	17.780	18.034	18.288	18.542	18.796	19.050	19.304	19.558	19.812	20.066
80	20.320	20.574	20.828	21.082	21.336	21.590	21.844	22.098	22.352	22.606
90	22.860	23.114	23.368	23.622	23.876	24.130	24.384	24.638	24.892	25.146

Millimeters to Decimals of an Inch.
(From 1 to 99 units.)

Millimeters.	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	0	0.03937	0.07874	0.11811	0.15748	0.19685	0.23622	0.27559	0.31496	0.35433
10	0.39370	.43307	.47244	.51181	.55118	.59055	.62992	.66929	.70866	.74803
20	.78740	.82677	.86614	.90551	.94488	.98425	1.02362	1.06299	1.10236	1.14173
30	1.18110	1.22047	1.25984	1.29921	1.33858	1.37795	1.41732	1.45669	1.49606	1.53543
40	1.57480	1.61417	1.65354	1.69291	1.73228	1.77165	1.81102	1.85039	1.88976	1.92913
50	1.96850	2.00787	2.04724	2.08661	2.12598	2.16535	2.20472	2.24409	2.28346	2.32283
60	2.36220	2.40157	2.44094	2.48031	2.51968	2.55905	2.59842	2.63779	2.67716	2.71653
70	2.75590	2.79527	2.83464	2.87401	2.91338	2.95275	2.99212	3.03149	3.07086	3.11023
80	3.14960	3.18897	3.22834	3.26771	3.30708	3.34645	3.38582	3.42519	3.46456	3.50393
90	3.54330	3.58267	3.62204	3.66141	3.70078	3.74015	3.77952	3.81889	3.85826	3.89763

Various Tons and Pounds Compared.
(In use in the United States.)

Troy pounds.	Avoirdupois pounds.	Kilograms.	Short tons.	Long tons.	Metric tons.
1	0.822 857	0.373 24	0.000 411 43	0.000 367 35	0.000 373 24
2	1.645 71	0.746 48	0.000 822 86	0.000 734 69	0.000 746 48
3	2.468 57	1.119 73	0.001 234 29	0.001 102 04	0.001 119 73
4	3.291 43	1.492 97	0.001 645 71	0.001 469 39	0.001 492 97
5	4.114 29	1.866 21	0.002 057 14	0.001 836 73	0.001 866 21
6	4.937 14	2.239 45	0.002 468 57	0.002 204 08	0.002 239 45
7	5.760 00	2.612 69	0.002 880 00	0.002 571 43	0.002 612 69
8	6.582 86	2.985 93	0.003 291 43	0.002 938 78	0.002 985 93
9	7.405 71	3.359 18	0.003 702 86	0.003 306 12	0.003 359 18
1.215 28	1	0.453 59	0.0005	0.000 446 43	0.000 453 59
2.430 56	2	0.907 18	0.0010	0.000 892 86	0.000 907 18
3.645 83	3	1.360 78	0.0015	0.001 339 29	0.001 360 78
4.861 11	4	1.814 37	0.0020	0.001 785 71	0.001 814 37
6.076 39	5	2.267 96	0.0025	0.002 232 14	0.002 267 96
7.291 67	6	2.721 55	0.0030	0.002 678 57	0.002 721 55
8.506 94	7	3.175 15	0.0035	0.003 125 00	0.003 175 15
9.722 22	8	3.628 74	0.0040	0.003 571 43	0.003 628 74
10.937 50	9	4.082 33	0.0045	0.004 017 86	0.004 082 33
2.679 23	2.204 62	1	0.001 102 31	0.000 984 21	0.001
5.358 46	4.409 24	2	0.002 204 62	0.001 968 41	0.002
8.037 69	6.613 87	3	0.003 306 93	0.002 952 62	0.003
10.716 91	8.818 49	4	0.004 409 24	0.003 936 83	0.004
13.937 50	11.023 11	5	0.005 511 56	0.004 921 03	0.005
16.075 37	13.227 73	6	0.006 613 87	0.005 905 24	0.006
18.754 60	15.432 36	7	0.007 716 18	0.006 889 44	0.007
21.433 83	17.636 98	8	0.008 818 49	0.007 873 65	0.008
24.113 06	19.841 60	9	0.009 920 80	0.008 857 86	0.009
2430.56	2000	907.18	1	0.892 87	0.907 18
4861.11	4000	1814.37	2	1.785 71	1.814 37
7291.67	6000	2721.55	3	2.678 57	2.721 55
9722.22	8000	3628.74	4	3.571 43	3.628 74
12 152.78	10 000	4535.92	5	4.464 29	4.535 92
14 583.33	12 000	5443.11	6	5.357 14	5.443 11
17 013.89	14 000	6350.29	7	6.250 00	6.350 29
19 444.44	16 000	7257.48	8	7.142 86	7.257 48
21 875.00	18 000	8164.66	9	8.035 71	8.164 66
2722.22	2240	1016.05	1.12	1	1.016 05
5444.44	4480	2032.09	2.24	2	2.032 09
8166.67	6720	3048.14	3.36	3	3.048 14
10 888.89	8960	4064.19	4.48	4	4.064 19
13 611.11	11 200	5080.24	5.60	5	5.080 24
16 333.33	13 440	6096.28	6.72	6	6.096 28
19 055.56	15 680	7112.32	7.84	7	7.112 32
21 777.78	17 920	8128.38	8.96	8	8.128 38
24 500.00	20 160	9144.42	10.00	9	9.144 42
2679.23	2204.62	1000	1.102 31	0.984 21	1
5358.46	4409.24	2000	2.204 62	1.968 41	2
8037.69	6613.87	3000	3.306 93	2.952 62	3
10 716.91	8818.49	4000	4.409 24	3.936 83	4
13 937.50	11 023.11	5000	5.511 56	4.921 03	5
16 075.37	13 227.73	6000	6.613 87	5.905 24	6
18 754.60	15 432.36	7000	7.716 18	6.889 44	7
21 433.83	17 636.98	8000	8.818 49	7.873 65	8
24 113.06	19 841.60	9000	9.920 80	8.857 86	9

AMERICAN MARINES PUNISHED IN NICARAGUA.

Twenty-six American marines, found guilty of engaging in a fight with the police in Managua, Nicaragua, Dec. 8, 1921, resulting in the death of three policemen, were sentenced March 7, 1922, after a trial by court-martial. Twenty of the men received terms of eight years' imprisonment, three of ten years and three of twelve years. Six of the accused men were found not guilty. In another case three corporals of marines, Amthor, Burnet and Russell, were sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, in addition to another twenty years for having deserted with their arms Jan. 25 and killed four policemen at Diriamba.

WEIGHTS OF DIAMONDS AND FINENESS OF GOLD.

The weight of diamonds and other precious stones is expressed in metric carats. The unit is the international carat of 200 milligrams, which has been officially adopted by the United States and most of the countries in Europe. Until July 1, 1913, there were three different standards in use in the United States, although the one generally accepted was 205.3 milligrams. This was usually subdivided on the binary system, the smallest subdivision being 1-64 of the carat. The new carat is subdivided on the decimal system.

Equivalents of old carats in new metric carats:

Old carat.	New metric.	Old carat.	New metric.
1-64	0.02	6	6.16
1-32	0.03	7	7.19
1-16	0.06	8	8.21
⅛	0.13	9	9.24
¼	0.26	10	10.26
½	0.51	25	25.66
1	1.03	50	51.32
2	2.05	75	76.99
3	3.08	100	102.65
4	4.11	200	205.30
5	5.13	300	307.95

Old carat.	New metric.	Old carat.	New metric.
400	410.60	1,000	1,026.50
500	513.25		

Equivalents of new metric carats in old carats:

New carat.	Old carat.	New carat.	Old carat.
1	62-64	20	19 31-64
2	1 61-64	25	24 23-64
3	2 59-64	50	48 45-64
4	3 57-64	75	73 4-64
5	4 56-64	100	97 27-64
6	5 54-64	200	194 54-64
7	6 52-64	300	292 16-64
8	7 51-64	400	389 43-64
9	8 49-64	500	487 6-64
10	9 47-64	1,000	974 12-64
15	14 39-64		

The fineness of gold is also expressed in carats. Pure gold is said to be twenty-four carats fine. If it contains eight parts of a baser metal or alloy it is only sixteen carats fine. The carats therefore indicate the proportion of pure gold to alloy. Most of the gold used by jewelers is about fourteen carats fine, having ten parts of alloy.

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS DIAMONDS.

Name.	Carats.	Name.	Carats.	Name.	Carats.
Cullinan	3,025	Imperatrice Eugenie..	51	Pacha d'Egypt	40
D'Angleterre (blue).	44¼	Kohinoor (1st cutt'g)	279	Regent	136¾
Etoile Polaire	40	Kohinoor (2d cutti'g)	106 1-16	Sancy	53½
Etoile du Sud	124	Loterie d'Angleterre..	49	Shah	86
Grand Duc de Toscane	133.16	Nassak	78⅝	Tiffany	969
Great Mogul	279 3-16	Orloff	194¾	Tiffany (yellow)	125

ABBREVIATIONS OF TITLES, DEGREES, ETC.

Following is a list of some of the more common abbreviations used after the names of persons to designate title, rank, degree, membership in societies, orders or public bodies, etc.:

A. R. A.—Associate of the Royal Academy.
B. A.—Bachelor of Arts.
B. D.—Bachelor of Divinity.
B. Sc.—Bachelor of Science.
C. B.—Companion of the Bath.
C. E.—Civil Engineer.
C. I. E.—Companion of Order of Indian Empire.
C. J.—Chief Justice.
C. M. G.—Companion of Order of St. Michael and St. George.
C. V. O.—Companion of Victorian Order.
D. D.—Doctor of Divinity.
D. Sc.—Doctor of Science.
D. S. O.—Distinguished Service Order.
F. R. G. S.—Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F. R. S.—Fellow of the Royal Society.
J. P.—Justice of the Peace.
K. C.—King's Counsel.
K. C. B.—Knight Commander of the Bath.
K. C. M. G.—Knight Commander of Order of St. Michael and St. George.
K. C. V. O.—Knight Commander of the Victorian Order.
K. G.—Knight of the Garter.
L. H. D.—Doctor of Humanities.
LL. B.—Bachelor of Laws.
LL. D.—Doctor of Laws.
Litt. D.—Doctor of Literature.
M. A.—Master of Arts.
M. C.—Member of Congress.
M. D.—Doctor of Medicine.
M. P.—Member of Parliament.
M. V. O.—Member of the Victorian Order.
N. A.—National Academician.
O. M.—Order of Merit.
P. C.—Privy Councilor.
Ph. D.—Doctor of Philosophy.
R. A.—Royal Academician.
S. J.—Society of Jesus.
S. T. D.—Doctor of Sacred Theology.
U. S. A.—United States Army.
U. S. N.—United States Navy.
V. C.—Victoria Cross.

BURIAL PLACES OF PRESIDENTS.

George Washington—Mount Vernon, Va.
John Adams—Quincy, Mass.
Thomas Jefferson—Monticello, Va.
James Madison—Montpelier, Va.
James Monroe—Richmond, Va.
John Quincy Adams—Quincy, Mass.
Andrew Jackson—Hermitage, Nashville, Tenn.
Martin Van Buren—Kinderhook, N. Y.
William Henry Harrison—North Bend, O.
John Tyler—Richmond, Va.
James Knox Polk—Nashville, Tenn.
Zachary Taylor—Springfield, Ky.
Millard Fillmore—Buffalo, N. Y.
Franklin Pierce—Concord, N. H.
James Buchanan—Lancaster, Pa.
Abraham Lincoln—Springfield, Ill.
Ulysses S. Grant—New York, N. Y.
Rutherford B. Hayes—Fremont, O.
James A. Garfield—Cleveland, O.
Chester A. Arthur—Albany, N. Y.
Benjamin Harrison—Indianapolis, Ind.
William McKinley—Canton, O.
Grover Cleveland—Princeton, N. J.
Theodore Roosevelt—Oyster Bay, N. Y.

ROMAN AND ARABIC NUMERALS.

I	1	IX	9
II	2	X	10
III	3	L	50
IV	4	C	100
V	5	D	500
VI	6	M	1000
VII	7	MCMX	1910
VIII	8	MCMXXIII	1923

THE PULSE AT DIFFERENT AGES.

Newborn infants, per minute	130 to 140
First year, per minute	115 to 130
Second year, per minute	95 to 110
Third year, per minute	85 to 95
Seventh to fourteenth year, per min.	80 to 90
In adult age, per minute	70 to 75
In old age, per minute	60 to 75

STATUTORY WEIGHTS OF THE BUSHEL.

State or Territory.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Barley.	Buckwheat.	Shelled corn.	Corn on cob.	Cornmeal.	Bran.	Potatoes, Irish.	Potatoes, sweet.	Carrots.	Onions.	Turnips.	Beets.	Beans.	Peas.	Apples.	Dried apples.	Dried peaches.	Castor beans.	Flax seed.	Hemp seed.	Millet.	Timothy seed	Blue grass seed.	Hungarian gr. s'd	Clover seed.
United States	60	56	32	48	42	..	..	48	..	60	..	..	..	55	..	60	60	..	24	38	50	56	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alabama	60	56	32	47	..	56	70	46	..	60	55	..	..	..	..	60	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona	60	56	32	45	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arkansas	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	48	20	60	50	..	57	57	..	60	60	50	24	33	..	56	..	50	60	14	..	60
California	60	54	32	50	40	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colorado	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	..	60	..	..	57	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	45	14	..	60
Connecticut	60	56	32	48	48	56	..	..	20	60	54	50	52	50	60	60	60	48	25	33	..	55	..	..	45	..	..	60
Delaware	60	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District of Columbia	..	..	32	..	..	56	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Florida	60	56	32	48	..	56	70	48	20	60	60	..	56	54	..	60	..	48	24	33	48	..	..	50	..	..	..	..
Georgia	60	56	32	47	52	56	70	48	20	60	55	..	57	55	..	60	60	..	24	33	..	56	44	..	45	14	..	60
Hawaii	60	56	32	48	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Idaho	60	56	36	48	42	56	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	28	28	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	60
Illinois	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	48	20	60	50	50	57	55	60	60	60	50	24	33	46	56	44	50	45	14	50	60
Indiana	60	56	32	48	50	56	68	50	..	60	55	..	48	55	..	60	..	..	25	33	46	..	44	50	45	14	..	60
Iowa	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	..	20	60	46	..	57	..	..	60	..	48	24	33	46	56	44	50	45	14	50	60
Kansas	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	50	20	60	50	..	57	55	..	60	..	48	24	33	50	56	44	50	45	14	50	60
Kentucky	60	56	32	47	56	56	70	50	20	60	55	..	57	60	..	60	60	..	24	39	45	56	44	50	45	14	50	60
Louisiana	60	56	32	48	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maine	60	50	32	48	48	56	..	50	..	60	..	56	52	50	60	60	60	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..
Maryland	..	..	26	..	..	56	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Massachusetts	60	56	32	48	48	56	..	50	20	60	54	50	52	..	..	60	60	48	25	33	..	55	..	..	45	..	..	60
Michigan	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	..	60	56	..	54	58	..	60	60	48	22	28	46	56	44	50	45	14	50	60
Minnesota	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	..	..	60	55	45	52	..	50	60	60	50	28	28	..	..	50	48	45	14	48	60
Mississippi	60	56	32	48	48	56	72	48	20	60	60	..	57	55	..	60	60	..	26	35	46	56	44	50	45	14	50	60
Missouri	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	20	60	56	50	57	42	..	60	60	48	24	33	46	56	44	50	45	14	48	60
Montana	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	20	60	..	50	57	50	50	60	60	45	..	..	..	56	44	..	45	14	50	60
Nebraska	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	20	60	50	..	57	55	..	60	60	..	24	33	46	56	44	50	45	14	50	60
New Hampshire	60	56	32	..	..	56	..	50	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	62	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Jersey	60	56	30	48	50	56	..	..	..	60	54	..	57	..	..	60	60	50	25	33	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	64
New York	60	56	32	48	48	56	..	50	20	60	54	50	57	..	..	60	60	48	25	33	..	55	..	..	45	..	..	60
North Carolina	60	56	32	48	50	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
North Dakota	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	..	20	60	46	..	52	60	60	60	60	..	..	..	..	56	..	50	45	..	..	60
Ohio	60	56	32	48	50	56	68	..	..	60	50	50	55	60	56	60	60	50	24	33	..	56	44	50	45	..	50	60
Oklahoma	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	..	20	60	46	..	52	60	60	60	60	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	42	..	..	60
Oregon	60	56	32	46	42	56	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	28	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Pennsylvania	60	56	32	47	48	56	..	..	..	56	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Rhode Island	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	20	60	54	50	50	50	50	60	60	48	25	33	46	56	44	50	45	..	50	60
South Carolina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Dakota	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	..	20	60	46	..	52	60	60	60	60	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	42	..	..	60
Tennessee	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	..	20	60	50	50	56	50	50	60	60	50	24	26	46	56	44	50	45	14	48	60
Texas	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	..	20	60	55	..	57	55	..	60	..	45	28	28	..	56	44	50	45	..	48	60
Vermont	60	56	32	48	48	56	..	..	..	60	..	50	52	60	60	62	60	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	60
Virginia	60	56	30	48	52	56	70	50	..	56	56	..	57	55	..	60	60	..	28	40	..	56	44	50	45	14	48	60
Washington	60	56	32	48	42	56	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	28	28	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	60
West Virginia	60	56	32	48	52	56	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	25	33	..	56	..	..	45	..	..	60
Wisconsin	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	50	20	60	54	50	57	42	50	60	60	50	25	33	..	56	44	50	45	..	48	60

Note—Rye meal takes 48 pounds to the bushel in the District of Columbia and 50 in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island and Wisconsin. The metric system is used in the Philippines and Porto Rico.

TABLE OF SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

Compared with water.

Water, distilled	100	Iron, cast	721
Water, sea	103	Ivory	183
Alcohol	84	Lead	1,135
Aluminum	256	Mahogany	106
Ash	84	Maple	75
Beer	102	Marble	270
Brass	840	Milk, cow's	103
Butter	94	Milk, goat's	104
Cedar	61	Oak	117
Chalk	279	Opium	134
Cider	102	Platina	2,150
Coal	130	Porcelain	226
Copper	895	Silver	1,047
Cork	24	Steel	783
Diamond	353	Sulphur	203
Ebony	133	Tin	729
Fir	55	Turpentine	99
Glass	289	Walnut	67
Gold	1,926	Wine	100
Ice	92	Zinc	691

LONGEST RAILWAY TUNNELS.

Railway and country.	Miles.	Yards.
Simplon, Switzerland-Italy	12	458
St. Gothard, Switzerland-Italy	9	564
Loetschberg, Switzerland	9	55
Mont Cenis, France-Italy	7	1,730
Arlberg, Austria	6	404
Ricken, Switzerland	5	578
Tauern, Austria	5	546
Ronco, Italy	5	277
Tenda, Italy	5	56
Transandine, Chile-Argentina	5	.....
Conaught, Canada	5	.....
Karawanken, Austria	4	1,683
Hoosac, United States	4	1,320
Borzallo, Italy	4	700
Severn, England	4	636
Turchina, Italy	4	10
Wocheiner, Austria	3	1,647
Mont d'Or, France-Switzerland	3	1,320
Albula, Switzerland	3	1,150
Totley, England	3	950
Peloritana, Sicily	3	686
Gravehals, Norway	3	516
Standedge, England	3	62
Woodhead, England	3	17
Cascade, United States	2	1,080
Khojak, Baluchistan	2	769
Snoqualmie, United States	2	487

MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION TABLE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120
13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117	130
14	28	42	56	70	84	98	112	126	140
15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150
16	32	48	64	80	96	112	128	144	160
17	34	51	68	85	102	119	136	153	170
18	36	54	72	90	108	126	144	162	180
19	38	57	76	95	114	133	152	171	190
20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200
21	42	63	84	105	126	147	168	189	210
22	44	66	88	110	132	154	176	198	220
23	46	69	92	115	138	161	184	207	230
24	48	72	96	120	144	168	192	216	240
25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250
26	52	78	104	130	156	182	208	234	260
27	54	81	108	135	162	189	216	243	270
28	56	84	112	140	168	196	224	252	280
29	58	87	116	145	174	203	232	261	290
30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300
31	62	93	124	155	186	217	248	279	310
32	64	96	128	160	192	224	256	288	320
33	66	99	132	165	198	231	264	297	330
34	68	102	136	170	204	238	272	306	340
35	70	105	140	175	210	245	280	315	350
36	72	108	144	180	216	252	288	324	360
37	74	111	148	185	222	259	296	333	370
38	76	114	152	190	228	266	304	342	380
39	78	117	156	195	234	273	312	351	390
40	80	120	160	200	240	280	320	360	400
41	82	123	164	205	246	287	328	369	410
42	84	126	168	210	252	294	336	378	420
43	86	129	172	215	258	301	344	387	430
44	88	132	176	220	264	308	352	396	440
45	90	135	180	225	270	315	360	405	450
46	92	138	184	230	276	322	368	414	460
47	94	141	188	235	282	329	376	423	470
48	96	144	192	240	288	336	384	432	480
49	98	147	196	245	294	343	392	441	490
50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500

RAILROAD TRAIN SPEED.

Time 1 mile. Min.Sec.	Miles per hour	Time 1 mile. Min.Sec.	Miles per hour	Time 1 mile. Min.Sec.	Miles per hour
0:36	100.00	1:08	52.94	1:40	36.00
0:37	97.30	1:09	52.17	1:41	35.64
0:38	94.74	1:10	51.43	1:42	35.29
0:39	92.31	1:11	50.70	1:43	34.95
0:40	90.00	1:12	50.00	1:44	34.61
0:41	87.80	1:13	49.31	1:45	34.29
0:42	85.71	1:14	48.65	1:46	33.96
0:43	83.72	1:15	48.00	1:47	33.64
0:44	81.82	1:16	47.37	1:48	33.33
0:45	80.00	1:17	46.74	1:49	33.03
0:46	78.26	1:18	46.15	1:50	32.73
0:47	76.59	1:19	45.57	1:51	32.43
0:48	75.00	1:20	45.00	1:52	32.14
0:49	73.47	1:21	44.44	1:53	31.86
0:50	72.00	1:22	43.90	1:54	31.58
0:51	70.59	1:23	43.37	1:55	31.30
0:52	69.23	1:24	42.86	1:56	31.03
0:53	67.92	1:25	42.35	1:57	30.77
0:54	66.66	1:26	41.86	1:58	30.51
0:55	65.45	1:27	41.38	1:59	30.25
0:56	64.29	1:28	40.91	2:00	30.00
0:57	63.16	1:29	40.45	2:01	29.75
0:58	62.07	1:30	40.00	2:02	29.52
0:59	61.02	1:31	39.56	2:04	29.03
1:00	60.00	1:32	39.13	2:06	28.57
1:01	59.02	1:33	38.71	2:08	28.12
1:02	58.06	1:34	38.29	2:10	27.69
1:03	57.14	1:35	37.89	2:12	27.27
1:04	56.25	1:36	37.50	2:14	26.87
1:05	55.38	1:37	37.11	2:16	26.47
1:06	54.55	1:38	36.73	2:18	26.06
1:07	53.73	1:39	36.36	2:20	25.72

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NATIONAL HYMNS.

Following is a list of songs used as national hymns or anthems in various countries of the world:

United States—"The Star Spangled Banner."* "America" and "Hail, Columbia," are also used as national songs.
Great Britain—"God Save the King."
Germany—"Deutschland Uber Alles" (Germany Over All) and "Die Wacht am Rhein" (The Watch on the Rhine).
France—"La Marseillaise."
Austria (before the revolution)—"Gott Erhalte Unsern Kaiser" (God Preserve Our Emperor).
Hungary—"Isten Ald Meg a Magyart" (Lord, Bless the Hungarian).
Belgium—"La Brabanconne" (Song of the Brabantines).
Denmark—"Kong Kristian Stod Ved Hoien Mast" (King Christian Stood Beside the Lofty Mast)
Norway—"Ja, Vi Elsker Dette Landet" (Yes, We Love This Land).
Poland—"Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland) and "Jeszcze Polska Nie Zginela" (Poland Is Not Lost Yet).
Sweden—"Fosterjorden" (Land of My Birth).
Finland—"Vaart Land" (Our Land).
Italy—"Marcia Reale Italiana" (Royal Italian March).
Mexico—"Mexicanos, al Grito de Guerra" (Mexicans, at the Cry of War).
Wales—"Land of My Fathers."

*Official in navy.

STATE MOTTOES.

Following are the mottoes adopted by the various states of the union and appearing on their state seals except as otherwise noted:

Alabama—Here we rest.
Arizona—Ditat Deus (God enriches).
Arkansas—Regnant populi (The people rule).
California—Eureka (I have found it).
Colorado—Nil nisi numine (Nothing without Providence).
Connecticut—Qui transtulit sustinet (Who transplanted sustains).
Delaware—Liberty and independence.
Florida—In God we trust.
Georgia—Wisdom, justice, moderation.
Idaho—Esto perpetua (May it be perpetual).
Illinois—State sovereignty, national union.
Indiana—(No motto).
Iowa—Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain.
Kansas—Ad astra per aspera (To the stars through difficulties).
Kentucky—United we stand, divided we fall.
Louisiana—Union, justice, confidence.
Maine—Dirigo (I direct).
Maryland—Fatti maschii, parole femine (Deeds, men; words, women).
Massachusetts—Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem (By the sword he seeks repose settled under liberty).
Michigan—Si quæris peninsulam amœnam, circumspice (If you seek a delightful peninsula, look about you).
Minnesota—L'etoile du nord (Star of the north).
Mississippi—(No motto).
Missouri—Salus populi suprema lex esto (Let the people's safety be the supreme law).
Montana—Oro y plata (Gold and silver).
Nebraska—Equality before the law.
Nevada—All for our country.
New Hampshire—(No motto).
New Jersey—Liberty and prosperity.
New Mexico—Crescit eundo (It increases as it advances).
New York—Excelsior (Higher).
North Carolina—Esse quam videri (To be rather than to seem).
North Dakota—Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable.
Ohio—(No motto).
Oklahoma—Labor omnia vincit (Labor conquers all things).
Oregon—The union.
Pennsylvania—Virtue, liberty and independence.
Rhode Island—Hope.
South Carolina—Animis opibusque parati (Ready in soul and resource) and Dum spiro spero (While I breathe I hope).
South Dakota—Under God the people rule.
Tennessee—Agriculture, commerce.
Texas—Has no official motto, but "Texas—one and indivisible," adopted by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, is sometimes used.
Utah—Industry. (State seal indicates industry and independence).
Vermont—Freedom and unity.
Virginia—Sic semper tyrannis (Thus ever to tyrants).
Washington—(No motto).
West Virginia—Montani semper liberi (Mountaineers are always free).
Wisconsin—Forward.
Wyoming—Equal rights.
United States—E pluribus unum (Out of many, one).

STATE NICKNAMES AND FLOWERS.

State.	Nickname.	Flower.
Alabama	Cotton state	Goldenrod.
Arizona		Sequoia cactus.
Arkansas	Bear state	Apple blossom.
California	Golden state	Poppy.
Colorado	Centennial state	Columbine.
Connecticut	Nutmeg state	Mountain laurel.
Delaware	Blue Hen state	Peach blossom.
Florida	Peninsula state.	
Georgia	Cracker state	Cherokee rose.
Idaho		Syringa.
Illinois*	Sucker state	Violet.
Indiana†	Hoosier state	Carnation.
Iowa	Hawkeye state.	Wild rose.
Kansas	Sunflower state.	Sunflower.
Kentucky	Blue Grass state.	Blue grass.
Louisiana	Pelican state	Magnolia.
Maine	Pine Tree state.	Pine cone.
Maryland	Old Line state.	
Massachusetts	Bay state.	
Michigan	Wolverine state.	Apple blossom.
Minnesota	Gopher state	Moccasin.
Mississippi	Bayou state	Magnolia.
Montana	Stub Toe state.	Bitter root.
Missouri		Goldenrod.
Nebraska		Goldenrod.
Nevada	Silver state.	
N. Hampshire	Granite state.	
New Jersey	Jersey Blue state	Sug. maple (tree)
New York	Empire state	Rose.
North Carolina	Old North state.	
North Dakota.	Flickertail state.	Goldenrod.
Ohio	Buckeye state.	
Oklahoma		Mistletoe.
Oregon	Beaver state	Oregon grape.
Pennsylvania	Keystone state.	
Rhode Island	Little Rhody	Violet.
South Carolina	Palmetto state.	
South Dakota.	Sunshine state.	Pasqueflower.
Tennessee	Big Bend state.	
Texas	Lone Star state.	Bluebonnet.
Utah		Sego lily.
Vermont	Green Mountain state	Red clover.
Virginia	The Old Dominion	
Washington	Evergreen state.	Rhododendron.
West Virginia.	The Panhandle.	Rhododendron.
Wisconsin	Badger state	Violet.

Note—Only nicknames that are well known and "state flowers" officially adopted or commonly accepted are given in the foregoing list.
*Native state tree, the native oak. †Official state song, "On the Banks of the Wabash."

FLOWER AND GEM SYMBOLS OF MONTHS.

Month.	Flower.	Gem.
January	Snowdrop	Garnet.
February	Primrose	Amethyst.
March	Violet	Bloodstone.
April	Daisy	Diamond.
May	Hawthorn	Emerald.
June	Honeysuckle	Chalcedony.
July	Water lily	Ruby.
August	Poppy	Sardonyx.
September	Morning glory	Sardonyx.
October	Hops	Aquamarine.
November	Chrysanthemum	Topaz.
December	Holly	Turquoise.

The above gem symbols are those of Polish tradition. The Jewish gem symbols of the months are: January, garnet; February, amethyst; March, jasper; April, sapphire; May, chalcedony, carnelian or agate; June, emerald; July, onyx; August, carnelian; September, chrysolite; October, aquamarine or beryl; November, topaz; December, ruby.

The birth stones authorized by the American Jewelers' association are: January, garnet; February, amethyst; March, aquamarine, bloodstone; April, diamond; May, emerald; June, pearl, moonstone; July, ruby; August, moonstone, peridot; September, sapphire; October, opal, tourmaline; November, topaz; December, turquoise, lapis lazuli.

ACCUMULATION OF ANNUITY OF $1 AT COMPOUND INTEREST.

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
2	2.02500	2.03000	2.03500	2.04000	2.04500	2.05000	2.06000
3	3.07563	3.09090	3.10623	3.12160	3.13703	3.15250	3.18360
4	4.15252	4.18363	4.21494	4.24646	4.27819	4.31013	4.37462
5	5.25633	5.30914	5.36247	5.41632	5.47071	5.52563	5.63709
6	6.38774	6.46841	6.55015	6.63298	6.71689	6.80191	6.97532
7	7.54743	7.66246	7.77941	7.89829	8.01915	8.14201	8.39384
8	8.73612	8.89234	9.05169	9.21423	9.38001	9.54911	9.89747
9	9.95452	10.15911	10.36850	10.58280	10.80211	11.02656	11.49132
10	11.20338	11.46388	11.73139	12.00611	12.28821	12.57789	13.18079
11	12.48347	12.80780	13.14199	13.48635	13.84118	14.20679	14.97164
12	13.79555	14.19203	14.60196	15.02581	15.46403	15.91713	16.86994
13	15.14044	15.61779	16.11303	16.62684	17.15991	17.71298	18.88214
14	16.51895	17.08632	17.67699	18.29191	18.93211	19.59863	21.01507
15	17.93193	18.59891	19.29568	20.02359	20.78405	21.57856	23.27597
16	19.38022	20.15688	20.97130	21.82453	22.71934	23.65749	25.67253
17	20.86473	21.76159	22.70502	23.69751	24.74171	25.84037	28.21288
18	22.38635	23.41444	24.49969	25.64541	26.85508	28.13238	30.90565
19	23.94601	25.11687	26.35718	27.67123	29.06356	30.53900	33.75999
20	25.54466	26.87037	28.27968	29.77808	31.37142	33.06595	36.78559
21	27.18327	28.67649	30.26947	31.96920	33.78314	35.71925	39.99273
22	28.86286	30.53678	32.32890	34.24797	36.30338	38.50521	43.39229
23	30.58443	32.45288	34.46041	36.61789	38.93703	41.43048	46.99583
24	32.34904	34.42647	36.66653	39.08260	41.68920	44.50200	50.81558
25	34.15776	36.45926	38.94986	41.64591	44.56521	47.72710	54.86451
26	36.01171	38.55304	41.31310	44.31174	47.57064	51.11345	59.15638
27	37.91200	40.70963	43.75906	47.08421	50.71132	54.66913	63.70577
28	39.85980	42.93092	46.29063	49.96758	53.99333	58.40258	68.52811
29	41.85630	45.21885	48.91080	52.96629	57.42303	62.32271	73.63980
30	43.90270	47.57542	51.62268	56.08494	61.00707	66.43885	79.05819
31	46.00027	50.00268	54.42947	59.32834	64.75239	70.76079	84.80168
32	48.15028	52.50276	57.33450	62.70147	68.66625	75.29883	90.88978
33	50.35403	55.07784	60.34121	66.20953	72.75623	80.06377	97.34316
34	52.61289	57.73018	63.45315	69.85791	77.03026	85.06696	104.18375
35	54.92821	60.46208	66.67401	73.65222	81.49662	90.32031	111.43478
36	57.30141	63.27594	70.00760	77.59831	86.16397	95.83632	119.12087
37	59.73395	66.17422	73.45787	81.70225	91.04134	101.62814	127.26812
38	62.22730	69.15945	77.02889	85.97034	96.13820	107.70955	135.90421
39	64.78298	72.23423	80.72491	90.40915	101.46442	114.09502	145.05846
40	67.40256	75.40126	84.55028	95.02552	107.03032	120.79977	154.76197
41	70.08762	78.66330	88.50954	99.82654	112.84669	127.83976	165.04768
42	72.83981	82.02320	92.60737	104.81960	118.92479	135.23175	175.95054
43	75.66081	85.48389	96.84863	110.01238	125.27640	142.99334	187.50758
44	78.55232	89.04841	101.23833	115.41288	131.91384	151.14301	199.75803
45	81.51613	92.71986	105.78167	121.02939	138.84997	159.70016	212.74351
46	84.55403	96.50146	110.48403	126.87057	146.09821	168.68516	226.50812
47	87.66789	100.39650	115.35097	132.94539	153.67263	178.11942	241.09861
48	90.85958	104.40840	120.38826	139.26321	161.58790	188.02539	256.56453
49	94.13107	108.54065	125.60185	145.83373	169.85936	198.42666	272.95840
50	97.48435	112.79687	130.99791	152.66708	178.50303	209.34800	290.33590

PRESENT VALUE OF AN ANNUITY OF $1.

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1	0.97561	0.97087	0.96618	0.96154	0.95694	0.95238	0.94340
2	1.92742	1.91347	1.89969	1.88609	1.87267	1.85941	1.83339
3	2.85602	2.82861	2.80164	2.77509	2.74896	2.72325	2.67301
4	3.76197	3.71710	3.67308	3.62990	3.58753	3.54595	3.46511
5	4.64583	4.57971	4.51505	4.45182	4.38998	4.32948	4.21236
6	5.50813	5.41719	5.32855	5.24214	5.15787	5.07569	4.91732
7	6.34939	6.23028	6.11454	6.00205	5.89270	5.78637	5.58238
8	7.17014	7.01969	6.87396	6.73274	6.59589	6.46321	6.20979
9	7.97087	7.78611	7.60769	7.43533	7.26879	7.10782	6.80169
10	8.75206	8.53020	8.31661	8.11090	7.91272	7.72173	7.36009
11	9.51421	9.25262	9.00155	8.76048	8.52892	8.30641	7.88687
12	10.25776	9.95400	9.66333	9.38507	9.11858	8.86325	8.38384
13	10.98319	10.63496	10.30274	9.98565	9.68285	9.39357	8.85268
14	11.69091	11.29607	10.92052	10.56312	10.22283	9.89864	9.29498
15	12.38138	11.93794	11.51741	11.11839	10.73955	10.37966	9.71225
16	13.05500	12.56110	12.09412	11.65230	11.23402	10.83777	10.10590
17	13.71220	13.16612	12.65132	12.16567	11.70719	11.27407	10.47726
18	14.35336	13.75351	13.18968	12.65930	12.15999	11.68959	10.82760
19	14.97889	14.32380	13.70984	13.13394	12.59329	12.08532	11.15812
20	15.58916	14.87747	14.21240	13.59033	13.00794	12.46221	11.46992
21	16.18455	15.41502	14.69797	14.02916	13.40472	12.82115	11.76408
22	16.76541	15.93692	15.16712	14.45112	13.78442	13.16300	12.04158
23	17.33211	16.44361	15.62041	14.85684	14.14777	13.48857	12.30338
24	17.88499	16.93554	16.05837	15.24696	14.49548	13.79864	12.55036
25	18.42438	17.41215	16.48151	15.62208	14.82821	14.09394	12.78336
26	18.95061	17.87684	16.89035	15.98277	15.14661	14.37519	13.00317
27	19.46401	18.32703	17.28536	16.32959	15.45130	14.64303	13.21053
28	19.96489	18.76411	17.66702	16.66306	15.74287	14.89813	13.40616
29	20.45355	19.18845	18.03577	16.98371	16.02189	15.14107	13.59072
30	20.93029	19.60044	18.39205	17.29203	16.28889	15.37245	13.76483
31	21.39541	20.00043	18.73628	17.58849	16.54439	15.59281	13.92909

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
32	21.84918	20.38877	19.06887	17.87355	16.78889	15.80268	14.08404
33	22.29188	20.76579	19.39021	18.14765	17.02286	16.00255	14.23023
34	22.72379	21.13184	19.70068	18.41120	17.24676	16.19290	14.36814
35	23.14516	21.48722	20.00066	18.66461	17.46101	16.37419	14.49825
36	23.55625	21.83225	20.29049	18.90828	17.66604	16.54685	14.62099
37	23.95732	22.16724	20.57053	19.14258	17.86224	16.71129	14.73678
38	24.34860	22.49246	20.84109	19.36786	18.04999	16.86789	14.84602
39	24.73034	22.80822	21.10250	19.58448	18.22966	17.01704	14.94907
40	25.10278	23.11477	21.35507	19.79277	18.40158	17.15909	15.04630
41	25.46612	23.41240	21.59910	19.99305	18.56611	17.29437	15.13802
42	25.82061	23.70136	21.83488	20.18563	18.72355	17.42321	15.22454
43	26.16645	23.98190	22.06269	20.37079	18.87421	17.54591	15.30617
44	26.50385	24.25427	22.28279	20.54884	19.01838	17.66277	15.38318
45	26.83302	24.51871	22.49545	20.72004	19.15635	17.77407	15.45583
46	27.15417	24.77545	22.70092	20.88465	19.28837	17.88007	15.52437
47	27.46748	25.02471	22.89944	21.04294	19.41471	17.98102	15.58903
48	27.77315	25.26671	23.09124	21.19513	19.53561	18.07716	15.65003
49	28.07137	25.50166	23.27656	21.34147	19.65130	18.16872	15.70757
50	28.36231	25.72976	23.45562	21.48218	19.76201	18.25593	15.76186
55	29.71398	26.77443	24.26405	22.10861	20.24802	18.63447	15.99054
60	30.90866	27.67556	24.94473	22.62349	20.63802	18.92929	16.16143
65	31.96458	28.45289	25.51785	23.04668	20.95098	19.16107	16.28912
70	32.89786	29.12342	26.00040	23.39451	21.20211	19.34268	16.38454
75	33.72274	29.70183	26.40669	23.68041	21.40363	19.48497	16.45585
80	34.45182	30.20076	26.74878	23.91539	21.56534	19.59646	16.50913
85	35.09621	30.63115	27.03680	24.10853	21.69511	19.68382	16.54805

ANNUITY WHICH $1 WILL BUY FOR YEARS GIVEN.

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1	1.02500	1.03000	1.03500	1.04000	1.04500	1.05000	1.06000
2	.51883	.52261	.52640	.53030	.53410	.53780	.54544
3	.35014	.35353	.35693	.36035	.36377	.36721	.37411
4	.26582	.26903	.27225	.27549	.27874	.28201	.28859
5	.21525	.21835	.22148	.22463	.22779	.23097	.23740
6	.18155	.18470	.18767	.19076	.19388	.19702	.20336
7	.15760	.16051	.16354	.16661	.16970	.17282	.17914
8	.13947	.14246	.14548	.14853	.15161	.15472	.16104
9	.12546	.12843	.13145	.13449	.13757	.14069	.14702
10	.11426	.11723	.12024	.12329	.12638	.13950	.13587
11	.10511	.10808	.11109	.11415	.11725	.12039	.12679
12	.09749	.10046	.10348	.10655	.10967	.11283	.11928
13	.09105	.09403	.09706	.10014	.10328	.10646	.11296
14	.08554	.08853	.09157	.09467	.09782	.10102	.10758
15	.08077	.08377	.08683	.08994	.09311	.09634	.10296
16	.07670	.07961	.08268	.08582	.08902	.09227	.09895
17	.07293	.07595	.07904	.08230	.08542	.08880	.09544
18	.06967	.07271	.07582	.07899	.08224	.08555	.09326
19	.06676	.06981	.07294	.07614	.07941	.08275	.08962
20	.06415	.06722	.07036	.07358	.07688	.08024	.08718
21	.06179	.06487	.06804	.07128	.07460	.07810	.08500
22	.05965	.06275	.06593	.06930	.07255	.07597	.08305
23	.05780	.06081	.06402	.06731	.07068	.07414	.08128
24	.05591	.05905	.06227	.06559	.06899	.07247	.07968
25	.05428	.05743	.06067	.06401	.06744	.07095	.07823
26	.05277	.05594	.05921	.06257	.06602	.06956	.07690
27	.05138	.05456	.05785	.06124	.06472	.06829	.07570
28	.05009	.05329	.05660	.06001	.06352	.06712	.07459
29	.04889	.05211	.05545	.05888	.06241	.06605	.07358
30	.04778	.05102	.05437	.05783	.06139	.06505	.07265
31	.04674	.05010	.05337	.05686	.06044	.06413	.07179
32	.04577	.04905	.05244	.05595	.05956	.06328	.07100
33	.04486	.04816	.05157	.05510	.05874	.06249	.07027
34	.04401	.04732	.05076	.05431	.05798	.06176	.06920
35	.04321	.04654	.05010	.05358	.05727	.06107	.06897
36	.04245	.04580	.04928	.05289	.05661	.06043	.06839
37	.04174	.04511	.04861	.05224	.05598	.05984	.06786
38	.04107	.04446	.04798	.05163	.05540	.05928	.06736
39	.03044	.04384	.04739	.05106	.05486	.05876	.06689
40	.03984	.04326	.04683	.05052	.05434	.05828	.06646
41	.03927	.04271	.04640	.05002	.05386	.05782	.06606
42	.03873	.04219	.04590	.04954	.05341	.05739	.06568
43	.03822	.04180	.04533	.04909	.05298	.05699	.06533
44	.03773	.04123	.04488	.04866	.05258	.05662	.06501
45	.03727	.04079	.04445	.04826	.05220	.05626	.06470
46	.03683	.04036	.04405	.04788	.05184	.05593	.06441
47	.03641	.03996	.04367	.04752	.05151	.05561	.06415
48	.03601	.03958	.04331	.04718	.05119	.05532	.06390
49	.03562	.03921	.04296	.04686	.05089	.05504	.06366
50	.03526	.03887	.04263	.04655	.05060	.05478	.06344
55	.03365	.03735	.04121	.04523	.04939	.05367	.06254
60	.03225	.03613	.04009	.04420	.04845	.05283	.06188
65	.03128	.03515	.03919	.04339	.04773	.05219	.06139
70	.03040	.03434	.03846	.04275	.04717	.05170	.06103
75	.02965	.03367	.03787	.04223	.04672	.05132	.06077
80	.02903	.03311	.03738	.04181	.04637	.05103	.06057

UNITED STATES LIFE TABLES.

[Computed by the bureau of the census.]

Based on the estimated population July 1, 1910, of the original registration states and on the reported deaths in 1909, 1910 and 1911. Original registration states include Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Michigan and the District of Columbia.

BOTH SEXES, ONE YEAR INTERVALS.

Age interval.* Years.	No. living.†	No. dying.‡	Exp't'n of life.§ Years.	Age interval.* Years.	No. living.†	No. dying.‡	Exp't'n of life.§ Years.	Age interval.* Years.	No. living.†	No. dying.‡	Exp't'n of life.§ Years.
0-1.....	100,000	11,462	51.49	36-37...	72,539	605	31.16	72-73...	29,759	2,065	8.22
1-2.....	88,538	2,446	57.11	37-38...	71,924	617	30.42	73-74...	27,694	2,072	7.79
2-3.....	86,092	1,062	57.72	38-39...	71,317	631	29.68	74-75...	25,622	2,070	7.38
3-4.....	85,030	666	57.44	39-40...	70,686	644	28.94	75-76...	23,552	2,057	6.99
4-5.....	84,364	477	56.89	40-41...	70,042	658	28.20	76-77...	21,495	2,028	6.61
5-6.....	83,887	390	56.21	41-42...	69,384	674	27.46	77-78...	19,467	1,981	6.25
6-7.....	83,497	327	55.47	42-43...	68,710	693	26.73	78-79...	17,486	1,920	5.90
7-8.....	83,170	274	54.69	43-44...	68,017	716	25.99	79-80...	15,566	1,854	5.56
8-9.....	82,896	234	53.87	44-45...	67,301	740	25.26	80-81...	13,712	1,786	5.25
9-10....	82,662	204	53.02	45-46...	66,561	766	24.54	81-82...	11,926	1,696	4.96
10-11...	82,458	187	52.15	46-47...	65,795	795	23.82	82-83...	10,230	1,565	4.70
11-12...	82,271	180	51.26	47-48...	65,000	821	23.10	83-84...	8,665	1,409	4.45
12-13...	82,091	182	50.37	48-49...	64,179	846	22.39	84-85...	7,256	1,255	4.22
13-14...	81,909	193	49.49	49-50...	63,333	873	21.69	85-86...	6,001	1,103	4.00
14-15...	81,716	210	48.60	50-51...	62,460	897	20.98	86-87...	4,898	954	3.79
15-16...	81,506	232	47.73	51-52...	61,563	929	20.28	87-88...	3,944	816	3.58
16-17...	81,274	256	46.86	52-53...	60,634	970	19.58	88-89...	3,128	689	3.39
17-18...	81,018	285	46.01	53-54...	59,664	1,025	18.89	89-90...	2,439	571	3.20
18-19...	80,733	315	45.17	54-55...	58,639	1,084	18.21	90-91...	1,868	466	3.03
19-20...	80,418	344	44.34	55-56...	57,555	1,153	17.55	91-92...	1,402	371	2.87
20-21...	80,074	375	43.53	56-57...	56,402	1,225	16.90	92-93...	1,031	289	2.73
21-22...	79,699	398	42.73	57-58...	55,177	1,289	16.26	93-94...	742	219	2.59
22-23...	79,301	412	41.94	58-59...	53,888	1,346	15.64	94-95...	523	162	2.47
23-24...	78,889	418	41.16	59-60...	52,542	1,404	15.03	95-96...	361	117	2.35
24-25...	78,471	425	40.38	60-61...	51,138	1,462	14.42	96-97...	244	83	2.24
25-26...	78,046	432	39.60	61-62...	49,676	1,521	13.83	97-98...	161	57	2.14
26-27...	77,614	440	38.81	62-63...	48,155	1,587	13.26	98-99...	104	39	2.04
27-28...	77,174	451	38.03	63-64...	46,568	1,656	12.69	99-100..	65	25	1.95
28-29...	76,723	465	37.25	64-65...	44,912	1,718	12.14	100-101.	40	16	1.85
29-30...	76,258	479	36.48	65-66...	43,194	1,773	11.60	101-102.	24	10	1.76
30-31...	75,779	493	35.70	66-67...	41,421	1,826	11.08	102-103.	14	6	1.67
31-32...	75,286	511	34.93	67-68...	39,595	1,877	10.57	103-104.	8	4	1.59
32-33...	74,775	530	34.17	68-69...	37,718	1,928	10.07	104-105.	4	2	1.50
33-34...	74,245	550	33.41	69-70...	35,790	1,974	9.58	105-106.	2	1	1.41
34-35...	73,695	568	32.66	70-71...	33,816	2,013	9.11	106-107.	1	1	1.33
35-36...	73,127	588	31.90	71-72...	31,803	2,044	8.66				

INFANT MORTALITY, ONE MONTH INTERVALS.

Age interval.* Months.	No. living.†	No. dying.‡	Exp't'n of life.§ Years.	Age interval.* Months.	No. living.†	No. dying.‡	Exp't'n of life.§ Years.	Age interval.* Months.	No. living.†	No. dying.‡	Exp't'n of life.§ Years.
0-1.....	100,000	4,377	51.49	4-5.....	92,748	705	55.17	8-9.....	90,296	492	56.33
1-2.....	95,623	1,131	53.76	5-6.....	92,043	635	55.51	9-10.....	89,804	456	56.66
2-3.....	94,492	943	54.32	6-7.....	91,408	579	55.81	10-11...	89,348	421	56.76
3-4.....	93,549	801	54.78	7-8.....	90,829	533	56.08	11-12...	88,927	389	56.95

EXPECTATION OF LIFE BY SEX.

Age int'val.* Years.	White males.† Years.	White females.‡ Years.	Age int'val.* Years.	White males.† Years.	White females.‡ Years.	Age int'val.* Years.	White males.† Years.	White females.‡ Years.	Age int'val.* Years.	White males.† Years.	White females.‡ Years.
0-1.....	50.23	53.62	27-28...	37.21	39.31	54-55...	17.68	18.87	81-82...	4.81	5.05
1-2.....	56.26	58.69	28-29...	36.43	38.52	55-56...	17.03	18.18	82-83...	4.56	4.78
2-3.....	56.88	59.24	29-30...	35.65	37.74	56-57...	16.39	17.50	83-84...	4.32	4.53
3-4.....	56.60	58.92	30-31...	34.87	36.96	57-58...	15.77	16.84	84-85...	4.10	4.29
4-5.....	56.05	58.35	31-32...	34.10	36.18	58-59...	15.16	16.19	85-86...	3.88	4.06
5-6.....	55.37	57.67	32-33...	33.33	35.40	59-60...	14.57	15.55	86-87...	3.68	3.83
6-7.....	54.63	56.93	33-34...	32.58	34.63	60-61...	13.98	14.92	87-88...	3.49	3.61
7-8.....	53.85	56.14	34-35...	31.82	33.86	61-62...	13.41	14.31	88-89...	3.31	3.40
8-9.....	53.03	55.31	35-36...	31.08	33.09	62-63...	12.85	13.70	89-90...	3.15	3.19
9-10....	52.19	54.45	36-37...	30.34	32.33	63-64...	12.31	13.11	90-91...	2.99	3.00
10-11...	51.32	53.57	37-38...	29.61	31.56	64-65...	11.77	12.53	91-92...	2.84	2.83
11-12...	50.44	52.68	38-39...	28.88	30.80	65-66...	11.25	11.97	92-93...	2.70	2.67
12-13...	49.56	51.79	39-40...	28.16	30.03	66-67...	10.75	11.42	93-94...	2.57	2.52
13-14...	48.67	50.89	40-41...	27.43	29.26	67-68...	10.25	10.89	94-95...	2.44	2.39
14-15...	47.79	50.00	41-42...	26.71	28.50	68-69...	9.77	10.37	95-96...	2.31	2.27
15-16...	46.91	49.12	42-43...	25.99	27.73	69-70...	9.29	9.86	96-97...	2.19	2.15
16-17...	46.04	48.25	43-44...	25.27	26.97	70-71...	8.83	9.38	97-98...	2.06	2.05
17-18...	45.18	47.39	44-45...	24.56	26.21	71-72...	8.39	8.91	98-99...	1.93	1.94
18-19...	44.34	46.54	45-46...	23.86	25.45	72-73...	7.95	8.46	99-100..	1.80	1.84
19-20...	43.52	45.71	46-47...	23.16	24.70	73-74...	7.53	8.03	100-101.	1.68	1.74
20-21...	42.71	44.88	47-48...	22.46	23.96	74-75...	7.13	7.61	101-102.	1.56	1.65
21-22...	41.92	44.07	48-49...	21.77	23.21	75-76...	6.75	7.20	102-103.	1.45	1.55
22-23...	41.13	43.26	49-50...	21.08	22.48	76-77...	6.38	6.80	103-104.	1.34	1.46
23-24...	40.36	42.47	50-51...	20.39	21.74	77-78...	6.04	6.41	104-105.	1.25	1.37
24-25...	39.57	41.67	51-52...	19.70	21.02	78-79...	5.71	6.04	105-106.	1.15	1.29
25-26...	38.79	40.88	52-53...	19.02	20.29	79-80...	5.39	5.69	106-107.	....	1.21
26-27...	38.00	40.09	53-54...	18.35	19.58	80-81...	5.09	5.35			

NEGRO EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

Age int'val.† Years.	Males. §Years.	Females. §Years.	Age int'val.† Years.	Males. §Years.	Females. §Years.	Age int'val.† Years.	Males. §Years.	Females. §Years.	Age int'val.† Years.	Males. §Years.	Females. §Years.
0-1	34.05	37.67	28-29	28.55	30.94	56-57	13.36	14.50	83-84	4.84	5.40
1-2	42.53	45.15	29-30	27.94	30.27	57-58	12.93	14.05	84-85	4.64	5.23
2-3	44.55	46.95	30-31	27.33	29.61	58-59	12.50	13.62	85-86	4.48	5.09
3-4	45.01	47.12	31-32	26.74	28.96	59-60	12.08	13.20	86-87	4.36	4.97
4-5	44.78	46.87	32-33	26.16	28.33	60-61	11.67	12.78	87-88	4.26	4.86
5-6	44.25	46.42	33-34	25.58	27.70	61-62	11.27	12.37	88-89	4.18	4.76
6-7	43.62	45.81	34-35	25.00	27.07	62-63	10.88	11.96	89-90	4.10	4.64
7-8	42.94	45.13	35-36	24.42	26.44	63-64	10.49	11.56	90-91	4.01	4.50
8-9	42.20	44.39	36-37	23.84	25.81	64-65	10.11	11.18	91-92	3.89	4.34
9-10	41.44	43.62	37-38	23.26	25.18	65-66	9.74	10.82	92-93	3.75	4.14
10-11	40.65	42.84	38-39	22.69	24.56	66-67	9.38	10.49	93-94	3.57	3.92
11-12	39.85	42.06	39-40	22.12	23.94	67-68	9.02	10.17	94-95	3.37	3.69
12-13	39.05	41.29	40-41	21.57	23.34	68-69	8.67	9.86	95-96	3.15	3.45
13-14	38.27	40.56	41-42	21.02	22.75	69-70	8.33	9.54	96-97	2.93	3.22
14-15	37.51	39.85	42-43	20.48	22.16	70-71	8.00	9.22	97-98	2.72	2.99
15-16	36.77	39.18	43-44	19.94	21.58	71-72	7.69	8.89	98-99	2.51	2.78
16-17	36.05	38.55	44-45	19.39	21.00	72-73	7.39	8.55	99-100	2.32	2.58
17-18	35.37	37.95	45-46	18.85	20.43	73-74	7.11	8.21	100-101	2.14	2.39
18-19	34.71	37.35	46-47	18.30	19.86	74-75	6.84	7.88	101-102	1.97	2.21
19-20	34.08	36.75	47-48	17.75	19.30	75-76	6.58	7.55	102-103	1.81	2.05
20-21	33.46	36.14	48-49	17.22	18.75	76-77	6.36	7.22	103-104	1.66	1.89
21-22	32.86	35.53	49-50	16.71	18.20	77-78	6.15	6.91	104-105	1.53	1.73
22-23	32.26	34.90	50-51	16.21	17.65	78-79	5.96	6.61	105-106	1.40	1.59
23-24	31.67	34.27	51-52	15.72	17.10	79-80	5.76	6.32	106-107	1.27	1.43
24-25	31.06	33.63	52-53	15.23	16.55	80-81	5.53	6.05	107-108	1.16	1.32
25-26	30.44	32.97	53-54	14.75	16.01	81-82	5.29	5.81	108-109	....	1.20
26-27	29.81	32.29	54-55	14.28	15.48	82-83	5.06	5.59	109-110	....	1.08
27-28	29.18	31.61	55-56	13.82	14.98						

*Period of lifetime between two exact ages. †Number of 100,000 persons born alive living at beginning of age interval. ‡Number of 100,000 born alive dying in age interval. §Average length of life remaining to each one alive at beginning of age interval.

AMERICAN TABLE OF MORTALITY.

Used by insurance companies in computing expectation of life.

Age.	No. living.	No. dying.	Exp't'n of life.	Age.	No. living.	No. dying.	Exp't'n of life.	Age.	No. living.	No. dying.	Exp't'n of life.
10	100,000	749	48.72	39	78,862	756	28.90	68	43,133	2,243	9.47
11	99,251	746	48.08	40	78,106	765	28.18	69	40,890	2,321	8.91
12	98,505	743	47.45	41	77,341	774	27.45	70	38,569	2,391	8.48
13	97,762	740	46.80	42	76,567	785	26.72	71	36,178	2,448	8.00
14	97,022	737	46.16	43	75,782	797	26.00	72	33,730	2,487	7.55
15	96,285	735	45.50	44	74,985	812	25.27	73	31,243	2,505	7.11
16	95,550	732	44.85	45	74,173	828	24.54	74	28,738	2,501	6.68
17	94,818	729	44.19	46	73,345	848	23.81	75	26,237	2,476	6.27
18	94,089	727	43.53	47	72,497	870	23.08	76	23,761	2,431	5.88
19	93,362	725	42.87	48	71,627	896	22.36	77	21,330	2,369	5.49
20	92,637	723	42.20	49	70,731	927	21.63	78	18,961	2,291	5.11
21	91,914	722	41.53	50	69,804	962	20.91	79	16,670	2,196	4.74
22	91,192	721	40.85	51	68,842	1,001	20.20	80	14,474	2,091	4.39
23	90,471	720	40.17	52	67,841	1,044	19.49	81	12,383	1,964	4.05
24	89,751	719	39.49	53	66,797	1,091	18.79	82	10,419	1,816	3.71
25	89,032	718	38.81	54	65,706	1,143	18.09	83	8,603	1,648	3.39
26	88,314	718	38.13	55	64,563	1,199	17.40	84	6,955	1,470	3.08
27	87,596	718	37.43	56	63,364	1,200	16.72	85	5,485	1,292	2.77
28	86,878	718	36.73	57	62,104	1,325	16.05	86	4,193	1,114	2.47
29	86,160	719	36.03	58	60,779	1,394	15.39	87	3,079	933	2.18
30	85,441	720	35.33	59	59,385	1,468	14.74	88	2,146	744	1.91
31	84,721	721	34.63	60	57,917	1,546	14.10	89	1,402	555	1.66
32	84,000	723	33.92	61	56,371	1,628	13.47	90	847	385	1.42
33	83,277	726	33.21	62	54,743	1,713	12.86	91	462	246	1.19
34	82,551	729	32.50	63	53,030	1,800	12.26	92	216	137	.98
35	81,822	732	31.78	64	51,230	1,889	11.67	93	79	58	.80
36	81,090	737	31.07	65	49,341	1,980	11.10	94	21	18	.64
37	80,353	742	30.35	66	47,361	2,070	10.54	95	3	3	.50
38	79,611	749	29.62	67	45,291	2,158	10.00				

NORMAL HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF ADULTS.

Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.
5 ft. 1 in.	128 pounds	5 ft. 4 in.	149 pounds	5 ft. 7 in.	158 pounds	5 ft. 10 in.	181 pounds
5 ft. 2 in.	135 pounds	5 ft. 5 in.	152 pounds	5 ft. 8 in.	166 pounds	5 ft. 11 in.	186 pounds
5 ft. 3 in.	142 pounds	5 ft. 6 in.	155 pounds	5 ft. 9 in.	173 pounds	6 ft. 0 in.	190 pounds

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF CHILDREN.

	Height.	Weight, lbs.		Height.	Weight, lbs.		Height.	Weight, lbs.
At birth	1 ft. 1 in.	8	3 years	3 ft. 4 in.	36½	8 years	4 ft. 2 in.	56½
6 months	2 ft. 0½ in.	16	4 years	3 ft. 6 in.	41	9 years	4 ft. 4 in.	62
1 year	2 ft. 5 in.	24	5 years	3 ft. 8 in.	45	10 years	4 ft. 6 in.	68
1½ years	2 ft. 8½ in.	28	6 years	3 ft. 10 in.	49	11 years	4 ft. 8 in.	74
2 years	3 ft. 0 in.	32	7 years	4 ft. 0 in.	52½	12 years	4 ft. 10 in.	80

SHIPPING DATA.

[Compiled by Charles H. Hughes.]

SHIPPING MEASURE.

One register ton=100 cubic feet.
One United States shipping ton=40 cubic feet or 32.14 United States bushels or 31.16 imperial bushels.
One British shipping ton=42 cubic feet or 32.72 imperial bushels or 33.75 United States bushels.

MARINER'S MEASURE.

6 feet=1 fathom.
120 fathoms=1 cable length.
5,280 feet=1 statute or land mile.
6,080 feet=1 knot or nautical mile.
3 knots=1 league.

CIRCULAR MEASURE.

60 seconds=1 minute.
60 minutes=1 degree.
90 degrees=1 quadrant.
4 quadrants or 360 degrees=1 circumference.

SHIPPING WEIGHT.

16 ounces=1 pound.
112 pounds=One hundredweight.
20 hundredweight or 2,240 pounds=1 ton.

WEIGHTS OF MATERIALS IN POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT.

Material.	Weight.
Metals—	
Wrought iron..	480
Cast iron.....	451
Cast steel.....	490
Nickel steel....	491
Brass	520
Manganese bronze	535
Copper	550
Aluminum	160
Lead	710
Gold (pure)....1,200	
Magnesium	109
Mercury	846
Nickel	548
Platinum 1,347	
Silver	655
Tin	458
Zinc	436
Woods—Apple ...	47
Ash	45
Beech	46
Birch	41
Box	70
Cedar	39
Cherry	41
Chestnut	35
Cork	15
Cypress	33
Dogwood	47
Ebony	76
Elm	38
Fir	37
Hackmatack ..	37
Hemlock	24
Hickory	48
Holly	47

Material.	Weight.
Juniper	35
Lignum vitæ...	62
Linden	37
Locust	46
Mahogany	51
Maple	42
Oak (live).....	69
Oak (white)...	48
Poplar	30
Spruce	28
Sycamore	37
Teak	51
White pine.....	35
Yellow pine....	38
Walnut	36
Willow	34
Miscellaneous—	
Common brick..113	
Cement 78	
Cellulose 7.5	
Concrete 130	
Granite 170	
Gypsum 140	
Limestone 180	
Marble 170	
Sand 110	
Sandstone 145	
Stone 180	
Soapstone 170	
Soft coal..... 55	
Hard coal..... 60	
Ice 56	
Fresh water... 62.5	
Salt water.....64	
Crude oil average 63.5	

MISCELLANEOUS WEIGHTS.

Material and unit.	Lbs.
One keg—nails..	100
One barrel—flour	196
Pork or beef...	200
Salt	280
One bu.—oysters.	80
Clams	100
Barley	48
Beans	60
Buckwheat	48
Castor beans...	50
Clover seed....	60
Corn (shelled).	56
Corn (on cob).	70
Malt	34
Onions	57

Material and unit.	Lbs.
Oats	32
Potatoes	60
Rye	56
Timothy seed..	45
Wheat	60
One gallon molasses	12
Seven bags of sugar 2,240	
Eleven bags of potatoes 2,240	
One bag of flour.	140
One gallon of crude oil	8½

STORAGE SPACE REQUIRED FOR DIFFERENT MATERIALS.

Example—A steamer has a capacity of 180,000 cubic feet for carrying coal. How many tons will she carry?

From the table, average American coal stows 43 cubic feet per ton of 2,240 pounds, so $\frac{180000}{43}$=4,186 tons—the number she would carry.

Note—The following table is based on a ton of 2,240 pounds. If the cubic feet per ton of 2,000 pounds is required, multiply the figures given by .892:

Material.	*Cub. ft. per ton.
Apples in boxes....	90
Asphalt	17
Ballast, sand.....	19
Barley in bulk.....	47
Bags	59
Beans in bags.....	68
Beer in hogsheads.	54
Bottles and cases	80
Bran in bags.....110	
Compressed, bales	80
Brandy in casks...	80
Bottled in cases..	55
Buckwheat in bags	65
Butter in cases or kegs	70
Cement in casks...	46
Coal (American, average)	43
Coffee in bags.....	61
Copper ore.....	15
Cotton, pressed, in bales 130	
Fish in cases.....	95
Iced	60
Flax	88
Flour in barrels...	60
Bags	47
Fuel oil.....	39
Granite	14
Gravel	23
Hay, compressed...110	
Hams in barrels...	70
Hemp, American, in bales.....105	
Herrings in barrels	60
Hides in bales.....120	
Ice	39
Iron, pig.....	10
Corrugated sheets	36
Kegs of nails....	20
Jute, bale.....	58
Lead, pig.....	8
Pipes, diff't sizes	12

Material.	*Cub. ft. per ton.
Maize in bags.....	50
Bulk	49
Marble	14
Meat—Beef, packed and frozen.....	93
Hung in quarters.125	
Mutton 110	
Millet in bags.....	50
Molasses in bulk..	25
Oats in bags.....	78
Bulk	60
Oatmeal in sacks.	65
Oil — Lubricating, in casks.....	60
Oranges in boxes..	90
Paper in rolls.....120	
Peas in bags.....	50
Potatoes in bags..	55
Barrels	68
Rice in bags.....	48
Sago	55
Salt in barrels.....	52
Bulk	37
Sugar in casks....	60
Bags	48
Tar in barrels.....	54
Tea in chests.....100	
Ties, railroad.....	50
Water, fresh.....	36
Salt	35
Wheat in bags.....	52
Bulk	47
Woods—Sawed into planks—	
Ash	39
Beech	51
Elm	60
Fir	65
Mahogany	34
Oak	39
Wool in bales.....100	

*Ton of 2,240 pounds.

DEFINITIONS.

Displacement is the amount of water displaced by a vessel. If a vessel is floating in equilibrium in still water, the weight of the water she displaces equals the weight of the vessel herself with everything on board.

The displacement in cubic feet when floating in salt water divided by 35 (36 if in fresh water) gives the total weight of a ship and her cargo in tons, as 35 cubic feet of salt water weighs one ton (2,240 pounds) and 36 of fresh water the same amount.

The displacement of a steel vessel is calculated to the molded lines (that is, to the outside of the frames) and no allowance is made as a rule for the thickness of the shell plating. For wooden vessels (motor boats, tugs, lighters, etc.) the displacement is calculated to the outside of the planking.

Dead weight is the carrying capacity of a vessel and includes the tons of cargo and coal.

Register ton measurement is the measurement based on a ton of 2,240 pounds occupying 100 cubic feet.

Gross tonnage is the measurement in register tons of the interior capacity of the entire ship.

Net tonnage is the measurement in register tons upon which payment is made, and is the volume of the space available for cargo and passengers.

Block coefficient is the ratio of the volume of the displacement to the volume of a block having the same length, breadth and draft as the vessel. Cargo vessels have block coefficients ranging from .75 to .85, while fast passenger steamers have block coefficients of about .65.

If the length, width and draft of a vessel are multiplied by the block coefficient and this product divided by the weight of water per ton (36 cubic feet for fresh and 35 for salt water per ton of 2,240 pounds) the displacement of the vessel will be obtained.

SHIPPING TERMS.

f. o. b. steamer (free on board steamer); goods to be delivered on board steamer by seller at no extra charge to purchaser.

f. a. s. steamer (free at side steamer); goods to be delivered at side of steamer by seller.

f. f. a. steamer (free from alongside steamer); the seller pays lighterage charges in the port of destination from the steamer.

c. i. f. (cost, insurance and freight); the goods are delivered to the purchaser with the insurance and freight paid by the seller.

c. f. (cost and freight); the goods are delivered to the purchaser with the freight paid by the seller, but no insurance.

f. o. (free over side); the goods are delivered over the side of a vessel, that is, to a lighter or on to a pier, without any extra charge to the purchaser.

Bill of lading (b. l.) is a receipt for goods delivered to a carrier for transportation. The bills of lading of some steamship companies contain the following clause: "Freight is to be considered earned at time of receipt of shipment and is to be paid whether vessel or goods are lost or not." In foreign trade bills of lading are generally made out in triplicate, one for the shipper, one for the consignee and one for the captain of the vessel.

"With exchange" on a draft means that the party on whom the draft is drawn is to pay the cost of collection.

Demurrage—A charge for delay in loading or unloading a vessel.

Lay days are the days agreed upon by the shipper and captain or agent of a vessel for loading and discharging a cargo, beyond which a demurrage will be paid to the owners of the vessel. Sundays and legal holidays do not count unless the term "running days" is inserted, in which case all days are included.

Manifest—A document signed by the captain of a vessel containing a list of the goods and merchandise on board with their destination, for the use of the custom house officials. By United States Revised Statutes 2807 it is required to contain the names of the ports of loading and destination, a description of the vessel and her port, names of owners and master, names of consignees and of passengers and lists of the passengers' baggage and of the sea stores.

Clearance papers—When ready for sea the customs officials must be provided with a detail manifest of the ship's cargo. If the port charges have been paid and her cargo is properly accounted for, then the collector of the port will furnish the captain with clearance papers, without which the vessel must not leave port.

Drawback—A refund of duties paid on imported material that is used in the manufacture of goods that are exported. The United States government allows the exporter the import duty paid, less 1 per cent.

Salvage—The reward granted by law for saving life and property at sea.

Jettison—The throwing overboard of a part of the cargo or any article on board of a ship for the purpose of lightening the ship in case of necessity.

Bill of health—A certificate stating that the vessel comes from a port where no contagious disease prevails, and that none of the passengers (if carried) nor the crew at the time of departure was infected with any disease.

MARINE INSURANCE.

A contract of marine insurance is a contract of indemnity whereby the insurer undertakes to indemnify the insured in the manner and to the extent agreed against marine losses; i. e., the losses incident to marine adventure.

Unless specially mentioned in the policy, goods are not insured until they are on board of the vessel which is to carry them. Below are brief outlines of clauses and terms occurring in policies:

General average—Suppose a vessel springs a leak and to save her from sinking the captain throws overboard a portion of her cargo. The last shipment loaded on board is generally the first to come out.

If the shipment is fully insured the underwriters will pay the amount assessed against the goods, but whether the goods are insured or not the general average will make good to the owner the value of the goods which were jettisoned less the assessment which the owner is called upon to pay. It is safe to figure that all policies of insurance on goods cover and protect the merchant against assessments in general average.

Thus a merchant can suffer considerable loss by reason of assessment levied against his goods in general average, although the goods arrive at their destination in a perfectly sound condition—but such losses can be fully covered by insurance.

Free of particular average (f. p. a.)—Under American conditions it is understood that no claim for partial loss or damage will be allowed by the underwriters unless the loss or damage is caused by the vessel's having been burned, stranded, sunk or in collision.

With average (w. a.)—This means that no claim will be made on the underwriters for partial loss caused by sea perils unless the damage amounts to 5 per cent or more of the value of the shipment.

Free of all average (f. a. a.)—This, as the clause signifies, means free of all average.

Collision or ruling or running down clause (r. d. c.)—This is a clause in which the underwriters take a burden of a proportion, usually three-quarters, of the damage inflicted on other vessels by collision for which the insured vessel is held to blame. Sometimes this clause is extended to cover the whole of the assured's liabilities arising out of the damage done to property by the collision of the insured vessel with another and the clause is then known as the "four-fourths running down clause."

Incharmee clause—This clause covers loss of or damage to hull and machinery through the negligence of master, mariners, engineers and pilots, or through explosions, bursting of boilers, breakage of shafts or through any latent defect in the machinery or hull, provided such loss or damage has not resulted from want of due diligence by the owners of the ship or by the manager

HIGHEST AND LOWEST POINTS IN THE WORLD.

CONTINENTAL ALTITUDES.

In order to compare the elevations in the United States with those in foreign countries the following list is given, but some of the figures, showing feet above and below sea level, must be considered as approximate only:

Continent.	Highest point.	Above sea level (ft.).	Lowest point.	Below sea level (ft.).
North America.	Mount McKinley, Alaska	20,300	Death valley, California	276
South America.	Mount Aconcagua, Chile-Argentina	23,080	Sea level	0
Europe	Mont Elbruz, Russia	18,465	Caspian sea, Russia	86
Asia	Mount Everest, India-China	29,002	Dead sea, Palestine	1,290
Africa	Kibo Peak, German East Africa	19,320	Desert of Sahara	150
Australia	Mount Kosciusko, New South Wales	7,777	Lake Torrens, South Australia	25

HIGHEST MOUNTAINS.

Mountain.	Feet.	Mountain.	Feet.	Mountain.	Feet.	Mountain.	Feet.
Asia—		Nanda Devi	25,600	Mercedario	22,315	Chimborazo	20,517
Mt. Everest	29,002	Kakapushi	25,560	Huascaran	22,051	Tupungato	20,286
Godwin - Austen	28,250	Kutha Kangir	24,740	Illimani	21,930	Haina	20,171
Kunchinginga	28,146	Mustaghata	24,400	Sorata	21,500	San Jose	20,020
Mokalu	27,790	Chumalari	23,946	Anconhuma	21,490	Misti	20,013
Dhawalagiri	26,826	Pioneer Peak	23,000	Illampu	21,490	North America—	
Gusherbrum	26,378	South America—		Huandoy	21,089	Mt. McKinley	20,300
		Aconcagua	23,080	Paniri	20,735		

HIGH MOUNTAINS IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Feet.		Feet.		Feet.
Alaska—		Mt. Lincoln	14,297	Oregon—Mt. Hood	11,225
Mt. McKinley	20,300	Uncompahgre peak	14,289	Nevada—East peak	13,145
St. Elias	18,024	Long's peak	14,255	Utah—King's peak	13,498
California—		Mt. Princeton	14,196	Mt. Emmons	13,428
Mt. Whitney	14,502	Mt. Yale	14,187	Gilbert peak	13,422
Fisherman peak	14,448	Pike's peak	14,108	Mt. Lovenia	13,250
Mt. Shasta	14,380	Mt. of Holy Cross	14,170	Tokewanna peak	13,200
Mt. Corcoran	14,093	Idaho—Hyndman peak	12,078	Wilson peak	13,095
Kaweah peak	13,752	Montana—		Washington—	
Mt. Brewer	13,886	Granite peak	12,850	Mt. Rainier	14,408
Mt. Lyell	13,090	Mt. Wood	12,750	Mt. Adams	12,470
Colorado—		Cold mountain	12,610	Wyoming—	
Mt. Elbert	14,420	Mt. Villa	12,200	Gannett peak	13,785
Blanca peak	14,390	Mt. Hague	12,100	Grand Teton	13,691
Mt. Harvard	14,375	Snobank Mt.	12,000	Cloud peak	13,165
Gray's peak	14,341				

HIGHEST POINT IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY.

[From table compiled by the United States geological survey.]

State and place.	Elevation.	State and place.	Elevation.
Alabama, Cheaha mountain	2,407	Philippines, Mount Apo	9,610
Alaska, Mount McKinley	20,300	Porto Rico, Luquillo mountains	3,532
Arizona, San Francisco peak	12,611	Rhode Island, Durfee hill	805
Arkansas, Magazine and Blue mountains	2,800	South Carolina, Sassafras mountain	3,548
California, Mount Whitney	14,501	South Dakota, Harney peak	7,242
Colorado, Mount Elbert	14,420	Tennessee, Mount Guyot	6,636
Connecticut, Bear mountain	2,355	Texas, El Capitan, Guadaloupe mountain	9,020
Delaware, Centerville	440	Utah, King's peak	13,498
District of Columbia, Tenleytown	420	Vermont, Mount Mansfield	4,406
Florida, Iron mountain	325	Virginia, Mount Rogers	5,719
Guam, Mount Humuyong Manglo	1,274	Washington, Mount Rainier	14,408
Georgia, Brasstown Bald mountain	4,768	West Virginia, Spruce Knob	4,860
Hawaii, Mauna Kea	13,823	Wisconsin, Rib hill, Marathon county	1,940
Idaho, Hyndman peak	12,078	Wyoming, Gannett peak	13,785
Illinois, Charles mound, Jo Daviess co.	1,241		
Indiana, Carlos, Randolph county	1,210		
Iowa, Pringhar, O'Brien county	1,800		
Kansas, west boundary	4,135		
Kentucky, Big Black mountain	4,100		
Louisiana, summit in Claiborne co.	400		
Maine, Mount Katahdin (west)	5,273		
Maryland, Backbone mountain	3,340		
Massachusetts, Mount Greylock	3,505		
Michigan, Porcupine mountain	2,023		
Minnesota, Mesabi range, St. Louis co.	1,920		
Mississippi, near Iuka	780		
Missouri, Tom Sauk mountain	1,750		
Montana, Granite peak	12,850		
Nebraska, Banner county	5,350		
Nevada, East peak, White mountain	13,145		
New Hampshire, Mount Washington	6,293		
New Jersey, High Point	1,805		
New Mexico, North Truchas peak	13,306		
New York, Mount Marcy	5,344		
North Carolina, Mount Mitchell	6,711		
North Dakota, south part of Bowman co.	3,500		
Ohio, Campbell's hill, Logan county	1,550		
Oklahoma, west end Cimarron county	4,750		
Oregon, Mount Hood	11,225		
Pennsylvania, Negro mountain	3,220		

AREAS OF OCEANS AND GREAT LAKES.

Oceans.	Sq. miles.	Lakes.	Sq. miles.
Antarctic	5,731,350	Great Slave	12,000
Arctic	4,781,000	Huron	23,800
Atlantic	34,801,400	Michigan	22,450
Indian	17,084,000	Nyassa	12,000
Pacific	67,999,630	Ontario	7,240
Lakes—Baikal	13,000	Superior	31,200
Chad	50,000	Tanganyika	15,000
Erie	9,960	Victoria Nyanza	26,500
Great Bear	10,000	Winnipeg	9,000

AVERAGE DEPTH OF OCEANS AND SEAS.

	Feet.		Feet.
Antarctic	10,800	Caribbean	7,614
Arctic	5,160	China	402
Atlantic	12,200	Gulf of Mexico	4,632
Indian	11,136	Japan	7,320
Pacific	12,960	Mediterranean	4,560
Baltic	122	North	300
Bering	900	Okhotsk	5,040

The mean depth of all the oceans and seas is estimated to be from 2 to 2½ miles.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

[Based upon Statesman's Year-Book for 1922 and publications of the bureau of the census.]

BY GRAND DIVISIONS.

Africa	123,948,835
Asia	816,321,468
Europe	445,137,050
North America	146,331,086
Oceania	67,772,779
South America	64,555,893
Total	1,664,067,111

AFRICA.

Abyssinia (est. 1922)	8,000,000
British colonies, etc. (1922)	45,486,000
French Africa (est. 1922)	35,773,895
Italian Africa (est. 1922)	7,103,000
Belgian Congo (est. 1922)	11,006,900
Liberia (1922)	2,000,000
Morocco (1922)	6,000,000
Portuguese Africa (1922)	7,734,701
Spanish Africa (1922)	844,339
Total	123,948,835

ASIA.

Afghanistan (est. 1922)	6,380,500
Arabia (1922)	5,000,000
Armenia (1922)	1,214,931
Azerbaijan (1922)	2,096,973
Bhutan (1922)	250,000
British colonies, etc. (1921)	9,975,000
China (1920)	320,650,000
Far Eastern Republic (1922)	1,811,725
French colonies (1920)	17,268,728
Georgia (1920)	2,372,403
India, British (1921)	319,075,000
Japan (1920)	77,005,510
Kiaochow (1920)	227,000
Mesopotamia (1920)	2,849,282
Nepal (1920	5,600,000
Oman (1920)	500,000
Persia (1920)	9,500,000
Portuguese Asia (1920)	1,001,153
Russia in Asia (1920)	13,422,263
Siam (est. 1921)	9,121,000
Syria (1920)	3,000,000
Turkey in Asia (1922)	8,000,000
Total	816,321,468

EUROPE.

Albania (1922)	1,400,000
Andorra (1920)	5,231
Austria (1920)	6,131,445
Belgium (1920)	7,684,272
Bulgaria (1920)	4,861,439
Czecho-Slovakia (1921)	13,595,816
Denmark (1921)	3,289,195
Esthonia (1920)	1,750,000
Finland (1919)	3,335,237
France (1921)	39,209,766
Germany (1919)	59,857,283
Greece (1920)	5,447,077
Hungary (1921)	7,840,832
Iceland (1920)	94,690
Italy (1919)	40,070,161
Latvia (1920)	1,503,193
Lithuania (1914)	4,800,000
Luxemburg (1916)	263,824
Monaco (1913)	22,956
Netherlands (1920)	6,841,155
Norway (1920)	2,391,782
Poland (1921)	26,886,399
Portugal (1911)	5,957,985
Roumania (1920)	17,393,149
Russia* (1920)	93,387,923
San Marino (1920)	12,027
Serb, Croat and Slovene State (1920)	11,337,686
Spain (1919)	20,783,844
Sweden (1920)	5,903,762
Switzerland (1920)	3,880,320
Turkey (1922)	1,891,000
United kingdom (1921)	47,307,601
Total	445,137,050

*Includes whole of Russia in Europe except Finland, Latvia, Esthonia and Lithuania.

NORTH AMERICA.

Bermudas (1920)	21,987
Canada (1921)	8,772,000
Costa Rica (1920)	468,373
Cuba (1919)	2,889,004
Curacao (1920)	53,702
French islands (1920)	459,082
Greenland (1911)	13,449
Guatemala (1914)	2,003,579
Haiti (1914)	2,500,000
Honduras (1921)	637,114
Honduras, British (1921)	45,317
Mexico (1912)	15,501,684
Newfoundland* (1920)	273,330
Nicaragua (1920)	638,119
Panama (1920)	401,428
Porto Rico (1920)	1,299 809
Salvador (1922)	1,500,000
Santo Domingo (1921)	897,405
United States (1920)	105,710,620
Virgin islands of U. S. (1917)	26,051
West Indies, British (1920)	2,219,033
Total	146,331,086

*Including Labrador.

OCEANIA.

Australian Federation (1921)	5,436,794
Dutch East Indies (1920)	49,161,047
Fiji islands (1920)	162,604
Guam (1920)	13,275
Hawaii (1920)	255,912
New Caledonia* (1914)	81,200
New Guinea† (1920)	530,000
New Zealand (1921)	1,218,913
Papua (1921)	251,287
Philippine islands (1918)	10,350,640
Samoan islands (1920)	46,107
Solomon islands‡ (1921)	265,000
Total	67,772,779

*Including other French dependencies. †Including Samoan and other former German islands in the Pacific. ‡Including Gilbert and Tonga islands.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Argentine Republic (1921)	8,698,516
Bolivia (1915)	2,889,970
Brazil (1920)	30,645,296
Chile (1920)	3,754,723
Colombia (1918)	5,855,077
Ecuador (1915)	2,000,000
Falkland islands (1919)	3,255
Guiana, British (1921)	297,691
Guiana, Dutch (1921)	113,181
Paraguay (1918)	1,000,000
Peru (1908)	5,000,000
Trinidad (1920)	391,279
Uruguay (1920)	1,494,953
Venezuela (1921)	2,411,952
Total	64,555,893

CONTINENTAL AREAS AND POPULATION (1920).

[Census bureau estimate.]

Continent.	Square miles.	Population.	Pct. area.	Pct. pop.
Asia	17,052,000	890,000,000	30.5	51.7
Europe	3,821,000	475 000,000	6.8	27.6
North America	8 040,000	145,000,000	14.4	8.4
South America	7,018,000	61,000,000	12.6	3.5
Africa	11,605,000	140,000 000	20.8	8.1
Australia and Oceania	3,457,000	9,000,000	6.2	0.5
Polar regions	4,892,000	.....	8.8	...
Aggregate	55,885,000	1,720,000,000	100.0	100.0

LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD.

City.	Year.	Pop.
Aachen	1919	145,748
Aberdeen	1921	158,969
Adelaide*	1921	255,318
Agra	1921	185,946
Ahmedabad	1921	274,202
Ajmer	1921	114,196
Akron	1920	208,435
Albany	1920	113,344
Aleppo†	1920	250,000
Alexandria	1917	444,617
Alger	1921	206,595
Allahabad	1921	155,970
Altona	1919	168,729
Amoy	1919	400,000
Amritsar	1921	160,409
Amsterdam	1920	642,162
Antwerp	1920	333,882
Astrakhan	1913	162,482
Asuncion	1917	120,000
Athens	1920	300,701
Atlanta	1920	200,616
Auckland	1921	157,757
Augsburg	1919	154,555
Bagdad	1912	225,000
Bahia†	1913	348,130
Baltimore	1920	733,826
Bangalore	1921	238,111
Bangkok	1920	931,171
Barcelona	1918	582,240
Bareilly	1921	127,939
Bari	1915	109,218
Barmen	1919	156,326
Basel	1920	135,976
Batavia	1918	234,697
Beirut†	1920	180,000
Belem, Brazil†	1913	275,167
Belfast	1919	393,000
Belgrade	1919	120,000
Benares	1921	199,493
Berlin‡	1919	3,801,235
Bern	1920	104,626
Birmingham, Eng	1921	919,438
Birmingham, Al	1920	178,806
Bochum	1919	142,760
Bogota	1921	160,000
Bologna	1915	189,770
Bolton	1921	178,678
Bombay	1921	1,172,953
Bordeaux	1921	267,409
Boston	1920	748,060
Bradford	1921	285,979
Bremen	1919	257,923
Breslau	1919	528,260
Bridgeport, Ct.	1920	143,555
Brisbane	1921	209,699
Bristol, Eng.	1921	377,061
Brunn	1921	221,422
Brunswick	1919	139,539
Brussa, Turkey†	1920	110,000
Brussels*	1920	684,870
Bucharest	1917	308,987
Budapest	1921	1,184,616
Buenos Aires†	1920	1,674,000
Buffalo	1920	506,775
Cairo, Egypt	1917	790,939
Calcutta	1921	1,263,292
Cambridge, Mas	1920	109,694
Camden	1920	116,309
Canton	1919	1,367,000
Cape Town	1921	206,558
Cardiff	1921	200,262
Carlsruhe	1919	135,952
Cartagena	1910	102,542
Cassel	1919	162,391
Catania	1915	217,389
Cawnpore	1921	213,044
Changsha†	1919	1,271,903
Charlottenburg	1919	322,766
Chemnitz	1919	303,755
Chicago	1920	2,701,705
Chinkiang†	1918	168,309
Chisinau	1914	114,100
Cholon	1921	226,537
Christchurch	1921	105,670
Christiania	1920	258,341
Chungking	1919	1,011,597
Cincinnati	1920	401,247
Cleveland	1920	796,841
Cologne	1919	633,904
Colombo	1911	213,396
Columbus	1920	237,031
Constantinople†	1920	1,000,000
Copenhagen*	1921	666,159
Cordoba, Arg.†	1918	156,000
Coventry	1921	128,205
Cracow	1920	176,463
Crefeld	1919	124,325
Dacca	1921	117,304
Dallas	1920	158,976
Damascus†	1912	250,000
Danzig	1919	351,380
Dayton	1920	152,559
Debreczen	1921	103,228
Delhi	1921	303,148
Denver	1920	256,491
Des Moines	1920	126,468
Detroit	1920	993,678
Dortmund	1919	295,026
Dresden	1910	529,326
Dublin	1919	399 000
Duisburg	1919	295,026
Dundee	1921	168,217
Durban	1921	140,324
Dusseldorf	1919	407,338
Dvinsk	1910	110,912
Edinburgh	1921	420,281
Elberfeld	1919	157,218
Erfurt	1919	129,646
Essen	1919	439,257
Fall River	1920	120,485
Ferrara	1915	102,550
Fez	1919	109,189
Florence	1915	242,147
Fort Worth	1920	106,482
Frankfort	1919	433,002
Fuchow	1919	1,491,143
Fukuoka	1916	101,100
Gelsenkirchen	1919	168,557
Geneva	1920	135,059
Genoa	1915	300,139
Ghent	1920	165,910
Glasgow	1921	1,034,069
Gomel	1913	104,582
Goteborg	1921	202,366
Grand Rapids	1920	137,634
Graz†	1920	157,644
Guadalajara	1910	119,468
Guayaquil	1915	105,000
Hakodate	1919	133,698
Halifax, Eng.	1914	100,701
Halle	1919	182,326
Hamborn, Ger.	1919	110,102
Hamburg	1919	985,779
Hangchow	1919	729,948
Hankow	1919	289,804
Hanover	1919	310,431
Harbin	1919	365,000
Hartford	1920	138,036
Havana	1919	363,506
Havre	1921	163,374
Helsingfors	1919	188,922
Hiroshima	1918	162,391
Hongkong	1921	625,166
Houston	1920	138,276
Huddersfield	1921	110,120
Hull	1921	287,013
Hyderabad	1921	404,225
Ichang	1919	448,509
Indianapolis	1920	314,194
Irkutsk	1913	129,760
Ivanovo	1910	168,498
Jaipur	1921	120,196
Jersey City	1920	298,103
Johannesburg	1921	284,191
Jubbulpore	1921	108,973
Kabul	1920	150,000
Kanazawa, Jap.	1918	158,637
Kansas City	1920	324,410
Kansas City, Ks.	1920	101,177
Karachi	1921	215,718
Kazan	1913	195,300
Kharkov	1913	258,360
Kiel	1919	205,330
Kiev	1913	610,100
Kingston-Hull	1921	287,013
Kishinev	1913	128,700
Kiungchow	1919	586,870
Kobe	1920	608,628
Kokand	1911	118,854
Konigsberg	1919	260,895
Kure	1920	154,687
Kyoto	1920	591,305
Lahore	1921	279,558
La Paz†	1918	107,252
La Plata	1912	106,382
Leeds	1921	458,320
Leicester	1921	234,190
Leipzig	1919	604,380
Lemberg†	1920	206,113
Lichtenburg	1919	144,643
Liege	1920	165,117
Lille	1921	200,952
Lima	1920	176,467
Lisbon	1920	489,667
Liverpool	1921	803,117
Livorno	1915	108,585
Lodz	1921	451,813
London†	1919	7,476,168
Los Angeles	1920	576,673
Louisville	1920	234,891
Lowell	1920	112,759
Lubeck	1921	113,071
Lucknow	1921	243,553
Lungchow	1919	200,000
Lyons	1921	561,592
Madras	1921	522,951
Madrid	1918	608,793
Madura	1921	138,894
Magdeburg	1919	285,856
Mainz	1919	107,930
Malaga	1918	136,365
Malmo	1921	113,558
Manchester, Eng.	1921	730,551
Mandalay	1921	147,429
Manila	1918	283,613
Mannheim	1919	229,576
Marakesh	1919	104,750
Marseilles	1921	586,341
Meerut	1921	122,567
Melbourne	1921	784,000
Memphis	1920	162,351
Messina	1915	150,000
Mexico City	1910	1,080,000
Milan	1915	663,059
Milwaukee	1920	457,147
Minneapolis	1920	380,582
Minsk	1913	117,600
Montevideo	1920	361,950
Montreal	1921	607,603
Moscow	1920	1,028,000
Mukden	1919	158,132
Mulheim	1919	127,027
Munich	1919	630,711
Munster	1921	100,452
Murcia	1918	123,936
Nagasaki	1920	176,554
Nagoya	1920	429,990
Nagpur	1921	149,522
Nancy	1921	113,226
Nanking	1919	300,000
Nantes	1921	183,704
Naples	1915	697,917
Nashville	1920	118,342
Newark N. J.	1920	414,524
New Bedford	1920	121,217
Newcastle-Tyne	1921	274,955
New Haven	1920	162,537
New Orleans	1920	387,219
New York	1920	5,620,048

City.	Year.	Pop.
Nice	1921	155,839
Nikolayev	1913	106,279
Ningpo	1921	2,172,320
Nizhni-Novg'd.	1913	112,300
Norfolk, Va.	1920	115,777
Norwich, Eng.	1921	120,653
Nottingham	1921	262,658
Nurnberg	1919	352,675
Oakland	1920	216,261
Odessa	1912	631,040
Omaha	1920	191,601
Omsk	1913	135,800
Oporto	1920	203,981
Oran	1921	141,156
Orenburg	1913	146,800
Osaka	1920	1,252,972
Otaru	1918	102,467
Ottawa	1921	107,137
Padua	1915	105,135
Palermo	1915	345,891
Paris	1921	2,906,472
Paterson	1920	135,875
Patna	1911	136,153
Peking	1921	1,300,000
Perm	1913	105,410
Pernambuco†	1913	216,484
Perth, Australia	1921	155,129
Petrograd	1920	706,000
Philadelphia	1920	1,823,779
Pingyang†	1920	173,273
Piræus	1920	133,482
Pittsburgh	1920	588,343
Plauen	1919	104,918
Plymouth, Eng.	1921	209,857
Poona	1921	176,671
Port au Prince.	1920	120,000
Porto Alegre†	1913	150,343
Portland, Ore.	1920	258,288
Portsmouth, En.	1921	247,343
Posen	1921	156,691
Prague	1921	676,476
Preston	1914	118,118
Providence	1920	237,595
Puebla	1910	101,214
Puket	1910	179,600
Quebec	1917	103,000
Rangoon	1921	339,527
Reading, Pa.	1920	107,784
Reims	1911	115,178
Reval	1917	160,000
Richmond	1920	171,667
Riga	1920	185,137
Rio de Janeiro.	1920	1,157,873
Rochester, N.Y.	1920	295,750
Rome	1915	590,960
Rosario†	1918	222,592
Rostov-on-Don.	1913	204,725
Rotterdam	1920	510,538
Roubaix	1921	113,265
Rouen	1921	123,712
Saarbrucken	1910	105,089
Saigon	1915	100,000
St. Etienne	1921	167,967
St. Louis.	1920	772,897
St. Paul	1920	234,698
Salford	1914	232,970
Saliany, Rus.	1913	120,904
Saloniki	1920	170,195
Salt Lake City.	1920	118,110
Samara	1920	171,000
Samarang	1920	106,852
Samshui	1919	188,860
San Antonio.	1920	161,379
San Francisco.	1920	506,676
Santiago, Chile.	1920	507,296
Sao Paulo†	1919	504,300
Sapporo	1916	100,600
Saratov	1913	235,300
Saseho	1918	123,555
Schoeneberg	1919	175,082
Scranton	1920	137,783
Seattle	1920	315,312
Sendai	1918	122,720
Seoul	1920	247,467
Seville	1918	150,631
Shanghai†	1919	1,538,500
Shasi	1919	105,000
Sheffield	1921	490,724
Singapore	1921	423,768
Smyrna†	1912	375,000
Soerabaya	1918	160,801
Soerakarta	1918	137,882
Sofia	1920	154,431
Sosnowiec	1920	119,000
Southampton	1921	160 997
South Shields.	1921	116,667
Spokane	1920	104,437
Springfield, Mas	1920	129,614
Srinagar	1921	141,631
Stettin	1919	232,726
Stockholm	1921	419,429
Stockport	1921	123 315
Stoke-on-Trent.	1921	240,440
Strassburg	1921	166,767
Stuttgart	1919	309,197
Suchow	1919	1,027,091
Sunderland	1921	159,100
Surat	1921	118,299
Swansea	1921	157,561
Sydney, N.S.W.	1921	897,640
Syracuse	1920	171,717
Szeged	1921	109,896
Tabriz†	1918	200,000
Taihoku	1919	107,706
Tashkent	1913	272,300
Teheran†	1918	220,000
The Hague.	1920	353,286
Tientsin	1919	838,629
Tiflis	1915	346,766
Tokyo	1920	2,173,162
Toledo	1920	243,164
Tomsk	1913	116,664
Toronto	1911	376,538
Toulon	1921	106,331
Toulouse	1921	175,434
Trenton	1920	119,289
Trichinopoly	1911	122,028
Trieste†	1914	246,500
Tsaritsyn	1910	100.817
Tsingtau	1919	308.738
Tula	1913	140,620
Tunis†	1911	277,083
Turin	1915	451,994
Ufa	1913	106,200
Utrecht	1920	140,189
Valencia	1918	236.447
Valparaiso	1920	182,242
Vancouver	1911	100.401
Venice	1915	168,038
Vienna	1920	1,841,326
Vilna	1920	205,000
Vitebsk	1913	108,900
Wanhsien	1919	751,834
Warsaw	1921	931,176
Washington	1920	437,571
Wellington	1921	107.488
Wenchow	1919	1,738.994
West Ham.	1921	300,905
Wilmersdorf	1919	139,406
Wilmington	1920	110,168
Winnipeg	1921	178,364
Worcester, Mas.	1920	179,754
Wirchow	1919	348,220
Yaroslav	1913	120,400
Yekaterinoslav.	1912	220,446
Yokohama	1920	422,942
Yonkers	1920	100,176
Youngstown	1920	132 358
Zarogoza, Spain.	1918	117,742
Zurich	1920	207,161

*With suburbs. †Estimated. ‡Greater.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES (JAN. 1, 1920).

[From report of United States census bureau.]

State.	Population.	*Increase.	Pct.
Alabama	2,348,174	210,081	9.8
Arizona	334,162	129,808	63.5
Arkansas	1,752,204	177,755	11.3
California	3,426,861	1,049,312	44.1
Colorado	939,629	140,605	17.6
Connecticut	1,380,631	265,875	23.9
Delaware	223,003	20,681	10.2
Dist. of Columbia	437,571	106,502	32.2
Florida	968,470	215,851	28.7
Georgia	2,895,832	286,711	11.0
Idaho	431,866	106,272	32.6
Illinois	6,485,280	846,689	15.0
Indiana	2,930,390	229,514	8.5
Iowa	2,404,021	179,250	8.1
Kansas	1,769,257	78,308	4.6
Kentucky	2,416,630	126,725	5.5
Louisiana	1,798,509	142,121	8.6
Maine	768,014	25,643	3.5
Maryland	1,449,661	154,315	11.9
Massachusetts	3,852,356	485,940	14.4
Michigan	3,668,412	858,239	30.5
Minnesota	2,387,125	311,417	15.0
Mississippi	1,790,618	—6,496	—0.4
Missouri	3,404,055	110,720	3.4
Montana	548,889	172,836	46.0
Nebraska	1,296,372	104,158	8.7
Nevada	77,407	—4,468	—5.5
New Hampshire.	443,083	12,511	2.9
New Jersey.	3,155,900	618,733	24.4
New Mexico	360,350	33,049	10.1
New York	10,385 227	1,271,613	14.0
North Carolina.	2,559,123	352,836	16.0
North Dakota.	646,872	69,813	11.9
Ohio	5,759,394	992,273	20.8
Oklahoma	2,028,283	371,128	22.4
Oregon	783,389	110,624	16.4
Pennsylvania	8,720.017	1,054,906	13.8
Rhode Island.	604,397	61,787	11.4
South Carolina.	1,683,724	168,324	11.1
South Dakota.	636,547	52,659	9.0
Tennessee	2,337,885	153,096	7.0
Texas	4,663,228	766,686	19.7
Utah	449,396	76,045	20.4
Vermont	352,428	—3,528	—1.0
Virginia	2,309,187	247,575	12.0
Washington	1,356,621	214,631	18.8
West Virginia.	1,463,701	242,582	19.9
Wisconsin	2,632,067	298,207	12.8
Wyoming	194,402	48,437	33.2
Total	105,710,620	13,738,354	14.9

*A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT EACH CENSUS (1860-1920).

[From the reports of the superintendents of the census.]

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1920.		1910.		1900.		1890.		1880.		1870.		1860.	
Alabama	18	2,348,174	18	2,138,093	18	1,828,697	17	1,513,401	17	1,262,505	16	996,992	13	964,201
Arizona	46	334,162	46	204,354	47	122,931	....	88,243	....	40,440	....	9,658	....	.....
Arkansas	25	1,752,204	25	1,574,449	25	1,311,564	24	1,128,179	25	802,525	26	484,471	25	435,450
California	8	3,426,861	12	2,377,549	21	1,485,053	22	1,208,130	24	864,694	24	560,247	26	379,994
Colorado	33	939,629	32	799,024	31	539,700	31	412,198	35	194,327	....	39,864	....	34,277
Connecticut	29	1,380,631	31	1,114,756	29	908,420	29	746,258	28	622,700	25	537,454	24	460,147
Delaware	47	223,003	47	202,322	42	184,735	41	168,493	37	146,608	34	125,015	33	112,216
Dist. Columbia	42	437,571	42	331,069	41	298,718	....	230,392	....	177,624	....	131,700	....	75,080
Florida	32	968,470	33	752,619	32	528,542	32	391,422	34	269,493	33	187,748	31	140,424
Georgia	12	2,895,832	10	2,609,121	11	2,216,331	12	1,837,353	13	1,542,180	12	1,184,109	11	1,057,286
Idaho	43	431,866	43	325,594	43	161,772	43	88,548	....	36,610	....	14,999	....	.....
Illinois	3	6,485,280	3	5,638,591	3	4,821,550	3	3,826,351	4	3,077,871	4	2,539,891	4	1,711,951
Indiana	11	2,930,390	9	2,700,876	8	2,516,462	8	2,192,404	6	1,978,301	6	1,680,637	6	1,350,428
Iowa	16	2,404,021	15	2,224,771	10	2,231,853	10	1,911,896	10	1,624,615	11	1,194,020	20	674,913
Kansas	24	1,769,257	22	1,690,949	22	1,470,495	19	1,427,096	20	996,096	29	364,399	33	107,206
Kentucky	15	2,416,630	14	2,289,905	12	2,147,174	11	1,858,635	8	1,648,690	8	1,321,011	9	1,155,684
Louisiana	22	1,798,509	24	1,656,388	23	1,381,625	25	1,118,587	22	939,946	21	726,915	17	708,002
Maine	35	768,014	34	742,371	30	694,466	30	661,086	27	648,936	23	626,915	22	628,279
Maryland	28	1,449,661	27	1,295,346	26	1,188,044	27	1,042,390	23	934,943	20	780,894	19	687,049
Massachusetts	6	3,852,356	6	3,366,416	7	2,805,346	6	2,238,943	7	1,783,085	7	1,457,351	7	1,231,066
Michigan	7	3,668,412	8	2,810,173	9	2,420,982	9	2,093,889	9	1,636,937	13	1,184,059	16	749,113
Minnesota	17	2,387,125	19	2,075,708	19	1,751,394	20	1,301,826	26	780,773	28	439,706	30	172,023
Mississippi	23	1,790,618	21	1,797,114	20	1,551,270	21	1,289,600	18	1,131,597	18	827,922	14	791,305
Missouri	9	3,404,055	7	3,293,335	5	3,106,665	5	2,679,184	5	2,168,380	5	1,721,295	8	1,182,012
Montana	39	548,889	40	376,053	41	243,329	42	142,924	....	39,159	....	20,595	....	.....
Nebraska	31	1,296,372	29	1,192,214	27	1,066,300	26	1,058,910	30	452,402	35	122,993	35	28,841
Nevada	49	77,407	46	81,875	45	42,335	45	45,761	38	62,266	37	42,491	36	6,857
N. Hampshire	41	443,083	39	430,572	36	411,588	33	376,530	31	346,991	31	318,300	27	326,073
New Jersey	10	3,155,900	11	2,537,167	16	1,883,669	18	1,444,933	19	1,131,116	17	906,096	21	672,035
New Mexico	44	360,350	44	327,301	....	195,310	....	160,282	....	119,565	....	91,874	....	93,516
New York	1	10,385,227	1	9,113,614	1	7,268,894	1	5,997,853	1	5,082,871	1	4,382,759	1	3,880,735
North Carolina	14	2,559,123	16	2,206,287	15	1,893,810	16	1,617,947	15	1,399,750	14	1,071,361	12	992,622
North Dakota	36	646,872	37	577,056	39	319,146	39	190,983	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Ohio	4	5,759,394	4	4,767,121	4	4,157,545	4	3,672,316	3	3,198,062	3	2,665,260	3	2,339,511
Oklahoma	21	2,028,283	23	1,657,155	....	790,391	....	258,657	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Oregon	34	783,389	35	672,765	35	413,536	38	313,767	36	174,768	36	90,923	34	52,465
Pennsylvania	2	8,720,017	2	7,665,111	2	6,302,115	2	5,258,014	2	4,282,891	2	3,521,951	2	2,906,215
Rhode Island	38	604,397	38	542,610	34	428,556	35	345,506	33	276,531	32	217,353	29	174,620
South Carolina	26	1,683,724	26	1,515,400	24	1,340,316	23	1,151,149	21	995,577	22	705,606	18	703,708
South Dakota	37	636,547	36	583,888	37	401,570	37	348,600	....	135,177	....	14,181	....	4,837
Tennessee	19	2,337,885	17	2,184,789	13	2,020,616	13	1,767,518	12	1,542,359	9	1,258,520	10	1,109,801
Texas	5	4,663,228	5	3,896,542	6	3,048,710	7	2,235,523	11	1,591,749	19	818,579	23	604,215
Utah	40	449,396	41	373,351	40	276,749	40	210,779	....	143,963	....	86,786	....	40,273
Vermont	45	352,428	42	355,956	38	343,641	36	332,422	32	332,286	30	330,551	28	315,098
Virginia	20	2,309,187	20	2,061,612	17	1,854,184	15	1,655,980	14	1,512,565	10	1,225,163	5	1,596,318
Washington	30	1,356,621	30	1,141,990	33	518,103	34	357,232	....	75,116	....	23,955	....	11,594
West Virginia	27	1,463,701	28	1,221,119	28	958,800	28	762,794	29	618,457	27	442,014	....	.....
Wisconsin	13	2,632,067	13	2,333,860	14	2,069,042	14	1,686,880	16	1,315,497	15	1,054,670	15	775,881
Wyoming	48	194,402	45	145,965	44	92,531	44	62,555	....	20,789	....	9,118	....	.....
The states	....	105,710,620	....	91,972,266	....	75,994,575	....	62,947,714	....	50,155,783	....	38,558,371	....	31,443,321

Note—The narrow column under each census year shows the order of the states and territories when arranged according to magnitude of population.

South Carolina..	14	668,507	11	594,398	9	581,185	8	502,741	6	415,115	6	345,591	7	249,073
Tennessee.....	5	1,002,717	5	829,210	7	681,904	9	422,823	10	261,727	15	105,602	17	35,691
Texas	25	212,592	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Vermont.....	23	314,120	21	291,948	17	280,652	16	235,966	15	235,981	13	154,465	12	85,425
Virginia.....	4	1,421,661	4	1,239,797	3	1,211,405	2	1,065,366	1	974,600	1	880,200	1	747,610
Wisconsin.....	24	305,391	29	30,945	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
The states.....	....	23,067,262	....	17,019,641	....	12,820,868	....	9,600,783	....	7,215,858	....	5,294,390	....	.....
Dt. of Columbia.	2	51,687	1	43,712	1	39,834	1	33,039	1	24,023	1	14,093	....	.....
New Mexico...	1	61,547	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Utah.....	3	11,380	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
The territories	....	124,614	....	43,712	....	39,834	....	33,039	....	24,023	....	14,093	....	.....
On public ships in U. S. service.	....	.....	....	6,100	....	5,318	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
United States..	....	23,191,876	....	17,069,453	....	12,866,020	....	9,638,453	....	7,239,881	....	5,308,483	....	3,929,214

Note—The narrow column under each census year shows the order of the states and territories when arranged according to magnitude of population.

DENSITY OF POPULATION BY STATES, 1920.

State.	Population.	Land area. Sq. miles.	Pop.per sq.mile.
Alabama	2,348,174	51,279	45.8
Arizona	334,162	113,810	2.9
Arkansas	1,752,204	52,525	33.4
California	3,426,861	155,652	22.0
Colorado	939,629	103,658	9.1
Connecticut ...	1,380,631	4,820	286.4
Delaware	223,003	1,965	113.5
Dist. of Col....	437,571	60	7,292.9
Florida	968,470	54,861	17.7
Georgia	2,895,832	58,725	49.3
Idaho	431,866	83,354	5.2
Illinois	6,485,280	56,043	115.7
Indiana	2,930,390	36,045	81.3
Iowa	2,404,021	55,586	43.2
Kansas	1,769,257	81,774	21.6
Kentucky	2,416,630	40,181	60.1
Louisiana	1,798,509	45,409	39.6
Maine	768,014	29,895	25.7
Maryland	1,449,661	9,941	145.8
Massachusetts .	3,852,356	8,039	479.2
Michigan	3,668,412	57,480	63.8
Minnesota	2,387,125	80,858	29.5
Mississippi	1,790,618	46,362	38.6
Missouri	3,404,055	68,727	49.5
Montana	548,889	146,131	3.8
Nebraska	1,296,372	76,808	16.9
Nevada	77,407	109,821	0.7
New Hampshire	443,083	9,031	49.1
New Jersey....	3,155,900	7,514	420.0
New Mexico....	360,350	122,503	2.9
New York.....	10,385,227	47,654	217.9
North Carolina	2,559,123	48,740	52.5
North Dakota..	646,872	70,183	9.2
Ohio	5,759,394	40,740	141.4
Oklahoma	2,028,283	69,414	29.2
Oregon	783,389	95,607	8.2
Pennsylvania ..	8,720,017	44,832	194.5
Rhode Island..	604,397	1,067	566.4
South Carolina	1,683,724	30,495	55.2
South Dakota..	636,547	76,868	8.3
Tennessee	2,337,885	41,687	56.1
Texas	4,663,228	262,398	17.8
Utah	449,396	82,184	5.5
Vermont	352,428	9,124	38.6
Virginia	2,309,187	40,262	57.4
Washington	1,356,621	66,836	20.3
West Virginia.	1,463,701	24,022	60.9
Wisconsin	2,632,067	55,256	47.6
Wyoming	194,402	97,548	2.0
United States	105,710,620	2,973,774	35.5

Note—The density of population is obtained by dividing the population of each state and of continental United States by its total land area in square miles at each census.

Population per Sq. Mile by States: 1880-1920.

	1920.	1910.	1900.	1880.
Alabama	45.8	41.7	35.7	24.6
Arizona	2.9	1.8	1.1	0.4

	1920.	1910.	1900.	1880.
Arkansas	33.4	30.0	25.0	15.3
California	22.0	15.3	9.5	5.5
Colorado	9.1	7.7	5.2	1.9
Connecticut	286.4	231.3	188.5	129.2
Delaware	113.5	103.0	94.0	74.6
Dist. of Col.	7,292.9	5517.8	4645.3	3062.5
Florida	17.7	13.7	9.6	4.9
Georgia	49.3	44.4	37.7	26.8
Idaho	5.2	3.9	1.9	0.4
Illinois	115.7	100.6	86.1	55.0
Indiana	81.3	74.9	70.1	55.1
Iowa	43.2	40.0	40.2	29.2
Kansas	21.6	20.7	18.0	12.2
Kentucky	60.1	57.0	53.4	41.0
Louisiana	39.6	36.5	30.4	20.7
Maine	25.7	24.8	23.2	21.7
Maryland	145.8	130.3	119.5	94.0
Massachusetts	479.2	418.8	349.0	221.8
Michigan	63.8	48.9	42.1	28.5
Minnesota	29.5	25.7	21.7	9.7
Mississippi	38.6	38.8	33.5	24.4
Missouri	49.5	47.9	45.2	31.6
Montana	3.8	2.6	1.7	0.3
Nebraska	16.9	15.5	13.9	5.9
Nevada	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6
New Hampshire	49.1	47.7	45.6	38.4
New Jersey	420.0	337.7	250.7	150.5
New Mexico	2.9	2.7	1.6	1.0
New York	217.9	191.2	152.5	106.7
North Carolina	52.5	45.3	38.9	28.7
North Dakota	9.2	8.2	4.5	*
Ohio	141.4	117.0	102.1	78.5
Oklahoma	29.2	23.9	†11.4	‡
Oregon	8.2	7.0	4.3	1.8
Pennsylvania	194.5	171.0	140.6	95.5
Rhode Island	566.4	508.5	401.6	259.2
South Carolina	55.2	49.7	44.0	32.6
South Dakota	8.3	7.6	5.2	*
Tennessee	56.1	52.4	48.5	37.0
Texas	17.8	14.8	11.6	6.1
Utah	5.5	4.5	3.4	1.8
Vermont	38.6	39.0	37.7	26.4
Virginia	57.4	51.2	46.1	37.6
Washington	20.3	17.1	7.8	1.1
West Virginia	60.9	50.8	39.9	25.7
Wisconsin	47.6	42.2	37.4	23.8
Wyoming	2.0	1.5	0.9	0.2
United States.	35.5	30.9	25.6	16.9

*North Dakota territory. †Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined. ‡Less than one-tenth.

Population per Sq. Mile by Years Since 1790.

Year.	Continental United States. Population.	Land Area.	Per Sq. mile.
1920	105,710,620	*2,973,974	35.5
1910	91,972,266	*2,973,890	30.9
1900	75,994,575	2,974,159	25.6
1890	62,947,714	2,973,965	21.2
1880	50,155,783	2,973,965	16.9
1870	38,558,371	2,973,965	13.0
1860	31,443,321	2,973,965	10.6
1850	23,191,876	2,944,337	7.9
1840	17,069,453	1,753,588	9.7
1830	12,866,020	1,753,588	7.3
1820	9,638,453	1,753,588	5.5
1810	7,239,881	1,685,865	4.3
1800	5,308,483	867,980	6.1
1790	3,929,214	867,980	4.5

*Reduction in land area due to drainage of lakes, swamps, etc.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY COLOR OR RACE.

[From federal census, taken as of Jan. 1, 1920.]

The rate of increase of the principal races during the decade 1910-1920 was:

Total population, 14.9 per cent; white, 16 per cent; negro, 6.5 per cent; Japanese, 53.9 per cent. The Indian population decreased by 8.6 per cent and the Chinese population by 13.8 per cent.

WHITE POPULATION.

The rate of increase in the white population during the recent decade, 16 per cent, is considerably less than the corresponding rate for the period 1900-1910, which was 22.3 per cent. This decline is accounted for mainly by the great reduction in the volume of immigration during the period of the world war. An estimate based on the excess of births over deaths and on the excess of immigration over emigration yields a total differing by only a small fraction of 1 per cent from the total white population enumerated.

NEGRO POPULATION.

The rate of increase in the negro population, which is not perceptibly affected by immigration or emigration, is by far the lowest on record. This element of the population has been growing at a rapidly diminishing rate during the last thirty years, its percentage of increase having declined from 18 per cent between 1890 and 1900 to 11.2 per cent during the following decade and to 6.5 per cent during the ten years ended Jan. 1, 1920. Such data as are available in regard to birth and death rates among the negroes indicate that the birth rate has decreased considerably since 1900, while the death rate has not changed greatly.

The following statement shows the negro population in 1920 and 1910, with the rates of increase during the past two decades, for the south, the north and the west. The line between the north and south follows the northern boundaries of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas and Oklahoma. The west is that part of the country lying west of the eastern limits of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico.

Section.	1920.	1910.	Pct. of increase. 1910-20.	1900-10.
South	8,912,259	8,749,427	1.9	10.4
North	1,472,163	1,027,674	43.3	16.7
West	78 591	50.662	55.1	67.5
Total	10,463,013	9,827,763	6.5	11.2

The total numerical increase in the negro population during the decade was 635,250. Of this increase 472,418, or nearly three-fourths, took place in the north and west, while only 162,832, or about one-fourth, was reported for the south, despite the fact that about 85 per cent of the total negro population is still found in the south.

Without exception the northern and western states which border on the south reported greater rates of increase in negro population than the average for the country, and in several of these states the rates were very large—for example, in Illinois, 67.1 per cent; in Ohio, 67.1 per cent, and in Pennsylvania, 46.7 per cent. The last mentioned state has a larger negro population than either Maryland or Kentucky. The greatest rate of growth in negro population reported by any state having more than 10,000 negro inhabitants appears for Michigan, 251 per cent, the negro population of this state having increased from 17,115 in 1910 to 60,082 in 1920.

INDIAN POPULATION.

The decrease in the Indian population, as enumerated, is probably to be accounted for in part by the enumeration as Indians in 1910, and as whites in 1920, of certain persons having only slight traces of Indian blood. In 1910 a special effort was made to secure a

complete enumeration of all persons having any perceptible amount of Indian blood, for the purpose of preparing a special report showing tribal relations, purity of Indian blood, etc.; and it is probable that for this reason a considerable number of persons who would ordinarily have been reported as whites were enumerated as Indians in 1910. This assumption is borne out by a comparison of the totals shown for the Indian population at the last four censuses—the only ones at which a complete enumeration of the Indian population has been attempted. These are: 1920, 242,959; 1910, 265,683; 1900, 237,196; 1890, 248,253. Of the total decrease in the Indian population between 1910 and 1920, amounting to 22,724, by far the greater part, 18,876, took place in Oklahoma alone. The only pronounced increase was reported for North Carolina—from 7,851 to 11,824. The only other states which had, in 1920, 1,000 or more Indian inhabitants and which reported increases in Indian population were Louisiana, Texas, Montana, Arizona and California.

POPULATION BY COLOR OR RACE BY STATES.

State.	Total Population		White		Negro	
	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.
Maine	768,014	742,371	765,695	739,995	1,310	1,363
New Hampshire	443,083	430,572	442,331	429,906	621	2,564
Vermont	352,428	355,956	351,806	354,298	574	1,621
Massachusetts	3,852,356	3,366,416	3,803,510	3,324,926	45,468	38,055
Rhode Island	604,397	542,610	593,979	532,492	10,036	9,529
Connecticut	1,380,631	1,114,756	1,358,732	1,098,897	21,046	15,174
New York	10,385,227	9,113,614	10,172,085	8,966,845	198,433	134,191
New Jersey	3,155,900	2,537,167	3,037,087	2,445,894	117,132	89,760
Pennsylvania	8,720,017	7,665,111	8,432,785	7,467,713	284,494	193,919
Ohio	5,759,394	4,767,121	5,571,894	4,654,897	186,183	111,452
Indiana	2,930,390	2,700,876	2,849,071	2,639,961	80,810	60,320
Illinois	6,485,280	5,638,591	6,299,339	5,526,962	182,254	109,049
Michigan	3,668,412	2,810,173	3,601,627	2,785,247	60,082	17,115
Wisconsin	2,632,067	2,333,860	2,617,054	2,320,555	5,200	2,900
Minnesota	2,387,125	2,075,708	2,368,919	2,059,227	8,809	7,084
Iowa	2,404,021	2,224,771	2,384,181	2,209,191	19,005	14,973
Missouri	3,404,055	3,293,335	3,225,044	3,134,932	178,241	157,452
North Dakota	646,872	577,056	639,954	569,855	467	617
South Dakota	636,547	583,888	619,147	563,771	831	817
Nebraska	1,296,372	1,192,214	1,279,219	1,180,293	13,242	7,689
Kansas	1,769,257	1,690,949	1,708,906	1,634,352	57,925	54,030
Delaware	223,003	202,322	192,615	171,102	30,335	31,181
Maryland	1,449,661	1,295,346	1,204,737	1,062,639	244,479	232,250
District of Columbia	437,571	331,069	326,860	236,128	109,966	94,446
Virginia	2,309,187	2,061,612	1,617,909	1,389,809	690,017	671,096
West Virginia	1,463,701	1,221,119	1,377,230	1,156,817	86,345	64,173
North Carolina	2,559,123	2,206,287	1,783,779	1,500,511	763,407	697,843
South Carolina	1,683,724	1,515,400	818,538	679,161	864,719	835,843
Georgia	2,895,832	2,609,121	1,689,114	1,431,802	1,206,365	1,176,987
Florida	968,470	752,619	638,153	443,634	329,487	308,669
Kentucky	2,416,630	2,289,905	2,180,560	2,027,951	235,938	261,656
Tennessee	2,337,885	2,184,789	1,885,993	1,711,432	451,758	473,088
Alabama	2,348,174	2,138,093	1,447,032	1,228,832	900,652	908,282
Mississippi	1,790,618	1,797,114	853,962	786,111	935,184	1,009,487
Arkansas	1,752,204	1,574,449	1,279,757	1,131,026	472,220	442,891
Louisiana	1,798,509	1,656,388	1,096,611	941,086	700,257	713,874
Oklahoma	2,028,283	1,657,155	1,822,541	1,444,531	149,407	137,612
Texas	4,663,228	3,896,542	3,918,136	3,204,848	741,723	690,049
Montana	548,889	376,053	534,260	360,580	1,658	1,834
Idaho	431,866	325,594	425,668	319,221	920	651
Wyoming	194,402	145,965	190,146	140,318	1,375	2,235
Colorado	939,629	799,024	924,103	783,415	11,318	11,453
New Mexico	360,350	327,301	334,679	304,594	5,733	1,628
Arizona	334,162	204,354	291,449	171,468	8,005	2,009
Utah	449,396	373,351	441,901	366,583	1,446	1,144
Nevada	77,407	81,875	70,699	74,276	346	513
Washington	1,356,621	1,141,990	1,319,777	1,109,111	6,883	6,058
Oregon	783,389	672,765	769,146	655,090	2,144	1,492
California	3,426,861	2,377,549	3,264,711	2,259,672	38,763	21,645
Geographic division—						
New England	7,400,909	6,552,681	7,316,053	6,480,514	79,055	66,306
Middle Atlantic	22,261,144	19,315,892	21,641,957	18,880,452	600,059	417,870
East North Central	21,475,543	18,250,621	20,938,985	17,927,622	514,529	300,836
West North Central	12,544,249	11,637,921	12,225,370	11,351,621	278,520	242,662
South Atlantic	13,990,272	12,194,895	9,648,935	8,071,603	4,325,120	4,112,488
East South Central	8,893,307	8,409,901	6,367,547	5,754,326	2,523,532	2,652,513
West South Central	10,242,224	8,784,534	8,117,045	6,721,491	2,063,607	1,984,426
Mountain	3,336,101	2,633,517	3,212,905	2,520,455	30,801	21,467
Pacific	5,566,871	4,192,304	5,353,634	4,023,873	47,790	29,195
United States	105,710,620	91,972,266	94,822,431	81,731,957	10,463,013	9,827,763

State.	Indian		Chinese		Japanese		All Other	
	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.
Maine	839	892	161	108	7	13	2	.....
New Hampshire	44	34	79	67	8	1	.....	.....
Vermont	24	26	11	8	4	3	9	.....
Massachusetts	550	688	2,542	2,582	192	151	94	14
Rhode Island	106	284	229	272	35	33	12	.....

State.	Indian 1920.	Indian 1910.	Chinese 1920.	Chinese 1910.	Japanese 1920.	Japanese 1910.	All Other 1920.	All Other 1910.
Connecticut	159	152	566	462	102	71	26	.....
New York	5,504	6,046	5,793	5,266	2,686	1,247	726	19
New Jersey	99	168	1,187	1,139	324	206	71	.....
Pennsylvania	358	1,503	1,825	1,784	253	190	302	2
Ohio	152	127	942	569	130	76	93	.....
Indiana	125	279	283	276	81	38	20	2
Illinois	194	188	2,794	2,103	478	285	221	4
Michigan	5,613	7,519	798	241	194	49	98	2
Wisconsin	9,495	10,142	250	226	60	34	8	3
Minnesota	8,761	9,053	508	275	85	67	43	2
Iowa	529	471	235	97	29	36	42	3
Missouri	171	313	412	535	135	99	52	4
North Dakota	6,254	6,486	124	39	72	59	1	.....
South Dakota	16,384	19,137	142	121	38	42	5	.....
Nebraska	2,888	3,502	189	112	804	590	30	28
Kansas	2,276	2,444	68	16	52	107	30	.....
Delaware	2	5	43	30	8	4	.....	.....
Maryland	32	55	371	378	29	24	13	.....
District of Columbia	37	68	461	369	103	47	144	11
Virginia	822	539	277	154	56	14	106	.....
West Virginia	7	36	98	90	10	3	11	.....
North Carolina	11,824	7,851	88	80	24	2	1	.....
South Carolina	304	331	93	57	15	8	55	.....
Georgia	125	95	211	233	9	4	8	.....
Florida	518	74	181	191	106	50	25	1
Kentucky	57	234	62	52	9	12	4	.....
Tennessee	56	216	57	43	8	8	13	2
Alabama	405	909	59	62	18	4	8	4
Mississippi	1,105	1,253	364	257	.....	2	3	4
Arkansas	106	460	113	62	5	9	3	1
Louisiana	1,066	780	387	507	57	31	131	110
Oklahoma	55,949	74,825	303	139	67	48	16	.....
Texas	2,110	702	776	595	449	340	34	8
Montana	10,956	10,745	872	1,285	1,074	1,585	69	24
Idaho	3,098	3,488	585	859	1,569	1,363	26	12
Wyoming	1,343	1,486	252	246	1,194	1,596	92	84
Colorado	1,383	1,482	291	373	2,464	2,300	70	1
New Mexico	19,512	20,573	171	248	251	258	4	.....
Arizona	32,989	29,201	1,137	1,305	550	371	32	.....
Utah	2,711	3,123	342	371	2,936	2,110	60	20
Nevada	4,907	5,240	689	927	754	864	12	55
Washington	9,060	10,997	2,363	2,709	17,388	12,929	1,150	186
Oregon	4,590	5,090	3,090	7,363	4,151	3,418	268	312
California	17,360	16,371	28,812	36,248	71,952	41,356	5,263	2,257
Geographic divisions—								
New England	1,722	2,076	3,588	3,499	348	272	143	14
Middle Atlantic	5,961	7,717	8,805	8,189	3,263	1,643	1,099	21
East North Central	15,579	18,255	5,067	3,415	943	482	440	11
West North Central	37,263	41,406	1,678	1,195	1,215	1,000	203	37
South Atlantic	13,671	9,054	1,823	1,582	360	156	363	12
East South Central	1,623	2,612	542	414	35	26	28	10
West South Central	59,231	76,767	1,579	1,303	578	428	184	119
Mountain	76,899	75,338	4,339	5,614	10,792	10,447	365	196
Pacific	31,010	32,458	34,265	46,320	93,491	57,703	6,681	2,755
United States	242,959	265,683	61,686	71,531	111,025	72,157	9,506	3,175

NEGRO POPULATION BY CENSUS YEARS.

1920	10,463,013	1880	6,580,793	1940	2,873,648	1810	1,377,808
1910	9,827,763	1870	4,880,009	1830	2,328,642	1800	1,002,037
1900	8,840,789	1860	4,441,830	1820	1,771,656	1790	757,206
1890	7,488,788	1850	3,638,808				

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY SEX.

BY CENSUS YEARS.

Year.	Male.	Female.	*Ratio.	Year.	Male.	Female.	*Ratio.
1920	53,900,376	51,810,244	104.0	1860	16,085,204	15,358,117	104.7
1910	47,332,277	44,639,989	106.0	1850	11,837,660	11,354,216	104.3
1900	38,816,448	37,178,127	104.4	1840	8,688,532	8,380,921	103.7
1890	32,237,101	30,710,613	105.0	1830	6,532,489	6,333,531	103.1
1880	25,518,820	24,636,963	103.6	1820	4,896,605	4,741,848	103.2
1870	19,493,565	19,064,806	102.2	*Males to 100 females.			

BY STATES.

States.	Population, 1920 Total.	Male.	Female.	Males to 100 Females 1920.	1910.	1900.
Maine	768,014	388,752	379,262	102.5	103.2	102.2
New Hampshire	443,083	222,111	220,972	100.5	100.9	99.6
Vermont	352,428	178,851	173,577	103.0	105.3	103.9
Massachusetts	3,852,356	1,889,998	1,962,358	96.3	96.7	95.1
Rhode Island	604,397	297,524	306,873	97.0	99.3	96.5
Connecticut	1,380,631	695,335	685,296	101.5	102.3	100.0
New York	10,385,227	5,187,324	5,197,903	99.8	101.2	98.9

State.	Population, 1920			Males to 100 Females.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	1920.	1910.	1900.
New Jersey	3,155,900	1,590,078	1,565,822	101.5	102.9	100.0
Pennsylvania	8,720,017	4,429,019	4,290,998	103.2	105.9	103.5
Ohio	5,759,394	2,995,977	2,803,417	105.4	104.4	102.3
Indiana	2,930,390	1,489,074	1,441,316	103.3	105.0	104.4
Illinois	6,485,280	3,304,830	3,180,450	103.9	106.8	105.3
Michigan	3,668,412	1,928,436	1,739,976	110.8	107.3	106.6
Wisconsin	2,632,067	1,356,719	1,275,348	106.4	107.4	106.6
Minnesota	2,387,125	1,245,529	1,141,596	109.1	114.6	113.9
Iowa	2,404,021	1,229,392	1,174,629	104.7	106.6	107.6
Missouri	3,404,055	1,723,319	1,680,736	102.5	105.1	105.6
North Dakota	646,872	341,673	305,199	112.0	122.4	125.3
South Dakota	636,547	337,120	299,427	112.6	118.9	116.6
Nebraska	1,296,372	672,805	623,567	107.9	111.2	112.5
Kansas	1,769,257	909,221	860,036	105.7	110.0	109.5
Delaware	223,003	113,755	109,248	104.1	104.6	104.0
Maryland	1,449,661	729,455	720,206	101.3	98.9	98.4
District of Columbia	437,571	203,543	234,028	87.0	91.3	90.0
Virginia	2,309,187	1,168,494	1,140,693	102.4	100.9	99.7
West Virginia	1,463,701	763,098	700,603	108.9	111.6	108.6
North Carolina	2,559,123	1,279,062	1,280,061	99.9	99.2	98.3
South Carolina	1,683,724	838,293	845,431	99.2	98.5	98.4
Georgia	2,895,832	1,444,823	1,451,009	99.6	100.1	99.1
Florida	968,470	495,320	473,150	104.7	110.0	108.7
Kentucky	2,416,630	1,227,494	1,189,136	103.2	103.0	103.1
Tennessee	2,337,885	1,173,967	1,163,918	100.9	102.1	102.2
Alabama	2,348,174	1,173,105	1,175,069	99.8	101.0	100.5
Mississippi	1,790,618	897,124	893,494	100.4	101.6	101.5
Arkansas	1,752,204	895,228	856,976	104.5	106.0	106.1
Louisiana	1,798,509	903,335	895,174	100.9	101.7	101.1
Oklahoma	2,028,283	1,058,044	970,239	109.0	113.7	115.3
Texas	4,663,228	2,409,224	2,254,004	106.9	107.4	107.4
Montana	548,889	299,941	248,948	120.5	152.1	160.3
Idaho	431,866	233,919	197,947	118.2	132.5	136.5
Wyoming	194,402	110,359	84,043	131.3	168.8	169.4
Colorado	939,629	492,731	446,898	110.3	116.9	120.9
New Mexico	360,350	190,456	169,894	112.1	115.3	114.4
Arizona	334,162	183,602	150,560	121.9	138.2	140.4
Utah	449,396	232,051	217,345	106.8	111.5	104.9
Nevada	77,407	46,240	31,167	148.4	179.2	153.0
Washington	1,356,621	734,701	621,920	118.1	136.3	142.2
Oregon	783,389	416,334	367,055	113.4	133.2	129.0
California	3,426,861	1,813,591	1,613,270	112.4	125.5	123.5
Geographic divisions—						
New England	7,400,909	3,672,571	3,728,338	98.5	99.3	97.7
Middle Atlantic	22,261,144	11,206,421	11,054,723	101.4	103.3	100.9
East North Central	21,475,543	11,035,036	10,440,507	105.7	106.0	104.7
West North Central	12,544,249	6,459,059	6,085,190	106.1	109.9	109.7
South Atlantic	13,990,272	7,035,843	6,954,429	101.2	101.2	100.0
East South Central	8,893,307	4,471,690	4,421,617	101.1	101.9	101.9
West South Central	10,242,224	5,265,831	4,976,393	105.8	107.2	106.7
Mountain	3,336,101	1,789,299	1,546,802	115.7	127.9	128.0
Pacific	5,566,871	2,964,626	2,602,245	113.9	129.5	128.2
United States	105,710,620	53,900,376	51,810,244	104.0	106.0	104.4

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, BY STATES, 1920 AND 1910.

State.	Population, 1920			Population, 1910.		Pct. Urban.	
	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	1920.	1910.
Alabama	2,348,174	509,317	1,838,857	370,431	1,767,662	21.7	17.3
Arizona	334,162	117,527	216,376	63,260	141,094	35.2	31.0
Arkansas	1,752,204	290,497	1,461,707	202,681	1,371,768	16.6	12.9
California	3,426,861	2,331,729	1,095,132	1,469,739	907,810	68.0	61.8
Colorado	939,629	453,259	486,370	402,192	396,832	48.2	50.3
Connecticut	1,380,631	936,339	444,292	*731,797	*382,959	67.8	*65.6
Delaware	223,003	120,767	102,236	97,085	105,237	54.2	48.0
District of Columbia	437,571	437,571	.....	331,069	.....	100.0	100.0
Florida	968,470	355,825	612,645	219,080	533,539	36.7	29.1
Georgia	2,895,832	727,859	2,167,973	538,650	2,070,471	25.1	20.6
Idaho	431,866	119,037	312,829	69,898	255,696	27.6	21.5
Illinois	6,485,280	4,405,678	2,079,602	3,476,929	2,161,662	67.9	61.7
Indiana	2,930,390	1,482,855	1,447,535	1,143,835	1,557,041	50.6	42.4
Iowa	2,404,021	875,495	1,528,526	680,054	1,544,717	36.4	30.6
Kansas	1,769,257	617,964	1,151,293	493,790	1,197,159	34.9	29.2
Kentucky	2,416,630	633,543	1,783,087	555,442	1,734,463	26.2	24.3
Louisiana	1,798,509	628,163	1,170,346	496,516	1,159,872	34.9	30.0
Maine	768,014	299,569	468,445	*262,248	*480,123	39.0	*35.3
Maryland	1,449,661	869,422	580,239	658,192	637,154	60.0	50.8
Massachusetts	3,852,356	3,650,248	202,108	3,125,367	241,049	94.8	92.8
Michigan	3,668,412	2,241,560	1,426,852	1,327,044	1,483,129	61.1	47.2
Minnesota	2,387,125	1,051,593	1,335,532	850,294	1,225,414	44.1	41.0
Mississippi	1,790,618	240,121	1,550,497	207,311	1,589,803	13.4	11.5
Missouri	3,404,055	1,586,903	1,817,152	1,398,817	1,894,518	46.6	42.5
Montana	548,889	172,011	376,878	133,420	242,633	31.3	35.5

	Population, 1920			Population, 1910		Pct. Urban.	
	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	1920.	1910.
Nebraska	1,296,372	405,306	891,066	310,852	881,362	31.3	26.1
Nevada	77,407	15,254	62,153	13,367	68,508	19.7	16.3
New Hampshire	443,083	279,761	163,322	255,099	175,473	63.1	59.2
New Jersey	3,155,900	2,482,289	673,611	1,907,210	629,957	78.7	75.2
New Mexico	360,350	64,960	295,390	46,571	280,730	18.0	14.2
New York	10,384,829	8,589,844	1,794,985	7,185,494	1,928,120	82.7	78.8
North Carolina	2,559,123	490,370	2,068,753	318,474	1,887,813	19.2	14.4
North Dakota	645,680	88,234	557,446	63,236	513,820	13.7	11.0
Ohio	5,759,394	3,677,136	2,082,258	2,665,143	2,101,978	63.8	55.9
Oklahoma	2,028,283	539,480	1,488,803	320,155	1,337,000	26.6	19.3
Oregon	783,389	391,019	392,370	307,060	365,705	49.9	45.6
Pennsylvania	8,720,017	5,607,815	3,112,202	4,630,669	3,034,442	64.3	60.4
Rhode Island	604,397	589,180	15,217	524,654	17,956	97.5	96.7
South Carolina	1,683,724	293,987	1,389,737	224,832	1,290,568	17.5	14.8
South Dakota	636,547	101,872	534,675	76,673	507,215	16.0	13.1
Tennessee	2,337,885	611,226	1,726,659	441,045	1,743,744	26.1	20.2
Texas	4,663,228	1,512,689	3,150,539	938,104	2,958,438	32.4	24.1
Utah	449,396	215,584	233,812	172,934	200,417	48.0	46.3
Vermont	352,428	109,976	242,452	*98,917	*257,039	31.2	*27.8
Virginia	2,309,187	673,984	1,635,203	476,529	1,585,083	29.2	23.1
Washington	1,356,621	748,735	607,886	605,530	536,460	55.2	53.0
West Virginia	1,463,701	369,007	1,094,694	228,242	992,877	25.2	18.7
Wisconsin	2,632,067	1,244,568	1,387,499	1,004,320	1,329,540	47.3	43.0
Wyoming	194,402	57,348	137,054	43,221	102,744	29.5	29.6
United States	105,710,620	54,304,603	51,406,017	42,166,120	49,806,146	51.4	*45.8

*Corrected figures.

GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION.

The figures given in the above table for 1920, as compared with corresponding figures for 1910, show that the trend of population from the country to the city increased steadily during the decade and that, for the first time in the country's history, more than half the entire population was living in urban territory as defined by the census bureau, that is, residing in cities and other incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, including towns of that size in three New England states, namely, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, as later explained. On this basis, therefore, it appears that of the 105,708,711 persons in the United States in 1920, there were 54,318,032, or 51.4 per cent, living in urban territory and 51,390,739, or 48.6 per cent, living in rural territory. The corresponding percentages for 1910 were 45.8 and 54.2, respectively, showing a gain of 5.6 per cent in the proportion for the population living in urban territory. The proportion of the population living in urban territory was larger in 1920 than in 1910 for all but three states—Colorado, Montana and Wyoming—the largest changes in the proportion during the decade being for Michigan—an increase from 47.2 to 61.1 per cent—and for Maryland—an increase from 50.8 to 60 per cent. Texas, Indiana, Ohio, Florida and Oklahoma also showed considerable gains in the proportion of the population living in urban territory as compared with 1910. The loss since 1910 in the proportion of the population living in urban territory in Colorado, Montana and Wyoming was due to the fact that in each state by far the larger part of the total increase in the population was in the population living in rural territory, namely, 65.6 per cent for Colorado, 77.7 per cent for Montana, and 70.8 per cent for Wyoming.

In Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Hampshire (except in two cases) it is not the practice, as in the other states, to have municipal incorporations, such as villages, within the limits of the town, and no town becomes a city until its population is much in excess of 2,500. For this reason, it has been necessary, as above stated, to include in the urban territory of these states not only the population of cities but that of all towns having over 2,500 inhabitants. The "urban area" in each of these three states includes, therefore, some population which in other states would be classed as "rural," but it is not thought that the proportion of urban population in either state is greatly increased thereby. At the census of 1910 this rule as to towns applied to all the New England states, but for the census of 1920 the census bureau decided to limit the "urban area" in three of the New England states—Connecticut, Maine and Vermont—to cities and other incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, the same as for other states, and so the figures for these states in 1910 were corrected accordingly.

AREA OF THE UNITED STATES IN SQUARE MILES (1920).

Arranged according to rank in gross area.

State.	Rank.	Gross.	Land.	*Water.	State.	Rank.	Gross.	Land.	*Water.
Texas	1	265,896	262,398	3,498	Nebraska	15	77,520	76,808	712
California	2	158,297	155,652	2,645	North Dakota	16	70,837	70,183	654
Montana	3	146,997	146,131	866	Oklahoma	17	70,057	69,414	643
New Mexico	4	122,634	122,503	131	Missouri	18	69,420	68,727	693
Arizona	5	113,956	113,810	146	Washington	19	69,127	66,836	2,291
Nevada	6	110,690	109,821	869	Georgia	20	59,265	58,725	540
Colorado	7	103,948	103,658	290	Florida	21	58,666	54,861	3,805
Wyoming	8	97,914	97,548	366	Michigan	22	57,980	57,480	500
Oregon	9	96,699	95,607	1,092	Illinois	23	56,665	56,043	622
Utah	10	84,990	82,184	2,806	Iowa	24	56,147	55,586	561
Minnesota	11	84,682	80,858	3,824	Wisconsin	25	56,066	55,256	810
Idaho	12	83,888	83,354	534	Arkansas	26	53,335	52,525	810
Kansas	13	82,158	81,774	384	North Carolina	27	52,426	48,740	3,686
South Dakota	14	77,615	76,868	747	Alabama	28	51,998	51,279	719

State.	Rank.	Gross.	Land.	*Water
New York	29	49,204	47,654	1,550
Louisiana	30	48,506	45,409	3,097
Mississippi	31	46,865	46,362	503
Pennsylvania	32	45,126	44,832	294
Virginia	33	42,627	40,262	2,365
Tennessee	34	42,022	41,687	335
Ohio	35	41,040	40,740	300
Kentucky	36	40,598	40,181	417
Indiana	37	36,354	36,045	309
Maine	38	33,040	29,895	3,145
South Carolina	39	30,989	30,495	494
West Virginia	40	24,170	24,022	148
Maryland	41	12,327	9,941	2,386
Vermont	42	9,564	9,124	440
New Hampshire	43	9,341	9,031	310
Massachusetts	44	8,266	8,039	227
New Jersey	45	8,224	7,514	710
Connecticut	46	4,965	4,820	145
Delaware	47	2,370	1,965	405
Rhode Island	48	1,248	1,067	180
District of Col.	49	70	60	10
Total		3,026,789	2,973,774	53,015

*Does not include water surface of oceans, the Gulf of Mexico or the great lakes lying within the jurisdiction of the United States.

AREA (SQUARE MILES) BY CENSUS YEARS.

Continental United States.

Year.	Gross.	Land.	Water.
1920	3,026,789	2,973,774	53,015
1910	3,026,789	2,973,890	52,899
1900	3,026,789	2,974,159	52,630
1890	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1880	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1870	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1860	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1850	2,997,119	2,944,337	52,782
1840	1,792,223	1,753,588	38,635
1830	1,792,223	1,753,588	38,635
1820	1,792,223	1,753,588	38,635
1810	1,720,122	1,685,865	34,257
1800	892,135	867,980	24,155
1790	892,135	867,980	24,155

INCREASE IN AREA OF THE UNITED STATES.

Gross area in square miles.

Accession.	Area.
Area in 1790	892,135
Louisiana purchase, 1803	827,987
Florida, 1819	58,666
Treaty with Spain, 1819	13,435
Texas, 1845	389,166
Oregon, 1846	286,541
Mexican cession, 1848	529,189
Gadsden purchase, 1853	29,670
Total con'l	3,026,789
Alaska, 1867	590,884
Hawaii, 1898	6,449

Accession.	Area.
Philippines, 1899	115,026
Porto Rico, 1899	3,435
Guam, 1899	210
Samoa, 1900	77
Panama Canal Zone, 1904	527
Virgin islands, 1917	132
Total outlying	716,740
Grand total Un. States	3,743,529

POPULATION OF UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS (1920).

Alaska	55,036
American Samoa	8,056
Guam	13,275
Hawaii	255,912
Panama Canal Zone	22,858
Philippines (1918)	10,250,640
Porto Rico	1,299,809
Virgin islands (1917)	26,051
Continental United States	105,710,620
Total	117,859,495

POPULATION BY SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS (1920).

New England	7,400,909
Middle Atlantic	22,261,144
East North Central	21,475,543
West North Central	12,544,249
The North	63,681,845
South Atlantic	13,990,272
East South Central	8,893,307
West South Central	10,242,224
The South	33,125,803
Mountain	3,336,101
Pacific	5,556,871
The West	8,902,972
East of the Mississippi	74,021,175
West of the Mississippi	31,689,445
United States	105,710,620

METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS (1920).

The federal census bureau defines a metropolitan district as consisting of the city proper together with the urban portion of the territory lying within ten miles of the city limits. The following table shows the metropolitan districts of cities having a population of 200,000 or more in 1920:

City.	Population *District.	†Inside.	‡Outside.
Akron, O.	285,113	208,435	76,678
Atlanta, Ga.	249,226	200,616	46,610
Baltimore, Md.	787,458	733,826	53,632
Boston, Mass.	1,772,254	748,060	1,024,194
Buffalo, N. Y.	602,847	506,775	96,575
Chicago, Ill.	3,178,924	2,701,705	477,219
Cincinnati, O.	606,850	401,247	205,603
Cleveland, O.	925,720	796,841	128,879
Columbus, O.	260,338	237,031	23,307
Denver, Col.	264,232	256,491	7,741
Detroit, Mich.	1,165,153	993,678	171,475
Indianapolis, Ind.	339,105	314,194	24,911
Kansas City, Mo.-			
Kas.	477,354	.....	*51,767
Kas. City, Mo.	.....	324,410	.....
Kas. City, Kas.	.....	101,177	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.	879,008	576,673	302,235
Louisville, Ky.	318,159	234,891	83,268
Milwaukee, Wis.	537,737	457,147	80,590
Minneapolis-			
St. Paul, Minn.	629,216	.....	13,936
Minneapolis	.....	380,582	.....
St. Paul	.....	234,698	.....
New Orleans, La.	397,915	387,219	10,696
New York, N. Y.	7,910,415	5,620,048	2,290,367
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,407,234	1,823,779	583,455
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,207,504	588,343	619,161
Portland, Ore.	299,882	258,288	41,594
Providence, R. I.	444,328	237,595	206,633
Rochester, N. Y.	320,966	295,750	25,216
St. Louis, Mo.	952,012	772,897	179,115
San Francisco-			
Oakland, Cal.	891,477	.....	168,540
San Francisco	.....	506,676	.....
Oakland	.....	216,261	.....
Seattle, Wash.	357,950	315,312	42,638
Toledo, O.	263,717	243,164	20,553
Washington, D.C.	506,588	437,571	69,017

*Metropolitan. †Inside limits of city proper. ‡Outside limits of city proper.

Cities and Adjacent Territory.

In addition to the population of the metropolitan districts themselves the census returns for 1920 show the population residing in territory adjacent to the central cities but not included in the metropolitan districts—that is, in minor divisions which lie wholly or in greater part within ten miles of the boundaries of the central cities but in which the density of the population was not sufficient to justify treating them as strictly urban.

*City.	Population.
Akron, O.	305,696
Atlanta, Ga.	279,235
Baltimore, Md.	814,395
Boston, Mass.	1,801,320
Buffalo, N. Y.	623,865
Chicago, Ill.	3,210,301
Cincinnati, O.	681,287
Cleveland, O.	951,579
Columbus, O.	284,841
Denver, Col.	289,465
Detroit, Mich.	1,131,057
Indianapolis, Ind.	367,317
Kansas City, Mo.-Kas.	502,242
Los Angeles, Cal.	880,653
Louisville, Ky.	340,985
Milwaukee, Wis.	546,822
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	679,864
New Orleans, La.	419,679
New York, N. Y.	8,034,349
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,428,728
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,216,464
Portland, Ore.	329,246
Providence, R. I.	551,502
Rochester, N. Y.	342,999
St. Louis, Mo.	1,014,457
San Francisco-Oakland, Cal.	900,921
Seattle, Wash.	383,324
Toledo, O.	294,248
Washington, D. C.	540,702

*Including adjacent territory.

PLACES OF FASTEST GROWTH, 1910-1920.

Place.	Pct. increase
Hamtramck, Mich.	1,266.0
Highland Park, Mich.	1,028.6
Miami, Fla.	440.5
Wichita Falls, Tex.	388.8
Tulsa, Okla.	296.4
Gary, Ind.	229.6
Long Beach, Cal.	212.2
Cicero, Ill.	209.1
Clarksburg, W. Va.	202.9
Akron, O.	201.8
East Cleveland, O.	197.3
Lakewood, O.	174.9
Phoenix, Ariz.	160.9
Warren, O.	144.1
Flint, Mich.	137.6
Pontiac, Mich.	135.8
Clifton, N. J.	123.0
West New York, N. J.	120.7
Irvington, N. J.	114.5
Knoxville, Tenn.	114.1
Detroit, Mich.	113.3
Winston-Salem, N. C.	113.2
Oak Park, Ill.	105.0

CITIES GROUPED BY SIZE (1920).

Groups.	Number.	Population.
Places of 1,000,000 or more	3	10,145,532
500,000 to 1,000,000	9	6,223,769
250,000 to 500,000	13	4,540,838
100,000 to 250,000	43	6,519,187
50,000 to 100,000	76	5,265,747
25,000 to 50,000	143	5,075,041
10,000 to 25,000	459	6,942,742
5,000 to 10,000	721	4,997,794
2,500 to 5,000	1,320	4,593,953
Total, 1920	2,787	54,304,603
Total, 1910	2,313	42,166,120
Total, 1900	1,801	30,380,433

LARGE AMERICAN CITIES BY RANK.

City.	Population. 1920.	—Rank.— 1920.	'10.	'00.
New York, N. Y.	5,620,048	1	1	1
Chicago, Ill.	2,701,705	2	2	2
Philadelphia Pa.	1,823,779	3	3	3
Detroit, Mich.	993,678	4	9	13
Cleveland, O.	796,841	5	6	7
St. Louis, Mo.	772,897	6	4	4
Boston, Mass.	748,060	7	5	5
Baltimore, Md.	733,826	8	7	6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	588,343	9	8	11
Los Angeles, Cal.	576,673	10	17	36
Buffalo, N. Y.	506,775	11	10	8
San Francisco, Cal.	506,676	12	11	9
Milwaukee, Wis.	457,147	13	12	14
Washington, D. C.	437,571	14	16	15
Newark, N. J.	414,524	15	14	16
Cincinnati, O.	401,247	16	13	10
New Orleans, La.	387,219	17	15	12
Minneapolis, Minn.	380,582	18	18	19
Kansas City, Mo.	324,410	19	20	22
Seattle, Wash.	315,312	20	21	48
Indianapolis, Ind.	314,194	21	22	21
Jersey City, N. J.	298,103	22	19	17
Rochester, N. Y.	295,750	23	25	24
Portland, Ore.	258,288	24	28	42
Denver, Col.	256,491	25	27	25

. 1860-1920.

1880.	1870.	1860.
1,206,299	942,292	805,651
599,495	419,921	279,122
503,298	298,977	108,206
847,170	674,022	565,529
116,340	79,577	45,619
160,146	92,829	43,417
350,518	310,864	160,773
362,839	250,526	177,812
332,313	267,354	212,418
156,389	86,076	49,217
11,183	5,728	4,385
155,134	117,714	81,129
233,959	149,473	56,802
115,587	71,440	45,246
147,293	109,199	61,120
136,508	105,059	71,914
255,139	216,239	161,044
216,090	191,418	168,675
46,887	13,066	2,564
55,785	32,260	4,418
3,533	1,107	.....
75,056	48,244	18,611
120,722	82,546	29,226
89,366	62,386	48,204
17,577	8,293	2,874
35,639	4,759	.....
50,137	30,972	13,768
104,857	68,904	50,666
51,647	31,274	18,554
123,758	100,753	68,033

	1920.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.
St. Paul, Minn.	234,698	214,744	163,065	133,155	41,473	20,030	10,401
Oakland, Cal.	216,261	150,174	66,960	48,682	34,555	10,500	1,543
Akron, O.	208,435	69,067	42,728	27,601	16,512	10,006	3,477
Atlanta, Ga.	200,616	154,839	89,672	66,533	37,409	21,789	9,554
Omaha, Neb.	191,601	124,096	102,555	140,452	30,518	16,083	1,883
Worcester, Mass.	179,754	145,986	118,421	84,655	58,291	41,105	24,960
Birmingham, Ala.	178,806	132,683	38,415	26,178	3,086	.....	.....
Richmond, Va.	171,717	127,628	85,050	81,388	63,600	51,038	37,910
Syracuse, N. Y.	171,667	137,249	108,374	88,143	51,792	43,051	28,119
New Haven, Conn.	162,537	133,605	108,027	81,298	62,882	50,840	39,267
Memphis, Tenn.	162,351	131,105	102,320	64,495	33,592	40,226	22,623
San Antonio, Tex.	161,379	96,614	53,321	37,673	20,550	12,256	8,235
Dallas, Tex.	158,976	92,104	42,638	38,067	10,358	.....	.....
Dayton, O.	152,559	116,577	85,333	61,220	38,678	30,473	20,081
Bridgeport, Conn.	143,555	102,054	70,996	48,866	27,643	18,969	13,299
Houston, Tex.	138,276	78,800	44,633	27,557	16,513	9,382	4,845
Hartford, Conn.	138,036	98,915	79,850	53,230	42,015	37,180	29,152
Scranton, Pa.	137,783	129,867	102,026	75,215	45,850	35,092	9,223
Grand Rapids, Mich.	137,634	112,571	87,565	60,278	32,016	16,507	8,085
Paterson, N. J.	135,875	125,600	105,171	78,347	51,031	33,579	19,586
Youngstown, O.	132,358	79,066	44,885	33,220	15,435	8,075	2,579
Springfield, Mass.	129,614	88,926	62,059	44,179	33,340	26,703	15,199
Des Moines, Ia.	126,468	86,368	62,139	50,093	22,408	12,035	3,965
New Bedford, Mass.	121,217	96,652	62,442	40,733	26,845	21,320	22,300
Fall River, Mass.	120,485	119,295	104,863	74,398	48,961	26,766	14,026
Trenton, N. J.	119,289	96,815	73,307	57,458	29,910	22,874	17,228
Nashville, Tenn.	118,342	110,364	80,865	76,168	43,350	25,865	16,948
Salt Lake City, Utah	118,110	92,777	53,531	44,843	20,768	12,854	8,207
Camden, N. J.	116,309	94,538	75,935	58,313	41,659	20,045	14,358
Norfolk, Va.	115,777	67,452	46,624	34,871	21,966	19,229	14,620
Albany, N. Y.	113,344	100,253	94,151	94,923	90,758	69,658	62,367
Lowell, Mass.	112,759	106,294	94,969	77,696	59,475	40,298	36,827
Wilmington, Del.	110,168	87,411	76,508	61,431	42,478	30,841	21,238
Cambridge, Mass.	109,694	104,839	91,886	70,028	52,669	18,547	26,060
Reading, Pa.	107,784	96,071	78,961	58,661	43,278	33,930	23,162
Fort Worth, Tex.	106,482	73,312	26,688	23,076	6,663	.....	.....
Spokane, Wash.	104,437	104,402	36,848	19,922	350	.....	.....
Kansas City, Kas.	101,177	82,331	51,418	38,316	3,200	.....	.....
Yonkers, N. Y.	100,176	79,803	47,931	32,033	18,892	12,733	.....

Population of Principal Cities, 1790-1850.

	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	1790.
Albany, N. Y.	50,763	33,721	24,238	12,630	9,356	5,349	3,498
Baltimore, Md.	169,054	102,313	80,625	62,738	46,555	26,614	13,503
Boston, Mass.	136,881	93,383	61,392	43,298	32,250	24,027	18,320
Brooklyn, N. Y.	96,838	36,233	12,042	7,145	4,402	3,298	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.	42,261	18,213	8,653	2,095	1,508	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.	42,985	29,261	30,289	24,480	24,711	18,712	16,359
Chicago, Ill.	29,963	4,479	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati, O.	115,436	46,338	24,831	9,644	2,540	750	.....
Cleveland, O.			1,076	606	547	...	.....
Columbus, O.							
Detroit, Mich.							
Hartford, Conn.							
Louisville, Ky.							
Lowell, Mass.							
Manchester, N. H.							
Milwaukee, Wis.							
Mobile, Ala.							
Nashville, Tenn.							
Newark, N. J.							
New Bedford, Mass.							
New Haven, Conn.							
New Orleans, La.	1						
New York, N. Y	5						
Norfolk, Va.							
Paterson, N. J.							
Philadelphia, Pa.	4						
Pittsburgh, Pa.							
Portland, Me.							
Providence, R. I.							
Richmond, Va.							
Rochester, N. Y.							
Salem, Mass.							
Savannah, Ga.							
Springfield, Mass.							
St. Louis, Mo.							
Syracuse, N. Y.							
Troy, N. Y.							
Utica, N. Y.							
Washington, D. C.							
Williamsburg, N. Y.							
Worcester, Mass.							

Note—In 1850: Los An
Francisco, 15,000; Jersey

MEDIAN LINES.

The geographic distribution of the population is also indicated by the location of median lines. A parallel of latitude is determined which evenly divides the population so that the population north of that parallel is the same as that south. Similarly, a meridian of longitude is determined which divides the population evenly as between east and west. In calculating these median lines it is necessary, in the case of the square degrees of latitude and longitude which are traversed by the lines themselves, to assume that the population is evenly distributed through these square degrees or to make an estimated adjustment where this is obviously not the case.

It may be observed that while each median line exactly bisects the population as a whole it does not necessarily bisect the population

The following table shows the movement of the median lines from 1880 to 1920, inclusive:

Census year.	Median parallel, north latitude. D.	M.	S.	Median meridian, west longitude. D.	M.	S.	Movement in miles. Median parallel, north'rd.	Median meridian, westward
1880....	39	57	00	84	7	12	...	....
1890....	40	2	51	84	40	1	6.6	27.0
1900....	40	4	22	84	51	29	2.4	10.8
1910....	40	6	24	84	59	59	2.3	7.5
1920....	40	6	25	84	49	59	0.019	*8.8

*Eastward.

MEDIAN POINT.

The point at which the median lines intersect is designated as the "median point" of the population. In other words, it is the junction of the line dividing the population equally

St. Paul, Minn.	19,954	9.3	51,679	31.7	29,909	22.5	91,683	221.1
Salt Lake City, Utah ..	25,333	27.3	39,246	73.3	8,688	19.4	24,075	115.9
San Antonio, Tex.	64,765	67.0	43,293	81.2	15,648	41.5	17,123	83.3
San Francisco, Cal. ...	89,764	21.5	74,130	21.6	43,785	14.6	65,038	27.8
Scranton, Pa.	7,916	6.1	27,841	27.3	26,811	35.6	29,365	64.0
Seattle, Wash.	78,118	32.9	156,523	194.0	37,834	88.3	39,304	1112.5
Spokane, Wash.	35	0.03	67,554	183.3	19,572	530.6	.....	....
Springfield, Mass.	40,688	45.8	26,867	43.3	17,880	40.5	10,839	32.5
Syracuse, N. Y.	34,468	25.1	28,875	26.6	20,231	23.0	36,351	70.2
Toledo, O.	74,667	44.3	36,675	27.8	50,388	61.9	31,297	62.4
Trenton, N. J.	22,474	23.2	23,508	32.1	15,849	27.6	27,568	92.1
Washington, D. C.	106,502	32.3	53,351	18.8	48,326	21.0	52,768	29.7
Wilmington, Del.	22,757	26.0	10,903	14.3	15,077	24.5	18,953	44.6
Worcester, Mass.	33,768	23.1	27,565	23.3	33,766	39.9	26,364	45.2
Yonkers, N. Y.	20,373	25.5	31,872	66.5	15,898	49.6	13,141	69.6
Youngstown, O.	53,292	67.4	34,181	76.2	11,665	35.1	17,785	115.2

*Decrease.

DECENNIAL INCREASE IN POPULATION OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.

Census.	Population.	Increase.	Per cent.	Census.	Population.	Increase.	Per cent.
1920	105,710,620	13,738,354	14.9	1850	23,191,876	6,122,423	35.9
1910	91,972,266	15,977,691	21.0	1840	17,069,453	4,203,433	32.7
1900	75,994,575	13,046,861	20.7	1830	12,866,020	3,227,567	33.5
1890	62,947,714	12,791,931	25.5	1820	9,638,453	2,398,572	33.1
1880	50,155,783	11,597,412	30.1	1810	7,239,881	1,931,398	36.4
1870	38,558,371	7,115,050	22.6	1800	5,308,483	1,379,269	35.1
1860	31,443,321	8,251,445	35.6	1790	3,929,214	.....	....

POPULATION OF AMERICAN CITIES AND TOWNS.

The following list includes all incorporated places of 1,000 inhabitants or more as shown by the United States census of January, 1920.

ALABAMA.

Place.	Population.
Abbeville	1,267
Alabama City	5,432
Albany	7,652
Albertville	1,666
Alexander City	2,293
Altoona	1,078
Andalusia	4,023
Anniston	17,734
Ashland	1,655
Athens	3,323
Atmore	1,775
Attalla	3,462
Auburn	2,143
Bay Minette	1,092
Bessemer	18,674
Birmingham	178,806
Boaz	1,369
Boyles	1,364
Brewton	2,682
Bridgeport	2,013
Brighton	3,665
Carbon Hill	2,666
Chapman	1,142
Clanton	1,411
Columbiana	1,073
Cordova	1,622
Cullman	2,467
Dadeville	1,146
Decatur	4,752
Demopolis	2,779
Dora	1,117
Dothan	10,034
Elba	1,681
Enterprise	3,013
Eufaula	4,939
Eutaw	1,359
Evergreen	1,812
Fairfield	5,003
Fayette	1,741
Florala	2,633
Florence	10,529
Fort Payne	2,025
Gadsden	14,737
Geneva	1,581
Georgiana	1,550
Girard	4,942
Greensboro	1,809
Greenville	3,471
Guntersville	1,909
Haleyville	1,404
Hartford	1,561
Hartsell	2,009
Headland	1,252
Heflin	1,026
Huntsville	8,018
Inglenook	1,590
Jackson	1,331
Jacksonville	2,395
Jasper	3,246
Lafayette	1,911
Lanett	4,976
Leeds	1,600
Lineville	1,507
Lipscomb	1,605
Luverne	1,464
Marion	2,035
Mignon	2,028
Mobile	60,777
Monroeville	1,017
Montgomery	43,464
Northport	1,606
Oakman	1,083
Opelika	4,960
Opp	1,556
Oxford	1,108
Ozark	2,518
Phenix	5,432
Piedmont	2,645
Prattville	2,316
Reform	1,069
River Falls	1,107
Roanoke	3,841
Russellville	2,269
Samson	1,646
Scottsboro	1,417
Selma	15,589
Sheffield	6,682
Sulligent	1,071
Sylacauga	2,141
Talladega	6,546
Tallassee	2,034
Thomasville	1,002
Townley	1,554
Troy	5,696
Tuscaloosa	11,996
Tuscumbia	3,855
Tuskegee	2,475
Union Springs	4,125
Uniontown	1,359
Vincent	1,034
West Blocton	1,023
Wetumpka	1,520
York	1,651

ALASKA.

Place.	Population.
Anchorage*	1,856
Cordova	955
Douglas	919
Fairbanks	1,155
Juneau	3,058
Ketchikan	2,458
Nome	852
Sitka	1,175
Skagway	494
Valdez	466
Wrangell	821

*Not incorporated.

ARIZONA.

Place.	Population.
Bisbee	9,205
Clifton	4,163
Douglas	9,916
Flagstaff	3,186
Florence	1,161
Glendale	2,737
Globe	7,044
Holbrook	1,206
Jerome	4,030
Mesa	3,036
Miami	6,689
Nogales	5,199
Phoenix	29,053
Prescott	5,010
Safford	1,336
Tempe	1,963
Tombstone	1,178
Tucson	20,292
Williams	1,350
Winslow	3,730
Yuma	4,237

ARKANSAS.

Place.	Population.
Arkadelphia	3,311
Arkansas City	1,482
Ashdown	2,052
Atkins	1,529
Augusta	1,731
Batesville	4,299
Benton	2,933
Bentonville	2,313
Berryville	1,474
Blytheville	6,447
Booneville	2,199
Brinkley	2,714
Camden	3,238
Clarendon	2,638
Clarksville	2,127
Coal Hill	1,057
Conway	4,564
Corning	1,564
Cotton Plant	1,661
Crossett	2,707
Dardanelle	1,835
De Queen	2,517
De Witt	1,422
Dermott	2,330
Des Arc	1,307
Djerks	1,495
Dumas	1,124
Earle	2,091
El Dorado	3,887
England	2,408
Eudora	1,197
Eureka Springs	2,429
Fayetteville	5,362
Fordyce	2,996
Forrest City	3,377
Fort Smith	28,870
Gillett	1,155
Greenwood	1,374
Gurdon	1,469
Hamburg	1,538
Harrisburg	1,315
Harrison	3,477
Hartford	2,067
Heber Springs	1,675
Helena	9,112
Hope	4,790
Horatio	1,038
Hot Springs	11,695
Hoxie	1,711
Huntington	1,453
Huttig	1,261
Jonesboro	9,384
Lake Village	1,449
Leslie	1,472
Lewisville	1,067
Little Rock	65,142
Lonoke	1,711
Luxora	1,179
McGehee	2,368
Magnolia	2,158
Malvern	3,864
Marianna	5,074
Marked Tree	1,318
Mena	3,441
Monette	1,066
Monticello	2,378
Morrillton	3,010
Mulberry	1,095
Nashville	2,144
New Rocky Comfort	1,408
Newport	3,771
North Little Rock	14,048
Osceola	1,755
Ozark	1,262
Paragould	6,306
Paris	1,740
Parkin	1,378
Piggott	2,016
Pine Bluff	19,280
Pocahontas	1,806
Prescott	2,691
Rector	1,801
Rogers	3,318
Russellville	4,505
Searcy	2,836
Siloam Springs	2,569
Springdale	2,263
Stamps	2,564
Stuttgart	4,522
Texarkana	8,257
Thornton	1,312
Truman	2,598
Van Buren	5,224
Walnut Ridge	2,226
Warren	2,145
West Helena	6,226
Wilmar	1,034
Wynne	2,933

CALIFORNIA.

Place.	Population.
Alameda	28,806
Albany	2,462
Alhambra	9,096
Anaheim	5,526
Antioch	1,936
Arcadia	2,239
Arcata	1,486
Auburn	2,289
Azusa	2,460
Bakersfield	18,638
Banning	1,810
Benicia	2,693
Berkeley	56,036
Bishop	1,304
Blythe	1,622
Brawley	5,389
Brea	1,037
Burbank	2,913
Burlingame	4,107
Calexio	6,223
Chico	9,339
Chino	2,132
Chula Vista	1,718
Claremont	1,728
Clovis	1,157
Coalinga	2,934
Colton	4,282
Colusa	1,846
Compton	1,478
Corcoran	1,101
Corning	1,449
Corona	4,129
Coronado	3,289
Covina	1,999
Daly City	3,779
Dinuba	3,400
Dunsmuir	2,528
Eagle Rock	2,256
East San Diego	4,148
El Centro	5,464
El Cerito	1,505
El Monte	1,283
El Segundo	1,563
Emeryville	2,390
Escondido	1,789
Eureka	12,923
Exeter	1,852
Fairfield	1,008
Fillmore	1,597
Fort Bragg	2,616
Fowler	1,528
Fresno	45,086
Fullerton	4,415
Gilroy	2,862
Glendale	13,526
Glendora	2,028
Grass Valley	4,006
Gridley	1,636
Hanford	5,888
Hayward	3,457
Healdsburg	2,412
Hemet	1,480
Hermosa Beach	2,327
Hollister	2,781
Holtville	1,347
Hunt'gton Beach	1,687
Hunt'gton Park	4,513
Imperial	1,885
Inglewood	3,286
Jackson	1,601

Place.	Population.
King City	1,048
Kingsburg	1,316
LaMesa	1,004
LaVerne	1,698
Lakeport	1,024
Lemoore	1,355
Lincoln	1,325
Lindsay	2,576
Livermore	1,916
Lodi	4,850
Lompoc	1,876
Long Beach	55,593
Los Angeles	576,673
Los Banos	1,276
Los Gatos	2,317
Madera	3,444
Manteca	1,286
Maricopa	1,121
Martinez	3,858
Marysville	5,461
Mayfield	1,127
Merced	3,974
Mill Valley	2,554
Modesto	9,241
Monrovia	5,480
Monterey	5,479
Monterey Park	4,108
Mountain View	1,888
Napa	6,757
National City	3,116
Needles	2,807
Nevada City	1,782
Newman	1,251
Oakdale	1,745
Oakland	216,261
Oceanside	1,161
Ontario	7,280
Orange	4,884
Orland	1,582
Oroville	3,340
Oxnard	4,417
Pacific Grove	2,974
Palo Alto	5,900
Pasadena	45,354
Paso Robles	1,919
Petaluma	6,226
Piedmont	4,282
Pittsburg	4,715
Placerville	1,650
Pomona	13,505
Porterville	4,097
Red Bluff	3,104
Redding	2,962
Redlands	9,571
Redondo Beach	4,913
Redwood	4,026
Reedley	2,447
Richmond	16,843
Rio Vista	1,104
Riverside	19,341
Roseville	4,477
Sacramento	65,908
St. Helena	1,346
Salina	4,308
San Anselmo	2,475
San Bernardino	18,721
San Bruno	1,562
San Diego	74,683
San Fernando	3,204
San Francisco	506,676
San Gabriel	2,640
San Jose	39,642
San Leandro	5,703
San Luis Obispo	5,895
San Mateo	5,979
San Rafael	5,512
Sanger	2,578
Santa Ana	15,485
Santa Barbara	19,441
Santa Clara	5,220
Santa Cruz	10,917
Santa Maria	3,943
Santa Monica	15,252
Santa Paula	3,967
Santa Rosa	8,758
Sausalito	2,790
Sebastopol	1,493
Selma	3,158
Sierra Madre	2,026
Sonora	1,684
So. Pasadena	7,652
S. San Francisco	4,411
Stockton	40,296
Sunnyvale	1,675
Taft	3,317
Tracey	2,450
Tulare	3,539
Turlock	3,394
Ukiah	2,305
Upland	2,912
Vacaville	1,254
Vallejo	21,107
Venice	10,385
Ventura	4,342
Vernon	1,005
Visalia	5,753
Watsonville	5,013
Watts	4,529
Whittier	7,997
Willits	1,468
Willows	2,190
Woodland	4,147
Yreka	1,277
Yuba City	1,708

COLORADO.

Place.	Population.
Aguilar	1,236
Akron	1,401
Alamosa	3,171
Aspen	1,265
Boulder	11,006
Brighton	2,715
Brush	2,103
Canon City	4,551
Colo. Springs	30,105
Craig	1,297
Crested Butte	1,213
Cripple Creek	2,525
Del Norte	1,007
Delagua	1,035
Delta	2,623
Denver	256,491
Durango	4,116
Eaton	1,289
Englewood	4,356
Florence	2,629
Fort Collins	8,755
Fort Lupton	1,014
Fort Morgan	3,813
Fowler	1,062
Fruita	1,193
Glenw'd Springs	2,073
Golden	2,484
Grand Junction	8,665
Greeley	10,958
Gunnison	1,329
Haxtun	1,118
Holyoke	1,205
Idaho Springs	1,192
Julesburg	1,320
LaJunta	4,964
Lafayette	1,815
Lamar	2,512
Las Animas	2,252
Leadville	4,959
Limon	1,047
Littleton	1,636
Longmont	5,848
Louisville	1,799
Loveland	5,065
Manitou	1,129
Monte Vista	2,484
Montrose	3,581
Ordway	1,186
Ouray	1,165
Pagosa Springs	1,032
Pueblo	43,050
Rockvale	1,249
Rocky Ford	3,746
Salida	4,689
Silverton	1,150
South Canon	1,281
Steamboat Sp'gs.	1,249
Sterling	6,415
Telluride	1,618
Trinidad	10,906
Victor	1,777
Walsenburg	3,565
Windsor	1,290
Wray	1,538
Yuma	1,177

CONNECTICUT.

Place.	Population.
Ansonia	17,643
Branford	2,619
Bridgeport	143,555
Bristol	20,620
Danbury	18,943
Danielson	3,130
Derby	11,238
Farmington	1,021
Greenwich	5,939
Groton	4,236
Guilford	1,612
Hartford	138,036
Jewett City	3,196
Meriden	29,867
Middletown	13,638
Naugatuck	15,051
New Britain	59,316
New Canaan	1,918
New Haven	162,537
New London	25,688
Norwalk	27,743
Norwich	22,304
Putnam	7,711
Ridgefield	1,030
Rockville	7,726
Shelton	9,475
Southington	5,085
Stafford Springs	3,383
Stamford	35,096
Stonington	2,100
Torrington	20,623
Wallingford	9,648
Waterbury	91,715
Willimantic	12,330
Winsted	8,248

DELAWARE.

Place.	Population.
Delaware City	1,064
Dover	4,042
Georgetown	1,710
Harrington	1,617
Laurel	2,253
Lewes	2,074
Middletown	1,260
Milford	2,703
New Castle	3,854
Newark	2,183
Seaford	2,141
Smyrna	1,953
Wilmington	110,168

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Place.	Population.
Washington	437,571

FLORIDA.

Place.	Population.
Apalachicola	3,066
Arcadia	3,479
Bartow	4,203
Bonifay	1,230
Bradentown	3,868
Brooksville	1,011
Carrabelle	1,055
Chipley	1,806
Clearwater	2,427
Cocoa	1,445
Cocoanut Grove	1,396
Dade City	1,296
Daytona	5,445
De Funiak Springs	2,097
De Land	3,324
Delray	1,051
Dunnellon	1,185
Eustis	1,193
Fernandina	5,457
Ft. Lauderdale	2,065
Fort Meade	2,029
Fort Meyers	3,678
Fort Pierce	2,115
Gainesville	6,860
Green Cove Springs	2,093
High Springs	1,719
Homestead	1,307
Inverness	1,132
Jacksonville	91,558
Jasper	1,260
Key West	18,749
Kissimmee	2,722
Lake City	3,341
Lake Worth	1,106
Lakeland	7,062
Leesburg	1,835
Live Oak	3,103
Madison	1,952
Manatee	1,076
Marianna	2,499
Miami	29,571
Millville	1,887
Milton	1,594
Monticello	1,704
Mulberry	1,499
New Smyrna	2,007
Ocala	4,914
Orlando	9,282
Ormond	1,292
Palatka	5,102
Palm Beach	1,135
Palmetto	2,046
Panama City	1,722
Pensacola	31,035
Perry	1,956
Plant City	3,729
Port Tampa	1,030
Punta Gorda	1,295
Quincy	3,118
St. Andrews	1,310
St. Augustine	6,192
St. Cloud	2,011
St. Petersburg	14,237
Sanford	5,588
Sarasota	2,149
S. Jacksonville	2,775
Starke	1,023
Tallahassee	5,637
Tampa	51,608
Tarpon Springs	2,105
Titusville	1,361
Wauchula	2,081
West Palm Beach	8,659
West Tampa	8,463
Winter Garden	1,021
Winter Haven	1,597
Winter Park	1,078

GEORGIA.

Place.	Population.	Place.	Population.
Abbeville	1,119	Jonesboro	1,060
Acworth	1,117	Kirkwood	2,934
Adel	1,720	LaGrange	17,038
Albany	11,555	Lafayette	2,104
Alma	1,061	Lavonia	1,644
Americus	9,010	Lawrenceville	2,059
Arlington	1,331	Lithonia	1,269
Ashburn	2,116	Louisville	1,040
Athens	16,748	McCaysville	2,166
Atlanta	200,616	McDonough	1,263
Augusta	52,548	McRae	1,273
Bainbridge	4,792	Macon	52,995
Barnesville	3,059	Madison	2,348
Baxley	1,142	Manchester	2,776
Bibb City	1,090	Marietta	6,190
Blackshear	1,329	Marshallville	1,150
Blakely	1,985	Meigs	1,111
Boston	1,640	Milledgeville	4,619
Bowdon	1,047	Millen	2,405
Brunswick	14,413	Monroe	3,211
Buena Vista	1,230	Montezuma	1,827
Buford	2,500	Monticello	1,823
Cairo	1,908	Moultrie	6,789
Calhoun	1,955	Nashville	2,025
Camilla	2,136	Newnan	7,037
Canon	1,132	Ocilla	2,180
Canton	2,679	Pelham	2,640
Carrollton	4,363	Porterdale	2,880
Cartersville	4,350	Quitman	4,393
Cedartown	4,053	Richland	1,529
Claxton	1,265	Rochelle	1,046
Cochran	2,021	Rockmart	1,400
College Park	3,622	Rome	13,252
Columbus	31,125	Rossville	1,427
Comer	1,001	Roswell	1,227
Commerce	2,459	Royston	1,681
Conyers	1,817	Sandersville	2,695
Cordele	6,538	Savannah	83,252
Cornelia	1,274	Shellman	1,074
Covington	3,203	Social Circle	1,781
Cuthbert	3,022	Soperton	1,033
Dallas	1,245	Sparta	1,895
Dalton	5,222	Statesboro	3,807
Dawson	3,504	Stone Mountain	1,266
Decatur	6,150	Summerville	1,003
Donalsonville	1,031	Swainsboro	1,578
Douglas	3,401	Sylvania	1,413
Douglasville	2,159	Sylvester	1,547
Dublin	7,707	Talbotton	1,093
East Point	5,241	Tallapoosa	2,719
East Thomaston	1,058	Tennille	1,768
Eastman	2,707	Thomaston	2,502
Eatonton	2,519	Thomasville	8,196
Elberton	6,475	Thomson	2,140
Fairburn	1,600	Tifton	3,005
Fitzgerald	6,870	Toccoa	3,567
Forsyth	2,241	Trion	1,588
Fort Gaines	1,237	Unadilla	1,103
Fort Valley	3,223	Union Point	1,126
Gainesville	6,272	Valdosta	10,783
Glenville	1,069	Vidalia	2,860
Gordon	1,081	Vienna	2,019
Grantville	1,200	Villa Rica	1,047
Greensboro	2,128	Wadley	1,423
Griffin	8,240	Warrenton	1,407
Hapeville	1,631	Washington	4,208
Hartwell	2,323	Waycross	18,068
Hawkinsville	3,070	Waynesboro	3,311
Hazelhurst	1,383	West Point	2,138
Hogansville	1,591	Willacoochee	1,211
Jackson	2,027	Winder	3,335
Jefferson	1,626	Wrens	1,074
Jesup	1,941	Wrightsville	1,476

HAWAII.

Place.	Population.	Place.	Population.
Hilo	10,431	Honolulu	83,327

IDAHO.

Place.	Population.	Place.	Population.
American Falls	1,547	Burley	5,408
Ashton	1,022	Caldwell	5,106
Blackfoot	3,937	Coeur d'Alene	6,447
Boise	21,393	Emmett	2,204
Bonners Ferry	1,236	Filer	1,012
Buhl	2,245	Glenns Ferry	1,243
Gooding	1,843	Payette	2,433
Grangeville	1,439	Pocatello	15,001
Hailey	1,201	Preston	3,235
Idaho Falls	8,064	Rexburg	3,569
Jerome	1,759	Rigby	1,629
Kellogg	3,017	Rupert	2,372
Lewiston	6,574	St. Anthony	2,957
Malad	2,598	St. Maries	1,962
Meridian	1,000	Salmon	1,311
Montpelier	2,984	Sandpoint	2,876
Moscow	3,956	Shelley	1,223
Mountain Home	1,644	Shoshone	1,165
Mullan	1,320	Twin Falls	8,324
Nampa	7,621	Wallace	2,816
Oakley	1,273	Weiser	3,154
Paris	1,333		

ILLINOIS.

(Population of all incorporated places in Illinois will be found elsewhere in this volume. See index.)

INDIANA.

Place.	Population.	Place.	Population.
Albany	1,333	Fowler	1,442
Albion	1,142	Frankfort	11,585
Alexandria	4,172	Franklin	4,909
Anderson	29,767	French Lick	1,980
Andrews	1,071	Garrett	4,796
Angola	2,650	Gary	55,378
Arcadia	1,060	Gas City	2,870
Argus	1,111	Goodland	1,120
Attica	3,392	Goshen	9,525
Auburn	4,650	Greencastle	3,780
Aurora	4,299	Greenfield	4,168
Batesville	2,361	Greensburg	5,345
Bedford	9,076	Greentown	1,163
Beech Grove	1,459	Greenwood	1,907
Berne	1,537	Hagerstown	1,238
Bicknell	7,635	Hammond	36,004
Bloomfield	1,872	Hartford City	6,183
Bloomington	11,595	Hessville	1,480
Bluffton	5,391	Hobart	3,450
Boonville	4,451	Hope	1,183
Bourbon	1,259	Huntingburg	3,261
Brazil	9,293	Huntington	14,000
Bremen	2,084	Hymera	1,599
Broad Ripple	1,552	Indianapolis	314,194
Brookville	2,220	Jasonville	4,461
Brownsburg	1,063	Jasper	2,539
Brownstown	1,554	Jeffersonville	10,098
Butler	1,745	Jonesboro	1,429
Cambridge City	1,963	Kendallville	5,273
Cannelton	2,008	Kentland	1,283
Chesterton	1,604	Knightstown	1,918
Clarksville	2,322	Knox	1,577
Clay City	1,226	Kokomo	30,067
Clinton	10,962	Ladoga	1,010
Columbia City	3,499	Lafayette	22,486
Columbus	8,990	Lagrange	1,610
Connersville	9,901	Lapel	1,079
Converse	1,049	Laporte	15,158
Corydon	1,785	Lawrenceburg	3,466
Covington	1,945	Lebanon	6,257
Crawfordsville	10,139	Liberty	1,292
Crothersville	1,131	Ligonier	2,037
Crown Point	3,232	Linton	5,856
Culver	1,080	Logansport	21,626
Danville	1,729	Loogootee	2,335
Decatur	4,762	Lowell	1,197
Delphi	2,087	Madison	6,711
Dugger	1,679	Marion	23,747
Dunkirk	2,532	Martinsville	4,895
East Chicago	35,967	Michigan City	19,457
Eaton	1,214	Middletown	1,273
Edinburg	2,376	Mishawaka	15,195
Elkhart	24,277	Mitchell	3,025
Elwood	10,790	Monon	1,357
Evansville	85,264	Montezuma	1,178
Fairmont	2,155	Monticello	2,536
Fairview Park	1,301	Montpelier	2,297
Farmersburg	1,141	Mooresville	1,781
Flora	1,441	Morocco	1,064
Fort Branch	1,339	Mount Vernon	5,284
Fort Wayne	86,549	Muncie	36,524
Fortville	1,213	Nappanee	2,678

Place.	Population.
New Albany	22,992
New Castle	14,458
New Harmony	1,126
New Haven	1,237
Newburg	1,295
Noblesville	4,758
North Judson	1,189
N. Manchester	2,711
North Vernon	3,084
Oakland City	2,270
Orleans	1,408
Osgood	1,093
Owensville	1,239
Paoli	1,520
Pendleton	1,244
Peru	12,410
Petersburg	2,367
Piercetown	1,018
Plainfield	1,373
Plymouth	4,338
Portland	5,958
Princeton	7,132
Redkey	1,386
Remington	1,044
Rensselaer	2,912
Richmond	26,765
Rideville	1,042
Rising Sun	1,411
Rochester	3,720
Rockport	2,581
Rockville	1,968
Rushville	5,498
Salem	2,836
Scottsburg	1,609
Seymour	7,348
Shelburn	1,814
Shelbyville	9,701
Sheridan	1,761
Shirley	1,079
Shoals	1,034
South Bend	70,983
South Whitley	1,074
Spencer	2,066
Sullivan	4,489
Summitville	1,001
Syracuse	1,171
Tell City	4,086
Terre Haute	66,083
Thorntown	1,432
Tipton	4,507
Union City	3,406
Universal	1,570
Upland	1,301
Valparaiso	6,518
Veedersburg	1,580
Vevay	1,175
Vincennes	17,160
Wabash	9,872
Walkerton	1,031
Warren	1,520
Warsaw	5,478
Washington	8,743
Waterloo	1,172
West Lafayette	3,830
W. Terre Haute	4,310
Whiting	10,145
Williamsport	1,088
Winamac	1,684
Winchester	4,021
Winslow	1,140
Woodruff Place	1,158
Worthington	1,853

IOWA.

Place.	Population.
Ackley	1,529
Adel	1,455
Akron	1,324
Albia	5,067
Algona	3,724
Alta	1,290
Alton	1,007
Ames	6,270
Anamosa	2,881
Anita	1,236
Atlantic	5,329
Audubon	2,108
Avoca	1,482
Bedford	2,073
Belle Plaine	3,887
Bellevue	1,663
Belmond	1,797
Bettendorf	2,178
Bloomfield	2,064
Boone	12,451
Brighton	1,014
Britt	1,619
Brooklyn	1,533
Burlington	24,057
Calmar	1,039
Carroll	4,254
Cascade	1,249
Cedar Falls	6,316
Cedar Rapids	45,566
Centerville	8,486
Chariton	5,175
Charles City	7,350
Cherokee	5,824
Cincinnati	1,301
Clarinda	4,511
Clarion	2,826
Clarksville	1,003
Clear Lake	2,804
Clinton	24,151
Colfax	2,504
Coon Rapids	1,328
Corning	1,840
Correctionville	1,016
Corydon	1,867
Council Bluffs	36,162
Cresco	3,195
Creston	8,034
Davenport	56,727
Decorah	4,039
Denison	3,581
Des Moines	126,468
Dewitt	1,849
Dows	1,145
Dubuque	39,141
Dunlap	1,455
Dyersville	1,933
Eagle Grove	4,433
Eldon	2,091
Eldora	3,189
Elkader	1,223
Emmetsburg	2,762
Estherville	4,699
Fairfield	5,948
Farmington	1,086
Fayette	1,085
Fonda	1,136
Forest City	2,145
Ft. Des Moines	1,020
Fort Dodge	19,347
Fort Madison	12,066
Garner	1,311
Glenwood	3,862
Grand Junction	1,010
Greene	1,375
Greenfield	1,707
Grinnell	5,362
Griswold	1,264
Grundy Center	1,749
Guthrie Center	1,727
Guttenburg	1,666
Hamburg	2,017
Hampton	2,992
Harlan	2,831
Hartley	1,306
Hawarden	2,491
Holstein	1,248
Humboldt	2,232
Humeston	1,214
Ida Grove	2,020
Independence	3,672
Indianola	3,628
Iowa City	11,267
Iowa Falls	3,954
Jefferson	3,416
Jewell	1,090
Keokuk	14,423
Keota	1,025
Kinsley	1,072
Knoxville	3,523
La Porte City	1,443
Lake City	2,110
Lake Mills	1,529
Lamoni	1,787
Lansing	1,447
Le Mars	4,683
Lehigh	1,090
Lenox	1,197
Leon	2,193
Logan	1,637
McGregor	1,289
Madrid	1,783
Malvern	1,195
Manchester	3,111
Manilla	1,142
Manly	1,476
Manning	1,863
Manson	1,409
Mapleton	1,367
Maquoketa	3,626
Marcus	1,691
Marengo	2,048
Marion	4,138
Marshalltown	15,731
Mason City	20,065
Melcher	1,582
Missouri Valley	3,985
Monona	1,049
Montezuma	1,273
Monticello	2,257
Moulton	1,387
Mount Ayr	1,738
Mount Pleasant	3,987
Mount Vernon	1,466
Muscatine	16,068
Mystic	2,796
Nashua	1,317
Nevada	2,668
New Hampton	2,539
New London	1,144
New Sharon	1,084
Newton	6,627
Nora Springs	1,055
Northwood	1,597
Oakland	1,188
Odebolt	1,445
Oelwein	7,455
Ogden	1,451
Onawa	2,256
Orange City	1,632
Osage	2,878
Osceola	2,684
Oskaloosa	9,427
Ottumwa	23,003
Parkersburg	1,108
Pella	3,338
Perry	5,642
Pocahontas	1,302
Postville	1,039
Red Oak	5,578
Reinbeck	1,415
Remsen	1,144
Rock Rapids	2,172
Rock Valley	1,347
Rockford	1,031
Rockingham	1,099
Rockwell City	2,039
Rolfe	1,031
Sac City	2,630
Sanborn	1,497
Seymour	1,746
Sheffield	1,106
Sheldon	3,488
Shenandoah	5,255
Sibley	1,803
Sidney	1,154
Sigourney	2,210
Sioux Center	1,389
Sioux City	71,227
Sioux Rapids	1,080
Spencer	4,599
Spirit Lake	1,701
Storm Lake	3,658
Story City	1,591
Strawberry Pt	1,101
Stuart	1,716
Sumner	1,511
Tabor	1,186
Tama	2,601
Tipton	2,142
Toledo	1,604
Traer	1,329
Valley Junction	3,631
Villisca	2,111
Vinton	3,381
Walnut	1,072
Wapello	1,480
Washington	4,697
Waterloo	36,230
Waukon	2,359
Waverly	3,352
Webster	5,657
West Burlington	1,212
West Liberty	1,834
West Union	1,777
What Cheer	1,626
Williamsburg	1,251
Wilton	1,178
Winfield	1,027
Winterset	2,906
Woodbine	1,463

KANSAS.

Place.	Population.
Abilene	4,895
Altoona	1,016
Anthony	2,740
Arcadia	1,175
Arkansas City	11,253
Arma	2,180
Ashland	1,147
Atchison	12,630
Augusta	4,219
Baldwin	1,137
Baxter Springs	3,608
Belleville	2,254
Beloit	3,315
Blue Rapids	1,534
Bonner Springs	1,626
Burlingame	1,330
Burlington	2,236
Caldwell	2,191
Caney	3,427
Cedarvale	1,044
Chanute	10,286
Cherokee	1,091
Cherryvale	4,698
Chetopa	1,519
Clay Center	3,715
Clyde	1,063
Coffeyville	13,452
Colby	1,114
Coldwater	1,207
Columbus	3,155
Concordia	4,705
Conway Springs	1,120
Cottonw'd Falls	1,044
Council Grove	2,857
Dodge City	5,061
Douglas	1,010
Downs	1,508
Eldorado	10,995
Elkhart	1,160
Ellinwood	1,103
Ellis	1,876
Ellsworth	2,065
Emporia	11,273
Erie	1,167
Eureka	2,606
Florence	1,517

Place.	Population.
Fort Scott	10,693
Frankfort	1,314
Fredonia	3,954
Frontenac	3,225
Galena	4,712
Garden City	3,848
Garnett	2,329
Girard	3,161
Goodland	2,664
Great Bend	4,460
Greensburg	1,215
Halsted	1,163
Harper	1,770
Haven	1,301
Hays	3,165
Herington	4,065
Hiawatha	3,222
Hillsboro	1,451
Hoisington	2,395
Holton	2,703
Horton	4,009
Howard	1,060
Humboldt	2,525
Hutchinson	23,298
Independence	11,920
Iola	8,513
Junction City	7,533
Kansas City	101,177
Kingman	2,407
Kinsley	1,986
Kiowa	1,539
LaCygne	1,028
La Harpe	1,001
Larned	3,139
Lawrence	12,456
Leavenworth	16,912
Liberal	3,613
Lincoln	1,613
Lindsborg	1,897
Lyons	2,516
McPherson	4,595
Manhattan	7,989
Mankato	1,326
Marion	1,928
Marysville	3,648
Medicine Lodge	1,305
Minneapolis	1,842
Mulberry	2,697
Mulvane	1,239
Neodesha	3,943
Newton	9,781
Nickerson	1,049
Norton	2,186
Oakland	1,721
Oberlin	1,247
Olathe	2,268
Osage City	2,376
Osawatomie	4,772
Osborne	1,635
Oswego	2,386
Ottawa	9,018
Paola	3,238
Parsons	16,028
Peabody	2,455
Phillipsburg	1,310
Pittsburg	18,052
Plainville	1,004
Pleasanton	1,291
Pratt	5,183
Protection	1,109
Rosedale	7,674
Russell	1,700
Sabetha	2,003
St. John	1,671
St. Marys	1,321
Salina	15,085
Scammon	1,694
Scott City	1,112
Sedan	1,885
Seneca	1,885
Smith Center	1,567
Solomon	1,071
Stafford	1,752
Sterling	2,060
Stockton	1,324
Syracuse	1,059
Topeka	50,022
Troy	1,013
Valley Falls	1,218
Wakeena	1,003
Wamego	1,585
Washington	1,406
Weir	1,945
Wellington	7,048
Wichita	72,217
Wilson	1,020
Winfield	7,933
Yates Center	2,306

KENTUCKY.

Ashland	14,729
Augusta	1,820
Barbourville	1,877
Bardstown	1,717
Bardwell	1,120
Beattyville	1,210
Bellevue	7,379
Berea	1,640
Bowling Green	9,638
Burnside	1,078
Campbellsville	1,535
Carlisle	1,569
Carrollton	2,281
Catlettsburg	4,183
Central City	3,108
Clay	1,378
Clifton	2,065
Clinton	1,455
Cloverport	1,509
Columbia	1,076
Corbin	3,406
Corydon	1,019
Covington	57,121
Cynthiana	3,857
Danville	5,099
Dawson Springs	1,762
Dayton	7,646
Drakesboro	1,164
Earlington	3,652
Eddyville	1,182
Elizabethtown	2,530
Elkton	1,009
Eminence	1,317
Falmouth	1,330
Fleming	2,069
Flemingsburg	1,562
Fort Thomas	5,028
Frankfort	9,805
Franklin	3,154
Fulton	3,415
Georgetown	3,903
Glasgow	2,559
Greenville	1,917
Guthrie	1,160
Harlan	2,647
Harrodsburg	3,765
Hazard	4,348
Hellier	1,884
Henderson	12,169
Hickman	2,633
Highland Park	3,979
Hodgenville	1,100
Hopkinsville	9,696
Irvin	2,705
Jackson	1,503
Jenkins	4,707
La Grange	1,060
Lancaster	2,166
Lawrenceburg	1,811
Lebanon	3,239
Leitchfield	1,077
Lexington	41,534
Livermore	1,426
London	1,707
Louisa	2,011
Louisville	234,891
Ludlow	4,582
McRoberts	2,146
Madisonville	5,030
Marion	1,718
Mayfield	6,583
Maysville	6,107
Middlesboro	8,041
Millersburg	1,117
Monticello	1,514
Morganfield	2,651
Mortons Gap	1,061
Mount Sterling	3,995
Murray	2,415
Newport	29,317
Nicholasville	2,786
Oakdale	3,198
Olive Hill	1,395
Owensboro	17,424
Paducah	24,735
Painsville	1,383
Paris	6,310
Pikeville	2,110
Pineville	2,908
Prestonburg	1,667
Princeton	3,689
Providence	4,151
Richmond	5,622
Russell	1,756
Russellville	3,124
Scottsville	2,179
Sebree	1,258
Shelbyville	3,760
Somerset	4,672
Springfield	1,529
Stanford	1,397
Sturgis	1,750
Uniontown	1,094
Van Lear	2,056
Vanceburg	1,353
Versailles	2,061
Wayland	1,362
Weeksbury	1,016
Williamsburg	1,767
Wilmore	1,157
Winchester	8,333

LOUISIANA.

Abbeville	3,461
Alexandria	17,510
Amite	1,854
Arcadia	1,240
Bastrop	1,216
Baton Rouge	21,782
Berwick	1,691
Bogalusa	8,245
Bossier City	1,094
Boyce	1,060
Breaux Bridge	1,171
Bunkie	1,743
Cedar Grove	1,980
Colfax	1,449
Covington	2,942
Crowley	6,108
De Quincy	1,823
De Ridder	3,535
Donaldsonville	3,745
Eros	1,184
Eunice	3,272
Ferriday	1,044
Franklin	3,504
Fullerton	2,412
Glenmora	2,298
Gretna	7,197
Gueydan	1,233
Hammond	3,855
Homer	3,305
Houma	5,160
Independence	1,032
Jackson	2,320
Jeanerette	2,512
Jennings	3,824
Jonesville	1,029
Kenner	1,882
Kentwood	3,059
Kinder	1,148
Lafayette	7,855
Lake Arthur	1,882
Lake Charles	13,088
Lake Providence	1,917
Lecompte	1,034
Leesville	2,518
Luther	1,700
McNary	1,318
Madisonville	1,103
Mandeville	1,130
Mansfield	2,564
Marksville	1,185
Merryville	2,963
Minden	6,105
Monroe	12,675
Morgan City	5,429
Napoleonville	1,171
Natchitoches	3,388
New Iberia	6,278
New Orleans	387,219
New Roads	1,294
Oakdale	4,016
Opelousas	4,437
Patterson	2,538
Pineville	2,188
Plaquemine	4,632
Rayne	2,720
Rayville	1,499
Ruston	3,389
St. Martinsville	2,465
Shreveport	43,874
Slidell	2,958
Sulphur	1,714
Tallulah	1,316
Thibodaux	3,526
Vidalia	1,246
Ville Platte	1,364
Vinton	1,441
Vivian	1,864
Washington	1,041
Welsh	1,456
West Monroe	2,240
White Castle	1,566
Winnfield	2,975
Winnsboro	1,176

MAINE.

Auburn	16,985
Augusta	14,114
Bangor	25,978
Bath	14,731
Belfast	5,083
Biddeford	18,008
Brewer	6,064
Bridgton	1,545
Brunswick	5,784
Calais	6,084
Eastport	4,494
Ellsworth	3,058
Fairfield	2,747
Farmington	1,650
Fort Fairfield	1,993
Freeport	1,075
Gardiner	5,475
Hallowell	2,764
Lewiston	31,791
Lincoln	1,586
Madison	2,729
Norway	2,208
Old Town	6,956
Pittsfield	2,146
Portland	69,972
Presque Isle	3,452
Rockland	8,109
Rumford Falls	7,016

Place.	Population.
Saco	6,817
South Paris	1,793
South Portland	9,254
Waterville	13,351
Westbrook	9,453

MARYLAND.

Place.	Population.
Hagerstown	28,064
Aberdeen	1,067
Annapolis	11,214
Baltimore	733,826
Bel Air	1,091
Berlin	1,366
Boonesboro	1,044
Brunswick	3,905
Cambridge	7,467
Capitol Heights	1,194
Centreville	1,765
Chestertown	2,537
Crisfield	4,116
Cumberland	29,837
Delmar	1,291
Denton	1,570
Easton	3,442
Elkton	2,660
Ellicott City	1,246
Federalsburg	1,288
Frederick	11,066
Frostburg	6,017
Havre de Grace	4,377
Hurlock	1,075
Hyattsville	2,675
Kitzmillersville	1,044
Laurel	2,239
Lonaconing	2,054
Mount Rainier	2,462
North East	1,112
Oakland	1,225
Pocomoke City	2,444
Port Deposit	1,090
Rockville	1,145
St. Michaels	1,347
Salisbury	7,553
Snow Hill	1,684
Takoma Park	3,168
Thurmont	1,074
Union Bridge	1,082
Westernport	3,977
Westminster	3,521
Williamsport	1,615

MASSACHUSETTS.

Place.	Population.
Abington	7,787
Acushnet	3,075
Adams	12,967
Agawam	5,023
Amesbury	10,036
Amherst	5,550
Andover	8,268
Arlington	18,665
Athol	9,792
Attleboro	19,731
Auburn	3,891
Ayer	3,052
Barnstable	4,836
Barre	3,357
Belmont	10,749
Beverly	22,561
Billerica	3,646
Blackstone	4,299
Boston	748,060
Bourne	2,530
Braintree	10,580
Bridgewater	8,438
Brockton	66,254
Brookline	37,748
Cambridge	109,694
Canton	5,945
Chelmsford	5,682
Chelsea	43,184
Chicopee	36,214
Clinton	12,979
Cohasset	2,639
Concord	6,461
Dalton	3,752
Danvers	11,108
Dartmouth	6,493
Dedham	10,792
Deerfield	2,805
Dighton	2,574
Dracut	5,280
Dudley	3,701
E. Bridgewater	3,483
Easthampton	11,261
Easton	5,041
Everett	40,120
Fairhaven	7,291
Falmouth	3,500
Fall River	120,485
Fitchburg	41,029
Foxborough	4,136
Framingham	17,033
Franklin	6,497
Gardner	16,971
Gloucester	22,947
Grafton	6,887
Great Barrington	5,315
Greenfield	15,462
Groveland	2,650
Hadley	2,784
Hanover	2,575
Hardwick	3,085
Harvard	2,546
Hatfield	2,651
Haverhill	53,884
Hingham	5,604
Holbrook	3,161
Holden	2,970
Holliston	2,707
Holyoke	60,203
Hopedale	2,777
Hudson	7,607
Ipswich	6,201
Kingston	2,505
Lawrence	94,270
Lee	4,085
Leicester	3,635
Lenox	2,691
Leominster	19,744
Lenox	2,691
Lexington	6,350
Longmeadow	2,618
Lowell	112,759
Ludlow	7,470
Lynn	99,148
Malden	49,103
Mansfield	6,255
Marblehead	7,324
Marlborough	15,028
Maynard	7,086
Medfield	3,595
Medford	39,038
Medway	2,956
Melrose	18,204
Methuen	15,189
Middleborough	8,453
Milford	13,471
Millbury	5,653
Milton	9,382
Monson	4,826
Montague	7,675
Nantucket	2,797
Natick	10,907
Needham	7,012
New Bedford	121,217
Newburyport	15,618
Newton	46,054
North Adams	22,282
North Attleboro	9,238
North Brookfield	2,610
Northampton	21,951
Northbridge	10,174
Norwood	16,627
Orange	5,393
Oxford	3,280
Palmer	9,896
Peabody	19,552
Pittsfield	41,763
Plymouth	13,045
Provincetown	4,246
Quincy	47,876
Randolph	4,756
Reading	7,439
Revere	28,823
Rockland	7,544
Rockport	3,878
Salem	42,529
Saugus	10,874
Scituate	2,534
Seekonk	2,898
Shrewsbury	3,708
Somerset	3,520
Somerville	93,091
South Hadley	5,527
Southbridge	14,245
Spencer	5,930
Springfield	129,614
Stoneham	7,873
Stoughton	6,865
Sutton	2,578
Swampscott	8,101
Taunton	37,137
Templeton	4,019
Tewksbury	4,450
Uxbridge	5,384
Wakefield	13,025
Walpole	5,446
Waltham	30,915
Ware	8,525
Wareham	4,415
Warren	3,467
Watertown	21,457
Webster	13,258
Wellesley	6,224
West Bridgewater	2,908
West Springfield	13,443
Westborough	5,789
Westfield	18,604
Westford	3,170
Westport	3,115
Weymouth	15,057
Whitman	7,147
Wilbraham	2,780
Williamstown	3,707
Wilmington	2,581
Winchenden	5,904
Winchester	10,485
Winthrop	15,455
Woburn	16,574
Worcester	179,754
Wrentham	2,808

MICHIGAN.

Place.	Population.
Adrian	11,878
Albion	8,354
Algonac	1,303
Allegan	3,637
Alma	7,542
Alpena	11,101
Ann Arbor	19,516
Bad Axe	2,140
Bangor	1,243
Battle Creek	36,164
Bay City	47,554
Belding	3,911
Bellevue	1,035
Benton Harbor	12,233
Bessemer	5,482
Big Rapids	4,558
Birmingham	3,694
Blissfield	1,906
Boyne City	4,284
Bronson	1,257
Buchanan	3,187
Cadillac	9,750
Caro	2,704
Caspian	1,912
Cass City	1,228
Cassopolis	1,385
Cedar Springs	1,020
Charlevoix	2,218
Charlotte	5,126
Cheboygan	5,642
Chelsea	2,079
Chesaning	1,387
Clare	1,462
Clio	1,256
Coldwater	6,114
Constantine	1,277
Corunna	1,571
Croswell	1,678
Crystal Falls	3,394
Dearborn	2,470
Decatur	1,270
Detroit	993,678
Dowagiac	5,440
Dundee	1,108
Durand	2,672
East Grand Rapids	1,310
East Jordan	2,428
East Lansing	1,889
East Tawas	1,398
Eaton Rapids	2,379
Ecorse	4,394
Escanaba	13,103
Essexville	1,538
Evart	1,326
Fenton	2,507
Ferndale	2,640
Flint	91,599
Flushing	1,169
Ford	4,294
Fowlerville	1,057
Frankfort	1,244
Fremont	2,180
Gaylord	1,701
Gladstone	4,953
Gladwin	1,225
Grand Haven	7,205
Grand Ledge	3,043
Grand Rapids	137,634
Grayling	2,450
Greenville	4,304
Grosse Pointe	2,084
Grosse Pointe Farms	1,649
Grosse Pointe Park	1,355
Hamtramck	48,615
Hancock	7,527
Harbor Beach	1,927
Harbor Springs	1,600
Hart	1,590
Hartford	1,361
Hastings	5,132
Highland Park	46,499
Hillsdale	5,476
Holland	12,183
Holly	1,888
Homer	1,076
Houghton	4,466
Howell	2,951
Hubbell	1,004
Hudson	2,464
Imlay City	1,211
Ionia	6,935
Iron Mountain	8,251
Iron River	4,295
Ironwood	15,739
Ishpeming	10,500
Ithaca	1,929
Jackson	48,374
Jonesville	1,274
Kalamazoo	48,487
Lake Linden	2,182
Lake Odessa	1,246

Place.	Population.
L'Anse	1,013
Lansing	57,327
Lapeer	4,723
Laurium	6,696
Lawton	1,073
Leslie	1,089
Lowell	1,730
Ludington	8,810
Mancelona	1,214
Manchester	1,024
Manistee	9,694
Manistique	6,380
Marine City	3,731
Marquette	12,718
Marshall	4,270
Mason	1,879
Menominee	8,907
Midland	5,483
Milan	1,557
Milford	1,088
Monroe	11,573
Morenci	1,697
Mount Clemens	9,488
Mount Morris	1,174
Mount Pleasant	4,819
Munising	5,037
Muskegon	36,570
Muskegon Heights	9,514
Nashville	1,376
Negaunee	7,419
Newaygo	1,160
Newberry	2,172
Niles	7,311
Northville	1,738
Norway	4,533
Oakwood	1,990
Onaway	2,789
Ontonagon	1,406
Otsego	3,168
Ovid	1,067
Owosso	12,575
Oxford	1,668
Paw Paw	1,556
Petoskey	5,064
Plainwell	2,049
Plymouth	2,857
Pontiac	34,273
Port Huron	25,944
Portland	1,899
Quincy	1,251
Reading	1,036
Red Jacket	2,390
Redford	1,389
Reed City	1,803
Richmond	1,303
River Rouge	9,822
Rochester	2,549
Rockford	1,143
Rogers	2,109
Romeo	2,102
Royal Oak	6,007
Saginaw	61,903
St. Charles	1,469
St. Clair	3,204
St. Ignace	1,852
St. Johns	3,925
St. Joseph	7,251
St. Louis	3,036
Sandusky	1,228
Sault Ste. Marie	12,096
Scottville	1,045
Sebewaing	1,446
Shelby	1,288
South Haven	3,829
South Range	1,435
Sparta	1,502
Stambaugh	2,263
Sturgis	5,995
Tawas	1,018
Tecumseh	2,432
Three Oaks	1,362
Three Rivers	5,209
Traverse City	10,925
Trenton	1,682
Union City	1,268
Vassar	1,453
Vicksburg	1,712
Wakefield	4,151
Washington Heights	1,245
Watervliet	1,073
Wayne	1,899
West Branch	1,105
Whitehall	1,230
Williamston	1,060
Wyandotte	13,851
Yale	1,223
Ypsilanti	7,413
Zeeland	2,275

MINNESOTA.

Place.	Population.
Ada	1,411
Adrian	1,087
Aitkin	1,490
Albert Lea	8,056
Alexandria	3,388
Anoka	4,287
Appleton	1,579
Aurora	2,809
Austin	10,118
Barnesville	1,564
Belle Plaine	1,251
Bemidji	7,086
Benson	2,111
Biwabik	2,024
Blooming Prairie	1,012
Blue Earth	2,568
Bovey	1,324
Brainerd	9,591
Breckenridge	2,401
Browns Valley	1,073
Buffalo	1,438
Buhl	2,007
Caledonia	1,570
Cambridge	1,080
Canby	1,754
Cannon Falls	1,315
Cass Lake	2,109
Chaska	1,966
Chatfield	1,382
Chisholm	9,039
Cloquet	5,127
Cokato	1,014
Coleraine	1,300
Columbia H'g'ts	2,968
Crookston	6,825
Crosby	3,500
Dawson	1,511
Deer River	1,044
Detroit	3,426
Duluth	98,917
East Grand F'ks	2,490
Edina	1,833
Ely	4,902
Eveleth	7,205
Fairfax	1,066
Fairmont	4,630
Faribault	11,089
Farmington	1,449
Fergus Falls	7,581
Fosston	1,014
Frazee	1,277
Gilbert	3,510
Glencoe	1,747
Glenwood	2,187
Graceville	1,022
Grand Rapids	2,914
Granite Falls	1,611
Hallock	1,012
Hastings	4,571
Hibbing	15,089
Hutchinson	3,379
International Falls	3,448
Ironton	1,165
Jackson	2,144
Janesville	1,261
Jordan	1,106
Kasson	1,150
Keewatin	1,879
Kenyon	1,362
Kinney	1,200
Lake City	2,846
Lake Crystal	1,204
Lakefield	1,346
Lanesboro	1,015
Le Sueur	1,795
Litchfield	2,790
Little Falls	5,500
Long Prairie	1,346
Luverne	2,782
Madelia	1,447
Madison	1,838
Mahnomen	1,076
Mankato	12,469
Marshall	3,092
Melrose	2,529
Milaca	1,347
Minneapolis	380,582
Montevideo	4,419
Montgomery	1,297
Monticello	1,024
Moorhead	5,720
Mora	1,006
Morris	2,320
Mountain Iron	1,546
Mountain Lake	1,309
Nashwauk	2,414
New Prague	1,540
New Ulm	6,745
North Mankato	1,840
North St. Paul	1,979
Northfield	4,023
Olivia	1,488
Ortonville	1,758
Osakis	1,480
Owatonna	7,252
Park Rapids	1,603
Paynesville	1,060
Pelican Rapids	1,156
Perham	1,370
Pine City	1,303
Pipestone	3,325
Plainview	1,370
Preston	1,227
Princeton	1,685
Proctorknott	2,378
Red Lake Falls	1,549
Red Wing	8,637
Redwood Falls	2,421
Renville	1,142
Richfield	2,411
Robbinsdale	1,369
Rochester	13,722
Roseau	1,012
Rushford	1,142
St. Charles	1,351
St. Claud	15,873
St. James	2,673
St. Louis Park	2,281
St. Paul	234,698
St. Peter	4,335
Sandstone	1,200
Sauk Center	2,699
Sauk Rapids	2,349
Shakopee	1,988
Slayton	1,045
Sleepy Eye	2,449
South St. Paul	6,860
So. Stillwater	1,936
Spring Valley	1,871
Springfield	1,849
Staples	2,570
Stillwater	7,735
Thief River Falls	4,685
Tracy	2,463
Two Harbors	4,546
Virginia	14,022
Wabasha	2,249
Wadena	2,186
Warren	1,772
Warroad	1,311
Waseca	3,908
Waterville	1,211
Wells	1,894
West Minneapolis	3,055
West St. Paul	2,962
Wheaton	1,337
White Bear Lake	2,022
Willmar	5,892
Windom	2,123
Winnebago City	1,641
Winona	19,143
Winthrop	1,147
Worthington	3,481
Zumbrota	1,265

MISSISSIPPI.

Place.	Population.
Aberdeen	4,071
Ackerman	1,264
Amory	2,861
Batesville	1,050
Bay St. Louis	3,033
Belzoni	2,277
Biloxi	10,937
Booneville	1,495
Brookhaven	4,706
Bude	1,121
Canton	3,252
Charleston	3,007
Clarksdale	7,552
Cleveland	1,674
Collins	1,389
Columbia	2,826
Columbus	10,501
Corinth	5,498
Crystal Springs	1,395
Durant	1,870
Ellisville	1,681
Forest	1,188
Gloster	1,079
Greenville	11,560
Greenwood	7,793
Grenada	3,402
Gulfport	8,157
Hattiesburg	13,270
Hazlehurst	1,762
Holly Springs	2,113
Houston	1,408
Indianola	2,112
Ittabena	1,620
Iuka	1,306
Jackson	22,817
Kosciusko	2,258
Laurel	13,037
Leland	2,003
Lexington	1,792
Louisville	1,777
Lumberton	2,192
McComb	7,775
Macon	2,051
Magnolia	2,012
Marks	1,020
Meridian	23,399
Moorhead	1,600
Moss Point	3,340
Natchez	12,608
New Albany	2,531
Newton	1,604
Norfield	1,080
Ocean Springs	1,732
Okolona	3,852
Oxford	2,150
Pascagoula	6,082
Pass Christian	2,357
Pelahatchie	1,212

Place.	Population.
Philadelphia	1,669
Picayune	2,479
Pontotoc	1,274
Poplarville	1,290
Port Gibson	1,691
Quitman	1,375
Richton	1,363
Rosedale	1,696
Ruleville	1,022
Sardis	1,352
Senatobia	1,126
Shaw	1,375
Shelby	1,300
Starkville	2,596
Summit	1,187
Sumrall	1,444
Tupelo	5,055
Tutwiler	1,010
Tyler	1,116
Union	1,012
Vicksburg	18,072
Water Valley	4,315
West Point	4,400
Wiggins	1,037
Winona	2,572
Woodville	1,012
Yazoo	5,244

MISSOURI.

Place.	Population.
Albany	2,016
Appleton City	1,262
Ash Grove	1,000
Aurora	2,575
Bernie	1,571
Bethany	2,080
Bevier	1,868
Bloomfield	1,094
Bolivar	1,980
Bonne Terre	3,815
Boonville	4,665
Bowling Green	1,965
Braymer	1,018
Brookfield	6,304
Brunswick	1,411
Butler	2,702
Cainesville	1,051
California	2,218
Cameron	3,248
Campbell	2,025
Canton	1,949
Cape Girardeau	10,252
Cardwell	1,043
Carl Junction	1,377
Carrollton	3,218
Carterville	2,434
Carthage	10,068
Caruthersville	4,750
Cassville	1,002
Centralia	2,071
Chaffee	3,035
Charleston	3,410
Chillicothe	6,772
Clarence	1,400
Clayton	3,028
Clinton	5,098
Columbia	10,392
Crance	1,151
Crystal City	2,243
De Soto	5,003
Deepwater	1,391
Dexter	2,635
Doniphan	1,248
East Prairie	1,124
Edina	1,438
Eldon	2,636
Eldorado Sp'gs	2,212
Elsberry	1,255
Elvins	2,418
Excelsior Sp'gs	4,165
Farmington	2,685
Fayette	2,381
Ferguson	1,874
Festus	3,348
Fornfelt	1,819
Fredericktown	3,124
Fulton	5,595
Gallatin	1,747
Gideon	1,197
Glasgow	1,351
Granby	1,736
Grant City	1,305
Greenfield	1,440
Hamilton	1,689
Hannibal	19,306
Harrisonville	2,073
Hayti	1,507
Hermann	1,701
Higbee	1,400
Higginsville	2,724
Holden	2,011
Huntsville	2,126
Illmo	1,275
Independence	11,686
Jackson	2,114
Jefferson City	14,490
Joplin	29,902
Kahoka	1,624
Kansas City	324,410
Kennett	3,622
King City	1,150
Kirksville	7,213
Kirkwood	4,422
La Grange	1,114
La Plata	1,463
Lamar	2,255
Lathrop	1,100
Lebanon	2,848
Lees Summit	1,467
Lexington	4,695
Liberal	1,160
Liberty	3,097
Louisiana	4,060
Macon	3,549
Malden	2,098
Maplewood	7,431
Marceline	3,760
Marionville	1,167
Marshall	5,200
Marshfield	1,371
Marysville	4,711
Maysville	1,057
Memphis	1,941
Mexico	6,013
Milan	2,395
Moberly	12,808
Monett	4,206
Monroe City	1,941
Montgomery City	1,688
Morehouse	1,913
Mound City	1,472
Mount Vernon	1,254
Mountain Grove	2,212
Mountain View	1,058
Neosho	3,968
Nevada City	7,139
New Madrid	1,908
Newburg	1,235
Norborne	1,180
Novinger	1,743
Odessa	1,786
Oran	1,141
Osceola	1,025
Pacific	1,275
Palmyra	1,964
Paris	1,431
Parma	1,241
Pattonsburg	1,068
Peirce City	1,476
Perryville	1,763
Piedmont	1,086
Plattsburg	1,719
Pleasant Hill	1,965
Poplar Bluff	8,042
Portageville	1,244
Princeton	1,576
Republic	1,097
Rich Hill	2,261
Richmond	4,409
Richmond Heights	2,136
Rockport	1,136
Rolla	2,077
St. Charles	8,503
St. James	1,117
St. Joseph	77,939
St. Louis	772,897
Ste. Genevieve	2,046
Salem	1,771
Salisbury	1,757
Sarcoxie	1,023
Savannah	1,831
Sedalia	21,144
Senath	1,054
Seneca	1,104
Shelbina	1,809
Sikeston	3,613
Slater	3,797
Springfield	39,631
Stanberry	1,864
Sweet Springs	1,177
Tarkio	1,870
Thayer	1,738
Tipton	1,170
Trenton	6,951
Troy	1,116
Union	1,605
Uniondale	1,315
Unionville	1,765
University	6,792
Vandalia	2,158
Versailles	1,651
Warrensburg	4,811
Washington	3,132
Webb City	7,807
Webster Groves	9,474
Wellsville	1,551
West Plains	3,178
Willow Springs	1,441
Windsor	2,034

MONTANA.

Place.	Population.
Anaconda	11,668
Baker	1,067
Big Timber	1,282
Billings	15,100
Bozeman	6,183
Butte	41,611
Chinook	1,217
Choteau	1,043
Cut Bank	1,181
Deer Lodge	3,780
Dillon	2,701
Eureka	1,082
Forsyth	1,838
Fort Benton	1,065
Glasgow	2,059
Glendive	3,816
Great Falls	24,121
Hamilton	1,700
Hardin	1,312
Harlowton	1,856
Havre	5,429
Helena	12,037
Kalispell	5,147
Laurel	2,239
Lewistown	6,120
Libby	1,522
Livingston	6,311
Malta	1,427
Miles City	7,937
Missoula	12,668
Philipsburg	1,724
Polson	1,132
Poplar	1,152
Red Lodge	4,515
Roundup	2,434
Scobey	1,170
Sidney	1,400
Three Forks	1,071
Walkerville	2,391
Whitefish	2,867
Wolf Point	2,098

NEBRASKA.

Place.	Population.
Ainsworth	1,508
Albion	1,978
Alliance	4,591
Alma	1,058
Ashland	1,725
Atkinson	1,300
Auburn	2,863
Aurora	2,962
Bayard	2,127
Beatrice	9,664
Beaver	1,103
Benkelman	1,009
Bethany	1,078
Blair	2,702
Bloomfield	1,431
Bridgeport	1,235
Broken Bow	2,567
Burwell	1,214
Cambridge	1,042
Central City	7,410
Chadron	4,412
Chappell	1,131
College View	2,249
Columbus	5,410
Cozad	1,293
Crawford	1,646
Creighton	1,446
Crete	2,445
Curtis	1,017
David City	2,216
Fairbury	5,454
Falls City	4,930
Franklin	1,055
Fremont	9,605
Friend	1,263
Fullerton	1,595
Geneva	1,768
Genoa	1,069
Gering	2,508
Gordon	1,581
Gothenburg	1,754
Grand Island	13,947
Hartington	1,467
Hastings	11,647
Havelock	3,602
Hebron	1,513
Holdrege	3,108
Hooper	1,014
Humboldt	1,277
Kearney	7,702
Kimball	1,620
Lexington	2,327
Lincoln	54,948
Long Pine	1,200
Loup City	1,364
Lyons	1,025
McCook	4,303
Madison	1,735
Minden	1,527
Mitchell	1,298
Nebraska City	6,279
Neligh	1,724
Newman Grove	1,260
Norfolk	8,634
North Bend	1,087
North Platte	10,466
O'Neil	2,107
Oakland	1,356
Ogallala	1,062
Omaha	191,601
Ord	2,143
Osceola	1,209

Place.	Population.
Pawnee City	1,595
Pierce	1,105
Plainview	1,199
Plattsmouth	4,190
Ponca	1,014
Randolph	1,338
Ravenna	1,703
Red Cloud	1,856
St. Edwards	1,002
St. Paul	1,615
Sargent	1,078
Schuyler	2,636
Scottsbluff	6,912
Scribner	1,021
Seward	2,368
Shelton	1,037
Sidney	2,852
South Sioux City	2,042
Stanton	1,487
Stromsburg	1,361
Superior	2,719
Sutton	1,603
Tecumseh	1,688
Tekamah	1,811
Tilden	1,101
University Place	4,112
Valentine	1,596
Wahoo	2,338
Wakefield	1,114
Walthill	1,145
Wayne	2,115
Weeping Water	1,084
West Point	2,002
Wilber	1,255
Wisner	1,210
Wymore	2,592
York	5,388

NEVADA.

Carson City	1,685
Elko	2,173
Ely	2,090
Fallon	1,753
Goldfield	1,558
Las Vegas	2,304
Lovelock	1,164
Reno	12,016
Sparks	3,238
Tonopah	4,144
Virginia City	1,200
Yerington	1,169

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Berlin	16,104
Claremont	9,524
Concord	22,167
Conway	3,102
Derry	5,382
Dover	13,029
Exeter	4,604
Franklin	6,318
Gorham	2,734
Hanover	1,551
Haverhill	3,406
Keene	11,210
Laconia	10,897
Lancaster	2,819
Lebanon	6,162
Littleton (town)	4,239
Littleton (vil.)	2,308
Manchester	78,384
Milford	3,783
Nashua	28,379
Newmarket	3,181
Newport	4,109
Northumberland	2,567
Pembroke	2,563
Peterboro	2,615
Portsmouth	13,569
Rochester	9,673
Somersworth	6,688
Walpole	2,553

NEW JERSEY.

Allendale	1,165
Alpha	2,140
Asbury Park	12,400
Atlantic City	50,707
Atlantic Highlands	1,629
Audubon	4,740
Barrington	1,333
Bayonne	76,754
Belleville	15,660
Belmar	1,987
Belvidere	1,793
Bergenfield	3,667
Beverly	2,562
Bloomfield	22,019
Bloomingdale	2,193
Bogota	3,906
Boonton	5,372
Bordentown	4,371
Bound Brook	5,906
Bradley Beach	2,307
Bridgeton	14,323
Burlington	9,049
Butler	2,886
Caldwell	3,993
Camden	116,309
Cape May	2,999
Carlstadt	4,472
Chatham	2,421
Clayton	1,905
Cliffside Park	5,709
Clifton	26,470
Closter	1,840
Collingswood	8,714
Delford	1,286
Dover	9,803
Dumont	2,537
Dunellen	3,394
East Newark	3,057
East Orange	50,710
East Paterson	2,441
East Rutherford	5,463
Edgewater	3,530
Egg Harbor	2,622
Elizabeth	95,783
Elmer	1,115
Englewood	11,627
Fair Haven	1,295
Fairview	4,882
Flemington	2,590
Fort Lee	5,761
Franklin	4,075
Freehold	4,768
Frenchtown	1,104
Garfield	19,381
Garwood	2,084
Glen Ridge	4,620
Glen Rock	2,181
Gloucester	12,162
Guttenberg	6,726
Hackensack	17,667
Hackettstown	2,936
Haddon Heights	2,950
Haddonfield	5,646
Haledon	3,435
Hammonton	6,417
Harrison	15,721
Hasbrouck Heights	2,895
Hawthorne	5,135
High Bridge	1,795
Highland Park	4,866
Highlands	1,731
Hightstown	2,674
Hoboken	68,166
Hopewell	1,339
Irvington	25,480
Jamesburg	2,052
Jersey City	298,103
Keansburg	1,321
Kearny	26,724
Kenilworth	1,312
Keyport	4,415
Lambertville	4,660
Leonia	2,979
Linden	1,756
Little Ferry	2,715
Lodi	8,175
Long Branch	13,521
Madison	5,523
Magnolia	1,245
Manasquan	1,705
Matawan	1,910
Maywood	1,618
Merchantville	2,749
Metuchen	3,334
Middlesex	1,852
Midland Park	2,243
Milltown	2,573
Millville	14,691
Montclair	28,810
Moonachie	1,194
Morristown	12,548
National Park	1,000
Netcong	1,800
New Brunswick	32,779
New Providence	1,203
Newark	414,524
Newton	4,125
North Arlington	1,767
North Plainfield	6,916
Northfield	1,127
Nutley	9,421
Oaklyn	1,148
Ocean City	2,512
Orange	33,268
Palisades	2,633
Park Ridge	1,481
Passaic	63,841
Paterson	135,875
Paulsboro	4,352
Peapack-Gladstone	1,226
Pennsgrove	6,060
Perth Amboy	41,707
Phillipsburg	16,923
Pitman	3,385
Plainfield	27,700
Pleasantville	5,887
Point Pleasant Beach	1,575
Pompton Lakes	2,008
Princeton	5,917
Prospect Park	4,292
Rahway	11,042
Ramsey	2,090
Raritan	4,457
Red Bank	9,251
Ridgefield	1,560
Ridgefield Park	8,575
Ridgewood	7,580
Ringwood	1,025
Riverside	1,077
Riverton	2,341
Rockaway	2,655
Roosevelt	11,047
Roselle	5,737
Roselle Park	5,438
Rumson	1,658
Rutherford	9,497
Salem	7,435
Secaucus	5,423
Somerville	6,718
South Amboy	7,897
South Bound Brook	1,302
South Orange	7,274
South River	6,596
Spring Lake	1,009
Stanhope	1,031
Summit	10,174
Sussex	1,318
Swedesboro	1,838
Tenafly	5,650
Totowa	1,864
Trenton	119,289
Tuckerton	1,106
Union	20,651
Ventnor	2,193
Verona	3,039
Vineland	6,799
Waldwick	1,296
Wallington	5,715
Wanaque	2,915
Washington	3,341
West Caldwell	1,085
West Hoboken	40,074
West New York	29,926
West Orange	15,573
West Paterson	1,858
Westfield	9,063
Westville	2,380
Westwood	2,597
Wharton	2,877
Wildwood	2,790
Woodbine	1,406
Woodbury	5,801
Woodlynne	1,515
Wood Ridge	1,923
Woodstown	1,589
Wrightstown	5,288

NEW MEXICO

Alamogordo	2,363
Albuquerque	15,157
Artesia	1,115
Belen	1,306
Carlsbad	2,205
Clayton	2,157
Clovis	4,904
Columbus	2,110
Deming	3,212
Gallup	3,920
Las Cruces	3,969
Las Vegas (c)	4,304
Las Vegas (t)	3,902
Lordsburg	1,325
Magdalena	1,867
Portales	1,154
Raton	5,544
Roswell	7,033
Santa Fe	7,236
Santa Rosa	1,093
Silver City	2,662
Socorro	1,256
Tucumcari	3,117
Tularosa	1,096

NEW YORK.

Adams	1,557
Addison	1,699
Akron	1,960
Albany	113,344
Albion	4,683
Alexandria Bay	1,649
Allegany	1,350
Amityville	3,265
Amsterdam	33,524
Andover	1,132
Angola	1,367
Antwerp	1,012
Arcade	1,609
Athens	1,844
Attica	2,015
Auburn	36,192
Avoca	1,019
Avon	2,585
Babylon	2,523
Bainbridge	1,259
Baldwinsville	3,685
Ballston Spa	4,103

Place.	Population.
Batavia	13,541
Bath	4,795
Beacon	10,996
Belmont	1,021
Binghamton	66,800
Blasdell	1,401
Bolivar	1,146
Boonville	1,914
Briar Cliff Manor	1,027
Brockport	2,980
Brocton	1,383
Bronxville	3,055
Buffalo	506,775
Caledonia	1,170
Cambridge	1,559
Camden	1,941
Canajoharie	2,415
Canandaigua	7,356
Canastota	3,995
Canisteo	2,201
Canton	2,631
Carthage	4,320
Castile	1,013
Castleton	1,595
Catskill	4,728
Cattaraugus	1,347
Cazenovia	1,683
Cedarhurst	2,838
Champlain	1,140
Chateaugay	1,291
Chatham	2,710
Chester	1,049
Clayton	1,849
Clifton Springs	1,628
Clinton	1,270
Clyde	2,528
Cobleskill	2,410
Cohoes	22,987
Cold Spring	1,433
Cooperstown	2,725
Corinth	2,576
Corning	15,850
Cornwall	1,755
Cortland	13,294
Coxsackie	2,121
Croton-on-Hudson	2,286
Cuba	1,611
Dannemora	2,623
Dansville	4,631
Delhi	1,669
Depew	5,850
Deposit	1,943
Dexter	1,164
Dobbs Ferry	4,401
Dolgeville	3,448
Dundee	1,143
Dunkirk	19,336
East Aurora	3,703
East Rochester	3,901
East Rockaway	2,005
East Syracuse	4,106
Eastwood	2,194
Ellenville	3,116
Elmira	45,393
Elmira Heights	4,188
Elmsford	1,535
Endicott	9,500
Fairport	4,626
Falconer	2,742
Farmingdale	2,091
Fayetteville	1,584
Floral Park	2,097
Fonda	1,208
Fort Edward	3,871
Fort Plain	2,747
Frankfort	4,198
Franklinville	2,015
Fredonia	6,051
Freeport	8,599
Friendship	1,026
Fulton	13,043
Garden City	2,420
Geneseo	2,157
Geneva	14,648
Glen Cove	8,664
Glens Falls	16,638
Gloversville	22,075
Goshen	2,843
Gouverneur	4,143
Gowanda	2,673
Granville	3,024
Green Island	4,411
Greene	1,297
Greenport	3,122
Greenwich	2,384
Groton	2,235
Hamburg	3,185
Hamilton	1,505
Hammondsport	1,060
Hancock	1,326
Hastings-upon-Hudson	5,526
Haverstraw	5,226
Hempstead	6,382
Herkimer	10,453
Highland Falls	2,588
Hilburn	1,112
Holley	1,625
Homer	2,356
Honeoye	1,107
Hoosick Falls	4,896
Hornell	15,025
Horseheads	2,078
Hudson	11,745
Hudson Falls	5,761
Ilion	10,169
Irvington	2,701
Ithaca	17,004
Jamestown	38,917
Johnson City	8,587
Johnstown	10,908
Jordan	1,012
Keeseville	1,524
Kenmore	3,160
Kingston	26,688
La Salle	3,813
Lackawanna	17,918
Lake Placid	2,099
Lancaster	6,059
Larchmont	2,468
Lawrence	2,861
Leroy	4,203
Liberty	2,459
Little Falls	13,029
Little Valley	1,253
Liverpool	1,831
Lockport	21,308
Lowville	3,127
Lynbrook	4,371
Lyons	4,253
McGrawville	1,032
Malone	7,556
Mamaroneck	6,571
Manchester	1,418
Manlius	1,296
Massena	5,993
Mayville	1,207
Mechanicville	8,166
Medina	6,011
Mexico	1,336
Middleport	1,416
Middletown	18,420
Millbrook	1,096
Mineola	3,016
Mohawk	2,919
Monroe	1,527
Monticello	2,330
Montour Falls	1,560
Moravia	1,331
Mount Kisco	3,944
Mount Morris	3,312
Mount Vernon	42,726
Naples	1,148
New Berlin	1,070
New Hartford	1,621
New Paltz	1,056
New Rochelle	36,213
New York	5,620,048
Newark	6,964
Newburg	30,366
Niagara Falls	50,760
North Collins	1,158
North Pelham	2,385
No. Tarrytown	5,927
No. Tonawanda	15,482
Northport	1,977
Northville	1,190
Norwich	8,268
Norwood	1,808
Nunda	1,152
Nyack	4,444
Oakfield	1,422
Ogdensburg	14,609
Olean	20,506
Oneida	10,541
Oneonta	11,582
Oriskany	1,101
Oriskany Falls	1,014
Ossining	10,739
Oswego	23,626
Owego	4,147
Oxford	1,590
Painted Post	2,170
Palmyra	2,480
Patchogue	4,031
Pawling	1,032
Peekskill	15,868
Pelham	1,056
Pelham Manor	1,754
Penn Yan	4,517
Perry	4,717
Phelps	1,200
Philmont	1,919
Phoenix	1,747
Piermont	1,600
Pittsford	1,328
Plattsburg	10,909
Pleasantville	3,390
Port Byron	1,035
Port Chester	16,573
Port Henry	2,183
Port Jervis	10,171
Potsdam	4,039
Poughkeepsie	35,000
Pulaski	1,895
Randolph	1,310
Ravena	2,093
Rensselaer	10,823
Rhinebeck	1,397
Richfield Springs	1,388
Rochester	295,750
Rockville Center	6,262
Rome	26,341
Rouses Point	1,700
Rye	5,308
Sag Harbor	2,993
St. Johnsville	2,469
Salamanca	9,276
Salem	1,083
Saranac Lake	5,174
Saratoga Springs	13,181
Saugerties	4,013
Scarsdale	3,506
Schenectady	88,723
Schuylerville	1,625
Scotia	4,358
Sea Cliff	2,108
Seneca Falls	6,389
Sherburne	1,104
Sherrill	1,761
Shortsville	1,300
Sidney	2,670
Silver Creek	3,260
Silver Springs	1,155
Skaneateles	1,635
Sloan	1,761
Sodus	1,329
Solvay	7,352
South Glens Falls	2,158
South Nyack	1,799
Southampton	2,891
Spring Valley	3,818
Springville	2,331
Suffern	3,154
Syracuse	171,717
Tarrytown	5,807
Ticonderoga	2,102
Tonawanda	10,068
Troy	72,013
Trumansburg	1,011
Tuckahoe	3,509
Tupper Lake	2,508
Unadilla	1,157
Union	3,303
Utica	94,156
Valatie	1,301
Walden	5,493
Walton	3,598
Wappingers Falls	3,235
Warsaw	3,622
Warwick	2,420
Waterford	2,637
Waterloo	3,809
Watertown	31,285
Waterville	1,255
Watervliet	16,073
Watkins	2,785
Waverly	5,270
Wayland	1,790
Webster	1,247
Weedsport	1,379
Wellsville	4,996
West Carthage	1,666
West Haverstraw	2,018
Westfield	3,413
White Plains	21,031
Whitehall	5,258
Whitesboro	3,038
Williamsville	1,753
Wolcott	1,186
Yonkers	100,176
Yorkville	1,512

NORTH CAROLINA.

Place.	Population.
Ahoskie	1,429
Albemarle	2,691
Andrews	1,634
Asheboro	2,559
Asheville	28,504
Ayden	1,673
Beaufort	2,968
Belhaven	1,816
Belmont	2,941
Benson	1,123
Bessemer	2,176
Brevard	1,658
Burgaw	1,040
Burlington	5,952
Canton	2,584
Carrboro	1,129
Chadbourn	1,121
Chapel Hill	1,483
Charlotte	46,338
Cherryville	1,884
China Grove	1,027
Clayton	1,423
Clinton	2,110
Columbus	9,903
Cornelius	1,141
Dallas	1,397
Davidson	1,156
Dunn	2,805
Durham	21,719
East Lumberton	1,011
East Spencer	2,239
Edenton	2,777

Place.	Population.
Elizabeth City.	8,925
Elkin	1,195
Enfield	1,648
Fairmont	1,000
Farmville	1,780
Fayetteville	8,877
Forest City	2,312
Franklinton	1,058
Fremont	1,294
Gastonia	12,871
Gibsonville	1,302
Goldsboro	11,296
Graham	2,366
Granite Falls..	1,101
Greensboro	19,861
Greenville	5,772
Hamlet	3,808
Henderson	5,222
Hendersonville..	3,720
Hertford	1,704
Hickory	5,076
High Point	14,302
Highland	1,062
Hillsboro	1,180
Kernersville	1,219
Kings Mountain	2,800
Kingston	9,771
La Grange	1,399
Lawinburg	2,643
Leaksville	1,606
Lenoir	3,718
Lexington	5,254
Lincolnton	3,390
Littleton	1,010
Louisburg	1,954
Lowell	1,151
Lumberton	2,691
McAdenville	1,162
Madison	1,247
Maiden	1,266
Marion	1,784
Maxton	1,397
Mayodan	1,886
Mebane	1,351
Mocksville	1,146
Monroe	4,084
Mooresville	4,315
Morehead City.	2,958
Morgantown	2,867
Mount Airy	4,752
Mount Holly	1,160
Mount Olive	2,297
Murphy	1,314
New Bern	12,198
Newton	3,021
North Wilkesboro	2,363
Norwood	1,221
Oxford	3,606
Plymouth	1,847
Raeford	1,235
Raleigh	24,418
Ramseur	1,014
Randleman	1,967
Red Springs	1,018
Reidsville	5,333
Roanoke Rapids	3,369
Robersonville	1,199
Rockingham	2,509
Rocky Mount	12,742
Roper	1,043
Roxboro	1,651
Rutherford	1,693
St. Pauls	1,147
Salisbury	13,884
Sanford	2,977
Scotland Neck	2,061
Selma	1,601
Shelby	3,609
Siler City	1,253
Smithfield	1,895
Southport	1,664
Spencer	2,510
Spring Hope	1,221
Statesville	7,895
Tarboro	4,568
Taylorsville	1,122
Thomasville	5,676
Troy	1,102
Tryon	1,067
Wadesboro	2,648
Wake Forest	1,425
Warsaw	1,108
Washington	6,314
Waynesville	1,942
Weldon	1,872
Wendell	1,239
West Hickory	1,266
Whiteville	1,664
Williamston	1,800
Wilmington	33,372
Wilson	10,612
Windsor	1,210
Winston-Salem	48,395

NORTH DAKOTA.

Place.	Population.
Ashley	1,009
Beach	1,106
Bismarck	7,122
Bottineau	1,172
Cando	1,111
Carrington	1,420
Casselton	1,538
Cooperstown	1,112
Crosby	1,147
Devils Lake	5,140
Dickinson	4,122
Ellendale	1,334
Enderlin	1,919
Fargo	21,961
Grafton	2,512
Grand Forks	14,010
Hankinson	1,477
Harvey	1,590
Hebron	1,374
Hillsboro	1,183
Jamestown	6,627
Kenmare	1,446
La Moure	1,014
Langdon	1,228
Larimore	1,089
Lidgerwood	1,065
Linton	1,011
Lisbon	1,855
Mandan	4,336
Marmarth	1,318
Mayville	1,218
Minot	10,476
New Rockford	2,111
Oakes	1,637
Park River	1,114
Rugby	1,424
Valley City	4,681
Wahpeton	3,069
Williston	4,178
Wilton	1,026
Wishek	1,003

OHIO.

Place.	Population.
Ada	2,321
Addyston	1,448
Akron	208,435
Alliance	21,603
Amherst	2,485
Amsterdam	1,271
Antwerp	1,096
Arcanum	1,311
Archbold	1,125
Ashland	9,249
Ashtabula	22,082
Ashville	1,032
Athens	6,418
Avon	1,460
Barberton	18,811
Barnesville	4,865
Batavia	1,088
Bedford	2,677
Bellaire	15,061
Belle Valley	1,050
Bellefontaine	9,336
Bellevue	5,776
Belpre	1,317
Berea	2,959
Bergholz	1,215
Bethel	1,340
Bethesda	1,182
Bexley	1,342
Blanchester	1,671
Bluffton	1,950
Bowling Green	5,788
Bradford	2,356
Bratenahl	1,000
Bremen	1,134
Bridgeport	3,977
Brilliant	1,500
Brookville	1,336
Bryan	4,252
Buchtel	1,178
Bucyrus	10,425
Byesville	2,775
Cadiz	2,084
Caldwell	1,706
Cambridge	13,104
Canal Fulton	1,057
Canton	87,091
Cadington	1,109
Carey	2,488
Carrollton	2,192
Cedarville	1,028
Celina	4,226
Chagrin Falls	2,237
Chardon	1,566
Chauncey	1,178
Cheviot	4,108
Chillicothe	15,831
Cincinnati	401,247
Circleville	7,049
Cleveland	796,841
Cleveland Heights	15,236
Cleves	1,454
Clyde	3,099
Coal Grove	1,851
Coldwater	1,531
Columbiana	2,114
Columbus	237,031
Columbus Grove	1,768
Conneaut	9,343
Continental	1,093
Corning	1,628
Coshocton	10,847
Covington	1,885
Crestline	4,313
Crooksville	3,311
Cuyahoga	10,200
Dayton	152,559
Defiance	8,876
Delaware	8,756
Delphos	5,745
Delta	1,543
Dennison	5,524
Deshler	1,514
Dillonvale	1,643
Dover (city)	8,101
Dover (village)	1,754
Doylestown	1,037
Dresden	1,434
East Cleveland	27,292
East Columbus	1,328
East Liverpool	21,411
East Palestine	5,750
East Youngstown	11,237
Eaton	3,210
Elmwood	3,991
Elyria	20,474
Euclid	3,363
Fairport	4,211
Findlay	17,021
Flushing	1,026
Forest	1,143
Fort Recovery	1,092
Fostoria	9,987
Franklin	3,071
Fredericktown	1,194
Fremont	12,468
Galion	7,374
Gallipolis	6,070
Garfield Heights	2,550
Garrettsville	1,119
Geneva	3,081
Georgetown	1,670
Germantown	1,827
Gibsonburg	1,737
Girard	6,556
Glendale	1,759
Glouster	3,140
Grandview Heights	1,185
Granville	1,440
Greenfield	4,344
Greenville	7,104
Grover	1,694
Hamilton	39,675
Harrison	1,309
Hicksville	2,378
Hillsboro	4,356
Holgate	1,039
Hubbard	3,320
Hudson	1,134
Huron	1,703
Independence	1,074
Ironton	14,007
Jackson	5,842
Jacksonville	1,046
Jamestown	1,039
Jefferson	1,532
Kenmore	12,683
Kent	7,070
Kenton	7,690
Lakewood	41,732
Lancaster	14,706
Lebanon	3,396
Leetonia	2,688
Leipsic	1,788
Lewisburg	1,103
Lima	41,326
Linden Heights	1,731
Lisbon	3,113
Lockland	4,007
Lodi	1,240
Logan	5,493
London	4,080
Lorain	37,295
Loudonville	1,887
Louisville	2,008
Loveland	1,557
Lowellville	2,214
McArthur	1,307
McComb	1,012
McConnellsville	1,618
Manchester	1,824
Mansfield	27,824
Maple Heights	1,732
Marblehead	1,048
Marietta	15,140
Marion	27,891
Martins Ferry	11,634
Marysville	3,635
Massillon	17,428
Maumee	3,195
Mechanicsburg	1,470
Medina	3,430
Miamisburg	4,383
Middleport	3,772
Middletown	23,594
Milford	1,525
Millersburg	2,098
Minerva	2,261
Mingo Junction	4,416
Minster	1,538
Monroeville	1,185
Montpelier	3,052

Place.	Population.
Mount Gilead..	1,837
Mount Healthy	2,255
Mount Sterling	1,113
Mount Vernon.	9,237
Murray City ..	1,493
Napoleon	4,143
Navarre	1,385
Nelsonville ...	6,440
New Boston ..	4,817
New Bremen ..	1,502
New Carlisle ..	1,019
Newcomerstown	3,389
New Lexington	3,157
New London ..	1,470
New Philadelphia	10,718
New Richmond	1,714
New Straitsville	2,208
Newark	26,718
Newburgh Heights	2,957
Newton Falls..	1,100
Niles	13,080
North Baltimore	2,439
North Canton.	1,597
North College Hill	1,104
North Olmsted	1,419
Norwalk	7,379
Norwood	24,966
Oak Harbor ...	1,858
Oak Hill	1,394
Oakwood	1,473
Oberlin	4,236
Orrville	4,107
Osborne	1,059
Ottawa	2,167
Oxford	2,146
Painesville	7,272
Paulding	2,106
Peebles	1,008
Perrysburg	2,429
Piqua	15,044
Plain City	1,330
Plymouth	1,374
Pomeroy	4,294
Port Clinton ..	3,928
Portsmouth ...	33,011
Ravenna	7,219
Reading	4,540
Richwood	1,601
Ripley	1,529
Rittman	1,803
Rockford	1,075
Rocky River...	1,861
Roseville	1,349
Sabina	1,504
St. Bernard ...	6,312
St. Clairsville.	1,561
St. Marys	5,679
St. Paris	1,226

Place.	Population.
Salem	10,305
Salineville	2,700
Sandusky	22,897
Sciotoville	2,182
Sebring	3,541
Shadyside	3,084
Shaker Heights	1,616
Shawnee	1,918
Shelby	5,578
Shreve	1,094
Sidney	8,590
Somerset	1,339
South Charleston	1,267
South Euclid ..	1,605
South Zanesville	1,010
Spencerville ...	1,543
Springfield	60,840
Steubenville ...	28,508
Struthers	5,847
Stryker	1,014
Swanton	1,248
Sylvana	1,222
Tiffin	14,375
Tippecanoe City	2,426
Toledo	243,164
Toronto	4,684
Troy	7,260
Uhrichsville ...	6,428
Union City	1,534
Upper Sandusky	3,708
Urbana	7,621
Utica	1,658
Van Wert	8,100
Vermilion	1,436
Versailles	1,563
Wadsworth	4,742
Wapakoneta ..	5,295
Warren	27,050
Washington Court House.	7,962
Wauseon	3,035
Waverly	1,625
Wellington	2,245
Wellston	6,687
Wellsville	8,849
West Carrolton	1,430
West Jefferson.	1,170
West Liberty ..	1,347
West Milton...	1,256
West Park ...	8,581
Westerville	2,480
Wickliffe	1,508
Willard	3,889
Willoughby ...	2,656
Wilmington ...	5,037
Woodsfield	2,394
Wooster	8,204
Wyoming	2,323
Xenia	9,110
Yellow Springs	1,264
Yorkville	1,754
Youngstown ..	132,358
Zanesville	29,569

OKLAHOMA.

Ada	8,012
Afton	1,518
Allen	1,377
Altus	4,522
Alva	3,913
Anadarko	3,116
Antlers	1,842
Ardmore	14,181
Atoka	2,038
Avant	1,071
Bartlesville ...	14,417
Beggs	2,327
Bigheart	2,099
Bixby	1,249
Blackwell	7,174
Boley	1,154
Boswell	1,212
Boynton	1,204
Bristow	3,460
Britton	1,070
Broken Arrow.	2,086
Broken Bow ..	1,983
Caddo	1,421
Cardin	2,640
Carnegie	1,150
Cement	1,098
Chandler	2,226
Checotah	2,390
Chelsea	1,692
Cherokee	2,017
Chickasha	10,179
Claremore	3,435
Cleveland	2,717
Clinton	2,596
Coalgate	3,009
Collinsville	3,801
Comanche	1,427
Commerce	2,555
Cordell	1,855
Covington	1,283
Coweta	1,318
Cushing	6,326
Davis	1,609
Devol	1,936
Dewar	1,558
Dewey	2,302
Drumright	6,460
Duncan	3,463
Durant	7,340
Edmond	2,452
El Reno	7,737
Elk City	2,814
Enid	16,576
Eufaula	2,286
Fairfax	1,342
Fairview	1,751
Fort Gibson ..	1,353
Frederick	3,822
Garber City ...	1,446
Geary	1,167
Grandfield	1,990
Guthrie	11,757
Guymon	1,507
Haileyville	2,067
Hartshorne	3,480
Haskell	2,196
Healdton	2,157
Heavener	1,850
Hennessey	1,310
Henryetta	5,889
Hobart	2,936
Holdenville ...	2,932
Hollis	1,683
Hominy	2,875
Hugo	6,368
Idabel	3,067
Jenks	1,508
Kiefer	1,663
Kingfisher	2,447
Kiowa	1,287
Krebs	2,078
Kusa	1,069
Lawton	8,930
Lehigh	1,898
Lindsay	1,543
McAlester	12,095
McCurtain	1,062
Madill	2,717
Mangum	3,405
Marietta	1,977
Marlow	2,276
Medford	1,050
Miami	6,802
Morris	1,926
Mounds	1,078
Muskogee	30,277
Newkirk	2,533
Norman	5,004

Place.	Population.
Nowata	4,435
Oilton	2,231
O'Keene	1,084
Okemah	2,162
Oklahoma City	91,295
Okmulgee	17,430
Pauls Valley...	3,694
Pawhuska	6,414
Pawnee	2,418
Perry	3,154
Picher	9,676
Ponca	7,051
Poteau	2,679
Prague	1,127
Pryor Creek....	1,767
Purcell	2,938
Quapaw	1,394
Quinton	1,557
Ringling	1,039
Roff	1,138
Ryan	1,379
Salisaw	2,255
Sand Springs .	4,076
Sapulpa	11,634
Sayre	1,703
Shamrock	1,409
Shattuck	1,365
Shawnee	15,348
Skiatook	1,653
Snyder	1,197
Spiro	1,162
Stigler	1,797
Stillwater	4,701
Stillwell	1,155
Stroud	1,361
Sulphur	3,667
Tahlequah	2,271
Tecumseh	1,429
Thomas	1,223
Tishomingo ...	1,871
Tonkawa	1,448
Tulsa	72,075
Vian	1,176
Vinita	5,010
Wagoner	3,436
Walters	3,032
Wapanucka ...	1,038
Watonga	1,678
Waurika	3,204
Waynoka	1,500
Weatherford ..	1,929
Weleetka	1,588
Wetumka	1,422
Wewoka	1,520
Wilburton	2,226
Wilson	2,286
Woodward	3,849
Wynnewood ...	2,200
Wynona	2,749
Yale	2,601
Yukon	1,016

OREGON.

Albany	4,840
Ashland	4,283
Astoria	14,027
Baker	7,729
Bandon	1,440
Bend	5,415
Burns	1,022
Clatskanie ...	1,171
Condon	1,127
Coquille	1,642
Corvallis	5,752
Cottage Grove	1,919
Dallas	2,701
Elgin	1,043
Enterprise	1,895
Eugene	10,593
Forest Grove ..	1,915
Gladstone	1,069
Grants Pass ..	3,151
Gresham	1,103
Heppner	1,324
Hillsboro	2,468
Hood River ...	3,195
Independence ..	1,143
Klamath Falls .	4,801
La Grande	6,913
Lakeview	1,139
Lebanon	1,805
McMinnville ..	2,767
Marshfield	4,034
Medford	5,756
Milton	1,747
Milwaukie	1,172
Newberg	2,566
North Bend....	3,268
Ontario	2,039
Oregon	5,686
Oswego	1,818
Pendleton	7,387
Portland	258,288

Place.	Population.
Prineville	1,144
Rainier	1,287
Roseburg	4,381
St. Helens	2,220
Salem	17,679
Seaside	1,802
Silverton	2,251
Springfield	1,855
The Dalles	5,807
Tillamook	1,964
Union	1,319
West Linn	1,628
Woodburn	1,656

PENNSYLVANIA

Place.	Population.
Albion	1,549
Aldan	1,136
Aliquippa	2,931
Allentown	73,502
Altoona	60,331
Ambler	3,094
Ambridge	12,730
Apollo	3,227
Archbald	8,603
Arnold	6,120
Ashland	6,666
Ashley	6,520
Aspinwall	3,170
Athens	4,384
Austin	1,556
Avalon	5,277
Avis	1,092
Avoca	4,950
Avonmore	1,242
Bangor	5,402
Barnesboro	4,183
Bath	1,401
Beaver	4,135
Beaver Falls	12,802
Beaver Meadow	1,709
Bedford	2,330
Bellefonte	3,996
Bellevernon	2,342
Bellevue	8,198
Bellwood	2,629
Ben Avon	2,198
Bentleyville	3,679
Berlin	1,563
Berwick	12,181
Bessemer	1,417
Bethlehem	50,358
Big Run	1,023
Birdsboro	3,299
Blairsville	4,391
Blakely	6,564
Bloomsburg	7,819
Blossburg	2,033
Boswell	2,168
Boyertown	3,189
Brackenridge	4,987
Braddock	20,879
Bradford	15,525
Brentwood	1,695
Bridgeport	4,680
Bridgeville	3,092
Bridgewater	1,340
Bristol	10,273
Brockwayville	2,369
Brookville	3,272
Brownstown	1,489
Brownsville	2,502
Burgettstown	1,990
Burnham	2,765
Butler	23,778
California	2,480
Cambridge Springs	1,663
Camp Hill	1,636
Canonsburg	10,632
Canton	2,154
Carbondale	18,640
Carlisle	10,916
Carnegie	11,516
Carrick	10,504
Carrolltown	1,369
Castle Shannon	2,353
Catasauqua	4,714
Catawissa	2,025
Centerville	4,793
Central City	1,051
Centralia	2,336
Chalfant	1,044
Chambersburg	13,171
Charleroi	11,516
Chester	58,030
Clairton	6,264
Clarion	2,793
Clarks Summit	1,404
Claysville	1,009
Clearfield	8,529
Clifton Heights	3,469
Clymer	2,867
Coaldale	6,336
Coalport	1,079
Coatesville	14,515
Cokeburg	1,691
College Hill	2,643
Collingdale	3,834
Columbia	10,836
Colwyn	1,859
Confluence	1,031
Connellsville	13,804
Conshohocken	8,481
Conway	1,858
Coplay	2,845
Coraopolis	6,162
Corry	7,228
Coudersport	2,836
Crafton	5,954
Cresson	2,170
Cressona	1,739
Curwensville	2,973
Dale	3,115
Dallastown	2,124
Danville	6,952
Darby	7,922
Dayton	1,049
Denver	1,125
Derry	2,889
Dickson City	11,049
Donora	14,131
Dormont	6,455
Dorranceton	6,334
Downingtown	4,024
Doylestown	3,837
Dravosburg	2,204
Du Bois	13,681
Dunbar	1,607
Duncannon	1,679
Duncansville	1,230
Dunmore	20,250
Dupont	4,576
Duquesne	19,011
Duryea	7,776
East Brady	1,531
East Conemaugh	5,256
East Greenville	1,620
East Lansdowne	1,561
East McKeesport	2,430
East Mauch Chunk	3,868
East Pittsburgh	6,527
East Stroudsburg	4,855
East Vandergrift	1,969
East Washington	1,561
Easton	33,813
Ebensburg	2,179
Eddystone	2,670
Edgewood	3,181
Edgeworth	1,373
Edwardsville	9,027
Eldred	1,037
Elizabeth	2,703
Elizabethtown	3,319
Elizabethville	1,236
Elkland	1,703
Ellsworth	2,828
Ellwood City	8,958
Emaus	4,370
Emienton	1,025
Emporium	3,036
Ensworth	2,165
Ephrata	3,735
Erie	93,372
Etna	6,341
Evansburg	1,548
Everett	1,687
Everson	1,988
Exeter	4,176
Export	2,596
Fairchance	2,124
Falls Creek	1,364
Farrell	15,586
Fayette City	2,048
Ferndale	1,450
Fleetwood	1,652
Flemington	1,131
Ford City	5,605
Forest City	6,004
Forty Fort	3,389
Fountain Hill	2,339
Frackville	5,590
Franklin (bor'h)	2,632
Franklin (city)	9,970
Freedom	3,452
Freeland	6,666
Freemansburg	1,203
Freeport	2,696
Galeton	2,969
Gallitzin	3,580
Gettysburg	4,439
Gilberton	4,766
Girard	1,242
Girardville	4,482
Glassport	6,959
Glen Campbell	1,059
Glen Rock	1,232
Glenfield	2,156
Glenolden	1,944
Gordon	1,078
Greencastle	2,271
Greensburg	15,033
Greentree	1,043
Greenville	8,101
Grove City	4,944
Hallstead	1,261
Hamburg	2,764
Hanover	8,664
Harrisburg	75,917
Hastings	2,292
Hatboro	1,102
Hawley	1,939
Hays	2,231
Hazleton	32,277
Heidelburg	2,094
Hellertown	3,008
Highspire	2,031
Hollidaysburg	4,071
Homer City	1,802
Homestead	20,452
Honesdale	2,756
Hooversville	1,345
Houston	1,398
Houtzdale	1,504
Hughestown	2,244
Hughesville	1,577
Hummelstown	2,654
Huntingdon	7,051
Hyndman	1,179
Indiana	7,043
Ingram	2,900
Irvona	1,157
Irwin	3,235
Jeannette	10,627
Jenkintown	2,366
Jermyn	3,326
Jersey Shore	6,103
Johnsburg	5,400
Johnstown	67,327
Juniata	7,660
Kane	7,283
Kennett Square	2,398
Kingston	8,952
Kittanning	7,153
Knoxville	7,201
Kulpmont	4,695
Kutztown	2,684
Lancaster	53,150
Langhorne	1,067
Lansdale	4,728
Lansdowne	4,797
Lansford	9,625
Larksville	9,438
Latrobe	9,484
Lebanon	24,643
Lebanon Independent	2,136
Leechburg	3,991
Leetsdale	2,311
Lehighton	6,102
Lemoyne	1,939
Lewisburg	3,204
Lewistown	9,849
Ligonier	1,807
Lilly	2,346
Linesville	1,015
Lititz	3,680
Littlestown	1,552
Lock Haven	8,557
Luzerne	5,998
Lykens	2,880
McAdoo	4,674
McDonald	2,751
McKees Rocks	16,713
McKeesport	46,781
McSherrystown	1,800
Mahanoy City	15,599
Malvern	1,286
Manheim	2,712
Manor	1,077
Mansfield	1,609
Marcus Hook	5,324
Marianna	1,124
Marietta	1,735
Marion Heights	1,874
Mars	1,226
Marysville	1,877
Masontown	1,525
Matamoras	1,535
Mauch Chunk	3,666
Mayfield	3,832
Meadville	14,568
Mechanicsburg	4,688
Media	4,109
Mercer	1,932
Mercersburg	1,663
Meyersdale	3,716
Middletown	5,920
Midland	5,452
Mifflinburg	1,744
Mifflintown	1,083
Mid Hall	1,238
Millersburg	2,936
Millvale	8,031
Milton	8,638
Miners Mills	4,365
Minersville	7,845
Mohnton	1,640
Monaca	3,838
Monessen	18,179
Monongahela City	8,688
Montgomery	1,798
Montoursville	1,949
Montrose	1,661
Moosic	4,364
Morrisville	3,639
Morton	1,212
Mount Carmel	17,469
Mount Holly Springs	1,109

Place.	Population.
Mount Jewett	1,494
Mount Joy	2,192
Mount Oliver	5,575
Mount Penn	1,370
Mount Pleasant	5,862
Mount Union	4,744
Muncy	2,054
Munhall	6,418
Myerstown	2,385
Nanticoke	22,614
Nanty-Glo	5,028
Narberth	3,704
Nazareth	4,288
Nescopeck	1,638
New Bethlehem	1,662
New Brighton	9,361
New Castle	44,938
New Cumberland	1,577
New Eagle	1,572
New Holland	1,453
New Hope	1,093
New Kensington	11,987
New Philadelphia	2,537
Newport	1,972
Newtown	1,703
Newville	1,482
Norristown	32,319
North Bellevernon	2,605
North Braddock	14,928
North Catasauqua	2,391
North Charleroi	1,931
North Clairton	1,270
North East	3,481
North Wales	2,041
North York	2,239
Northampton	9,349
Northampton Heights	3,791
Northumberland	4,061
Norwood	2,353
Oakdale	1,611
Oakland	1,120
Oakmont	4,512
Oil City	21,274
Old Forge	12,237
Olyphant	10,236
Orwigsburg	1,985
Osceola	2,512
Overbrook	2,185
Oxford	2,093
Paint	1,283
Palmerton	7,168
Palmyra	3,646
Palo Alto	1,667
Parker City	1,188
Parkersburg	2,543
Parnassus	3,816
Parsons	5,628
Patton	3,628
Pen Argyl	4,096
Penbrook	2,072
Penn	1,019
Pennsburg	1,404
Perkasie	3,150
Philadelphia	1,823,779
Philipsburg	3,900
Phoenixville	10,484
Pine Grove	1,778
Pitcairn	5,738
Pittsburgh	588,343
Pittston	18,497
Plymouth	16,500
Point Marion	1,607
Polk	2,662
Port Alleghany	2,356
Port Carbon	2,882
Port Vue	2,538
Portage	4,804
Pottstown	17,431
Pottsville	21,876
Pringle	1,960
Prospect Park	2,536
Punxsutawney	10,311
Quakertown	4,391
Ramey	1,093
Rankin	7,301
Reading	107,784
Red Lion	3,198
Renovo	5,877
Reynoldsville	4,116
Ridgway	6,037
Ridley Park	2,313
Kimersburg	1,060
Roaring Spring	2,379
Robesonia	1,203
Rochester	6,957
Rockledge	1,029
Rockwood	1,362
Roscoe	1,480
Roseto	1,634
Royalton	1,156
Royersford	3,278
St. Clair (Alleghany Co.)	6,585
St. Clair (Schuylkill Co.)	6,495
St Marys	6,967
Saltsburg	1,022
Saxton	1,165
Sayre	8,078
Scalp Level	1,690
Schuylkill Haven	5,437
Scottdale	5,768
Scranton	137,783
Selinsgrove	1,937
Sellersville	1,739
Sewickley	4,955
Shamokin	21,204
Sharon	21,747
Sharon Hill	1,780
Sharpsburg	8,921
Sharpsville	4,674
Shenandoah	24,726
Shickshinny	2,289
Shillington	2,175
Shingle House	1,169
Shippensburg	4,372
Sinking Spring	1,270
Slatington	4,014
Smethport	1,568
Somerset	3,121
Souderton	3,125
South Allentown	2,549
South Brownsville	4,675
South Connellsville	2,196
South Fork	4,239
South Greensburg	2,188
South Renovo	1,291
South Waverly	1,251
South Williamsport	4,341
Southwest Greensburg	2,538
Spangler	3,035
Spring City	2,944
Spring Grove	1,115
Springdale	2,929
State College	2,405
Steelton	13,428
Stoneboro	1,405
Stroudsburg	5,278
Sugar Notch	2,612
Summerville	1,199
Summit Hill	5,499
Sunbury	15,721
Susquehanna Depot	3,764
Swarthmore	2,350
Swissvale	10,908
Swoyersville	6,876
Sykesville	2,507
Tamaqua	12,363
Tarentum	8,925
Taylor	9,876
Throop	6,672
Tidioute	1,063
Titusville	8,432
Topton	1,147
Towanda	4,269
Tower City	2,324
Trafford	2,859
Trainer	1,367
Tremont	2,015
Troy	1,419
Tunkhannock	1,736
Turtle Creek	8,138
Tyrone	9,084
Union City	3,850
Uniontown	15,692
Upland	2,486
Vanderbilt	1,183
Vandergrift	9,531
Vanding	1,258
Verona	3,938
Versailles	1,936
Vintondale	2,053
Wall	2,426
Walnutport	1,051
Warren	14,272
Warrior Run	1,387
Washington	21,480
Watsontown	2,153
Waynesboro	9,720
Waynesburg	3,332
Weatherly	2,356
Wellsboro	3,452
Wesleyville	1,457
West Brownsville	1,900
West Chester	11,717
West Conshohocken	2,331
West Easton	1,408
West Fairview	1,800
West Grove	1,152
West Hazleton	5,854
West Homestead	3,435
West Middlesex	1,349
West Newton	2,645
West Pittston	6,968
West Reading	2,921
West Wyoming	1,938
West York	3,320
Westfield	1,303
Westmont	1,976
Westview	2,797
Wheatland	1,742
Whitaker	1,881
White Haven	1,402
Wilkes-Barre	73,833
Wilkinsburg	24,403
Williamsburg	1,872
Williamsport	36,198
Williamstown	2,878
Wilmerding	6,441
Wilson	3,242
Wind Gap	1,133
Windber	9,462
Wirton	7,583
Wolmersdorf	1,331
Woodlawn	12,495
Wrightsville	1,943
Wyoming	3,582
Wyomissing	2,062
Yardley	1,262
Yeadon	1,308
York	47,512
Youngsville	1,611
Youngwood	1,275
Zelienople	1,870

RHODE ISLAND.

Place.	Population.
Barrington	3,897
Bristol	11,375
Burrillville	8,606
Central Falls	24,174
Coventry	5,670
Craston	29,407
Cumberland	10,077
East Greenwich	3,290
East Providence	21,793
Johnston	6,855
Lincoln	9,543
Newport	30,255
North Kingstown	3,397
NorthProvidence	7,697
North Smithfield	3,200
Pawtucket	64,248
Portsmouth	2,590
Providence	237,595
Scituate	3,006
Smithfield	3,199
South Kingstown	5,181
Tiverton	3,894
Warren	7,841
Warwick	13,841
West Warwick	15,461
Westerly	9,952
Woonsocket	43,496

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Place.	Population.
Abbeville	4,570
Aiken	4,103
Allendale	1,893
Anderson	10,570
Andrews	1,968
Bamberg	2,210
Barnwell	1,903
Batesburg	2,848
Beaufort	2,831
Belton	1,780
Bennettsville	3,197
Bishopville	2,090
Blacksburg	1,512
Blackville	1,421
Branchville	1,814
Brookland	1,793
Camden	3,930
Charleston	67,957
Cheraw	3,150
Chester	5,557
Clinton	3,767
Clio	1,009
Clover	1,608
Columbia	37,524
Conway	1,969
Cowpens	1,284
Darlington	4,669
Denmark	1,254
Dillon	2,205
Easley	3,568
Eau Claire	2,566
Edgefield	1,865
Estill	1,393
Florence	10,968
Fort Mill	1,946
Fountain Inn	1,100
Gaffney	5,065
Georgetown	4,579
Greenville	23,127
Greenwood	8,703
Greer	2,292
Hartsville	3,624
Honea Path	1,900
Johnston	1,101
Jonesville	1,209
Kershaw	1,022
Kingstree	2,074
Lake City	1,606
Lancaster	3,032
Latta	1,079
Laurens	4,629
Leesville	1,216

Place.	Population.
Liberty	1,705
McColl	2,129
McCormick	1,284
Manning	2,022
Marion	3,892
Mount Pleasant	1,575
Mullins	2,379
Newberry	5,894
North Augusta	1,742
Orageburg	7,290
Pendletown	1,040
Rock Hill	8,809
St. George	1,386
St. Matthews	1,780
Saluda	1,203
Seneca	1,460
Spartanburg	22,638
Summerville	2,550
Sumter	9,508
Timmonsville	1,860
Union	6,141
Varnville	1,160
Walhalla	2,068
Walterboro	1,853
Westminster	1,847
Whitmire	1,955
Williamston	2,322
Winnsboro	1,822
Woodruff	2,396
Yorkville	2,731

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Place.	Population.
Aberdeen	15,537
Arlington	1,011
Armour	1,045
Belle Fourche	1,616
Beresford	1,519
Britton	1,105
Brookings	3,924
Canton	2,225
Centerville	1,104
Chamberlain	1,303
Clark	1,392
De Smet	1,035
Deadwood	2,403
Dell Rapids	1,677
Edgemont	1,254
Elk Point	1,470
Eureka	1,200
Flandreau	1,929
Gregory	1,067
Gronton	1,273
Highmore	1,022
Hot Springs	2,141
Howard	1,325
Huron	8,302
Lake Preston	1,008
Lead	5,013
Lemmon	1,126
Lennox	1,074
Madison	4,144
Milbank	2,215
Miller	1,478
Mitchell	8,478
Mobridge	3,517
Parker	1,288
Parkston	1,230
Pierre	3,209
Platte	1,242
Rapid City	5,777
Redfield	2,755
Salem	1,187
Scotland	1,234
Sioux Falls	25,202
Sisseton	1,431
Spearfish	1,254
Sturgis	1,250
Tyndall	1,405
Vermilion	2,590
Wagner	1,236
Watertown	9,400
Webster	1,800
Wessington Springs	1,618
Winner	2,000
Woonsocket	1,368
Yankton	5,024

TENNESSEE.

Place.	Population.
Alcoa	3,358
Alton Park	3,020
Athens	2,580
Bolivar	1,031
Bristol	8,047
Brownsville	3,062
Chattanooga	57,895
Clarksville	8,110
Cleveland	6,522
Clinton	1,409
Coal Creek	1,204
Columbia	5,526
Cookeville	2,395
Copperhill	1,102
Covington	3,410
Dayton	1,701
Dickson	2,263
Dresden	1,007
Dunlap	1,465
Dyer	1,250
Dyersburg	6,444
East Chattanooga	4,720
Elizabethton	2,749
Englewood	1,271
Erwin	2,965
Etowah	2,516
Fayetteville	3,629
Franklin	3,123
Gallatin	2,757
Greeneville	3,775
Greenfield	1,474
Halls	1,400
Harriman	4,019
Hartsville	1,023
Henderson	1,181
Humboldt	3,913
Huntingdon	1,121
Jackson	18,860
Jefferson City	1,414
Jellico	1,878
Johnson City	12,442
Kingsport	5,692
Knoxville	77,818
LaFollette	3,056
Lawrenceburg	2,461
Lebanon	4,084
Lenoir City	4,210
Lewisburg	2,711
Lexington	1,792
Livingston	1,215
McKenzie	1,630
McMinnville	2,814
Manchester	1,114
Martin	2,837
Maryville	3,739
Memphis	162,351
Milan	2,057
Monterey	1,445
Morristown	5,875
Mount Pleasant	2,093
Murfreesboro	5,367
Nashville	118,342
Newbern	1,767
Newport	2,753
North Chattanooga	2,196
Oakdale	1,552
Obion	1,376
Paris	4,730
Pulaski	2,780
Ripley	2,070
Rockwood	4,652
Rogersville	1,402
St. Elmo	3,890
Shelbyville	2,912
Somerville	1,106
South Fulton	1,650
South Pittsburg	2,356
Sparta	1,517
Spring City	1,001
Springfield	3,860
Sweetwater	1,972
Tellico Plains	1,220
Tiptonville	1,050
Tracy City	2,669
Trenton	2,751
Tullahoma	3,479
Union City	4,412
Waverly	1,054
Winchester	2,203

TEXAS.

Place.	Population.
Abilene	10,274
Alba	1,352
Albany	1,469
Alice	1,880
Alto	1,081
Alvarado	1,284
Alvin	1,519
Alvord	1,376
Amarillo	15,494
Angleton	1,043
Anson	1,425
Aransas Pass	1,569
Arlington	3,031
Athens	3,176
Atlanta	1,469
Austin	34,876
Baird	1,902
Ballinger	2,767
Bartlett	1,731
Bastrop	1,828
Bay City	3,454
Beaumont	40,422
Beeville	3,063
Belton	5,098
Big Springs	4,273
Boerne	1,153
Bonham	6,008
Bowie	3,179
Brady	2,197
Breckenridge	1,846
Brenham	5,066
Bridgeport	1,872
Brownsville	11,791
Brownwood	8,223
Bryan	6,307
Burkburnett	5,300
Caldwell	1,689
Calvert	2,099
Cameron	4,298
Canadian	2,187
Canyon	1,618
Carthage	1,366
Celeste	1,022
Celina	1,126
Center	1,838
Childress	5,003
Chillicothe	1,351
Cisco	7,422
Clarendon	3,456
Clarksville	3,386
Cleburne	12,820
Clifton	1,327
Coleman	2,868
Colorado	1,766
Comanche	3,524
Commerce	3,842
Conroe	1,858
Cooper	2,563
Corpus Christi	10,552
Corsicana	11,356
Cotulla	1,058
Crockett	3,061
Crowell	1,175
Cuero	3,671
Dalhart	2,676
Dallas	158,976
De Leon	3,302
Decatur	2,205
Del Rio	10,589
Denison	17,065
Denton	7,626
Desdemona	3,008
Donna	1,579
Dublin	3,229
Eagle Lake	2,017
Eagle Pass	5,765
East Mayfield	1,100
Eastland	9,368
Edinburg	1,406
El Campo	1,766
El Paso	77,560
Electra	4,744
Elgin	1,630
Ennis	7,224
Farmersville	2,167
Ferris	1,586
Florensville	1,518
Floydada	1,384
Forney	1,345
Fort Stockton	1,297
Fort Worth	106,482
Franklin	1,131
Freeport	1,798
Gainesville	8,648
Galveston	44,235
Garland	1,421
Gatesville	2,499
Georgetown	2,871
Giddings	1,650
Gilmer	2,268
Goldthwaite	1,214
Gonzales	3,128
Gorman	3,200
Graham	2,544
Granbury	1,364
Grand Prairie	1,263
Grand Saline	1,528
Grand View	1,084
Granger	1,944
Grayburg	1,406
Greenville	12,384
Groesbeck	1,522
Groveton	1,103
Hallettsville	1,444
Hamilton	2,018
Hamlin	1,633
Harlingen	1,784
Harrisburg	1,461
Haskell	2,300
Hearne	2,741
Henderson	2,273
Henrietta	2,563
Hereford	1,696
Hico	1,635
Highland Park	2,321
Hillsboro	6,952
Honey Grove	2,642
Houston	138,276
Hubbard	2,072
Huntsville	4,689
Iowa Park	2,041
Italy	1,350
Itasca	1,599
Jacksboro	1,373
Jacksonville	3,723
Jefferson	2,549
Kaufman	2,501
Kenedy	2,015
Kerens	1,343
Kerrville	2,353
Killeen	1,298
Kingsville	4,770
Kirbyville	1,165
La Grange	1,669
Ladonia	1,713
Lamesa	1,188
Lampasas	2,107
Lancaster	1,190

Place.	Population.
Laredo	22,710
Leonard	1,383
Liberty	1,117
Llano	1,645
Lockhart	3,731
Lockney	1,118
Lone Oak	1,017
Longview	5,713
Lott	1,093
Lubbock	4,051
Lufkin	4,878
Luling	1,502
McAllen	5,331
McGregor	2,081
McKinney	6,677
Madisonville	1,079
Magnolia Park	4,080
Marfa	3,553
Marlin	4,310
Marshall	14,271
Mart	3,105
Memphis	2,839
Menard	1,164
Mercedes	3,414
Meridian	1,024
Merkel	1,810
Mexia	3,482
Midland	1,795
Midlothian	1,298
Mineola	2,299
Mineral Wells	7,890
Mission	3,847
Moody	1,106
Moran	1,055
Mount Pleasant	4,099
Mount Vernon	1,212
Nacogdoches	3,546
Navasota	5,060
New Braunfels	3,590
New Castle	1,452
Nixon	1,124
Nacona	1,422
Oakwood	1,100
Olney	1,164
Orange	9,212
Paducah	1,357
Palacios	1,335
Palestine	11,039
Paris	15,040
Pearsall	2,161
Pecos	1,445
Pharr	1,565
Pilot Point	1,499
Pittsburg	2,540
Plainview	3,989
Plano	1,715
Pleasanton	1,036
Polytechnic	4,338
Port Arthur	22,251
Port Lavaca	1,213
Post	1,436
Quanah	3,691
Ranger	16,205
Richmond	1,273
Rockdale	2,323
Rockport	1,545
Rockwell	1,388
Rogers	1,256
Roscoe	1,079
Rosebud	1,516
Rosenberg	1,279
Rotan	1,000
Royse City	1,289
Runge	1,070
Rusk	2,348
Sabinal	1,458
San Angelo	10,050
San Antonio	161,379
San Augustine	1,268
San Benito	5,070
San Juan	1,203
San Marcos	4,527
San Saba	2,011
Sanger	1,204
Santa Anna	1,407
Schulenburg	1,246
Seguin	3,631
Seymour	2,121
Shamrock	1,227
Sherman	15,031
Shiner	1,300
Sinton	1,058
Slaton	1,525
Smithville	3,204
Snyder	2,179
Somerville	1,879
Sonora	1,009
Sour Lake	3,032
Spur	1,100
Stamford	3,704
Stephenville	3,861
Strawn	2,457
Sulphur Springs	5,558
Sweetwater	4,307
Taylor	5,965
Teague	3,306
Temple	11,033
Terrell	8,349
Texarkana	11,480
Texas City	2,509
Timpson	1,526
Trinity	1,363
Troupe	1,258
Tulia	1,189
Tyler	12,085
Uvalde	3,885
Van Alstyne	1,588
Vernon	5,142
Victoria	5,957
Waco	38,500
Walnut Springs	1,449
Waxahachie	7,958
Weatherford	6,203
Weimar	1,171
Wellington	1,968
West	1,629
Wharton	2,346
Whitesboro	1,810
Whitewright	1,666
Whitney	1,011
Wichita Falls	40,079
Wills Point	1,811
Winnsboro	2,184
Winters	1,509
Wolfe City	1,859
Wortham	1,100
Yoakum	6,184
Yorktown	1,723

UTAH.

Place.	Population.
American Fork	2,763
Beaver	1,827
Bingham Canyon	2,676
Bountiful	2,063
Brigham	5,282
Castlegate	1,120
Cedar	2,462
Ephraim	2,287
Escalante	1,032
Eureka	3,608
Fairview	1,423
Farmington	1,170
Fillmore	1,490
Fountain Green	1,169
Grantsville	1,213
Gunnison	1,115
Heber	1,931
Helper	1,606
Hiawatha	1,408
Huntington	1,285
Hurricane	1,021
Hyrum	1,858
Kanab	1,102
Lehigh	3,078
Lewiston	1,645
Logan	9,439
Manti	2,412
Midvale	2,209
Milford	1,308
Monroe	1,719
Moroni	1,359
Mount Pleasant	2,415
Murray	4,584
Nephi	2,603
Ogden	32,804
Panguitch	1,473
Park City	3,393
Parowan	1,640
Payson	3,031
Pleasant Grove	1,682
Price	2,364
Providence	1,132
Provo	10,303
Richfield	3,262
Richmond	1,396
Roosevelt	1,054
St. George	2,215
Salina	1,451
Salt Lake City	118,110
Sandy	1,208
Smithfield	2,421
Spanish Fork	4,036
Spring City	1,106
Springville	3,010
Sunnyside	2,072
Tooele	3,602
Vernal	1,309
Wellsville	1,298

VERMONT.

Place.	Population.
Barre	10,008
Barton	1,187
Bellows Falls	4,860
Bennington	7,230
Brandon	1,631
Brattleboro	7,324
Bristol	1,251
Burlington	22,779
Enosburg Falls	1,236
Essex Junction	1,410
Fair Haven	2,182
Granitesville	1,097
Hardwick	1,550
Island Pond	1,837
Ludlow	1,732
Lyndonville	1,878
Middlebury	1,993
Montpelier	7,125
Morrisville	1,707
Newport	4,976
North Troy	1,072
Northfield	1,916
Orleans	1,358
Poultney	1,371
Proctor	2,692
Randolph	1,819
Richford	1,995
Rutland	14,954
St. Albans	7,588
St. Johnsbury	7,164
Springfield	5,283
Swanton	1,371
Vergennes	1,609
Waterbury	1,515
Windsor	3,061
Winooski	4,932
Woodstock	1,252

VIRGINIA.

Place.	Population.
Abingdon	2,532
Alexandria	18,060
Altavista	1,206
Appalachia	2,036
Ashland	1,299
Basic City	2,212
Bedford	3,243
Berryville	1,138
Big Stone Gap	3,009
Blacksburg	1,095
Blackstone	1,497
Bristol	6,729
Buena Vista	3,911
Cape Charles	2,517
Charlot esville	10,688
Chase City	1,646
Chatham	1,171
Chincoteague	1,418
Christianburg	1,641
Clifton Forge	6,164
Colonial Beach	1,093
Covington	5,623
Crewe	2,097
Culpeper	1,819
Damascus	1,599
Danville	21,539
Dendron	1,795
Emporia	1,869
Falls Church	1,659
Farmville	2,586
Franklin	2,363
Fredericksburg	5,882
Fries	2,029
Front Royal	1,404
Galax	1,250
Gladeville	1,071
Graham	2,752
Hampton	6,138
Harrisonburg	5,875
Hopewell	1,397
Kecoughton	1,198
Lawrenceville	1,439
Leesburg	1,545
Lexington	2,870
Luray	1,381
Lynchburg	30,070
Manassas	1,305
Marion	3,253
Martinsville	4,075
Narrows	1,141
Newport News	35,596
Norfolk	115,777
Norton	3,068
Onacock	1,074
Orange	1,078
Petersburg	31,012
Phoebus	3,043
Pocahontas	2,591
Portsmouth	54,387
Potomac	1,000
Pulaski	5,282
Radford	4,627
Richlands	1,171
Richmond	171,667
Roanoke	50,842
Rocky Mount	1,076
Salem	4,159
Saltville	2,248
Shenandoah	1,895
Smithfield	1,181
South Boston	4,338
South Hill	1,074
South Norfolk	7,724
Staunton	10,623
Suffolk	9,123
Tazewell	1,261
Victoria	1,445
Vinton	2,779
Warrenton	1,545
Waverly	1,306
Waynesboro	1,594
West Point	1,635
Williamsburg	2,462
Winchester	6,883
Woodstock	1,580
Wytheville	2,947

WASHINGTON.

Place.	Population.
Aberdeen	15,337
Anacortes	5,284
Arlington	1,418
Auburn	3,163

Place.	Population
Bellingham	25,585
Blaine	2,254
Bremerton	8,918
Buckley	1,119
Burlington	1,360
Camas	1,843
Cashmere	1,114
Centralia	7,549
Charleston	3,338
Chehalis	4,558
Cheney	1,252
Chewelah	1,288
Clarkston	1,859
Cle Elum	2,661
Colfax	3,027
Colville	1,718
Cosmopolis	1,512
Davenport	1,112
Dayton	2,695
Deer Park	1,103
Ellensburg	3,967
Elma	1,253
Enumclaw	1,378
Everett	27,644
Goldendale	1,274
Grand View	1,011
Hillyard	3,942
Hoquiam	10,058
Kalama	1,228
Kelso	2,228
Kennewick	1,684
Kent	2,282
Kirkland	1,354
Leavenworth	1,791
Lyden	1,244
Malden	1,005
Marysville	1,244
Medical Lake	2,545
Monroe	1,675
Montesano	2,158
Mount Vernon	3,341
Odessa	1,050
Okanogan	1,015
Olympia	7,795
Oroville	1,013
Palouse	1,179
Pasco	3,362
Pomeroy	1,804
Port Angeles	5,351
Port Orchard	1,393
Port Townsend	2,847
Prosser	1,697
Pullman	2,440
Puyallup	6,323
Raymond	4,260
Renton	3,301
Ritzville	1,900
Roslyn	2,673
Ruston	1,128
Seattle	315,312
Sedro-Woolley	3,389
Snohomish	2,985
South Bend	1,948
Spokane	104,437
Sumner	1,499
Sunnyside	1,809
Tacoma	96,965
Tekoa	1,520
Toppenish	3,120
Vancouver	12,637
Waitsburg	1,174
Walla Walla	15,503
Wapato	1,128
Waterville	1,198
Wenatchee	6,324
Yakima	18,539

WEST VIRGINIA.

Place.	Population
Alderson	1,401
Ansted	1,178
Avis	1,635
Bayard	1,074
Beckley	4,149
Belington	1,766
Benwood	4,773
Bluefield	15,282
Bramwell	1,696
Bridgeport	1,346
Buckhannon	3,785
Burnsville	1,088
Cameron	2,404
Cass	1,195
Ceredo	1,110
Charleston	39,608
Charles Town	2,527
Chester	3,283
Clarksburg	27,869
Clendenin	1,263
Davis	2,491
Elkins	6,788
Eskdale	1,003
Fairmont	17,851
Follansbee	3,135
Gassaway	1,518
Grafton	8,517
Harrisville	1,036
Hinton	3,912
Hollidays Cove	1,213
Huntington	50,177
Kenova	2,162
Keyser	6,003
Keystone	1,839
Kimball	1,428
Kingwood	1,417
Lewisburg	1,202
Logan	2,998
McMechen	3,356
Mabscott	1,114
Mannington	3,673
Marlington	1,177
Martinsburg	12,515
Milton	1,023
Monongah	2,031
Montgomery	2,130
Morgantown	12,127
Moundsville	10,669
Mount Hope	1,989
Mullens	1,425
New Cumberland	1,816
New Martinsville	2,341
Paden	1,705
Parkersburg	20,050
Parsons	2,001
Pennsboro	1,654
Philippi	1,543
Piedmont	2,835
Point Pleasant	3,059
Princeton	6,224
Ravenswood	1,284
Richwood	4,331
Ridgeley	1,709
Rivesville	1,061
Romney	1,028
Ronceverte	2,319
Rowlesburg	1,225
St. Albans	2,825
St. Marys	1,648
Salem	2,920
Shepherdstown	1,063
Shinnston	1,679
Sistersville	3,238
South Charleston	3,650
Spencer	1,765
Sturgess	1,389
Terra Alta	1,261
Thomas	2,099
Welch	3,232
Wellsburg	4,918
West Union	1,270
Weston	5,701
Wheeling	56,208
Williamson	6,819
Williamstown	1,793

WISCONSIN.

Place.	Population
Adams	1,119
Algoma	1,911
Amery	1,203
Antigo	8,451
Appleton	19,561
Arcadia	1,418
Ashland	11,334
Augusta	1,407
Baraboo	5,538
Barron	1,623
Bayfield	1,441
Beaver Dam	7,992
Beloit	21,284
Berlin	4,400
Black River Falls	1,796
Bloomer	1,648
Boscobel	1,670
Brillion	1,102
Brodhead	1,600
Burlington	3,626
Cedarburg	1,738
Chetek	1,154
Chilton	1,883
Chippewa Falls	9,130
Clintonville	3,275
Columbus	2,460
Cornell	1,337
Crandon	1,632
Cuba City	1,175
Cudahy	6,725
Cumberland	1,528
Darlington	1,798
De Pere	5,165
Delavan	3,016
Dodgeville	1,896
Durand	1,517
Eau Claire	20,906
Edgerton	2,688
Elkhorn	1,991
Ellsworth	1,043
Elroy	1,713
Evansville	2,209
Fennimore	1,383
Florence (town)*	1,768
Fond du Lac	23,427
Fort Atkinson	4,915
Fox Lake	1,012
Green Bay	31,017
Hamilton	1,899
Hartford	4,515
Hayward	1,302
Highland	1,024
Horicon	2,134
Hudson	3,014
Hurley	3,188
Janesville	18,293
Jefferson	2,572
Juneau	1,159
Kaukauna	5,951
Kenosha	40,472
Kewaunee	1,865
Kiel	1,599
Kilbourn City	1,206
Kimberly	1,382
La Crosse	30,421
Ladysmith	3,581
Lake Geneva	2,632
Lake Mills	1,754
Lancaster	2,485
Little Chute	2,017
Lodi	1,077
Madison	38,378
Manitowoc	17,563
Marinette	13,610
Marshfield	7,394
Mauston	1,966
Mayville	3,011
Medford	1,881
Mellen	1,981
Menasha	7,214
Menominee Falls	1,019
Menomonie	5,104
Merrill	8,068
Milwaukee	457,147
Mineral Point	2,569
Mondovi	1,554
Monroe	4,788
Montello	1,112
Mosinee	1,161
Mount Horeb	1,350
Neenah	7,171
Neillsville	2,160
Nekoosa	1,639
New Holstein	1,373
New London	4,667
New Richmond	2,248
Niagara	1,946
North Fond du Lac	2,150
North Milwaukee	3,047
Oconomowoc	3,301
Oconto	4,920
Oconto Falls	1,914
Omro	1,042
Onalaska	1,066
Oshkosh	33,162
Owen	1,083
Park Falls	2,676
Peshtigo	1,440
Phillips	1,973
Platteville	4,355
Plymouth	3,415
Port Washington	3,340
Portage	5,582
Prairie du Chien	3,537
Princeton	1,275
Racine	58,593
Randolph	1,183
Redgranite	1,012
Reedsburg	2,997
Rhinelander	6,654
Rib Lake	1,020
Rice Lake	4,457
Richland Center	3,409
Ripon	3,929
River Falls	2,273
Sauk City	1,162
Schofield	1,049
Seymour	1,280
Shawano	3,544
Sheboygan	30,955
Sheboygan Falls	2,002
Shorewood	2,650
Shullsburg	1,158
South Milwaukee	7,598
Sparta	4,466
Spooner	2,293
Stanley	2,577
Stevens Point	11,371
Stoughton	5,101
Stratford	1,014
Sturgeon Bay	4,553
Sun Prairie	1,236
Superior	39,671
Tomah	3,257
Tomahawk	2,898
Two Rivers	7,305
Viroqua	2,574
Washburn	3,707
Waterloo	1,262
Watertown	9,299
Waukesha	12,558
Waupaca	2,839
Waupun	4,440
Wausau	18,661
Wautoma	1,046
Wauwatosa	5,818
West Allis	13,745
West Bend	3,378
West Milwaukee	2,101

Place.	Population.
West Salem ..	1,027
Westby	1,228
Whitewater ...	3,215

Place.	Population.
Wisconsin Rapids	7,243

*Not incorporated.

WYOMING.

Basin	1,088	Lovell	1,686
Buffalo	1,772	Lusk	2,092
Casper	11,447	Newcastle	1,003
Cheyenne	13,829	Powell	2,463
Cody	1,242	Rawlins	3,969
Douglas	2,294	Riverton	2,023
Evanston	3,479	Rock Springs..	6,456
Gillette	1,157	Sheridan	9,175
Glenrock	1,003	Superior	1,034
Green River ..	2,140	Thermopolis ..	2,095
Greybull	2,692	Torrington	1,301
Kemmerer	1,517	Wheatland	1,336
Lander	2,133	Worland	1,225
Laramie	6,301		

COUNTIES IN THE UNITED STATES (1920).

[From federal census reports.]

State.	No.	State.	No.
Alabama	67	Nebraska	93
Arizona	14	Nevada	17
Arkansas	75	New Hampshire...	10
California	58	New Jersey.....	21
Colorado	63	New Mexico	29
Connecticut	8	New York	62
Delaware	3	North Carolina....100	
Dist. of Columbia	*	North Dakota.....	53
Florida	54	Ohio	88
Georgia	155	Oklahoma	77
Hawaii	5	Oregon	36
Idaho	44	Pennsylvania	67
Illinois	102	Rhode Island	5
Indiana	92	South Carolina....	46
Iowa	99	South Dakota.....	68
Kansas	105	Tennessee	95
Kentucky	120	Texas	253
Louisiana	†64	Utah	29
Maine	16	Vermont	14
Maryland	‡23	Virginia	¶100
Massachusetts	14	Washington	39
Michigan	83	West Virginia	55
Minnesota	77	Wisconsin	71
Mississippi	82	Wyoming	21
Missouri	§114		
Montana	51	Total	3,037

*County government abolished in 1874.
†Parishes. ‡Not including Baltimore, which is an independent city but has the status of a county. §Independent city of St. Louis not included. ¶Not including twenty independent cities, each with the status of a county.

COUNTY OF LARGEST LAND AREA IN EACH STATE.

State and county.	Sq. miles.
Alabama, Baldwin	1,595
Arizona, Coconino	18,623
Arkansas, Union	1,048
California, San Bernardino	20,175
Colorado, Las Animas.....	4,809
Connecticut, Litchfield	925
Delaware, Sussex	913
Florida, Lee	4,031
Georgia, Burke	956
Hawaii, Hawaii	4,015
Idaho, Idaho	8,539
Illinois, McLean	1,191
Indiana, Allen	661
Iowa, Kossuth	973
Kansas, Butler	1,434
Kentucky, Pike	779
Louisiana, Terrebonne	1,756
Maine, Aroostook	6,453
Maryland, Garrett	685
Massachusetts, Worcester	1,556
Michigan, Marquette	1,870
Minnesota, St. Louis	6,503
Mississippi, Yazoo	905
Missouri, Texas	1,159
Montana, Fergus	7,146
Nebraska, Cherry	5,979
Nevada, Nye	18,294
New Hampshire, Coos	1,798
New Jersey, Burlington	815
New Mexico, Socorro	15,070
New York, St. Lawrence.....	2,701
North Carolina, Robeson	990
North Dakota, McKenzie	2,847
Ohio, Ashtabula	723
Oklahoma, Osage	2,277
Oregon, Harney	9,933
Pennsylvania, Lycoming	1,220
Rhode Island, Providence	430
South Carolina, Berkeley.....	1,238
South Dakota, Meade	3,491
Tennessee, Shelby	801
Texas, Brewster	5,935
Utah, San Juan	7,761
Vermont, Windsor	948
Virginia, Pittsylvania	1,015
Washington, Okanogan	5,221
West Virginia, Randolph	1,036
Wisconsin, Marathon	1,554
Wyoming, Fremont	12,261

COUNTIES LARGEST IN POPULATION IN EACH STATE (1920).

State and county.	Population.
Alabama, Jefferson	310,054
Arizona, Maricopa	89,576
Arkansas, Pulaski	109,464
California, Los Angeles	936,455
Colorado, Denver	256,491
Connecticut, New Haven.....	415,214
Delaware, New Castle	148,239
Florida, Duval	113,540
Georgia, Fulton	232,606
Hawaii, Honolulu	123,527
Idaho, Ada	35,213
Illinois, Cook	3,053,017
Indiana, Marion	348,061
Iowa, Pottawatamie	154,029
Kansas, Wyandotte	122,218
Kentucky, Jefferson	286,369
Louisiana, Orleans	387,219
Maine, Cumberland	124,376
Maryland, Baltimore	*74,817
Massachusetts, Suffolk	835,522
Michigan, Wayne	1,177,645
Minnesota, Hennepin.....	415,419
Mississippi, Bolivar.....	57,669
Missouri, Jackson	367,846
Montana, Silver Bow	60,313
Nebraska, Douglas	204,524
Nevada, Washoe	18,627
New Hampshire, Hillsborough	135,512
New Jersey, Essex	652,089
New Mexico, Bernalillo	29,855
New York, New York	2,284,103
North Carolina, Guilford.....	79,272
North Dakota, Cass	41,477
Ohio, Cuyahoga	943,495
Oklahoma, Oklahoma	116,307
Oregon, Multnomah	275,898
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	1,823,779
Rhode Island, Providence.....	475,190
South Carolina, Charleston.....	108,450
South Dakota, Minnehaha	42,490
Tennessee, Shelby	223,216
Texas, Dallas	210,551
Utah, Salt Lake	159,282
Vermont, Rutland	46,213
Virginia, Norfolk	227,522
Washington, King	389,273
West Virginia, Kanawha	119,650
Wisconsin, Milwaukee	539,449
Wyoming, Fremont	20,699

*City of Baltimore not included.

FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.

The classification of the foreign white stock by country of origin in the following tables, prepared by the United States census bureau, is based upon the prewar map of Europe, partly because of the difficulty of adjusting the returns of 1920 in regard to the birthplace of parents so as to agree with the changed boundaries of European countries and partly in order that comparisons might be made with the figures of the census of 1910.

Country of origin.	1920 No.	1920 §Pct.total.	1910 No.	1910 Pct.total.	§Pct. of increase.
England	2,307,112	6.3	2,322,442	7.2	—0.7
Scotland	731,239	2.0	659,663	2.0	10.9
Wales	230,380	0.6	248,947	0.8	—7.5
Ireland	4,136,395	11.4	4,504,360	14.0	—8.2
Norway	1,023,225	2.8	979,099	3.0	4.5
Sweden	1,457,382	4.0	1,364,215	4.2	6.8
Denmark	467,525	1.3	400,064	1.2	16.9
Netherlands	362,318	1.0	293,574	0.9	23.4
Belgium	122,690	0.3	89,264	0.3	37.4
Luxemburg	43,109	0.1	6,945	*	520.7
Switzerland	327,797	0.9	301,650	0.9	8.7
France	333,678	0.9	292,389	0.9	14.1
Germany	7,259,997	19.9	8,282,618	25.7	—12.3
Austria	3,129,796	8.6	2,001,559	6.2	56.4
Hungary	1,110,905	3.1	700,227	2.2	58.6
Russia	3,871,123	10.6	2,541,649	7.9	52.3
Finland	296,276	0.8	211,026	0.7	40.4
Roumania	134,318	0.4	87,721	0.3	53.1
Bulgaria	11,397	*	11,807	*	—3.5
Servia and Montenegro	32,324	0.1	10,878	*	197.2
Turkey in Europe	23,303	0.1	35,314	0.1	—34.0
Greece	212,338	0.6	109,665	0.3	93.6
Italy	3,336,945	9.2	2,098,360	6.5	59.0
Spain	77,944	0.2	33,134	0.1	135.2
Portugal	134,794	0.4	111,122	0.3	21.3
Europe not specified	10,998	*	7,576	*	45.2
Turkey in Asia	164,409	0.5	78,631	0.2	109.1
All other Asia	10,732	*	7,264	*	47.7
Canada—French	848,309	2.3	932,238	2.9	—9.0
Canada—Other	1,755,519	4.8	1,822,377	5.7	—3.7
Newfoundland	25,448	0.1	8,635	*	194.7
West Indies†	45,494	0.1	41,842	0.1	8.7
Mexico	725,332	2.0	382,002	1.2	89.9
Central and South America	19,487	0.1	13,510	*	44.2
All other	116,463	0.3	74,523	0.2	56.3
Of mixed foreign parentage‡	1,502,457	4.1	1,177,092	3.7	27.6
All foreign countries	36,398,958	100.0	32,243,382	100.0	12.9

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. †Except possessions of the United States. ‡Native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries; for example, one parent in Ireland and the other in Scotland. § — indicates decrease.

FOREIGN WHITE STOCK OF FIRST AND SECOND GENERATIONS.

Country of origin.	*First generation 1920.	*First generation 1910.	‡Pct. increase.	†Second generation 1920.	†Second generation 1910.	‡Pct. increase.
England	824,088	876,455	—6.0	1,483,024	1,445,987	2.6
Scotland	310,092	261,034	18.8	421,147	398,629	5.6
Wales	66,962	82,479	—18.8	163,418	166,468	—1.8
Ireland	1,164,707	1,352,155	—13.9	2,971,688	3,152,205	—5.7
Norway	362,051	403,858	—10.4	661,174	575,241	14.9
Sweden	632,656	665,183	—4.9	824,726	699,032	18.0
Denmark	191,496	181,621	5.4	276,029	218,443	26.4
Netherlands	134,229	120,053	11.8	228,089	173,521	31.4
Belgium	63,236	49,397	28.0	59,454	39,867	49.1
Luxemburg	12,837	3,068	318.4	30,272	3,877	680.8
Switzerland	117,270	124,834	—6.1	210,527	176,816	19.1
France	124,727	117,236	6.4	208,951	175,153	19.3
Germany	1,915,867	2,501,181	—23.4	5,344,130	5,781,437	—7.6
Austria	1,445,141	1,174,924	23.0	1,684,655	826,635	103.8
Hungary	598,170	495,600	20.7	512,735	204,627	150.6
Russia	2,020,660	1,602,752	26.1	1,850,463	938,897	97.1
Finland	150,770	129,669	16.3	145,506	81,357	78.8
Roumania	85,255	65,920	29.3	49,063	21,801	125.0
Bulgaria	10,137	11,453	—11.5	1,260	354	255.9
Servia and Montenegro	22,544	9,998	125.5	9,780	880	1011.4
Turkey in Europe	18,907	32,221	—41.3	4,396	3,093	42.1
Greece	166,782	101,264	64.7	45,556	8,401	442.3
Italy	1,615,184	1,343,070	20.3	1,721,761	755,290	128.0
Spain	52,683	21,977	139.7	25,261	11,157	126.4
Portugal	67,948	57,623	17.9	66,846	53,499	24.9
Europe not specified	3,342	2,853	17.1	7,656	4,723	62.1
Turkey in Asia	100,828	59,702	68.9	63,581	18,929	235.9
All other Asia	5,138	4,612	11.4	5,594	2,652	110.9
Canada—French	302,675	385,083	—21.4	545,634	547,155	—0.3
Canada—Other	558,775	810,987	—31.1	1,196,744	1,011,390	18.3

Country of origin.	*First generation 1920.	1910.	‡Pct. increase.	†Second generation 1920.	1910.	‡Pct. increase.
Newfoundland	12,320	5,076	142.7	13,128	3,559	268.9
West Indies	21,909	23,169	—5.4	23,585	18,673	26.3
Mexico	473,287	219,802	115.3	252,045	162,200	55.4
Central and South America	11,782	9,069	29.9	7,705	4,441	73.5
All other	48,299	40,167	20.2	68,164	34,356	98.4
Of mixed foreign parentage	.....	.....	.....	1,502,457	1,177,092	27.6
All foreign countries	13,712,754	13,345,545	2.8	22,686,204	18,897,837	20.0

*Foreign born. †Natives of United States with parents foreign born; includes native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries. ‡Indicates decrease.

FOREIGN WHITE STOCK BY MOTHER TONGUE.

By "foreign white stock" is meant the total foreign-white population plus the native white population having one or both parents foreign born. The term "mother tongue" refers to the language of customary speech in the homes of the immigrants before coming to this country. Foreign-born persons are classified according to their own mother tongue, while natives of foreign or mixed parentage are classified according to the mother tongue of foreign countries. ‡ — indicates decrease.

Mother tongue.	Total Foreign White Number. 1920.	Number. 1910.	Pct. distrib'n. 1920.	Pct. distrib'n. 1910.	†Pct. increase.	Foreign born 1920.	Native foreign or mixed.
English and Celtic	9,729,365	9,930,861	26.7	30.8	—2.0	3,007,932	6,721,433
Germanic	3,622,498	9,000,139	23.7	27.9	—4.2	2,449,362	6,173,136
German	8,164,109	8,646,402	22.4	26.8	—5.6	2,267,126	5,896,983
Dutch and Frisian	370,499	311,015	1.0	1.0	19.1	136,540	233,959
Flemish	87,890	42,722	0.2	0.1	105.7	45,696	42,194
Scandinavian	2,972,196	2,781,402	8.2	8.6	6.9	1,194,933	1,777,863
Swedish	1,486,062	1,394,410	4.1	4.3	6.5	643,203	841,859
Norwegian	1,020,788	976,827	2.8	3.0	4.5	362,199	658,589
Danish	466,946	410,165	1.3	1.3	13.8	189,531	277,415
Latin and Greek	6,036,003	4,185,932	16.6	13.0	44.2	2,990,956	3,045,047
Italian	3,365,864	2,135,393	9.2	6.6	57.6	1,624,998	1,740,866
French	1,290,110	1,288,897	3.5	4.0	0.1	466,956	823,154
Spanish	850,848	444,132	2.3	1.4	91.6	556,111	294,737
Portuguese	*215,728	139,221	0.6	0.4	55.0	105,895	109,833
Roumanian	91,683	49,588	0.3	0.2	84.9	62,336	29,347
Greek	221,770	128,701	0.6	0.4	72.3	174,660	47,110
Slavic and Lettic	5,270,581	3,194,647	14.5	9.9	65.0	2,460,332	2,810,249
Polish	2,436,895	1,684,108	6.7	5.2	44.7	1,077,392	1,359,503
Czech	622,796	531,193	1.7	1.6	17.2	234,564	388,232
Slovak	619,866	281,707	1.7	0.9	120.0	274,948	344,918
Russian	731,949	91,341	2.0	0.3	701.3	*392,049	339,900
Ruthenian	95,458	34,837	0.3	0.1	174.0	55,672	39,786
Slovenian	208,552	181,594	0.6	0.6	14.8	102,744	105,808
Serbo-Croatian:							
Croatian	140,559	92,260	0.4	0.3	52.4	83,063	57,496
Dalmatian	3,119	5,372	...	...	—41.9	2,112	1,067
Serbian	52,208	26,483	0.1	0.1	97.1	36,471	15,737
Montenegrin	4,535	3,949	...	...	14.8	4,198	337
Bulgarian	14,420	19,183	...	0.1	—24.8	12,853	1,567
Slavic, not specified	3,624	34,799	...	0.1	—89.6	2,039	1,585
Lithuanian and Lettish	336,600	207,821	0.9	0.6	62.0	182,227	154,373
Unclassified	2,956,321	2,261,563	8.1	7.0	30.7	1,602,073	1,354,248
Yiddish and Hebrew	2,043,613	1,664,142	5.6	5.2	22.8	1,091,820	951,793
Magyar	473,538	315,283	1.3	1.0	50.2	268,112	205,426
Finnish	265,472	197,515	0.7	0.6	34.4	133,567	131,905
Armenian	52,840	29,690	0.1	0.1	78.0	37,647	15,193
Syrian and Arabic	104,139	46,495	0.3	0.1	124.0	57,557	46,582
Turkish	8,505	5,310	...	...	60.2	6,627	1,878
Albanian	6,426	2,358	...	...	172.5	5,515	911
All other	1,788	770	...	...	132.2	1,228	560
Unknown	20,336	297,918	0.1	0.9	—93.2	7,166	13,170
Of mixed mother tongue	791,058	590,920	2.2	1.8	33.9	.....	791,058
All mother tongues	36,398,958	32,243,382	100.0	100.0	12.9	13,712,754	22,686,204

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. † — indicates decrease.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

AMERICAN.

Detroit—In Belle Isle park.
Chicago—In Lincoln park.
Cincinnati—Zoological park
Los Angeles—In Griffith's park
Milwaukee—In West park.
New York—In Bronx park.
New York—In Central park.
Philadelphia—Zoological park.
Pittsburgh—In Schenley park.
San Francisco—In Golden Gate park.
Washington — National Zoological park.

EUROPEAN.

Amsterdam—"Artis."
Antwerp—Dierentuin.
Berlin—Zoologischer garten.
Cologne—Zoologischer garten.
Copenhagen—Dyrehave.
Dublin—Phœnix park.
Hamburg — Hagenbeck collection.
Hamburg—Zoologischer garten.
Hanover—Zoologischer garten.
London—In Regents park.
Manchester—Belle Vue.
Paris—Jardin d'Acclimatation.

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Enumerated by federal census bureau in 1920.]

State.	Total foreign born.	Northwestern Europe. Born in England.	Scotland.	Wales.	Ireland.	Norway.	Sweden.	Denmark.
Maine	107,349	5,149	2,171	137	5,748	581	2,026	1,065
New Hampshire	91,233	4,367	1,823	51	7,908	427	1,886	204
Vermont	44,526	2,197	1,854	549	2,884	106	1,123	155
Massachusetts	1,077,534	86,895	28,474	1,367	183,171	5,491	38,012	3,629
Rhode Island	173,499	25,782	5,692	245	22,253	545	6,542	365
Connecticut	376,513	22,708	7,487	650	45,464	1,414	17,697	3,040
New York	2,786,112	135,305	37,654	6,763	284,747	27,573	53,025	14,222
New Jersey	738,613	46,781	17,781	1,255	65,971	5,343	10,675	5,704
Pennsylvania	1,387,850	90,666	28,448	21,167	121,601	2,446	19,847	3,065
Ohio	678,697	43,140	12,148	7,772	29,262	1,487	7,266	2,353
Indiana	150,868	8,522	3,707	1,106	7,271	544	4,942	969
Illinois	1,206,951	54,247	19,598	3,444	74,274	27,785	105,577	17,098
Michigan	726,635	47,149	13,175	1,154	16,531	6,888	24,707	7,178
Wisconsin	460,128	10,834	3,022	1,750	7,809	45,433	22,896	15,420
Minnesota	486,164	10,958	3,928	854	10,289	90,188	112,117	16,904
Iowa	225,647	13,036	3,967	1,753	10,386	17,344	22,493	18,020
Missouri	186,026	10,400	2,969	903	15,022	610	4,741	1,688
North Dakota	131,503	2,287	1,229	120	1,660	38,190	10,543	4,552
South Dakota	82,391	2,943	832	346	1,954	16,813	8,573	5,983
Nebraska	149,652	6,000	1,695	547	5,422	2,165	18,821	12,338
Kansas	110,578	7,899	2,576	1,170	4,825	970	10,337	2,263
Delaware	19,810	1,497	411	44	2,895	65	316	77
Maryland	102,177	5,095	1,692	499	6,580	536	630	382
District of Columbia	28,548	2,990	793	106	4,320	219	481	237
Virginia	30,785	3,752	1,327	163	1,732	491	664	459
West Virginia	61,906	3,433	998	704	1,459	51	326	121
North Carolina	7,099	967	446	25	301	70	170	69
South Carolina	6,401	491	190	10	442	85	133	76
Georgia	16,186	1,593	530	86	1,112	132	299	127
Florida	43,008	4,451	1,068	136	1,304	610	1,399	575
Kentucky	30,780	1,863	520	149	3,422	75	214	89
Tennessee	15,478	1,665	454	143	1,291	63	305	138
Alabama	17,662	1,942	975	145	809	215	748	191
Mississippi	8,019	590	144	18	412	97	247	113
Arkansas	13,975	1,137	316	90	676	99	331	180
Louisiana	44,871	1,819	447	76	2,000	555	522	331
Oklahoma	39,968	2,686	1,120	319	1,321	297	931	561
Texas	360,519	7,685	1,828	278	4,333	1,740	4,536	1,508
Montana	93,620	8,159	3,279	879	7,260	9,962	7,179	2,990
Idaho	38,963	4,451	1,228	575	1,410	2,482	5,112	2,240
Wyoming	25,255	2,505	1,439	297	956	651	2,042	936
Colorado	116,954	9,584	3,357	1,482	6,191	1,525	10,112	2,823
New Mexico	29,077	888	440	78	434	128	310	115
Arizona	78,099	2,882	595	192	1,206	337	859	398
Utah	56,455	14,836	2,310	1,304	1,207	2,109	6,073	6,970
Nevada	14,802	1,271	338	100	970	206	545	551
Washington	250,055	20,806	7,886	2,040	8,927	30,304	34,793	8,359
Oregon	102,151	7,953	3,609	592	4,203	6,955	10,532	3,602
California	681,662	58,572	16,597	3,433	45,308	11,460	31,925	18,721
United States	13,712,754	812,828	254,567	67,066	1,037,233	363,862	625,580	189,154

State.	Northwestern Europe. Born in Netherlands.	Belgium.	Luxemburg.	Switzerland.	France. Born in France.	Als.-Lor.	Central Europe. Born in Germany.	Poland.
Maine	50	51	6	62	328	16	932	1,717
New Hampshire	177	478	5	72	227	61	1,714	3,997
Vermont	32	15	2	187	183	14	630	1,726
Massachusetts	2,071	2,497	33	1,368	6,079	1,041	22,113	69,157
Rhode Island	138	968	14	211	1,816	155	3,126	8,158
Connecticut	444	402	54	1,863	2,714	612	22,614	46,623
New York	13,772	5,300	564	15,053	25,050	7,129	295,650	247,519
New Jersey	12,737	2,483	167	8,165	7,044	3,121	92,382	90,419
Pennsylvania	1,338	4,695	286	6,875	9,344	3,461	120,194	177,770
Ohio	2,529	1,902	273	9,656	4,554	3,502	111,893	67,579
Indiana	2,018	2,530	101	2,334	2,429	818	37,377	17,791
Illinois	14,344	11,329	3,211	7,837	8,610	3,383	205,491	162,405
Michigan	33,499	10,501	477	2,755	3,250	924	86,047	103,926
Wisconsin	7,473	3,444	1,031	7,797	1,254	888	151,250	50,558
Minnesota	5,380	2,056	1,782	2,720	1,204	599	74,634	18,537
Iowa	12,471	1,232	1,630	2,871	1,460	665	70,642	2,028
Missouri	906	1,113	140	4,934	2,409	1,416	55,776	7,636
North Dakota	903	456	229	506	269	81	11,960	2,236
South Dakota	3,218	251	480	761	215	120	15,674	792
Nebraska	846	551	301	1,808	575	283	40,969	4,615
Kansas	675	1,500	284	2,238	1,840	296	23,380	2,418
Delaware	37	24	5	76	160	38	1,632	3,847
Maryland	314	135	22	509	624	194	22,032	12,061
District of Columbia	127	76	13	358	605	82	3,382	716
Virginia	335	122	7	239	396	59	2,802	1,103
West Virginia	66	938	6	545	509	124	3,798	5,799

State.	Northwestern Europe. Born in— Netherlands.	Belgium.	Luxemburg.	Switzerland.	France. Born in— France	Als.-Lor.	Central Europe. Born in— Germany.	Poland.
North Carolina	115	16	2	72	127	9	703	210
South Carolina	30	61	1	31	72	6	1,079	351
Georgia	78	45	7	161	313	63	1,936	917
Florida	357	130	24	357	668	63	3,534	428
Kentucky	150	90	12	1,315	533	451	11,137	1,037
Tennessee	58	36	3	616	277	56	2,159	841
Alabama	83	73	8	174	555	61	2,427	394
Mississippi	31	36	8	71	204	54	929	318
Arkansas	116	94	8	736	300	87	3,979	529
Louisiana	260	350	9	378	3,743	439	5,147	377
Oklahoma	176	289	52	629	839	119	7,029	1,253
Texas	554	447	58	1,690	1,935	609	31,062	5,047
Montana	1,675	672	153	1,151	771	117	7,873	1,219
Idaho	439	123	60	1,347	398	84	4,143	287
Wyoming	130	130	18	302	330	31	2,292	544
Colorado	853	430	91	1,510	1,155	265	11,992	1,867
New Mexico	70	76	6	148	331	46	1,178	153
Arizona	69	60	22	293	331	63	1,516	261
Utah	1,980	90	18	1,566	391	43	3,589	240
Nevada	36	27	4	378	566	43	1,069	104
Washington	3,097	1,438	315	3,671	2,055	397	22,315	3,906
Oregon	917	722	140	4,166	1,004	269	13,740	1,480
California	4,592	2,202	443	16,097	18,523	1,864	67,180	7,082
United States	131,766	62,686	12,585	118,659	118,569	34,321	1,686,102	1,139,978

State.	Central Europe—Born in— Czecho-Slovakia.	Austria.	Hungary.	Jugo Slavia.	Eastern Europe—Born in— Russia.	Lithuania.	Finland.	Roumania.
Maine	410	305	72	143	3,763	1,032	1,393	67
New Hampshire	75	389	66	120	3,467	1,017	1,558	25
Vermont	108	283	264	56	1,333	67	476	19
Massachusetts	2,238	8,098	1,387	950	92,034	20,789	14,570	1,445
Rhode Island	264	1,307	176	146	8,055	794	320	370
Connecticut	6,558	12,699	13,222	990	38,719	11,662	1,226	1,202
New York	38,247	151,172	78,374	8,547	529,240	12,121	12,504	40,116
New Jersey	16,747	36,917	40,470	3,313	73,527	6,246	2,109	4,564
Pennsylvania	68,869	122,755	71,380	36,227	161,124	30,227	2,818	11,230
Ohio	42,121	48,073	73,181	30,377	43,690	4,095	6,406	13,068
Indiana	3,941	9,100	9,351	4,471	7,673	1,445	237	2,731
Illinois	66,709	46,457	34,437	19,285	117,899	30,358	3,080	6,238
Michigan	11,161	22,004	22,667	9,426	45,313	5,475	30,096	6,331
Wisconsin	19,811	19,641	10,016	8,784	21,447	2,934	6,757	970
Minnesota	12,626	11,550	4,277	10,697	16,100	741	29,108	2,385
Iowa	9,150	4,334	747	1,603	7,319	687	107	297
Missouri	4,971	8,676	8,080	2,327	18,769	417	98	1,647
North Dakota	2,056	2,059	2,519	199	29,617	32	1,108	1,811
South Dakota	2,819	1,151	585	470	11,193	14	1,085	154
Nebraska	15,818	4,551	810	738	15,718	139	73	371
Kansas	3,466	5,183	622	2,155	12,050	68	56	285
Delaware	122	615	226	27	2,244	90	52	110
Maryland	3,553	3,620	1,947	359	24,791	2,206	175	537
District of Columbia	122	525	219	43	5,181	38	104	86
Virginia	897	921	1,293	127	5,421	71	240	165
West Virginia	1,549	5,115	6,260	2,802	3,911	717	289	625
North Carolina	20	149	66	29	932	29	15	31
South Carolina	45	206	56	22	1,187	9	53	26
Georgia	123	401	246	84	3,452	72	42	111
Florida	189	525	383	88	1,243	13	311	472
Kentucky	240	906	1,084	354	2,736	56	50	192
Tennessee	82	398	326	37	2,262	3	33	93
Alabama	232	583	372	155	1,582	12	74	120
Mississippi	63	136	47	220	828	5	62	36
Arkansas	492	636	108	117	662	27	18	62
Louisiana	302	725	305	312	1,928	23	147	93
Oklahoma	1,825	1,393	311	218	5,005	132	101	65
Texas	12,819	6,441	940	620	7,057	37	189	443
Montana	1,895	3,298	935	3,782	5,203	80	3,577	344
Idaho	420	781	233	460	1,458	9	989	104
Wyoming	518	1,183	349	1,189	1,482	33	856	71
Colorado	1,953	5,722	1,157	2,109	16,669	115	879	394
New Mexico	113	423	130	535	254	8	49	8
Arizona	148	486	210	1,167	816	16	407	51
Utah	163	987	179	836	684	12	779	69
Nevada	85	190	40	693	124	7	182	12
Washington	1,792	6,494	1,056	3,565	11,124	527	11,863	422
Oregon	1,132	2,798	909	1,186	6,979	101	6,050	352
California	3,377	13,264	5,252	7,277	27,224	260	7,053	2,403
United States	362,436	575,625	397,282	169,437	1,400,489	135,068	149,824	102,823

State.	Eastern Europe—Born in— Bulgaria.	†Turkey.	Greece.	Southern Europe—Born in— Albania.	Italy.	Spain.	Portugal.	*Other Europe
Maine	5	66	1,228	403	2,797	33	143	10
New Hampshire	8	...	5,280	118	2,074	18	115	2
Vermont	3	...	167	6	4,067	661	29	4
Massachusetts	120	451	20,441	1,947	117,007	824	28,315	100
Rhode Island	45	45	1,219	142	32,241	87	8,624	11
Connecticut	33	60	3,851	203	80,322	1,233	1,200	82
New York	614	2,050	26,117	415	545,173	12,548	1,404	842
New Jersey	66	195	4,521	54	157,285	2,000	646	170
Pennsylvania	656	289	13,893	687	222,764	2,183	798	400
Ohio	2,535	569	13,540	432	60,658	1,280	146	351
Indiana	431	70	4,182	74	6,712	467	14	75
Illinois	940	181	16,465	151	94,407	746	110	524
Michigan	1,692	179	7,115	261	30,216	441	67	813
Wisconsin	208	36	3,833	101	11,187	74	17	448
Minnesota	456	30	2,391	41	7,432	36	7	149
Iowa	269	18	2,884	7	4,956	41	14	78
Missouri	145	44	3,022	202	14,609	435	12	76
North Dakota	31	17	420	...	176	6	2	25
South Dakota	97	5	375	1	413	5	4	27
Nebraska	61	4	1,504	9	3,547	38	6	53
Kansas	36	6	640	2	3,355	214	11	57
Delaware	...	3	286	...	4,136	142	18	7
Maryland	18	19	964	1	9,543	221	21	79
District of Columbia	5	72	1,207	8	3,764	108	11	17
Virginia	17	32	1,796	4	2,435	263	95	82
West Virginia	98	23	3,186	2	14,147	1,540	14	71
North Carolina	1	17	551	...	453	16	10	7
South Carolina	1	10	578	...	344	19	6	10
Georgia	5	21	1,473	1	700	123	39	60
Florida	16	6	1,408	3	4,745	4,091	222	22
Kentucky	28	22	401	1	1,932	68	6	30
Tennessee	5	5	491	22	2,079	14	6	16
Alabama	18	22	915	...	2,732	70	4	33
Mississippi	...	1	207	...	1,841	60	4	10
Arkansas	17	1	277	1	1,314	22	4	10
Louisiana	49	14	610	2	16,264	1,268	100	74
Oklahoma	105	11	619	1	2,122	124	13	49
Texas	70	75	1,977	8	8,024	1,081	66	203
Montana	264	28	1,465	38	3,842	68	30	13
Idaho	39	5	716	42	1,323	1,416	39	6
Wyoming	72	2	1,236	5	1,948	139	29	4
Colorado	349	12	1,802	11	12,579	297	33	43
New Mexico	18	2	288	...	1,678	198	18	8
Arizona	28	10	329	6	1,261	1,013	30	8
Utah	30	12	3,029	41	3,225	250	4	19
Nevada	21	1	618	...	2,641	1,180	149	5
Washington	267	229	4,214	93	10,813	410	156	75
Oregon	214	41	1,928	13	4,324	553	125	34
California	271	264	10,313	49	88,502	11,123	24,517	609
United States	10,477	5,284	175,972	5,608	1,610,109	49,247	67,453	5,901

*Comprises Danzig, Fiume, Saar Basin and "Europe not specified." †In Europe.

State.	Asia—Born in— Armenia.	Asia Minor.	Palestine.	Born in— Turkey in Asia.	*Other Asia.	America.—Born in— Canada. French.	Other.
Maine	142	21	10	627	22	42	35,580	38,570
New Hampshire	276	16	7	523	44	9	38,277	13,997
Vermont	55	4	1	228	1	9	14,181	10,687
Massachusetts	8,640	424	180	7,128	1,247	333	108,691	153,330
Rhode Island	1,850	58	14	1,285	204	73	28,887	7,525
Connecticut	1,001	58	59	1,390	167	450	14,769	9,862
New York	5,599	554	1,061	8,127	2,646	1,300	15,560	96,414
New Jersey	2,275	106	160	2,062	334	347	772	9,520
Pennsylvania	2,932	154	268	5,312	541	371	713	14,115
Ohio	906	145	185	3,680	492	276	1,277	22,899
Indiana	134	33	26	717	125	145	406	4,690
Illinois	1,715	75	232	1,149	427	1,028	4,032	34,343
Michigan	2,498	126	176	3,648	537	468	18,635	145,867
Wisconsin	904	43	43	532	95	116	4,917	14,414
Minnesota	174	36	25	818	64	105	6,796	26,936
Iowa	101	10	22	512	41	69	401	8,528
Missouri	181	21	63	848	62	67	299	6,204
North Dakota	75	3	5	289	18	29	1,533	14,017
South Dakota	18	3	1	265	9	42	508	3,945
Nebraska	138	8	14	414	20	51	351	5,407
Kansas	30	4	12	259	23	54	571	4,748
Delaware	6	....	10	2	6	3	23	423
Maryland	43	22	15	72	17	41	117	1,747
District of Columbia	63	34	19	211	28	27	147	1,541
Virginia	164	23	23	550	54	54	106	1,817
West Virginia	41	15	20	1,235	142	11	54	903
North Carolina	10	4	22	592	19	22	15	635

State.	Asia. Born in— Armenia.	Asia Minor.	Palestine.	Syria.	Turkey in Asia.	*Other Asia.	America. Born in Canada. French.	Other.
South Carolina	6	4	2	396	1	15	24	244
Georgia	28	16	16	473	33	20	50	905
Florida	41	15	16	533	23	44	277	3,844
Kentucky	20	6	16	309	16	24	50	835
Tennessee	18	15	30	127	5	18	47	925
Alabama	22	11	16	482	28	15	52	840
Mississippi	1	2	15	583	10	14	30	367
Arkansas	7	2	16	213	8	7	58	822
Louisiana	27	1	15	954	60	46	157	1,008
Oklahoma	15	7	20	691	14	53	126	2,349
Texas	99	45	105	1,578	69	120	249	3,926
Montana	140	9	8	192	53	50	2,211	12,105
Idaho	13	8	1	49	7	30	476	4,478
Wyoming	62	5	4	82	20	18	92	1,346
Colorado	46	6	41	289	24	62	418	7,203
New Mexico	2	2	2	198	3	11	42	690
Arizona	8	8	8	327	7	39	90	1,872
Utah	80	8	5	174	10	23	45	1,421
Nevada	11	1	4	13	19	8	108	1,070
Washington	259	42	18	318	246	297	2,581	40,407
Oregon	63	15	5	185	41	90	679	13,095
California	5,687	176	166	1,259	528	1,162	2,306	57,256
United States	36,626	2,404	3,202	51,900	8,610	7,708	307,786	810,092

*Comprises Hedjaz, India, China, Japan and "Asia not specified."

State.	America. Born in— Newfoundland.	Mexico.	*West Indies	Central and S. Amer.	Other Countries— Born in †Atlantic islands.	Born in Australia.	†All other.
Maine	215	9	81	17	10	23	71
New Hampshire	182	9	33	31	40	21	39
Vermont	67	5	12	42	3	5	26
Massachusetts	7,165	131	871	1,056	25,230	337	657
Rhode Island	233	7	139	237	2,991	43	97
Connecticut	336	42	310	298	210	102	402
New York	1,809	2,897	9,532	7,430	569	1,360	2,444
New Jersey	476	406	1,120	1,040	179	317	641
Pennsylvania	487	1,646	1,040	1,180	87	511	990
Ohio	147	915	533	451	42	232	679
Indiana	44	661	51	80	7	77	239
Illinois	311	3,854	389	743	195	598	1,240
Michigan	245	1,268	239	432	11	397	730
Wisconsin	83	148	77	169	6	109	1,349
Minnesota	56	237	56	116	14	104	451
Iowa	35	2,560	71	109	8	101	270
Missouri	38	3,222	152	208	5	137	326
North Dakota	20	27	4	39	....	35	110
South Dakota	3	68	12	27	....	24	113
Nebraska	20	2,452	38	71	4	80	208
Kansas	9	13,568	33	159	4	67	160
Delaware	8	50	28	15	1	12	21
Maryland	61	79	215	176	22	61	130
District of Columbia	18	65	114	154	7	25	80
Virginia	32	79	94	117	29	41	92
West Virginia	6	74	26	48	3	33	69
North Carolina	7	28	34	36	1	14	32
South Carolina	1	14	29	15	6	5	9
Georgia	22	53	89	44	9	26	50
Florida	75	158	8,700	207	87	57	90
Kentucky	13	133	36	36	2	36	85
Tennessee	9	167	38	44	2	15	41
Alabama	3	132	201	65	7	21	43
Mississippi	7	97	28	36	....	8	29
Arkansas	20	259	15	23	4	25	50
Louisiana	16	2,399	495	844	13	60	107
Oklahoma	11	6,697	43	67	2	54	104
Texas	53	249,652	271	291	36	169	496
Montana	63	214	25	71	5	81	192
Idaho	59	1,125	10	24	23	57	184
Wyoming	4	1,786	14	29	7	17	50
Colorado	39	10,894	91	183	8	112	177
New Mexico	3	19,906	15	20	2	14	36
Arizona	16	60,325	41	72	1	81	134
Utah	4	1,083	8	30	4	221	294
Nevada	8	1,169	5	36	104	40	50
Washington	318	434	100	303	44	610	669
Oregon	49	569	58	122	48	213	296
California	336	86,610	753	3,886	8,892	4,013	2,875
United States	13,242	478,383	26,369	20,929	38,984	10,801	17,727

*Except Porto Rico. †Includes Azores and Cape Verde islands. ‡Comprises Africa, Pacific islands, country not specified and at sea.

CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION.

Men and women 21 years and over in 1920.

State.	Men				Women			
	Total.*	Naturalized.	1st papers.	Alien.	Total.*	Naturalized.	1st papers.	Alien.
Alabama	9,814	5,031	1,125	2,030	6,291	3,472	59	1,639
Arizona	33,582	5,986	1,801	24,147	23,463	16,815	348	5,320
Arkansas	8,166	4,593	753	1,319	5,000	2,976	64	1,066
California	367,340	166,299	42,862	134,007	247,041	127,176	3,633	97,664
Colorado	62,089	34,630	8,648	15,696	42,928	27,688	603	12,446
Connecticut	184,568	70,826	28,046	78,711	160,334	68,185	1,227	81,216
Delaware	10,614	4,329	1,539	4,033	7,631	3,698	67	3,131
Dist. Columbia	14,042	7,786	1,775	2,842	12,334	6,926	324	3,491
Florida	22,282	8,968	1,723	9,309	16,088	7,141	111	7,137
Georgia	9,319	5,023	958	2,340	5,536	3,293	73	1,533
Idaho	23,366	14,186	3,156	4,489	12,804	9,708	139	2,217
Illinois	613,796	341,910	125,752	111,348	504,131	297,536	8,386	161,042
Indiana	82,908	34,871	23,563	15,980	57,465	28,696	1,353	19,682
Iowa	121,392	84,160	11,109	15,384	93,087	69,111	781	13,686
Kansas	57,876	33,036	7,881	11,008	43,333	27,853	628	10,388
Kentucky	16,827	10,273	1,472	3,060	12,661	8,220	159	2,212
Louisiana	24,848	9,350	2,121	10,708	16,380	5,846	82	7,586
Maine	40,355	18,028	6,553	21,676	44,974	22,451	189	18,751
Maryland	50,363	26,077	8,720	13,720	43,261	23,687	647	16,914
Massachusetts	491,109	213,478	73,725	193,845	497,804	227,938	5,555	248,506
Michigan	381,388	175,306	86,414	101,169	281,352	155,327	4,553	103,343
Minnesota	266,856	177,355	40,727	35,245	195,726	142,035	3,211	37,404
Mississippi	4,628	2,322	347	1,168	2,702	1,309	17	897
Missouri	97,345	57,561	13,765	17,240	76,206	46,887	993	19,853
Montana	54,250	34,009	8,714	7,636	31,459	22,618	479	5,990
Nebraska	79,821	49,012	13,868	9,490	61,078	40,771	1,119	12,705
Nevada	10,203	4,121	1,393	3,941	3,692	2,115	25	1,013
New Hampshire	42,431	17,395	4,839	17,723	39,608	19,217	201	16,874
New Jersey	360,902	158,727	60,708	129,137	314,320	146,789	3,185	145,890
New Mexico	13,244	3,381	750	8,390	8,689	2,500	45	5,642
New York	1,318,878	604,251	214,958	446,859	1,209,675	549,574	19,142	564,303
North Carolina	4,035	1,886	285	1,124	2,453	1,349	10	648
North Dakota	70,043	51,350	6,558	7,017	51,004	39,837	407	6,702
Ohio	363,502	156,819	76,524	114,286	259,017	136,715	3,350	103,999
Oklahoma	22,817	11,239	1,777	6,233	13,290	8,133	124	3,265
Oregon	58,580	31,899	11,255	12,800	36,227	23,581	726	10,326
Pennsylvania	727,193	302,437	98,734	295,502	546,844	262,855	5,366	246,010
Rhode Island	78,118	38,212	13,521	23,562	78,748	39,963	1,232	33,445
South Carolina	3,850	1,924	417	921	2,091	1,138	21	583
South Dakota	45,337	31,027	6,318	3,103	32,673	24,121	433	4,397
Tennessee	8,428	4,430	739	1,821	5,891	3,278	62	1,535
Texas	152,602	39,321	8,865	93,478	114,121	32,800	949	72,588
Utah	28,791	16,377	3,563	7,664	23,463	16,815	348	5,320
Vermont	20,462	9,540	2,106	7,886	17,770	10,285	117	6,377
Virginia	17,431	8,356	2,294	4,792	10,422	5,703	108	3,327
Washington	143,258	77,156	28,308	29,572	87,177	56,761	1,443	22,954
West Virginia	38,471	8,315	3,105	23,996	16,994	5,826	100	9,386
Wisconsin	245,711	134,720	50,137	46,007	188,880	114,441	5,537	52,936
Wyoming	15,796	7,289	2,427	4,791	7,261	4,719	72	1,965
United States	6,928,027	3,314,577	1,116,698	2,138,205	5,570,307	2,893,785	77,534	2,226,712
Per cent		47.8	16.1	34.1		52.0	1.4	40.0

*Includes foreign-born whose citizenship was not reported.

Note—At the census of 1920 a woman married to a native or naturalized citizen of the United States was returned as a citizen, even though herself foreign-born; and a native-born woman married to an alien or to a foreign-born man who had taken out his first naturalization papers only was returned as an alien. But the number of aliens here considered includes only those who are of foreign birth. An unmarried woman born in the United States is, of course, a citizen by birth; and for an unmarried foreign-born woman the process of naturalization is the same as for a man.

WHITE POPULATION BY NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE (1920).

State.	Total.	Parentage			Foreign born.
		Native.	Foreign.	Mixed.	
Maine	765,695	495,780	86,150	76,416	107,349
New Hampshire	442,331	225,512	81,039	44,547	91,233
Vermont	351,817	228,325	42,100	36,866	44,526
Massachusetts	3,803,524	1,230,773	1,093,258	401,959	1,077,534
Rhode Island	593,980	173 553	182,660	64,268	173,499
Connecticut	1,358,732	449.206	421.133	111,880	376,513
New York	10.172,027	3,668.266	2.844.083	873.566	2,786,112
New Jersey	3,037,087	1,212.675	829.058	256,741	738,613
Pennsylvania	8,432,726	4,750.071	1,724.810	569.995	1,387,850
Ohio	5,571,893	3.669,122	838,251	385,823	678,697
Indiana	2,849,071	2,329.544	227.066	141,593	150,868
Illinois	6,299,333	3,066.563	1,467.036	558,783	1,206,951
Michigan	3,601,627	1,670.447	775.288	429.257	726,635
Wisconsin	2,616.938	1,054,694	736.051	366,065	460,128
Minnesota	2.368.936	827,627	708,126	347,019	486,164
Iowa	2,384,181	1,528,553	376,710	253,271	225,647

State.	Total.	Parentage			Foreign born.
		Native.	Foreign.	Mixed.	
Missouri	3,225,044	2,536,936	300,064	202,018	186,026
North Dakota	639,954	207,966	203,973	96,512	131,503
South Dakota	619,147	308,598	141,341	86,817	82,391
Nebraska	1,279,219	757,064	231,948	140,555	149,652
Kansas	1,708,906	1,308,804	163,964	125,560	110,578
Delaware	192,615	139,876	23,288	9,641	19,810
Maryland	1,204,737	893,088	143,203	66,269	102,177
District of Columbia	326,860	239,488	35,129	23,695	28,548
Virginia	1,617,909	1,534,494	30,514	22,116	30,785
West Virginia	1,377,235	1,232,857	56,625	25,847	61,906
North Carolina	1,783,779	1,765,203	5,737	5,740	7,099
South Carolina	818,538	799,418	7,025	5,694	6,401
Georgia	1,689,114	1,642,697	16,371	13,860	16,186
Florida	638,153	532,295	35,751	27,099	43,003
Kentucky	2,180,560	2,039,134	65,931	44,715	30,780
Tennessee	1,885,903	1,832,757	20,423	17,335	15,478
Alabama	1,447,032	1,394,129	19,591	15,650	17,662
Mississippi	853,962	826,762	9,539	9,642	8,019
Arkansas	1,279,757	1,226,692	19,030	20,060	13,975
Louisiana	1,096,611	941,724	67,016	43,000	44,871
Oklahoma	1,821,194	1,679,107	53,083	49,036	39,968
Texas	3,918,165	3,112,262	276,670	168,714	360,519
Montana	534,260	275,803	101,918	62,919	93,620
Idaho	425,668	294,252	47,920	44,533	38,963
Wyoming	190,146	122,884	25,234	16,773	25,255
Colorado	924,103	603,041	130,059	74,049	116,954
New Mexico	334,673	273,317	18,865	13,414	29,077
Arizona	291,449	151,145	39,534	22,671	78,099
Utah	441,901	245,781	75,901	63,764	56,455
Nevada	70,699	36,285	11,701	7,911	14,802
Washington	1,319,777	711,706	214,618	143,398	250,055
Oregon	769,146	497,726	95,827	73,442	102,151
California	3,264,711	1,677,955	573,927	331,167	681,662
United States	94,820,915	58,421,957	15,694,539	6,991,665	13,712,754

BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH.

Country of birth.	Total.	Naturalized		Having first papers.	Alien.	Not reported.
		Number.	Pct.			
England	745,398	487,639	65.4	54,838	138,449	64,472
Scotland	231,534	145,672	62.9	19,749	46,843	19,270
Wales	64,235	47,760	74.4	3,199	6,827	6,449
Ireland	1,021,677	674,921	66.1	52,264	199,566	94,926
Norway	348,885	238,032	68.2	31,907	56,223	22,723
Sweden	605,549	423,692	70.0	52,226	95,296	34,335
Denmark	180,798	127,539	70.5	16,552	24,749	11,958
Netherlands	117,177	69,921	59.7	13,082	26,878	7,296
Belgium	54,342	27,990	51.5	8,028	14,778	3,546
Luxemburg	12,181	8,945	73.4	963	1,310	963
Switzerland	114,392	75,508	66.0	8,659	20,215	10,010
France	140,896	82,730	58.7	10,912	34,423	12,831
Germany	1,648,884	1,213,451	73.6	115,195	191,755	128,483
Poland	1,048,050	302,635	28.9	146,098	569,411	29,906
Czecho-Slovakia	335,330	158,335	47.2	48,352	114,813	13,830
Austria	528,161	204,660	38.7	66,735	231,603	25,163
Hungary	353,792	106,183	30.0	52,860	181,761	12,988
Jugo Slavia	155,956	38,816	24.9	28,523	84,219	4,398
Russia	1,211,337	509,561	42.1	134,530	521,448	45,798
Lithuania	127,642	33,233	26.0	16,730	74,836	2,843
Finland	140,015	58,873	42.0	18,513	57,070	5,559
Roumania	92,117	38,880	42.2	12,336	37,465	3,436
Bulgaria	9,964	1,167	11.7	1,697	6,660	440
Turkey in Europe	4,601	968	21.0	655	2,805	173
Greece	161,515	28,129	17.4	21,044	105,353	6,989
Albania	5,090	370	7.3	507	4,100	113
Italy	1,408,933	419,713	29.8	159,686	784,927	44,607
Spain	41,436	4,450	10.7	2,347	32,716	1,923
Portugal	56,576	10,065	17.8	2,394	42,149	1,968
Other Europe	2,841	1,066	37.5	350	1,023	402
Armenia	33,526	10,013	29.9	4,563	17,777	1,173
Asia Minor	2,140	736	34.4	301	995	108
Palestine	2,539	973	38.3	343	1,058	165
Syria	46,575	14,057	30.2	5,872	24,251	2,395
Turkey in Asia	7,623	1,732	22.7	824	4,691	376
Other Asia	6,546	2,516	38.4	810	2,667	553
Canada—French	274,176	132,981	48.5	23,176	103,573	14,446
Canada—Other	727,340	448,503	61.7	47,715	162,347	68,775
Newfoundland	12,260	6,074	49.5	1,213	3,950	1,023
Mexico	319,697	17,624	5.5	2,746	285,122	14,205
West Indies (exc. Porto Rico)	21,659	6,681	30.8	1,195	11,000	2,783
Central and South America	14,546	4,050	27.8	1,123	7,777	1,596
Africa	3,598	1,746	48.5	377	1,143	332
Australia	9,722	4,999	51.4	898	2,815	1,010

Country of birth.	Total.	Naturalized—Number.	Naturalized—Pct.	Having first papers.	Alien.	Not reported.
Atlantic islands	33,557	7,731	23.0	1,271	23,498	1,057
Pacific islands	3,197	1,721	53.8	274	854	348
All other	10,715	5,656	52.8	644	1,720	2,695
All countries	12,498,720	6,208,697	49.7	1,194,276	4,364,909	730,838

BY SEX—MEN.

Country of birth.	Total.	Naturalized—Number.	Naturalized—Pct.	Having first papers.	Alien.	Not reported
England	392,116	253,937	64.8	50,338	55,148	32,693
Scotland	122,568	77,903	63.6	18,125	16,942	9,598
Wales	34,806	25,591	73.5	2,967	2,885	3,363
Ireland	448,573	324,100	72.3	43,995	47,181	33,297
Norway	195,101	131,322	67.3	29,223	23,640	10,916
Sweden	334,849	232,761	69.5	47,632	37,257	17,199
Denmark	109,754	76,412	69.6	15,447	10,978	6,917
Netherlands	67,901	39,462	58.1	12,304	12,135	4,000
Belgium	31,811	16,260	51.1	7,612	5,913	2,026
Luxemburg	7,484	5,462	73.0	892	602	528
Switzerland	65,656	42,623	64.9	7,915	9,934	5,184
France	73,937	44,421	60.1	9,811	13,567	6,138
Germany	873,231	639,843	73.3	101,473	74,277	57,638
Poland	602,918	168,354	27.9	139,759	279,386	15,419
Czecho-Slovakia	182,913	181,705	44.7	45,520	49,119	6,569
Austria	300,899	109,615	36.4	63,446	114,712	13,126
Hungary	196,093	55,188	28.1	50,215	84,406	6,284
Jugo Slavia	107,974	23,140	21.4	27,687	54,134	3,013
Russia	682,208	284,320	41.7	127,879	246,604	23,405
Lithuania	79,308	20,254	25.5	16,186	41,194	1,674
Finland	80,407	31,550	39.2	17,466	28,511	2,880
Roumania	52,979	21,602	40.8	11,718	17,949	1,710
Bulgaria	9,219	949	10.3	1,680	6,181	409
Turkey in Europe	3,311	656	19.8	630	1,902	123
Greece	135,207	23,093	17.1	20,736	85,459	5,919
Albania	4,543	308	6.8	504	3,632	99
Italy	858,111	259,547	30.2	154,330	418,583	25,651
Spain	31,540	2,814	8.9	2,285	25,061	1,380
Portugal	33,837	5,854	17.3	2,274	24,527	1,182
Other Europe	1,942	626	32.2	338	753	225
Armenia	23,746	6,664	28.1	4,419	11,851	812
Asia Minor	1,513	505	33.4	290	637	81
Palestine	1,703	610	35.8	327	655	111
Syria	28,478	8,821	31.0	5,610	12,683	1,364
Turkey in Asia	5,870	1,214	20.7	800	3,613	243
Other Asia	4,450	1,487	33.4	778	1,809	376
Canada—French	141,514	66,579	47.0	21,997	46,094	6,844
Canada—Other	349,404	203,027	58.1	43,132	68,345	34,900
Newfoundland	5,689	2,767	48.6	1,125	1,345	452
Mexico	189,974	6,363	3.3	2,506	172,127	8,978
West Indies (ex. Porto Rico)	11,690	3,461	29.6	1,088	5,673	1,468
Central and South America	9,215	2,147	23.3	1,038	5,052	978
Africa	2,191	976	44.5	350	659	206
Australia	5,370	2,446	45.5	825	1,491	608
Atlantic islands	18,393	4,395	23.9	1,213	12,209	576
Pacific islands	1,761	849	48.2	263	435	214
All other	6,295	2,927	46.5	596	987	1,785
All countries	6,928,452	3,314,910	47.8	1,116,744	2,138,237	358,561

BY SEX—WOMEN.

Country of birth.	Total.	Naturalized—Number.	Naturalized—Pct.	Having first papers.	Alien.	Not reported.
England	353,282	233,702	66.2	4,500	83,301	31,779
Scotland	108,966	67,769	62.2	1,624	29,901	9,672
Wales	29,429	22,169	75.3	232	3,942	3,086
Ireland	573,104	350,821	61.2	8,269	152,385	61,629
Norway	153,784	106,710	69.4	2,684	32,583	11,807
Sweden	270,700	190,931	70.5	4,594	58,039	17,136
Denmark	71,044	51,127	72.0	1,105	13,771	5,041
Netherlands	49,276	30,459	61.8	778	14,743	3,296
Belgium	22,531	11,730	52.1	416	8,865	1,520
Luxemburg	4,697	3,483	74.2	71	708	435
Switzerland	48,736	32,885	67.5	744	10,281	4,826
France	66,959	38,309	57.2	1,101	20,856	6,693
Germany	775,653	573,608	74.0	13,722	117,478	70,845
Poland	445,132	134,281	30.2	6,339	290,025	14,487
Czecho-Slovakia	152,417	76,630	50.3	2,832	65,694	7,261
Austria	227,262	95,045	41.8	3,289	116,891	12,037
Hungary	157,699	50,995	32.3	2,645	97,355	6,704
Jugo Slavia	47,982	15,676	32.7	836	30,085	1,385
Russia	529,129	225,241	42.6	6,651	274,844	22,393

Country of birth.	Total.	Naturalized—Number.	Naturalized—Pct.	Having first papers.	Alien.	Not reported.
Lithuania	48,334	12,979	26.9	544	33,642	1,169
Finland	59,608	27,323	45.8	1,047	28,559	2,679
Roumania	39,138	17,278	44.1	618	19,516	1,726
Bulgaria	745	218	29.3	17	479	31
Turkey in Europe	1,290	312	24.2	25	903	50
Greece	26,308	5,036	19.1	308	19,894	1,070
Albania	547	62	11.3	3	468	14
Italy	560,822	160,166	29.1	5,356	366,344	18,956
Spain	9,896	1,636	16.5	62	7,655	543
Portugal	22,739	4,211	18.5	120	17,622	786
Other Europe	899	440	48.9	12	270	177
Armenia	9,780	3,349	34.2	144	5,926	361
Asia Minor	627	231	36.8	11	358	27
Palestine	836	363	43.4	16	403	54
Syria	18,097	5,236	28.9	262	11,568	1,031
Turkey in Asia	1,753	518	29.5	24	1,078	133
Other Asia	2,096	1,029	49.1	32	858	177
Canada—French	132,662	66,402	50.1	1,179	57,479	7,602
Canada—Other	377,936	245,476	65.0	4,583	94,002	33,875
Newfoundland	6,571	3,307	50.3	88	2,605	571
Mexico	129,723	11,261	8.7	240	112,995	5,227
West Indies (except Porto Rico)	9,969	3,220	32.3	107	5,327	1,315
Central and South America	5,331	1,903	35.7	85	2,725	618
Africa	1,407	770	54.7	27	484	126
Australia	4,352	2,553	58.7	73	1,324	402
Atlantic islands	15,164	3,336	22.0	58	11,289	481
Pacific islands	1,436	872	60.7	11	419	134
All other	4,420	2,729	61.7	48	733	910
All countries	5,570,268	2,893,787	52.0	77,532	2,226,672	372,277

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN AMERICAN CITIES (1920).

[From federal census report.]

City.	Total.	England.	Scotland.	Wales.	Ireland.	Norway.	Sweden.	Denmark.
Akron, O.	37,889	2,603	729	341	863	145	725	205
Albany, N. Y.	17,636	1,057	315	27	3,139	32	127	75
Atlanta, Ga.	4,738	476	143	22	208	21	85	29
Baltimore, Md.	83,911	3,180	736	196	5,074	421	417	245
Birmingham, Ala.	6,084	752	445	64	230	19	92	31
Boston, Mass.	238,919	12,408	5,079	279	57,011	1,875	6,780	935
Bridgeport, Conn.	46,414	3,491	843	54	4,300	178	1,783	403
Buffalo, N. Y.	121,530	6,710	1,984	212	7,264	325	1,143	308
Cambridge, Mass.	32,104	1,601	822	62	8,448	185	1,106	92
Camden, N. J.	20,262	1,688	359	99	1,420	205	198	65
Chicago, Ill.	805,482	26,420	9,910	1,584	56,786	20,481	58,563	11,268
Cincinnati, O.	42,827	1,634	414	135	3,887	36	115	96
Cleveland, O.	239,538	11,092	3,418	1,161	9,478	596	2,286	620
Columbus, O.	16,055	1,107	281	438	1,286	35	132	47
Dallas, Tex.	8,730	663	159	21	328	74	169	97
Dayton, O.	13,111	571	183	29	682	29	66	23
Denver, Col.	37,620	3,556	1,090	430	3,221	536	3,953	922
Des Moines, Iowa	11,224	1,265	338	205	643	393	1,853	528
Detroit, Mich.	289,297	17,169	6,933	548	7,004	861	2,659	1,505
Fall River, Mass.	42,331	7,968	600	60	3,201	30	63	33
Fort Worth, Tex.	7,359	323	111	12	300	63	174	30
Grand Rapids, Mich.	28,355	868	214	20	628	165	883	201
Hartford, Conn.	40,667	2,049	937	28	6,116	100	2,315	619
Houston, Tex.	12,012	736	173	22	373	59	159	115
Indianapolis, Ind.	16,958	1,188	445	48	2,414	51	182	234
Jersey City, N. J.	75,981	3,502	1,460	131	12,451	1,211	1,076	392
Kansas City, Kas.	11,656	529	127	88	766	51	625	196
Kansas City, Mo.	27,320	1,925	658	136	2,584	183	1,899	437
Los Angeles, Cal.	112,057	11,478	2,802	657	4,932	1,669	4,998	2,003
Louisville, Ky.	11,621	502	155	22	1,576	27	68	38
Lowell, Mass.	38,040	3,614	916	28	7,453	68	523	38
Memphis, Tenn.	5,775	473	130	11	455	16	117	52
Milwaukee, Wis.	110,068	1,968	589	252	1,447	1,852	863	732
Minneapolis, Minn.	88,032	2,963	1,141	232	2,066	16,389	26,515	2,531
Nashville, Tenn.	2,387	229	50	2	288	11	13	15
New Bedford, Mass.	48,689	9,745	541	44	2,027	71	263	55
New Haven, Conn.	45,686	1,955	858	69	7,219	161	1,266	246
New Orleans, La.	25,992	1,206	286	33	1,534	458	317	227
New York, N. Y.	1,991,547	71,404	21,545	1,510	203,450	24,500	33,703	9,092
Newark, N. J.	117,003	5,386	2,170	116	8,840	179	833	374
Norfolk, Va.	6,587	504	160	20	338	193	218	93
Oakland, Cal.	45,162	4,532	1,700	766	3,656	1,163	2,663	1,764
Omaha, Neb.	35,381	1,460	565	61	1,904	388	3,708	2,875
Paterson, N. J.	45,145	3,664	1,861	32	3,200	25	121	69
Philadelphia, Pa.	397,927	30,844	8,425	973	64,590	1,255	2,651	1,131
Pittsburgh, Pa.	120,266	7,374	2,758	1,512	13,989	100	1,049	104
Portland, Ore.	47,114	4,021	1,809	274	1,969	2,915	5,060	1,365

City.	Total.	England.	Scotland.	Wales.	Ireland.	Norway.	Sweden.	Denmark.
Providence, R. I.	68,951	8,740	1,735	89	11,900	291	2,709	146
Reading, Pa.	9,553	334	83	53	233	16	25	9
Richmond, Va.	4,637	497	191	20	264	21	42	27
Rochester, N. Y.	71,321	5,980	1,142	69	4,385	97	447	174
St. Louis, Mo.	103,239	3,892	1,060	154	9,244	167	898	413
St. Paul, Minn.	51,595	1,934	712	73	3,053	3,818	9,912	1,364
Salt Lake City, Utah.	19,434	5,524	977	416	574	870	2,258	1,611
San Antonio, Tex.	36,646	795	138	9	509	53	94	82
San Francisco, Cal.	140,200	10,107	3,569	445	18,257	3,121	6,468	3,389
Scranton, Pa.	28,568	2,313	480	2,714	3,365	3	78	21
Seattle, Wash.	73,875	7,794	3,195	673	3,455	9,118	10,253	2,228
Spokane, Wash.	16,826	1,613	570	134	717	1,533	2,580	477
Springfield, Mass.	31,250	1,947	1,309	32	5,600	92	1,221	84
Syracuse, N. Y.	32,321	2,321	467	93	3,814	45	166	73
Toledo, O.	38,145	1,816	365	78	1,513	92	273	177
Trenton, N. J.	30,073	2,774	511	35	1,871	15	85	58
Washington, D. C.	28,548	2,990	793	106	4,320	219	481	237
Wilmington, Del.	16,279	1,032	276	27	2,435	48	223	45
Worcester, Mass.	53,418	3,343	936	36	9,048	334	7,751	227
Yonkers, N. Y.	25,700	1,796	1,259	64	4,140	137	362	95
Youngstown, O.	33,834	2,536	1,024	1,103	1,578	51	769	47

City.	Netherlands.	Belgium.	Luxemburg.	Switzerland	France.	Alsace-Lorraine.	Germany.	Poland.
Akron, O.	166	51	4	411	304	261	2,867	1,420
Albany, N. Y.	308	16	16	60	104	54	3,068	1,414
Atlanta, Ga.	17	9	1	41	98	26	431	479
Baltimore, Md.	193	80	7	296	438	132	17,461	11,109
Birmingham, Ala.	13	20	.....	35	180	6	458	93
Boston, Mass.	691	580	11	358	1,008	261	5,915	7,650
Bridgeport, Conn.	69	41	6	137	206	18	1,979	3,061
Buffalo, N. Y.	435	73	39	593	694	1,345	20,898	31,406
Cambridge, Mass.	20	28	.....	22	120	9	418	1,486
Camden, N. J.	28	24	10	90	125	51	2,320	4,172
Chicago, Ill.	8,843	3,079	1,967	3,452	3,378	1,180	112,288	137,611
Cincinnati, O.	314	36	24	603	485	796	17,833	1,220
Cleveland, O.	1,039	102	68	1,216	644	554	26,476	35,024
Columbus, O.	53	69	4	354	190	83	4,098	287
Dallas, Tex.	28	25	4	165	123	32	1,175	357
Dayton, O.	55	12	5	127	116	110	4,119	674
Denver, Col.	416	60	21	509	430	111	4,664	812
Des Moines, Iowa.	113	35	9	75	106	10	1,104	325
Detroit, Mich.	1,861	6,219	80	889	1,400	340	30,238	56,624
Fall River, Mass.	6	27	.....	6	118	6	135	2,525
Fort Worth, Tex.	11	10	.....	39	57	7	459	126
Grand Rapids, Mich	11,422	47	10	53	71	16	2,433	4,269
Hartford, Conn.	35	17	10	101	158	57	1,820	4,880
Houston, Tex.	56	20	3	101	154	20	1,619	284
Indianapolis, Ind.	149	22	5	231	222	110	5,097	378
Jersey City, N. J.	274	171	17	486	562	223	11,113	12,145
Kansas City, Kas.	26	153	5	80	64	13	1,171	958
Kansas City, Mo.	107	402	16	352	351	68	3,958	944
Los Angeles, Cal.	797	405	92	1,303	2,349	332	10,563	2,205
Louisville, Ky.	36	22	7	620	192	192	4,748	343
Lowell, Mass.	17	197	1	5	79	11	133	2,298
Memphis, Tenn.	15	12	1	65	99	18	798	290
Milwaukee, Wis.	528	109	164	931	261	304	39,771	23,060
Minneapolis, Minn.	407	112	163	336	274	79	6,439	4,789
Nashville, Tenn.	5	6	1	90	61	12	286	185
New Bedford, Mass.	15	128	.....	49	385	53	463	2,902
New Haven, Conn.	43	119	.....	120	185	41	2,770	3,009
New Orleans, La.	149	101	3	242	2,516	306	3,418	230
New York, N. Y.	4,750	3,467	302	9,233	19,452	3,568	194,154	145,679
Newark, N. J.	272	72	15	613	637	450	14,041	13,702
Norfolk, Va.	118	26	2	18	58	2	325	194
Oakland, Cal.	309	126	14	631	1,322	134	4,661	503
Omaha, Neb.	126	263	19	219	126	45	4,270	2,374
Paterson, N. J.	3,604	815	10	1,363	742	357	3,509	5,736
Philadelphia, Pa.	480	517	47	1,889	2,875	996	39,766	31,112
Pittsburgh, Pa.	90	107	52	816	913	747	16,028	15,537
Portland, Ore.	365	293	44	1,283	419	110	5,384	909
Providence, R. I.	64	141	5	83	356	33	1,392	2,289
Reading, Pa.	17	3	2	45	41	28	1,448	2,542
Richmond, Va.	17	17	.....	32	75	14	641	140
Rochester, N. Y.	1,891	414	15	467	488	269	10,735	4,590
St. Louis, Mo.	401	363	70	2,105	1,040	832	30,089	5,224
St. Paul, Minn.	256	78	264	522	221	107	8,724	2,555
Salt Lake City, Utah.	874	18	10	610	104	29	2,033	132
San Antonio, Tex.	59	70	6	140	301	176	2,564	249
San Francisco, Cal.	788	548	97	2,806	6,375	533	18,513	2,152
Scranton, Pa.	9	13	.....	140	88	24	2,612	3,267

City.	Netherlands.	Belgium.	Luxem-burg.	Switzer-land.	France—France.	France—Alsace-Lorraine.	Germany.	Poland.
Seattle, Wash.	525	541	59	542	608	109	4,827	881
Spokane, Wash.	183	55	22	211	155	24	1,992	154
Springfield, Mass.	38	34	3	87	162	17	1,152	2,442
Syracuse, N. Y.	61	22	10	238	171	147	4,751	4,571
Toledo, O.	77	130	24	735	292	301	8,476	10,283
Trenton, N. J.	20	18	9	74	140	34	2,388	4,423
Washington, D. C.	127	76	13	358	605	82	3,382	716
Wilmington, Del.	15	14	5	52	108	32	1,150	3,742
Worcester, Mass.	69	27	1	17	108	11	467	3,632
Yonkers, N. Y.	104	23	4	111	201	26	2,102	2,568
Youngstown, O.	45	12	10	120	92	39	1,469	2,601

City.	Czecho-Slovakia.	Austria.	Hun-gary.	Jugo-Slavia.	Russia.	Lith-uania.	Fin-land.	Rou-mania.	Bul-garia.
Akron, O.	463	5,344	6,989	1,537	3,056	230	82	569	390
Albany, N. Y.	97	338	87	24	2,277	161	18	60	8
Atlanta, Ga.	42	79	102	9	1,207	42	13	32	....
Baltimore, Md.	2,985	2,896	1,393	251	23,202	2,038	114	459	16
Birmingham, Ala.	14	134	47	15	706	6	3	29	4
Boston, Mass.	256	1,530	360	135	38,021	4,127	562	673	19
Bridgeport, Conn.	2,227	2,697	6,230	193	5,395	698	86	234	9
Buffalo, N. Y.	514	2,945	2,736	361	6,557	80	163	581	47
Cambridge, Mass.	27	111	38	7	1,759	1,346	50	81	2
Camden, N. J.	85	690	197	172	2,158	183	107	80	6
Chicago, Ill.	50,392	30,491	26,106	9,693	102,095	18,923	1,577	5,137	385
Cincinnati, O.	300	1,526	2,873	763	4,198	89	13	687	55
Cleveland, O.	23,907	15,228	29,724	15,898	21,502	2,776	1,122	4,377	332
Columbus, O.	100	713	878	172	1,848	29	64	132	29
Dallas, Tex.	217	248	56	28	939	2	8	100	11
Dayton, O.	195	602	1,921	411	1,124	250	14	176	19
Denver, Col.	301	1,390	487	238	5,333	34	110	277	78
Des Moines, Iowa	62	232	50	31	1,389	42	11	88	4
Detroit, Mich.	3,351	10,674	13,564	3,702	27,278	2,653	1,785	4,668	883
Fall River, Mass.	13	260	7	19	1,661	1	27	28	....
Fort Worth, Tex.	120	192	18	41	613	2	1	36	8
Grand Rapids, Mich.	110	534	155	6	1,046	1,120	102	66	7
Hartford, Conn.	179	919	272	83	7,654	1,260	80	347	4
Houston, Tex.	164	479	89	22	1,096	4	13	111	5
Indianapolis, Ind.	58	568	313	558	1,309	19	30	701	110
Jersey City, N. J.	400	3,772	1,258	69	7,016	218	787	301	16
Kansas City, Kas.	383	961	106	1,419	1,076	53	4	18	11
Kansas City, Mo.	161	749	335	168	3,348	32	35	191	31
Los Angeles, Cal.	824	2,089	1,706	1,453	9,691	84	530	927	59
Louisville, Ky.	34	246	99	17	1,413	10	6	57	....
Lowell, Mass.	3	65	19	155	916	787	30	17	7
Memphis, Tenn.	15	159	82	10	993	....	10	35	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	4,497	5,906	4,803	4,164	7,105	398	147	633	53
Minneapolis, Minn.	1,828	2,222	571	163	6,222	186	1,120	1,484	83
Nashville, Tenn.	12	67	130	10	493	....	4	32	....
New Bedford, Mass.	181	186	49	21	1,022	48	13	17	13
New Haven, Conn.	100	675	421	26	8,080	721	91	198	6
New Orleans, La.	55	484	81	78	1,348	6	85	71	2
New York, N. Y.	26,437	126,739	64,393	5,271	479,797	7,475	10,240	38,139	308
Newark, N. J.	2,158	7,897	4,278	269	19,968	1,549	80	1,307	4
Norfolk, Va.	15	74	44	17	1,878	20	99	51	3
Oakland, Cal.	170	986	388	866	1,062	23	390	96	6
Omaha, Neb.	4,305	1,610	534	351	3,825	89	26	288	36
Paterson, N. J.	211	754	616	46	4,400	367	13	53	1
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,240	13,387	11,513	1,099	95,744	4,392	727	5,645	47
Pittsburgh, Pa.	3,607	10,072	4,323	3,784	13,837	2,242	109	1,493	49
Portland, Ore.	330	1,599	519	472	5,161	57	1,394	258	113
Providence, R. I.	91	719	98	33	5,610	659	83	287	17
Reading, Pa.	238	684	135	71	843	54	....	13	....
Richmond, Va.	32	128	42	2	1,054	8	2	39	....
Rochester, N. Y.	70	1,536	398	177	6,871	766	38	146	22
St. Louis, Mo.	3,479	5,587	6,637	1,686	13,067	292	39	1,200	98
St. Paul, Minn.	1,797	2,429	1,792	334	4,228	224	97	559	19
Salt Lake City, Utah	48	213	93	56	430	1	75	47	1
San Antonio, Tex.	108	311	68	25	732	3	6	75	4
San Francisco, Cal.	757	3,694	1,390	1,320	5,752	60	1,810	765	92
Scranton, Pa.	117	2,863	888	52	3,415	1,948	9	42	1
Seattle, Wash.	302	1,412	350	654	3,348	155	2,256	150	62
Spokane, Wash.	100	288	89	113	508	15	157	68	32
Springfield, Mass.	111	410	115	22	3,852	110	180	52	7
Syracuse, N. Y.	155	868	145	67	2,791	43	30	52	26
Toledo, O.	349	1,063	3,041	136	2,069	53	31	272	683
Trenton, N. J.	1,599	1,010	4,042	501	2,710	105	11	395	....
Washington, D. C.	122	525	219	43	5,181	38	104	86	5
Wilmington, Del.	34	473	162	25	1,982	77	46	101	....
Worcester, Mass.	15	189	25	23	4,778	4,220	2,175	53	3
Yonkers, N. Y.	736	2,917	1,162	98	1,987	31	65	57	2
Youngstown, O.	2,096	3,160	2,684	2,579	2,214	115	22	1,375	117

City.	Greece.	Albania.	Italy.	Spain.	Portugal.	Armenia.	Palestine.	Syria.
Akron, O.	1,939	135	3,614	281	13	146	17	451
Albany, N. Y.	190	30	3,403	20	1	21	1	84
Atlanta, Ga.	434	....	98	19	4	9	5	103
Baltimore, Md.	695	1	7,911	145	17	30	12	15
Birmingham, Ala.	441	....	1,653	10	....	14	13	272
Boston, Mass.	3,054	292	38,179	326	957	1,472	86	1,756
Bridgeport, Conn.	802	50	8,789	383	29	195	11	82
Buffalo, N. Y.	574	37	16,411	140	17	62	30	311
Cambridge, Mass.	352	20	2,730	39	1,946	401	....	59
Camden, N. J.	77	....	4,994	8	8	52	2	38
Chicago, Ill.	11,546	27	59,215	374	41	1,028	206	478
Cincinnati, O.	312	5	2,717	39	10	34	17	265
Cleveland, O.	1,605	39	18,288	162	14	426	74	787
Columbus, O.	415	3	2,290	16	3	14	5	62
Dallas, Tex.	274	....	583	37	....	7	12	46
Dayton, O.	355	12	514	8	....	9	1	79
Denver, Col.	768	4	2,871	85	10	22	21	44
Des Moines, Iowa	230	....	1,177	2	....	12	11	61
Detroit, Mich.	4,628	156	16,205	258	46	1,361	122	1,877
Fall River, Mass.	149	....	945	9	5,663	5	4	582
Fort Worth, Tex.	240	....	456	49	....	....	3	28
Grand Rapids, Mich.	60	1	525	5	3	50	5	301
Hartford, Conn.	321	2	7,101	24	112	297	20	21
Houston, Tex.	177	....	1,290	25	6	16	12	173
Indianapolis, Ind.	564	13	754	24	2	30	9	149
Jersey City, N. J.	357	5	14,855	227	18	107	11	19
Kansas City, Kas.	273	....	104	14	....	2	1	2
Kansas City, Mo.	570	1	3,318	47	2	17	8	153
Los Angeles, Cal.	1,036	4	7,930	810	144	452	44	346
Louisville, Ky.	81	....	535	17	2	7	5	123
Lowell, Mass.	3,733	7	431	9	1,666	357	....	93
Memphis, Tenn.	280	....	1,273	4	4	1	10	12
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,815	44	4,022	43	7	134	21	133
Minneapolis, Minn.	873	1	766	17	....	52	16	240
Nashville, Tenn.	97	1	91	4	....	4	6	39
New Bedford, Mass.	588	280	631	37	7,457	14	8	300
New Haven, Conn.	314	2	15,084	34	68	138	10	46
New Orleans, La.	432	2	7,633	1,128	87	18	5	129
New York, N. Y.	21,455	103	390,832	10,980	1,026	3,779	913	4,485
Newark, N. J.	1,039	....	27,465	555	406	179	48	94
Norfolk, Va.	667	2	515	196	54	16	8	120
Oakland, Cal.	928	2	5,094	495	4,281	49	5	75
Omaha, Neb.	423	3	3,108	19	1	112	2	185
Paterson, N. J.	283	1	11,566	60	....	344	6	752
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,814	260	63,723	638	178	1,393	118	426
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,363	24	15,371	53	3	42	42	706
Portland, Ore.	896	3	2,847	74	14	28	5	134
Providence, R. I.	432	4	19,239	32	1,661	1,234	7	265
Reading, Pa.	579	....	1,810	34	2	5	3	1
Richmond, Va.	208	....	555	5	9	92	9	143
Rochester, N. Y.	410	7	19,468	36	141	46	23	121
St. Louis, Mo.	2,049	192	9,067	341	7	132	39	469
St. Paul, Minn.	354	1	1,685	7	1	62	4	263
Salt Lake City, Utah	548	5	496	50	....	13	2	94
San Antonio, Tex.	145	....	575	170	7	10	2	136
San Francisco, Cal.	3,204	26	23,924	2,500	816	234	34	216
Scranton, Pa.	161	....	3,433	2	....	5	11	205
Seattle, Wash.	1,399	72	3,094	167	23	74	3	114
Spokane, Wash.	107	....	922	7	....	12	2	26
Springfield, Mass.	939	14	4,491	15	29	237	4	380
Syracuse, N. Y.	433	8	6,756	20	3	116	17	122
Toledo, O.	682	2	850	18	1	99	14	432
Trenton, N. J.	127	1	6,617	13	3	27	10	65
Washington, D. C.	1,207	8	3,764	108	11	63	19	211
Wilmington, Del.	267	....	3,444	96	18	5	4	1
Worcester, Mass.	720	461	4,296	7	27	1,225	1	688
Yonkers, N. Y.	121	....	4,507	25	7	77	....	62
Youngstown, O.	1,297	13	5,538	83	....	9	13	277

City.	Canada—French.	Canada—Other.	Newfoundland.	Mexico.	*West Indies.	Central and S. Amer.	Atlantic islands.
Akron, O.	76	1,069	21	84	30	30	....
Albany, N. Y.	244	598	12	5	18	28	2
Atlanta, Ga.	17	265	10	9	23	6	1
Baltimore, Md.	75	1,063	28	48	166	126	17
Birmingham, Ala.	5	194	1	28	16	6	2
Boston, Mass.	1,743	40,265	2,797	50	278	202	294
Bridgeport, Conn.	398	1,058	42	3	45	29	8
Buffalo, N. Y.	177	15,617	61	62	63	85	8
Cambridge, Mass.	949	6,744	472	3	63	42	346
Camden, N. J.	23	221	199	....	20	28	2
Chicago, Ill.	2,432	23,622	194	1,141	297	533	24
Cincinnati, O.	27	802	4	18	64	38	3

City.	Canada—French.	Canada—Other.	Newf'd-land.	Mexico.	*West Indies.	Central and S.A.	Atlantic isls.
Cleveland, O.	282	8,218	70	103	99	138	8
Columbus, O.	45	616	4	11	37	31	6
Dallas, Tex.	17	356	6	2,278	18	10	1
Dayton, O.	20	425	2	30	21	12	1
Denver, Col.	129	2,973	26	1,390	57	65	6
Des Moines, Iowa	18	567	1	158	10	21	2
Detroit, Mich.	3,678	55,216	137	712	136	219	5
Fall River, Mass.	10,734	858	17	6	11	109	6,401
Fort Worth, Tex.	16	239	2	3,785	4	12	....
Grand Rapids, Mich.	91	2,746	8	19	9	12	1
Hartford, Conn.	857	1,520	61	4	32	27	39
Houston, Tex.	22	335	5	3,946	23	24	1
Indianapolis, Ind.	36	707	6	23	13	13	3
Jersey City, N. J.	51	904	54	30	85	76	12
Kansas City, Kas.	14	268	4	2,039	1	9	....
Kansas City, Mo.	57	1,577	13	1,797	19	46	3
Los Angeles, Cal.	554	13,187	75	21,598	191	376	38
Louisville, Ky.	19	278	9	7	7	17	....
Lowell, Mass.	10,180	3,602	30	4	10	18	402
Memphis, Tenn.	21	251	....	14	16	5	2
Milwaukee, Wis.	223	1,830	26	36	29	49	4
Minneapolis, Minn.	1,016	6,445	6	42	17	39	2
Nashville, Tenn.	3	95	....	5	8	12	....
New Bedford, Mass.	9,833	1,157	27	1	26	195	9,772
New Haven, Conn.	399	983	37	4	42	53	5
New Orleans, La.	70	525	12	1,242	438	780	11
New York, N. Y.	1,757	23,514	1,403	2,487	8,722	6,621	414
Newark, N. J.	108	1,234	45	42	123	142	43
Norfolk, Va.	23	312	10	17	22	56	15
Oakland, Cal.	177	3,608	16	1,026	42	306	346
Omaha, Neb.	65	1,166	17	682	13	19	3
Paterson, N. J.	45	281	3	10	12	48	6
Philadelphia, Pa.	209	3,927	243	423	678	575	45
Pittsburgh, Pa.	45	1,444	94	17	30	87	....
Portland, Ore.	285	6,152	33	91	23	46	9
Providence, R. I.	3,436	3,583	84	6	83	130	927
Reading, Pa.	4	57	....	98	13	6	....
Richmond, Va.	7	217	7	4	12	11	....
Rochester, N. Y.	188	9,317	28	10	19	48	15
St. Louis, Mo.	93	1,842	14	429	92	108	2
St. Paul, Minn.	587	3,303	14	68	15	13	2
Salt Lake City, Utah	25	727	2	214	5	12	3
San Antonio, Tex.	51	347	1	28,444	58	50	....
San Francisco, Cal.	346	6,737	80	3,793	211	1,815	178
Scranton, Pa.	11	201	3	13	6	11	....
Seattle, Wash.	630	13,224	176	117	41	118	8
Spokane, Wash.	144	3,692	12	12	6	16	2
Springfield, Mass.	3,719	2,078	56	5	36	38	5
Syracuse, N. Y.	357	3,116	6	7	18	26	4
Toledo, O.	392	2,745	15	238	46	30	5
Trenton, N. J.	57	203	6	18	9	26	1
Washington, D. C.	147	1,541	18	65	114	154	7
Wilmington, Del.	17	205	1	42	17	15	1
Worcester, Mass.	4,292	3,833	53	1	28	31	10
Yonkers, N. Y.	45	529	13	14	47	44	7
Youngstown, O.	16	493	1	65	29	22	....

*Except Porto Rico.

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES (1920).

According to the census usage the term "family" signifies a group of persons, whether related by blood or not, who live together as one household, usually sharing the same table. One person living alone is counted as a family, and, on the other hand, the occupants of a hotel or institution, however numerous, are also treated as forming a single family. Thus the census family in some cases differs greatly from the natural family, but the averages afford a fairly accurate index of the extent to which the size of families has been decreasing from census to census.

The term "dwelling" as here used signifies any building or structure in which one or more persons regularly sleep. It may not necessarily be a house in the usual sense of the word. A boat, a tent, a freight car, or a room in a warehouse, if it serves as a regular sleeping place for one or more persons, is treated as a dwelling. On the other hand, an entire apartment house, although the abiding place of many families, constitutes only one dwelling.

The average number of persons to a family in the United States has declined from 5 in 1880 to 4.9 in 1890, 4.7 in 1900, 4.5 in 1910 and 4.3 in 1920, and the average number of persons to a dwelling has decreased from 5.6 in 1880 to 5.5 in 1890, 5.3 in 1900, 5.2 in 1910 and 5.1 in 1920.

In general the average size of families is greatest in the southern states and smallest in the western states. The number of persons to a dwelling is greatest in New England and the middle Atlantic states and smallest in the western states. Among the individual states the number of persons to a family in 1920 ranged from 3.5 in Nevada to 5 in North Carolina and the number to a dwelling from 3.7 in Nevada to 7.8 in New York.

UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE (1880-1920).

Census yr.	Dwellings.	Families.	*Persons.	†Persons.
1920	20,697,204	24,351,676	5.1	4.3
1910	17,805,845	20,255,555	5.2	4.5
1900	14,430,145	16,187,715	5.3	4.7
1890	11,483,318	12,690,152	5.5	4.9
1880	8,955,812	9,945,916	5.6	5.0

*Persons to dwelling. †Persons to family.

BY STATES AND DIVISIONS.

State and division.	Dwellings.	Families.	Persons to dwelling. 1920.	1910.	1900.	Persons to family. 1920.	1910.	1900.
Maine	162,304	186,106	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.1	4.2	4.3
New Hampshire	92,184	108,334	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.1	4.2	4.2
Vermont	77,158	85,804	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.2
Massachusetts	597,052	874,798	6.5	6.6	6.2	4.4	4.6	4.6
Rhode Island	98,861	137,160	6.1	6.8	6.3	4.4	4.6	4.6
Connecticut	228,405	311,610	6.0	6.1	5.7	4.4	4.5	4.5
New York	1,325,114	2,441,125	7.8	7.7	7.0	4.3	4.5	4.4
New Jersey	515,211	721,841	6.1	6.2	5.9	4.4	4.5	4.5
Pennsylvania	1,726,224	1,922,114	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.5	4.7	4.8
Ohio	1,216,542	1,414,068	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.1	4.2	4.4
Indiana	696,466	737,707	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.0	4.1	4.4
Illinois	1,190,414	1,534,077	5.4	5.6	5.7	4.2	4.5	4.7
Michigan	755,931	862,745	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.4
Wisconsin	526,188	595,316	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.4	4.7	4.9
Minnesota	469,652	526,026	5.1	5.5	5.5	4.5	5.0	5.1
Iowa	559,188	586,070	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.1	4.3	4.6
Missouri	717,256	829,043	4.7	4.9	5.2	4.1	4.4	4.7
North Dakota	129,905	134,881	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.9
South Dakota	136,512	142,793	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.8
Nebraska	288,390	303,436	4.5	4.6	5.0	4.3	4.5	4.8
Kansas	416,065	435,600	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.1	4.3	4.6
Delaware	47,868	52,070	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.7
Maryland	288,261	324,742	5.0	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.7	4.9
District of Columbia	72,175	96,194	6.1	5.7	5.6	4.5	4.6	4.9
Virginia	450,229	483,363	5.1	5.1	5.3	4.8	4.9	5.1
West Virginia	293,002	310,098	5.0	5.1	5.3	4.7	4.9	5.1
North Carolina	495,269	513,377	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.1
South Carolina	330,500	349,126	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.8	5.0
Georgia	586,509	628,525	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.9
Florida	217,871	234,133	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.5
Kentucky	510,981	546,306	4.7	4.9	5.2	4.4	4.6	4.9
Tennessee	488,392	519,108	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.5	4.7	5.0
Alabama	480,392	508,769	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.9
Mississippi	387,402	403,198	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.4	4.7	4.9
Arkansas	375,316	390,960	4.7	4.8	5.1	4.5	4.7	4.9
Louisiana	370,377	389,913	4.9	5.0	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.8
Oklahoma	418,557	444,524	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.8
Texas	946,629	1,017,413	4.9	5.0	5.3	4.6	4.9	5.2
Montana	130,670	139,912	4.2	4.5	4.5	3.9	4.3	4.4
Idaho	95,299	100,500	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3
Wyoming	44,710	48,476	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.0	4.5	4.6
Colorado	211,103	230,843	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.1	4.2
New Mexico	78,024	83,706	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2
Arizona	73,673	80,208	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1
Utah	89,587	98,346	5.0	5.1	5.2	4.6	4.8	4.9
Nevada	20,709	21,862	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.8
Washington	304,735	342,228	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.0	4.5	4.6
Oregon	185,081	202,890	4.2	4.6	4.7	3.9	4.4	4.5
California	778,861	900,232	4.4	4.6	4.7	3.8	4.2	4.3
New England	1,255,964	1,703,812	5.9	6.0	5.7	4.3	4.5	4.5
Middle Atlantic	3,566,549	5,085,080	6.2	6.2	6.0	4.4	4.6	4.6
East north central	4,385,541	5,143,913	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.2	4.3	4.5
West north central	2,716,968	2,957,849	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.2	4.5	4.8
South Atlantic	2,781,684	2,991,628	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.7	4.8	5.0
East south central	1,867,167	1,977,381	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.5	4.7	4.9
West south central	2,110,879	2,242,810	4.9	4.9	5.2	4.6	4.8	5.0
Mountain	743,775	803,856	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.4
Pacific	1,268,677	1,445,350	4.4	4.7	4.8	3.9	4.3	4.4
United States	20,697,204	24,351,676	5.1	5.2	5.3	4.3	4.5	4.7

IN CITIES OF 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION, (1920).

City.	Dwellings.	Families.	Persons to dwelling. 1920.	1910.	1900.	Persons to family. 1920.	1910.	1900
Akron, O.	32,030	44,195	6.5	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.4	4 4
Albany, N. Y.	18,402	28,097	6.2	6.5	6.9	4.0	4.2	4.4
Atlanta, Ga.	38,098	49,523	5.3	5.1	5.4	4.1	4.3	4.4
Baltimore, Md.	136,324	166,857	5.4	5.5	5.7	4.4	4.7	4.8
Birmingham, Ala.	35,100	43,040	5.1	4.9	5.8	4.2	4.3	4.5
Boston, Mass.	79,597	164,785	9.4	9.1	8.4	4.5	4.8	4.8
Bridgeport, Conn.	22,328	31,994	6.4	6.8	6.3	4.5	4.7	4.6
Buffalo, N. Y.	73,880	116,201	6.9	6.8	7.1	4.4	4.6	4.8
Cambridge, Mass.	15,113	25,293	7.3	7.2	6.9	4.3	4.6	4.7
Camden, N. J.	24,921	26,645	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
Chicago, Ill.	335,777	623,912	8.0	8.9	8.8	4.3	4.6	4.7
Cincinnati, O.	62,885	106,239	6.4	7.3	8.0	3.8	4.2	4.4
Cleveland, O.	116,545	182,692	6.8	6.2	6.0	4.4	4.5	4.7
Columbus, O.	51,663	58,913	4.6	4.6	5.2	4.0	4.3	4.6
Dallas, Tex.	30,860	36,754	5.2	5.0	5.2	4.3	4.5	4.7
Dayton, O.	33,918	38,138	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.0	4.1	4.3
Denver, Col.	50,636	61,916	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.1	4.2	4.3
Des Moines, Ia.	27,127	31,644	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.0	4.2	4.4

City.	Dwellings.	Families.	Persons to dwelling. 1920.	1910.	1900.	Persons to family. 1920.	1910.	1900.
Detroit, Mich.	153,206	218,973	6.5	5.6	5.5	4.5	4.6	4.7
Fall River, Mass.	13,807	26,399	8.7	10.9	11.0	4.6	4.9	5.0
Fort Worth, Tex.	19,679	25,052	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.3	4.5	4.5
Grand Rapids, Mich.	29,157	33,703	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.1	4.2	4.3
Hartford, Conn.	16,495	30,813	8.4	8.6	8.2	4.5	4.5	4.6
Houston, Tex.	28,452	33,932	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.1	4.6	4.7
Indianapolis, Ind.	71,648	81,256	4.4	4.4	4.7	3.9	4.0	4.3
Jersey City, N. J.	31,145	67,288	9.6	9.6	8.7	4.4	4.7	4.6
Kansas City, Kas.	22,641	25,009	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.0	4.2	4.4
Kansas City, Mo.	61,321	82,056	5.3	5.2	5.8	4.0	4.2	4.5
Los Angeles, Cal.	125,004	159,476	4.6	4.6	4.5	3.6	4.1	4.1
Louisville, Ky.	47,449	60,490	5.0	5.4	5.9	3.9	4.3	4.6
Lowell, Mass.	17,488	25,034	6.4	7.1	6.9	4.5	4.8	4.9
Memphis, Tenn.	35,295	42,369	4.6	4.9	5.9	3.8	4.2	4.7
Milwaukee, Wis.	66,915	106,101	6.8	6.2	6.2	4.3	4.6	4.8
Minneapolis, Minn.	65,568	91,843	5.8	6.4	6.4	4.1	4.8	4.8
Nashville, Tenn.	24,992	30,220	4.7	5.0	5.3	3.9	4.2	4.4
New Bedford, Mass.	14,961	26,858	8.1	8.4	7.1	4.5	4.6	4.5
New Haven, Conn.	22,536	36,257	7.2	7.6	7.1	4.5	4.6	4.6
New Orleans, La.	76,969	85,188	5.0	5.0	5.4	4.5	4.6	4.6
New York, N. Y.	365,963	1,278,341	15.4	15.6	13.7	4.4	4.7	4.7
Newark, N. J.	41,535	93,274	10.0	9.0	8.1	4.4	4.5	4.5
Norfolk, Va.	19,934	26,732	5.8	5.6	6.1	4.3	4.4	4.6
Oakland, Cal.	47,297	55,793	4.6	4.7	4.8	3.9	4.1	4.4
Omaha, Neb.	37,997	44,499	5.0	5.3	5.8	4.3	4.8	5.0
Paterson, N. J.	18,769	32,186	7.2	7.9	7.7	4.2	4.5	4.5
Philadelphia, Pa.	352,944	402,946	5.2	5.2	5.4	4.5	4.7	4.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.	93,890	130,274	6.3	6.1	6.3	4.5	4.8	5.0
Portland, Ore.	54,664	67,045	4.7	5.5	6.2	3.9	4.9	5.4
Providence, R. I.	35,634	54,726	6.7	7.8	7.0	4.3	4.6	4.5
Reading, Pa.	22,759	25,202	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.3	4.4	4.6
Richmond, Va.	30,753	39,191	5.6	5.7	6.0	4.4	4.7	4.8
Rochester, N. Y.	56,502	68,247	5.2	5.6	5.5	4.3	4.7	4.7
St. Louis, Mo.	118,102	190,640	6.5	6.5	7.0	4.1	4.4	4.6
St. Paul, Minn.	42,462	54,409	5.5	6.6	6.6	4.3	5.2	5.3
Salt Lake City, Utah	23,685	28,216	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.2	4.6	4.5
San Antonio, Tex.	30,264	36,405	5.3	4.9	5.1	4.4	4.6	4.7
San Francisco, Cal.	90,132	123,349	5.6	6.4	6.4	4.1	4.8	4.8
Scranton, Pa.	23,952	29,768	5.8	5.9	5.9	4.6	4.9	4.9
Seattle, Wash.	60,516	80,048	5.2	5.4	6.8	3.9	4.6	5.7
Spokane, Wash.	22,389	27,178	4.7	5.1	5.6	3.8	4.6	4.5
Springfield, Mass.	18,945	30,361	6.8	6.7	6.1	4.3	4.5	4.4
Syracuse, N. Y.	28,725	41,558	6.0	5.9	5.7	4.1	4.4	4.3
Toledo, O.	49,501	57,951	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.2	4.2	4.6
Trenton, N. J.	22,373	25,319	5.3	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.9
Washington, D. C.	72,175	96,194	6.1	5.7	5.6	4.5	4.6	4.9
Wilmington, Del.	20,876	24,488	5.3	5.1	5.2	4.5	4.7	4.9
Worcester, Mass.	19,337	39,230	9.3	9.7	9.0	4.6	4.7	4.8
Yonkers, N. Y.	10,302	22,126	9.7	10.2	9.0	4.5	4.9	5.0
Youngstown, O.	24,007	28,699	5.5	5.5	5.4	4.6	4.9	4.9

IN CITIES OF FROM 25,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION (1920).

City.	Dwellings.	Families.
Alabama—Mobile	12,350	15,148
Montgomery	9,437	11,568
Arizona—Phoenix	5,867	7,354
Arkansas—Fort Smith	5,916	6,872
Little Rock	13,156	15,059
California—Alameda	7,191	7,886
Berkeley	12,936	15,159
Fresno	9,493	11,234
Long Beach	12,758	17,169
Pasadena	11,712	12,657
Sacramento	13,779	17,263
San Diego	18,532	22,723
San Jose	9,391	10,669
Stockton	8,470	9,981
Colorado—Colorado Springs	7,680	8,332
Pueblo	8,956	10,484
Connecticut—Meriden	4,412	6,955
New Britain	6,109	12,072
New London	4,730	5,937
Norwalk	5,139	6,791
Stamford	4,656	7,839
Waterbury	11,583	19,124
Florida—Jacksonville	19,571	23,265
Miami	6,696	7,497
Pensacola	6,353	7,448
Tampa	10,492	12,137
Georgia—Augusta	11,988	13,966
Columbus	6,224	7,245
Macon	11,299	13,730
Savannah	16,999	21,267
Illinois—Aurora	7,920	8,973
Bloomington	6,829	7,454
Cicero	6,463	9,770
Danville	7,947	8,907
Decatur	9,768	10,874
East St. Louis	14,081	15,768
Elgin	5,776	6,490
Evanston	6,411	8,472
Joliet	6,865	8,654
Moline	6,535	7,564
Oak Park	8,112	9,737
Peoria	16,743	19,397
Quincy	8,445	9,378
Rock Island	7,910	8,824
Rockford	12,668	16,027
Springfield	13,006	14,255
Indiana—Anderson	6,827	7,523
East Chicago	5,100	7,080
Evansville	19,072	20,648
Fort Wayne	18,879	20,406
Gary	8,284	12,022
Hammond	6,910	7,983
Kokomo	6,968	7,505
Muncie	8,645	9,529
Richmond	6,506	7,055
South Bend	14,626	16,113
Terre Haute	15,476	16,745
Iowa—Cedar Rapids	10,645	11,612

City.	Dwellings.	Families.
Council Bluffs	8,278	8,789
Davenport	12,042	14,388
Dubuque	8,173	9,314
Sioux City	14,014	16,234
Waterloo	8,348	9,071
Kansas—Topeka	12,021	13,039
Wichita	15,846	18,596
Kentucky—Covington	11,100	14,809
Lexington	9,500	10,720
Newport	5,621	7,792
Louisiana—Shreveport	9,175	10,618
Maine—Bangor	5,234	6,145
Lewiston	3,676	6,750
Portland	11,036	16,801
Maryland—Cumberland	5,894	6,433
Hagerstown	5,991	6,609
Massachusetts—Brockton	10,388	16,084
Brookline	5,036	8,603
Chelsea	4,403	8,833
Chicopee	4,625	7,004
Everett	6,870	9,187
Fitchburg	6,180	9,273
Haverhill	9,165	12,814
Holyoke	5,706	12,948
Lawrence	12,700	19,715
Lynn	14,841	23,308
Malden	8,495	11,238
Medford	7,632	9,351
Newton	8,944	10,189
Pittsfield	7,693	9,499
Quincy	9,483	11,146
Revere	3,942	6,375
Salem	5,902	9,353
Somerville	15,112	22,653
Taunton	5,989	8,062
Waltham	5,681	6,566
Michigan—Battle Creek	8,240	9,347
Bay City	10,466	11,002
Flint	16,228	19,570
Hamtramck	5,702	9,117
Highland Park	8,051	10,401
Jackson	10,565	11,851
Kalamazoo	10,467	11,754
Lansing	12,089	13,811
Muskegon	7,397	8,696
Pontiac	6,295	7,090
Port Huron	5,918	6,407
Saginaw	14,035	14,906
Minnesota—Duluth	17,320	21,294
Missouri—Joplin	7,414	8,012
St. Joseph	17,359	19,189
Springfield	9,578	10,412
Montana—Butte	8,287	10,098
Nebraska—Lincoln	12,241	13,812
New Hampshire—Manchester	10,657	17,415
Nashua	5,111	6,305
New Jersey—Atlantic City	9,807	12,468
Bayonne	8,299	15,513
Clifton	4,036	5,800
East Orange	8,277	12,416
Elizabeth	13,408	20,641
Hoboken	4,617	15,877
Irvington	3,889	6,098
Kearny	3,811	5,706
Montclair	4,989	6,294
New Brunswick	5,128	7,404
Orange	4,842	7,289
Passaic	6,380	13,393
Perth Amboy	5,475	8,605
Plainfield	5,282	6,375
West Hoboken	4,234	10,131
West New York	3,063	7,410
New York—Amsterdam	5,013	7,726
Auburn	7,263	8,719
Binghamton	10,421	16,000
Elmira	9,209	11,357
Jamestown	7,926	10,206
Kingston	5,233	6,701
Mount Vernon	5,856	9,715
New Rochelle	5,491	7,725
Newburgh	4,944	7,647
Niagara Falls	8,307	10,857
Poughkeepsie	5,583	8,732
Rome	4,486	5,416
Schenectady	13,782	20,657
Troy	11,554	17,895
Utica	13,969	21,657
Watertown	6,610	7,835
North Carolina—Asheville	5,575	6,477
Charlotte	9,641	10,720
Wilmington	7,012	7,847
Winston-Salem	8,542	9,895
Ohio—Canton	17,506	20,496
East Cleveland	5,611	7,122
Hamilton	8,570	9,706
Lakewood	8,534	10,537
Lima	9,638	10,659
Lorain	6,562	8,004
Mansfield	6,230	7,215
Marion	6,798	7,231
Newark	6,928	7,322
Portsmouth	6,961	7,967
Springfield	14,242	15,484
Steubenville	5,736	6,516
Warren	5,670	6,561
Zanesville	7,356	7,958
Oklahoma—Muskogee	6,506	7,414
Oklahoma City	17,285	21,346
Tulsa	13,559	16,910
Pennsylvania—Allentown	15,316	17,298
Altoona	12,482	13,740
Bethlehem	10,190	11,265
Chester	10,894	12,259
Easton	7,652	8,257
Erie	17,387	21,425
Harrisburg	16,935	19,158
Hazleton	6,320	6,584
Johnstown	12,444	13,858
Lancaster	12,002	12,844
McKeesport	7,781	9,916
New Castle	9,181	10,397
Norristown	5,931	6,624
Wilkes-Barre	13,464	15,378
Williamsport	8,079	8,927
York	10,886	11,692
Rhode Island—Cranston	5,311	6,360
Newport	4,895	6,440
Pawtucket	10,609	14,675
Woonsocket	5,341	9,080
South Carolina—Charleston	11,714	17,824
Columbia	6,704	8,151
South Dakota—Sioux Falls	5,176	6,208
Tennessee—Chattanooga	11,458	14,621
Knoxville	15,494	17,474
Texas—Austin	7,392	7,925
Beaumont	7,867	9,495
El Paso	11,158	18,159
Galveston	9,273	10,588
Waco	8,011	9,374
Wichita Falls	6,595	7,878
Utah—Ogden	6,483	7,803
Virginia—Lynchburg	5,878	6,558
Newport News	6,012	7,835
Petersburg	6,832	7,540
Portsmouth	11,210	12,568
Roanoke	9,090	11,260
Washington—Bellingham	6,009	6,640
Everett	6,149	7,169
Tacoma	21,512	24,662
West Virginia—Charleston	7,725	9,069
Clarksburg	5,604	6,453
Huntington	9,864	11,350
Wheeling	11,226	13,919
Wisconsin—Green Bay	6,020	6,914
Kenosha	6,350	8,098
La Crosse	6,866	7,526
Madison	7,515	9,413
Oshkosh	7,523	8,027
Racine	10,439	12,799
Sheboygan	5,823	7,215
Superior	7,347	8,692

INTERSTATE MIGRATION OF NEGROES (1920).

[Federal census bureau report.]

State.	Born in state.	Born and living in state.	Living in other states.	Percent living in other states. 1920.	1910.	1900.
Maine	1,497	717	780	52.1	49.4	43.4
New Hampshire	575	268	307	53.4	53.8	51.6
Vermont	1,329	331	998	75.1	58.2	62.5
Massachusetts	23,386	17,931	5,455	23.3	21.6	21.8
Rhode Island	6,602	4,430	2,172	32.9	24.4	19.0
Connecticut	11,397	7,888	3,509	30.8	28.4	23.6
New York	77,751	62,369	15,382	19.8	19.2	18.3
New Jersey	54,015	42,797	11,218	20.8	18.3	16.9
Pennsylvania	126,537	100,500	26,037	20.6	19.3	17.0
Ohio	88,394	66,836	21,558	24.4	22.2	19.8
Indiana	40,799	27,540	13,259	32.5	27.5	21.9
Illinois	62,727	44,130	18,597	29.6	26.0	22.5
Michigan	14,677	10,382	4,295	29.3	29.2	27.7
Wisconsin	2,483	1,204	1,279	51.5	47.9	50.8
Minnesota	3,326	1,838	1,488	44.7	43.2	34.2
Iowa	11,584	6,132	5,452	47.1	39.9	32.5
Missouri	146,635	101,702	44,933	30.6	26.3	22.3
North Dakota	536	101	435	81.2	65.7	51.7
South Dakota	833	244	589	70.7	71.9	45.5
Nebraska	4,155	2,155	2,000	48.1	41.8	33.2
Kansas	38,784	23,687	15,097	38.9	32.1	26.7
Delaware	30,919	20,438	10,481	33.9	30.6	29.6
Maryland	263,899	196,729	67,170	25.5	23.2	21.7
District of Columbia	62,356	46,569	15,787	25.3	22.6	20.5
Virginia	883,140	617,324	265,816	30.1	28.9	28.8
West Virginia	45,117	33,347	11,770	26.1	25.4	26.2
North Carolina	876,128	714,449	161,679	18.5	17.7	18.6
South Carolina	1,016,276	847,026	169,250	16.7	14.2	12.9
Georgia	1,325,652	1,123,394	202,258	15.3	12.1	12.0
Florida	253,655	217,229	36,426	14.4	7.7	6.9
Kentucky	303,606	201,335	102,271	33.7	27.9	24.6
Tennessee	512,872	365,769	147,103	28.7	24.0	20.2
Alabama	1,032,321	841,668	190,653	18.5	13.5	13.8
Mississippi	1,071,919	861,340	210,579	19.6	12.9	12.0
Arkansas	362,543	311,247	51,296	14.1	11.5	10.1
Louisiana	749,704	634,353	115,351	15.4	11.5	8.2
Oklahoma	78,026	64,079	13,947	17.9	10.4	7.9
Texas	732,810	655,065	77,745	10.6	9.3	4.5
Montana	859	345	514	59.8	49.0	35.5
Idaho	335	123	212	63.3	85.3	71.2
Wyoming	429	134	295	68.8	51.3	44.9
Colorado	4,676	2,335	2,341	50.1	38.6	29.7
New Mexico	1,273	467	806	63.3	56.4	44.8
Arizona	1,227	524	703	57.3	46.7	18.8
Utah	691	189	502	72.6	69.3	51.2
Nevada	181	53	128	70.7	88.3	69.6
Washington	2,731	1,106	1,625	59.5	65.5	67.1
Oregon	596	307	289	48.5	51.3	35.5
California	10,771	8,366	2,405	22.3	19.9	15.7
United States	10,342,734	8,288,492	2,054,242	19.9	16.6	15.6

The total number of negroes reported as born in the south (that part of the country lying south of the southern boundaries of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas) was 9,600,943. Of these, 7,751,361, or 80.7 per cent, were living in their native states in 1920; 1,068,788, or 11.1 per cent, were living in other southern states; and 780,794, or 8.1 per cent, were living in the north or west. The total number of negroes reported as born in the north or west was 741,791, of whom 537,131, or 72.4 per cent, were living in their native states in 1920; 157,437, or 21.2 per cent, were living in other northern or western states; and 47,223, or 6.4 per cent, were living in the south. Thus the proportion of southern-born negroes who migrated to the north or west, 8.1 per cent, was only about one-fourth larger than the proportion of the negroes who were born in the north or west and migrated to the south, 6.4 per cent.

The number of negroes born in the south and living in the north or west less the number born in the north or west and living in the south was 733,571. These may be termed the survivors of the net migration of negroes from the south to the north and west. The number of southern-born negroes living in the north and west increased from 440,534 in 1910 to 780,794 in 1920, forming 40.9 per cent of the total negro population of the north and west in the earlier year and 50.3 per cent in the later.

Although migration to the north and west has not taken place among the far southern negroes to the same extent, relatively to their total numbers, as among the negroes in the northern part of the south, there was nevertheless a pronounced increase in such migration from the far south in the decade 1910-1920. For example: The negroes who were born in South Carolina and had migrated from that state to Pennsylvania increased from 2,113 in 1910 to 11,624 in 1920; those from Georgia to Pennsylvania increased from 1,578 to 16,196; those from Florida to Pennsylvania, from 393 to 5,370; those from Alabama to Ohio, from 781 to 17,588; those from Mississippi to Illinois, from 4,612 to 19,485; those from Louisiana to Illinois, from 1,609 to 8,078; and those from Texas to Missouri, from 1,907 to 4,344.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION.

NATIVE POPULATION BY STATE OF BIRTH AND STATE OF RESIDENCE (1920).

State.	Born in specified state: Total.	Living in other states: Number.	Pct.	Born and living in state.	Living in specified state: Total.	Born in other states: Number.	Pct.	Gain (+) or loss (−) through migration.
Maine	807,012	208,667	25.9	598,345	656,820	58,475	8.9	− 150,192
New Hamp...	391,862	134,788	34.4	257,074	349,024	91,950	26.3	− 42,838
Vermont	406,955	156,417	38.4	250,538	305,286	54,748	17.9	− 101,669
Massachusetts.	2,693,737	428,450	15.9	2,265,287	2,752,529	487,242	17.7	+ 58,792
Rhode Island.	417,677	92,885	22.2	324,792	427,582	102,790	24.0	+ 9,905
Connecticut...	942,870	186,358	19.8	756,212	998,017	241,805	24.2	+ 55,147
New York....	8,086,198	1,451,729	18.0	6,634,469	7,499,992	865,523	11.5	− 586,206
New Jersey...	2,025,396	331,937	16.4	1,693,459	2,404,990	711,531	29.6	+ 379,594
Pennsylvania.	7,907,934	1,342,946	17.0	6,564,988	7,309,242	744,254	10.2	− 598,692
Ohio	5,223,474	1,143,716	21.9	4,079,758	5,062,775	983,017	19.4	− 160,699
Indiana	3,060,703	851,255	27.8	2,209,448	2,770,506	561,058	20.3	− 290,197
Illinois	5,606,383	1,515,465	27.0	4,090,918	5,247,603	1,156,685	22.0	− 358,780
Michigan	2,711,479	488,146	18.0	2,223,333	2,920,698	697,365	23.9	+ 209,219
Wisconsin	2,460,101	607,527	24.7	1,852,574	2,162,383	309,809	14.3	− 297,718
Minnesota	1,817,102	424,926	23.4	1,392,176	1,891,760	489,584	26.4	+ 74,658
Iowa	2,544,207	919,601	36.1	1,624,606	2,168,171	543,565	25.1	− 376,036
Missouri	3,518,892	1,136,610	32.3	2,382,282	3,203,657	821,375	25.6	− 315,235
N. Dakota....	405,379	100,700	24.8	304,679	508,771	204,092	40.1	+ 103,392
S. Dakota....	432,691	129,431	29.9	303,260	550,454	247,194	44.9	+ 117,763
Nebraska	1,066,914	331,472	31.1	735,442	1,138,118	402,676	35.4	+ 71,204
Kansas	1,535,540	567,702	37.0	967,838	1,649,023	681,185	41.3	+ 113,483
Delaware	207,804	64,841	31.2	142,963	202,008	59,045	29.2	− 5,796
Maryland	1,416,193	308,903	21.8	1,107,290	1,343,424	236,134	17.6	− 72,769
Dis. of Col..	226,066	65,957	29.2	160,109	404,331	244,222	60.4	+ 178,265
Virginia	2,661,359	682,419	25.6	1,978,940	2,272,433	293,493	12.9	− 388,926
West Va.	1,378,424	265,081	19.2	1,113,343	1,396,895	283,552	20.3	+ 18,471
N. Carolina..	2,835,102	443,844	15.7	2,391,258	2,549,254	157,996	6.2	− 285,848
S. Carolina...	1,870,809	305,018	16.3	1,565,791	1,675,160	109,369	6.5	− 195,649
Georgia	3,128,986	533,563	17.1	2,595,423	2,874,669	279,246	9.7	− 254,317
Florida	652,352	92,249	14.1	560,103	909,727	349,624	38.4	+ 257,375
Kentucky	2,930,790	795,801	27.2	2,134,989	2,382,721	247,732	10.4	− 548,069
Tennessee	2,743,221	748,641	27.3	1,994,580	2,316,909	322,329	13.9	− 426,312
Alabama	2,607,273	552,000	21.2	2,055,273	2,325,254	269,981	11.6	− 282,019
Mississippi	2,087,558	492,422	23.6	1,595,136	1,778,541	183,405	10.3	− 309,017
Arkansas	1,640,814	443,884	27.1	1,196,930	1,730,078	533,148	30.8	+ 89,264
Louisiana	1,782,749	260,134	14.6	1,522,615	1,745,628	223,013	12.8	− 37,121
Oklahoma	1,050,159	230,930	22.0	819,229	1,975,109	1,155,880	58.5	+ 924,950
Texas	3,865,863	559,552	14.5	3,306,311	4,274,693	968,382	22.7	+ 408,830
Montana	240,513	67,695	28.1	172,818	447,695	274,877	61.4	+ 207,182
Idaho	210,106	62,078	29.5	148,028	388,341	240,313	61.9	+ 178,235
Wyoming	81,540	32,558	39.9	48,982	165,812	116,830	70.5	+ 84,272
Colorado	473,372	155,866	32.9	317,506	809,585	492,079	60.8	+ 336,213
N. Mexico....	268,492	59,258	22.1	209,234	329,111	119,877	36.4	+ 60,619
Arizona	139,386	29,610	21.2	109,776	247,349	137,573	55.6	+ 107,963
Utah	408,838	94,832	23.2	314,006	388,005	73,999	19.1	− 20,833
Nevada	48,232	23,471	48.7	24,761	60,495	35,734	59.1	+ 12,263
Washington...	517,036	106,861	20.7	410,175	1,072,626	662,451	61.8	+ 555,590
Oregon	400,453	104,730	26.2	295,723	670,015	374,292	55.9	+ 269,562
California	1,409,467	141,224	10.0	1,268,243	2,632,194	1,363,951	51.8	+1,222,727
U. S.	91,345,463	20,274,450	22.2	71,071,013	91,345,463	20,274,450	22.2	

*Does not include persons for whom the state of birth was not reported, persons born in outlying possessions, or at sea under U. S. flag, or American citizens born abroad.

TOTAL POPULATION BY STATE OF RESIDENCE AND PLACE OF BIRTH (1920).

State.	Total.	Native population: Born in state. Number.	Pct.	Born in other states. Number.	Pct.	*Other.	Foreign-born. Number.	Pct.
Maine	768,014	598,345	77.9	58,475	7.6	3,380	107,814	14.0
New Hampshire	443,083	257,074	58.0	91,950	20.8	2,662	91,397	20.6
Vermont	352,428	250,538	71.1	54,748	15.5	2,584	44,558	12.6
Massachusetts	3,852,356	2,265,287	58.8	487,242	12.6	11,279	1,088,548	28.3
Rhode Island	604,397	324,792	53.7	102,790	17.0	1,626	175,189	29.0
Connecticut	1,380,631	756,212	54.8	241,805	17.5	4,175	378,439	27.4
New York	10,385,227	6,634,469	63.9	865,523	8.3	59,860	2,825,375	27.2
New Jersey	3,155,900	1,693,459	53.7	711,531	22.5	8,424	742,486	23.5
Pennsylvania	8,720,017	6,564,988	75.3	744,254	8.5	18,218	1,392,557	16.0
Ohio	5,759,394	4,079,758	70.8	983,017	17.1	16,167	680,452	11.8
Indiana	2,930,390	2,209,448	75.4	561,058	19.1	8,556	151,328	5.2
Illinois	6,485,280	4,090,918	63.1	1,156,685	17.8	27,093	1,210,584	18.7
Michigan	3,668,412	2,223,333	60.6	697,365	19.0	18,422	729,292	19.9
Wisconsin	2,632,067	1,852,574	70.4	309,809	11.8	9,199	460,485	17.5
Minnesota	2,387,125	1,392,176	58.3	499,584	20.9	8,570	486,795	20.4
Iowa	2,404,021	1,624,606	67.6	543,565	22.6	9,856	225,994	9.4
Missouri	3,404,055	2,382,282	70.0	821,375	24.1	13,563	186,835	5.5
North Dakota	646,872	304,679	47.1	204,092	31.6	6,238	131,863	20.4
South Dakota	636,547	303,260	47.6	247,194	38.8	3,559	82,534	13.0

State.	Total.	Native population — Born in state. Number.	Pct.	Born in other states. Number.	Pct.	*Other.	Foreign-born. Number.	Pct.
Nebraska	1,296,372	735,442	56.7	402,676	31.1	7,589	150,665	11.6
Kansas	1,769,257	967,838	54.7	681,185	38.5	9,267	110,967	6.3
Delaware	223,003	142,963	64.1	59,045	26.5	1,094	19,901	8.9
Maryland	1,449,661	1,107,290	76.4	236,134	16.3	3,058	103,179	7.1
District of Columbia	437,571	160,109	36.6	244,222	55.8	3,875	29,365	6.7
Virginia	2,309,187	1,978,940	85.7	293,493	12.7	5,049	31,705	1.4
West Virginia	1,463,701	1,113,343	76.1	283,552	19.4	4,701	62,105	4.2
North Carolina	2,559,123	2,391,258	93.4	157,996	6.2	2,597	7,272	0.3
South Carolina	1,683,724	1,565,791	93.0	109,369	6.5	1,982	6,582	0.4
Georgia	2,895,832	2,595,423	89.6	279,246	9.6	4,599	16,564	0.6
Florida	968,470	560,103	57.8	349,624	36.1	4,879	53,864	5.6
Kentucky	2,416,630	2,134,989	88.3	247,732	10.3	3,003	30,906	1.3
Tennessee	2,337,885	1,994,580	85.3	322,329	13.8	5,328	15,648	0.7
Alabama	2,348,174	2,055,273	87.5	269,981	11.5	4,893	18,027	0.8
Mississippi	1,790,618	1,595,136	89.1	183,405	10.2	3,669	8,408	0.5
Arkansas	1,752,204	1,196,930	68.3	533,148	30.4	7,989	14,137	0.8
Louisiana	1,798,509	1,522,615	84.7	223,013	12.4	6,454	46,427	2.6
Oklahoma	2,028,283	819,229	40.4	1,155,880	57.0	12,742	40,432	2.0
Texas	4,663,228	3,306,311	70.9	968,382	20.8	24,703	363,832	7.8
Montana	548,889	172,818	31.5	274,877	50.1	5,603	95,591	17.4
Idaho	431,866	148,028	34.3	240,313	55.6	2,778	40,747	9.4
Wyoming	194,402	48,982	25.2	116,830	60.1	2,023	26,567	13.7
Colorado	939,629	317,506	33.8	492,079	52.4	10,906	119,138	12.7
New Mexico	360,350	209,234	58.1	119,877	33.3	1,431	29,808	8.3
Arizona	334,162	109,776	32.9	137,573	41.2	6,247	80,566	24.1
Utah	449,396	314,006	69.9	73,999	16.5	2,191	59,200	13.2
Nevada	77,407	24,761	32.0	35,734	46.2	909	16,003	20.7
Washington	1,356,621	410,175	30.2	662,451	48.8	18,703	265,292	19.6
Oregon	783,389	295,723	37.7	374,292	47.8	5,730	107,644	13.7
California	3,426,861	1,268,243	37.0	1,363,951	39.8	37,042	757,625	22.1
United States	105,710,620	71,071,013	67.2	20,274,450	19.2	444,465	13,920,692	13.2

*Comprises persons born in the United States, state of birth not reported; persons born in outlying possessions or at sea under United States flag and American citizens born abroad.

DANGERS IN PUBLIC BATHING PLACES.

Through a questionnaire sent out by the American Journal of Public Health to 2,000 physicians throughout the country, some interesting information was obtained as to the extent and prevalence of diseases that may be conveyed by means of public bathing places. The following questions were submitted:

1. Do you consider public bathing places an important factor in transmitting disease?
2. If so, what diseases?
3. Describe circumstances of particular cases of diseases which you feel certain were contracted at a bathing place.
4. In relation to transmission of diseases, which do you consider more important, bathing suits, towels or quality of bathing water?
5. In swimming pools, which do you consider the greatest danger, transmission of diseases or accidents?
6. What is your opinion regarding importance of the following diseases in relation to sanitation of bathing beaches: Typhoid fever, gonococcus infection, syphilis, ringworm, dysentery, colds, pink eye and boils?

Of the 350 replies received to question one, 70 per cent believed bathing places are important factors; 25 per cent thought they were not and 4 per cent were in doubt and expressed no opinion.

Replies to questions two and three disclosed that the writers considered infections of eye, ear, nose, throat, skin, venereal, gastro-intestinal and some miscellaneous diseases as important in relation to transmission of disease by bathing places. A very large number of physicians answering the questions submitted were agreed in this view. Seven physicians reported epidemics of conjunctivitis; six others, epidemics of skin diseases; two, epidemics of middle ear infection; two, epidemics of tonsillitis and pharyngitis; one, an epidemic of nasal sinus and one member of the committee reported an epidemic of typhoid fever in a boys' camp.

It is to be noted, however, in these answers to questions two and three that very few fatal cases of any of the diseases have been attributed to bathing place infection outside of typhoid fever. One physician reported a fatal case of mastoid infection and four others reported fatal cases of meningitis following infections of ear and nose.

In replying to question four, 500 physicians expressed an opinion. Of these, 38 per cent considered the quality of water most important; 31.2 per cent considered sanitation of suits and towels of the greatest importance and 30.8 per cent gave equal weight to each.

In reply to question five, 439 opinions were given. Sixty-five per cent considered danger of infection the most important; 26 per cent drownings and accidents, and 9 per cent held that both were equally important.

In reply to question six, considerably more than one-half the physicians answering stated that they believed bathing places were important in connection with the transmission of the diseases named in the question.

HEIGHT OF SOME FAMOUS STRUCTURES.

Structure.	Feet.	Structure.	Feet.	Structure.	Feet.
Amiens cathedral	383	Florence cathedral	387	Rouen cathedral	464
Bunker Hill monument	221	Fribourg cathedral	386	St. Paul's, London	404
Capitol, Washington	288	Liberty statue, New York	301	St. Peter's, Rome	433
City hall, Philadelphia	535	Milan cathedral	360	Strassburg cathedral	465
Cologne cathedral	512	Pisa, leaning tower	179	St. Stephen's, Vienna	470
Eiffel tower	984	Pyramid, Great	451	Washington monument	556

MARITAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Ascertained at the fourteenth decennial census Jan. 1, 1920.]

The total male population of the United States on the census date, 53,900,431, included 36,920,663 men and boys 15 years of age and over. Of the latter number 12,967,565 were single, 21,849,266 were married, 1,758,308 were widowed, 235,284 were divorced, and for the remaining 110,240 the marital condition was not ascertained by the enumerators.

The total number of females in the United States, 51,810,189, included 35,177,515 women and girls 15 years of age and over. Of the latter number, 9,616,902 were single, 21,318,933 were married, 3,917,625 were widowed, 273,304 were divorced, and for the remaining 50,751 the marital condition was not reported. The difference of 530,333 between the numbers of married men and of married women was due principally to the presence in the United States of many foreign-born married men who had left their wives in the countries of their former residence.

The census figures give no indication of the total number of persons who have been divorced, but show merely the number of divorced persons who had not remarried at the time the census was taken.

MALE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

State.	*Total.	Single. Number.	Single. Pct.	Married. Number.	Married. Pct.	Widowed. Number.	Widowed. Pct.	Divorced. Number.	Divorced. Pct.
Alabama	710,229	226,392	31.9	444,168	62.5	34,420	4.8	3,486	0.5
Arizona	127,117	51,329	40.4	67,735	53.5	6,182	4.9	1,166	0.9
Arkansas	555,957	171,242	30.8	349,040	62.8	30,594	5.5	3,954	0.7
California ...	1,400,972	535,419	38.2	765,451	54.6	67,626	4.8	21,568	1.5
Colorado	350,813	123,473	35.2	200,800	57.2	17,592	5.0	944	1.2
Connecticut ..	486,474	173,286	35.6	288,047	59.2	22,195	4.6	1,796	0.4
Delaware	81,611	27,815	34.1	48,850	59.9	4,264	5.2	307	0.4
Dist. of Col.	159,013	60,976	38.3	88,698	55.8	7,616	4.8	884	0.6
Florida	332,678	107,201	32.2	203,029	61.0	19,131	5.8	2,096	0.6
Georgia	884,801	283,338	32.0	554,356	62.7	42,314	4.8	3,242	0.4
Idaho	156,167	59,795	38.3	87,969	56.3	6,409	4.1	1,667	1.1
Illinois	2,347,493	830,251	35.4	1,387,092	59.1	107,204	4.6	16,587	0.7
Indiana	1,059,899	327,582	30.9	663,577	62.6	55,549	5.2	10,339	1.0
Iowa	865,407	303,626	35.1	512,060	59.2	40,763	4.7	6,944	0.8
Kansas	630,130	210,101	33.3	382,569	60.7	30,744	4.9	5,244	0.8
Kentucky	795,502	260,277	32.7	487,561	61.3	41,289	5.2	5,138	0.6
Louisiana	575,500	201,248	35.0	342,062	59.4	27,170	4.7	2,519	0.4
Maine	279,478	92,085	32.9	166,171	59.5	18,123	6.5	2,628	0.9
Maryland	512,513	184,547	36.0	297,995	58.1	26,771	5.2	2,440	0.5
Massachusetts	1,347,788	496,697	36.9	775,687	57.6	67,582	5.0	5,825	0.4
Michigan	1,371,116	474,065	34.6	820,071	59.8	62,418	4.6	12,358	0.9
Minnesota ...	868,738	365,880	42.1	460,829	53.0	35,687	4.1	4,134	0.5
Mississippi ..	548,321	171,768	31.3	344,614	62.8	27,769	5.2	2,665	0.5
Missouri	1,216,243	406,275	33.4	733,960	60.3	62,793	5.2	9,895	0.8
Montana	209,491	84,007	40.1	113,159	54.0	8,590	4.1	2,324	1.1
Nebraska ...	461,298	169,428	36.7	267,199	57.9	19,715	4.3	3,231	0.7
Nevada	36,464	16,851	46.2	16,723	45.9	1,560	4.6	741	2.0
New Hamp...	161,931	54,688	33.8	94,791	58.5	10,324	6.4	1,762	1.1
New Jersey...	1,110,387	382,481	34.4	672,749	60.6	50,577	4.6	2,593	0.2
New Mexico.	123,473	45,425	36.9	68,973	56.0	7,583	6.2	9,444	0.8
New York....	3,732,828	1,350,088	36.2	2,183,536	58.5	173,113	4.6	10,166	0.3
North Carolina	756,631	257,881	34.1	463,809	61.3	31,539	4.2	1,322	0.2
North Dakota	214,001	87,934	41.1	116,254	54.3	7,765	3.6	815	0.4
Ohio	2,125,426	712,996	33.5	1,290,796	60.7	101,596	4.8	17,225	0.8
Oklahoma ...	671,835	219,012	32.6	412,202	61.4	32,252	4.8	5,423	0.8
Oregon	308,126	112,181	36.4	175,423	56.9	14,474	4.7	5,633	1.8
Pennsylvania..	3,020,287	1,056,294	35.0	1,802,422	59.7	144,894	4.8	10,978	0.4
Rhode Island.	210,543	77,269	36.7	121,208	57.6	10,711	5.1	1,226	0.6
South Carolina	492,228	168,536	34.2	300,701	61.1	21,413	4.4	597	0.1
South Dakota	224,873	89,284	39.7	123,995	55.1	9,000	4.0	1,272	0.6
Tennessee	745,280	235,742	31.6	465,672	62.5	38,823	5.2	3,971	0.5
Texas	1,571,981	554,494	35.3	923,968	58.8	75,984	4.8	10,967	0.7
Utah	146,262	53,294	36.4	86,397	59.1	5,078	3.5	1,246	0.9
Vermont	127,905	41,894	32.8	76,310	59.7	8,372	6.5	1,171	0.9
Virginia	751,890	275,096	36.6	437,986	58.3	34,381	4.6	2,940	0.4
Washington ..	546,019	212,021	38.8	298,950	54.8	23,915	4.4	8,602	1.6
West Virginia	487,684	172,948	35.5	291,096	59.7	19,674	4.0	2,434	0.5
Wisconsin	940,800	359,883	38.3	531,148	56.5	41,590	4.4	5,475	0.6
Wyoming	79,366	33,171	41.8	41,408	52.2	3,180	4.0	966	1.2
United States	36,920,663	12,967,565	35.1	21,849,266	59.2	1,758,308	4.8	235,284	0.6
Per cent, 1910	.....	.....	38.7	.....	55.8	.....	4.5	.....	0.5

*Includes total of 110,240 persons whose marital condition in 1920 was not reported.

FEMALE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

State.	*Total.	Single. Number.	Single. Pct.	Married. Number.	Married. Pct.	Widowed. Number.	Widowed. Pct.	Divorced. Number.	Divorced. Pct.
Alabama	720,780	182,268	25.3	440,207	61.1	90,369	12.5	6,649	0.9
Arizona	95,671	20,170	21.1	63,685	66.6	10,808	11.3	852	0.9
Arkansas	525,477	116,084	22.1	344,325	65.5	58,954	11.2	5,370	1.0
California ...	1,210,607	289,196	23.9	733,632	60.6	162,871	13.5	23,105	1.9
Colorado	307,458	73,098	23.8	195,193	63.5	34,186	11.1	4,058	1.3
Connecticut ..	479,332	145,537	30.4	278,277	58.0	52,826	11.0	2,063	0.4
Delaware	77,105	19,962	25.9	47,469	61.6	9,094	11.8	358	0.5
Dist. of Col...	188,466	70,330	37.3	88,602	47.0	27,761	14.7	1,381	0.7

State.	*Total.	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced	
		Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.
Florida	312,798	69,294	22.2	199,842	63.9	40,565	13.0	2,562	0.8
Georgia	900,117	225,856	25.1	551,522	61.3	115,829	12.9	5,926	0.7
Idaho	123,287	28,124	22.8	84,554	68.6	9,391	7.6	1,146	0.9
Illinois	2,242,120	617,873	27.6	1,353,118	60.3	247,985	11.1	19,275	0.9
Indiana	1,021,915	244,659	23.9	650,187	63.6	114,244	11.2	10,723	1.0
Iowa	819,947	224,706	27.4	505,294	61.6	81,118	9.9	7,510	0.9
Kansas	587,294	146,614	25.0	375,790	64.0	58,857	10.0	5,504	0.9
Kentucky	770,695	195,055	25.3	481,060	62.4	87,378	11.3	6,392	0.8
Louisiana	571,339	155,276	27.2	338,897	59.3	71,278	12.5	4,416	0.8
Maine	271,764	72,159	26.6	162,623	59.8	34,017	12.5	2,685	1.0
Maryland	506,569	147,204	29.1	294,043	58.0	62,087	12.3	2,700	0.5
Massachusetts	1,425,443	490,170	34.4	758,897	53.2	167,253	11.7	8,000	0.6
Michigan	1,198,037	285,297	23.8	782,648	65.3	118,412	9.9	10,768	0.9
Minnesota	774,433	248,592	32.1	450,785	58.2	68,945	8.9	4,843	0.6
Mississippi	554,325	138,410	25.0	342,029	61.7	67,665	12.2	5,197	0.9
Missouri	1,186,407	308,051	26.0	724,886	61.1	139,774	11.8	11,639	1.0
Montana	160,625	37,036	23.1	108,119	67.3	13,388	8.3	1,821	1.1
Nebraska	419,146	113,867	27.2	263,890	63.0	37,298	8.9	3,368	0.8
Nevada	21,731	4,196	19.3	14,463	66.6	2,415	11.1	500	2.3
New Hamp.	161,208	46,292	28.7	92,353	57.3	20,431	12.7	1,845	1.1
New Jersey	1,092,623	311,293	28.5	653,587	59.8	123,076	11.3	3,297	0.3
New Mexico	103,503	24,993	24.1	66,577	64.3	10,832	10.5	942	0.9
New York	3,767,540	1,164,525	30.9	2,134,604	56.7	448,670	11.9	13,562	0.4
North Carolina	769,185	225,149	29.3	460,742	59.9	79,118	10.3	2,325	0.3
North Dakota	181,450	54,685	30.1	113,843	62.7	11,618	6.4	735	0.4
Ohio	1,990,701	507,550	25.5	1,241,451	62.4	221,755	11.1	18,466	0.9
Oklahoma	594,679	132,818	22.3	402,863	67.7	51,984	8.7	5,866	1.0
Oregon	261,847	60,142	23.0	170,069	64.9	26,514	10.1	4,988	1.9
Pennsylvania	2,897,294	834,987	28.8	1,730,057	59.7	316,993	10.9	12,508	0.4
Rhode Island	219,409	74,098	33.8	118,772	54.1	24,577	11.2	1,834	0.8
South Carolina	504,048	143,457	28.5	298,648	59.2	59,865	11.9	1,325	0.3
South Dakota	190,812	53,858	28.2	121,408	63.6	13,862	7.3	1,128	0.6
Tennessee	749,045	190,536	25.4	461,883	61.7	89,285	11.9	6,676	0.9
Texas	1,439,534	361,939	25.1	902,689	62.7	157,022	10.9	15,564	1.1
Utah	133,642	35,127	26.3	83,713	62.6	13,168	9.9	1,531	1.1
Vermont	123,982	32,397	26.1	74,505	60.1	15,989	12.9	1,014	0.8
Virginia	730,985	211,140	28.9	432,557	59.2	82,483	11.3	3,898	0.5
Washington	438,357	100,343	22.9	287,871	65.7	41,889	9.6	7,816	1.8
West Virginia	431,564	110,169	25.5	280,811	65.1	36,995	8.6	2,635	0.6
Wisconsin	869,060	261,200	30.1	517,771	59.6	82,642	9.5	5,858	0.7
Wyoming	54,169	11,120	20.5	38,172	70.5	4,089	7.5	660	1.2
United States.	35,177,515	9,616,902	27.3	21,318,933	60.6	3,917,625	11.1	273,304	0.8
Per cent 1910	.....	.....	29.7	.....	58.9	.....	10.6	.....	0.6

*Includes total of 50,751 persons whose marital condition in 1920 was not reported.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY AGE PERIODS (1920).

[From federal census report.]

BY BROAD AGE GROUPS.

Group.	Number.	Pct.
Under 5 years	11,573,230	10.9
5 to 14 years	22,039,212	20.8
15 to 24 years	18,707,577	17.7
25 to 44 years	31,278,522	29.6
45 to 64 years	17,030,165	16.1
65 years and over	4,933,215	4.7
Age unknown	148,699	0.1
Total	105,710,620	100.0

BY 5-YEAR PERIODS.

Under 5	11,573,230	10.9
Under 1	2,257,255	2.1
5 to 9	11,398,075	10.8
10 to 14	10,641,137	10.1
15 to 19	9,430,556	8.9
20 to 24	9,277,021	8.8
25 to 29	9,086,491	8.6
30 to 34	8,071,193	7.6
35 to 39	7,775,281	7.4
40 to 44	6,345,557	6.0
45 to 49	5,763,620	5.5
50 to 54	4,734,873	4.5
55 to 59	3,549,124	3.4
60 to 64	2,982,548	2.8
65 to 69	2,068,475	2.0
70 to 74	1,395,036	1.3
75 to 79	856,560	0.8
80 to 84	402,779	0.4
85 to 89	156,539	0.1
90 to 94	39,980	*
95 to 99	9,579	*
100 and over	4,267	*
Age unknown	148,699	0.1
Total	105,710,620	100.0

AGE PERIOD BY SEX—MALE.

Under 5	5,857,461	10.9
Under 1	1,141,939	2.1
5 to 9	5,753,001	10.7
10 to 14	5,369,306	10.0
15 to 19	4,673,792	8.7
20 to 24	4,527,045	8.4
25 to 29	4,538,233	8.4
30 to 34	4,130,783	7.7
35 to 39	4,074,361	7.6
40 to 44	3,285,543	6.1
45 to 49	3,117,550	5.8
50 to 54	2,535,545	4.7
55 to 59	1,880,065	3.5
60 to 64	1,581,800	2.9
65 to 69	1,079,817	2.0
70 to 74	706,301	1.3
75 to 79	419,965	0.8
80 to 84	185,903	0.3
85 to 89	69,272	0.1
90 to 94	16,383	*
95 to 99	3,869	*
100 and over	1,561	*
Age unknown	92,875	0.2
Total	53,900,431	100.0

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

AGE PERIOD BY SEX—FEMALE.

Period.	Number.	Pct.	Period.	Number.	Pct.
Under 5	5,715,769	11.0	60 to 64	1,400,748	2.7
Under 1	1,115,316	2.2	65 to 69	988,658	1.9
5 to 9	5,645,074	10.0	70 to 74	688,735	1.3
10 to 14	5,271,831	10.2	75 to 79	436,595	0.8
15 to 19	4,756,764	9.2	80 to 84	216,876	0.4
20 to 24	4,749,976	9.2	85 to 89	87,267	0.2
25 to 29	4,548,258	8.8	90 to 94	23,597	*
30 to 34	3,940,410	7.6	95 to 99	5,710	*
35 to 39	3,700,920	7.1	100 and over	2,706	*
40 to 44	3,060,014	5.9	Age unknown	55,824	0.1
45 to 49	2,646,070	5.1			
50 to 54	2,199,328	4.2	Total	51,810,187	100.0
55 to 59	1,669,059	3.2			

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

ILLITERACY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The term "illiterate" as used by the census bureau signifies inability of persons 10 years or more of age to write in any language, not necessarily English. In general the illiterate class comprises only those persons who have had no schooling whatever.

ILLITERATES BY STATES.

State.	1920 Number.	1920 Pct.	1910 Number.	1910 Pct.
Maine	20,240	3.3	24,554	4.1
New Hampshire	15,788	4.4	16,386	4.6
Vermont	8,488	3.0	10,806	3.7
Massachusetts	146,607	4.7	141,541	5.2
Rhode Island	31,312	6.5	33,854	7.7
Connecticut	67,265	6.2	53,665	6.0
New York	425,022	5.1	406,020	5.5
New Jersey	127,661	5.1	113,502	5.6
Pennsylvania	312,699	4.6	354,290	5.9
Ohio	131,006	2.8	124,774	3.2
Indiana	52,034	2.2	66,213	3.1
Illinois	173,987	3.4	168,294	3.7
Michigan	88,046	3.0	74,800	3.3
Wisconsin	50,397	2.4	57,769	3.2
Minnesota	34,487	1.8	49,336	3.0
Iowa	20,680	1.1	29,889	1.7
Missouri	83,403	3.0	111,116	4.3
North Dakota	9,937	2.1	13,070	3.1
South Dakota	8,109	1.7	12,750	2.9
Nebraska	13,784	1.4	18,009	1.9
Kansas	22,821	1.6	28,968	2.2
Delaware	10,508	5.9	13,240	8.1
Maryland	64,434	5.6	73,397	7.2
Dist. of Colum.	10,509	2.8	13,812	4.9
Virginia	195,159	11.2	232,911	15.2
West Virginia	69,413	6.4	74,866	8.3
North Carolina	241,603	13.1	291,497	18.5
South Carolina	220,667	18.1	276,980	25.7
Georgia	328,838	15.3	389,775	20.7
Florida	71,811	9.6	77,816	13.8
Kentucky	155,014	8.4	208,084	12.1
Tennessee	182,629	10.3	221,071	13.6
Alabama	278,082	16.1	352,710	22.9
Mississippi	229,734	17.2	290,235	22.4
Arkansas	121,837	9.4	142,954	12.6
Louisiana	299,092	21.0	352,179	29.0
Oklahoma	56,864	3.8	67,567	5.6
Texas	295,844	8.3	282,904	9.9
Montana	9,544	2.3	14,457	4.8
Idaho	4,924	1.5	5,453	2.2
Wyoming	3,149	2.1	3,874	3.3
Colorado	24,208	3.2	23,780	3.7
New Mexico	41,637	15.6	48,697	20.2
Arizona	39,131	15.3	32,953	20.9
Utah	6,264	1.9	6,821	2.5
Nevada	3,802	5.9	4,702	6.7
Washington	18,526	1.7	18,416	2.0
Oregon	9,317	1.5	10,504	1.9
California	95,592	3.3	74,902	3.7
Division.				
New England	289,700	4.9	280,806	5.3
Middle Atlantic	865,382	4.9	873,812	5.7
E. North Central	495,470	2.9	491,850	3.4
W. North Central	193,221	2.0	263,138	2.8
South Atlantic	1,212,942	11.5	1,444,294	16.0
E. South Central	845,459	12.7	1,072,100	17.4
W. South Central	773,637	10.0	845,604	13.2
Mountain	132,659	5.2	140,737	6.9
Pacific	123,435	2.7	103,822	3.0
United States	4,931,905	6.0	5,516,163	7.7

Per Cent Illiterates by Nativity and Color (1920).

State.	*Native.	†Foreign.	Negro.
Maine	1.6	11.1	5.9
New Hampshire	0.7	15.4	6.7
Vermont	1.5	11.3	6.2
Massachusetts	0.4	12.8	6.8
Rhode Island	0.7	16.5	10.2
Connecticut	0.4	17.0	6.2
New York	0.5	14.2	2.9
New Jersey	0.6	15.2	6.1
Pennsylvania	0.8	18.9	6.1
Michigan	0.7	9.9	4.2
Wisconsin	0.7	8.4	4.1
Ohio	0.9	12.6	8.1
Indiana	1.3	11.8	9.5
Illinois	0.8	11.0	6.7
Minnesota	0.4	5.4	3.1
Iowa	0.5	4.9	8.1
Missouri	2.0	9.6	12.1
North Dakota	3.1	0.4	4.0
South Dakota	0.4	4.7	5.2
Nebraska	0.4	6.4	4.8
Kansas	0.6	10.5	8.8
Delaware	1.8	17.3	19.1
Maryland	1.8	13.4	18.2
District of Columbia	0.3	6.1	8.6
Virginia	5.9	7.1	23.5
West Virginia	4.6	24.0	15.3
North Carolina	8.2	6.8	24.5
South Carolina	6.5	6.2	29.3
Georgia	5.4	5.4	29.1
Florida	2.9	6.3	21.5
Kentucky	7.0	7.3	21.0
Tennessee	7.3	8.3	22.4
Alabama	6.3	10.9	31.3
Mississippi	3.6	13.3	29.3
Arkansas	4.5	8.3	21.8
Louisiana	10.5	21.9	38.5
Oklahoma	2.3	14.0	12.4
Texas	3.0	33.8	17.8
Montana	0.3	5.6	6.0
Idaho	0.3	6.5	5.4
Wyoming	0.3	9.0	5.3
Colorado	1.4	12.4	6.2
New Mexico	11.6	27.1	4.3
Arizona	2.1	27.5	4.6
Utah	0.3	6.3	4.6
Nevada	0.4	8.5	5.1
Washington	0.3	4.7	4.0
Oregon	0.4	5.1	4.7
California	0.4	10.5	4.7
Division.			
New England	0.7	14.0	7.1
Middle Atlantic	0.6	15.7	5.0
East North Central	0.9	10.8	7.3
West North Central	0.9	6.4	10.5
South Atlantic	5.1	12.8	25.2
East South Central	6.4	9.1	27.9

Division.	*Native.	†Foreign.	Negro.
West South Central	4.1	29.9	25.8
Mountain	2.0	12.7	5.3
Pacific	0.4	8.6	4.6
United States	2.0	13.1	22.9

*Native born white. †Foreign born white.

ILLITERATES BY CITIES (1920).

City.	Number.	Pct.
Akron, O.	5,958	3.5
Albany, N. Y.	2,918	3.0
Atlanta, Ga.	11,031	6.6
Baltimore, Md.	26,248	4.4
Birmingham, Ala.	12,200	8.4
Boston, Mass.	24,524	4.0
Bridgeport, Conn.	7,743	6.9
Buffalo, N. Y.	17,095	4.2
Cambridge, Mass.	2,736	3.1
Camden, N. J.	4,544	5.0
Chicago, Ill.	99,133	4.6
Cincinnati, O.	6,741	2.0
Cleveland, O.	33,164	5.3
Columbus, O.	5,664	2.8
Dallas, Tex.	4,252	3.2
Dayton, O.	2,360	1.9
Denver, Col.	4,150	1.9
Des Moines, Iowa	1,395	1.3
Detroit, Mich.	29,954	3.8
Fall River, Mass.	11,178	11.9
Fort Worth, Tex.	3,509	3.9
Grand Rapids, Mich.	3,683	3.3
Hartford, Conn.	5,662	5.1
Houston, Tex.	6,217	5.4
Indianapolis, Ind.	5,463	2.1
Jersey City, N. J.	10,089	4.3
Kansas City, Kas.	3,008	3.7
Kansas City, Mo.	5,573	2.0
Los Angeles, Cal.	10,203	2.0
Louisville, Ky.	7,946	4.0
Lowell, Mass.	6,231	6.9
Memphis, Tenn.	9,280	6.7
Milwaukee, Wis.	10,950	3.0
Minneapolis, Minn.	3,844	1.2
Nashville, Tenn.	7,054	7.2
New Bedford, Mass.	11,631	12.1
New Haven, Conn.	8,046	6.3
New Orleans, La.	19,010	5.9
New York, N. Y.	281,121	6.2
Newark, N. J.	19,721	6.0
Norfolk, Va.	6,111	6.3
Oakland, Cal.	4,638	2.5
Omaha, Neb.	4,011	2.5
Paterson, N. J.	6,903	6.3
Philadelphia, Pa.	58,631	4.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	20,297	4.3
Portland, Ore.	3,654	1.7
Providence, R. I.	11,417	5.9
Reading, Pa.	3,043	3.5
Richmond, Va.	7,931	5.6
Rochester, N. Y.	10,871	4.5
St. Louis, Mo.	17,634	2.7
St. Paul, Minn.	3,046	1.6
Salt Lake City, Utah	970	1.0
San Antonio, Tex.	14,955	11.4
San Francisco, Cal.	8,520	1.9
Scranton, Pa.	6,941	6.5
Seattle, Wash.	4,061	1.5
Spokane, Wash.	687	0.8
Springfield, Mass.	3,939	3.7
Syracuse, N. Y.	5,607	4.0
Toledo, O.	4,897	2.5
Trenton, N. J.	6 500	6.9
Washington, D. C.	10.509	2.8
Wilmington, Del.	4,907	5.5
Worcester, Mass.	6,779	4.7
Yonkers, N. Y.	4,309	5.5
Youngstown, O.	5,815	5.7

Per Cent Illiterates by Nativity and Color (1920).

City.	*Native.	†Foreign.	Negro.
Akron, O.	0.2	14.6	5.5
Albany, N. Y.	0.4	14.8	3.8
Atlanta, Ga.	1.2	4.8	17.8
Baltimore, Md.	0.6	14.0	12.9
Birmingham, Ala.	0.7	15.6	18.4
Boston, Mass.	0.1	9.9	2.2
Bridgeport, Conn.	0.2	16.2	9.0
Buffalo, N. Y.	0.3	13.5	2.8
Cambridge, Mass.	0.1	8.1	2.6
Camden, N. J.	0.6	17.6	9.4
Chicago, Ill.	0.2	11.6	3.9
Cincinnati, O.	0.4	6.7	10.9
Cleveland, O.	0.2	13.1	5.2
Columbus, O.	1.4	11.3	8.4
Dallas, Tex.	0.5	16.4	11.3
Dayton, O.	0.4	9.3	9.4
Denver, Col.	0.3	8.9	4.1
Des Moines, Iowa	0.3	7.2	6.1
Detroit, Mich.	0.2	9.7	3.9
Fall River, Mass.	1.0	25.5	11.0
Fort Worth, Tex.	0.6	30.1	7.5
Grand Rapids, Mich.	0.2	12.4	1.9
Hartford, Conn.	0.1	13.2	7.6
Houston, Tex.	0.6	22.6	10.8
Indianapolis, Ind.	0.7	8.3	8.3
Jersey City, N. J.	0.2	12.5	3.9
Kansas City, Kas.	0.8	13.9	8.0
Kansas City, Mo.	0.3	11.5	6.1
Los Angeles, Cal.	0.2	7.3	4.3
Louisville, Ky.	1.2	7.5	14.9
Lowell, Mass.	0.5	15.9	4.2
Memphis, Tenn.	0.5	9.4	15.6
Milwaukee, Wis.	0.2	9.6	3.1
Minneapolis, Minn.	0.1	3.9	3.5
Nashville, Tenn.	2.0	7.4	18.4
New Bedford, Mass.	0.7	21.7	25.2
New Haven, Conn.	0.2	17.2	4.0
New Orleans, La.	1.0	13.9	15.7
New York, N. Y.	0.3	13.8	2.1
Newark, N. J.	0.3	15.9	4.5
Norfolk, Va.	1.1	6.0	13.9
Oakland, Cal.	0.2	7.8	2.5
Omaha, Neb.	0.2	9.5	4.5
Paterson, N. J.	0.4	14.7	3.7
Philadelphia, Pa.	0.3	12.8	4.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	0.3	14.9	5.2
Portland, Ore.	0.2	5.8	5.0
Providence, R. I.	0.4	15.3	11.4
Reading, Pa.	0.8	25.6	4.0
Richmond, Va.	1.0	7.8	14.9
Rochester, N. Y.	0.2	15.0	1.9
St. Louis, Mo.	0.5	10.1	8.2
St. Paul, Minn.	0.2	5.3	2.2
Salt Lake City, Utah	0.2	4.0	3.1
San Antonio, Tex.	3.3	33.1	7.1
San Francisco, Cal.	0.2	4.8	3.1
Scranton, Pa.	0.4	23.4	2.3
Seattle, Wash.	0.1	3.6	1.9
Spokane, Wash.	0.1	3.3	3.2
Springfield, Mass.	0.4	11.5	5.2
Syracuse, N. Y.	0.4	16.2	3.6
Toledo, O.	0.4	10.6	5.0
Trenton, N. J.	0.4	20.2	6.9
Washington, D. C.	0.3	6.1	8.6
Wilmington, Del.	0.5	19.2	15.7
Worcester, Mass.	0.3	12.3	2.6
Yonkers, N. Y.	0.2	16.4	3.5
Youngstown, O.	0.2	16.0	5.5

*Native born white. †Foreign born white.

URBAN AND RURAL ILLITERATES (1920).

	Number.	Pct.
Urban	1,955,112	4.4
Male	926,289	4.2
Female	1,028,823	4.7
Rural	2,976,793	7.7
Male	1,613,920	8.0
Female	1,362,873	7.4

AREAS OF THE CONTINENTS.

Continent.	Sq. miles.	Continent.	Sq. miles.
Africa	11,262,000	Europe	3,671,624
Asia	17,250,000	N. America.	8,300,000
Australia	2,974,581	S. America.	7,700,000

OCCUPATION STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES (1920).

[From federal census report.]

SUMMARY.

Total persons 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations distributed by sex and general classes of occupations.

Both sexes—Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	Number. 10,953,158	Pct. 26.3
Extraction of minerals	1,090,223	2.6
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	12,818,524	30.8
Transportation	3,063,582	7.4
Trade	4,242,979	10.2
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	770,460	1.9
Professional service	2,143,889	5.2
Domestic and personal service	3,404,892	8.2
Clerical occupations	3,126,541	7.5
Total	41,614,248	100
Male—Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	9,869,030	29.8
Extraction of minerals	1,087,359	3.3
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	10,888,183	32.9
Transportation	2,850,528	8.6
Trade	3,575,187	10.8
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	748,666	2.3
Professional service	1,127,391	3.4
Domestic and personal service	1,217,968	3.7
Clerical occupations	1,700,425	5.1
Total	33,064,737	100
Female—Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	1,084,128	12.7
Extraction of minerals	2,864	*
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	1,930,341	22.6
Transportation	213,054	2.5
Trade	667,792	7.8
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	21,794	0.3
Professional service	1,016,498	11.9
Domestic and personal service	2,186,924	25.6
Clerical occupations	1,426,116	16.7
Total	8,549,511	100

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

PERSONS IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION.

(Totals in preceding table.)

Occupation.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Husbandry.			
Dairy farmers, farmers and stock raisers	6,201,261	5,947,425	253,836
Dairy farmers	118,813	114,867	3,946
Farmers, general farms	6,004,580	5,757,327	247,253
Farmers, turpentine farms	309	309	.....
Stock raisers	77,559	74,922	2,637
Dairy farm, farm and stock farm laborers	4,041,627	3,248,712	792,915
Dairy farm laborers	63,367	60,770	2,597
Farm laborers (home farm)	1,850,119	1,273,477	576,642
Farm laborers (working out)	2,055,276	1,843,307	211,969
Farm laborers (turpentine farm)	16,099	15,790	309
Stock herders, drovers and feeders	56,766	55,368	1,398
Dairy farm, farm, garden, orchard, etc., foremen	93,048	78,708	14,340
Dairy farm foremen	2,479	2,339	140
Farm foremen, general farms	79,018	65,251	13,767
Farm foremen, turpentine farms	724	724	.....
Farm foremen, stock farms	4,894	4,800	94
Garden and greenhouse foremen	1,874	1,698	176
Orchard, nursery, etc., foremen	4,059	3,896	163
Fishermen and oystermen	52,836	52,457	379
Foresters, forest rangers and timber cruisers	3,653	3,651	2
Gardeners, florists, fruit growers and nurserymen	169,399	160,116	9,283
Florists	8,345	7,407	938
Fruit growers	55,402	52,208	3,194
Gardeners	98,591	93,523	5,068
Landscape gardeners	4,402	4,377	25
Nurserymen	2,659	2,601	58
Garden, greenhouse, orchard and nursery laborers	137,010	127,589	9,421
Cranberry bog laborers	241	236	5
Garden laborers	81,532	75,234	6,298
Greenhouse laborers	16,239	15,075	1,164
Orchard and nursery laborers	38,998	37,044	1,954
Lumbermen, raftsmen and woodchoppers	205,315	205,036	279
Foremen and overseers	6,090	6,090	.....
Inspectors, scalers and surveyors	2,344	2,344	.....
Teamsters and haulers	17,106	17,106	.....
Other lumbermen, raftsmen and woodchoppers	179,775	179,496	279
Owners and managers of log and timber camps	8,410	8,397	13
Managers and officials	2,095	2,090	5
Owners and proprietors	6,315	6,307	8
Other agricultural and animal husbandry pursuits	40,599	36,939	3,660
Apiarists	2,893	2,759	134
Corn shellers, hay balers, grain thrashers, etc.	9,646	9,642	4
Ditchers (farm)	5,379	5,379	.....
Irrigators and ditch tenders	2,600	2,597	3
Poultry raisers	14,116	11,792	2,324
Poultry yard laborers	4,599	3,587	1,012
Other and not specified pursuits	1,366	1,183	183
Extraction of Minerals.			
Foremen, overseers and inspectors	36,931	36,923	8
Foremen and overseers	27,945	27,939	6
Inspectors	8,986	8,984	2

Occupation.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Operators, officials and managers	34,325	34,143	182
Managers	14,469	14,446	23
Officials	2,522	2,481	41
Operators	17,334	17,216	118
Coal mine operatives	733,936	732,441	1,495
Copper mine operatives	36,054	35,918	136
Gold and silver mine operatives	32,700	32,666	34
Iron mine operatives	38,704	38,605	99
Operatives in other and not specified mines	41,389	41,282	107
Lead and zinc mine operatives	20,798	20,749	49
Other specified mine operatives	11,320	11,271	49
Not specified mine operatives	9,271	9,262	9
Quarry operatives	45,162	45,084	78
Oil, gas and salt well operatives	91,022	90,297	725
Oil and gas well operatives	85,550	85,303	247
Salt well and works operatives	5,472	4,994	478
Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries.			
Apprentices to building and hand trades	73,953	73,897	56
Blacksmiths' apprentices	2,661	2,659	2
Boilermakers' apprentices	2,005	2,005	.....
Cabinetmakers' apprentices	1,020	1,020	.....
Carpenters' apprentices	4,805	4,797	8
Coopers' apprentices	365	365	.....
Electricians' apprentices	9,562	9,557	5
Machinists' apprentices	39,463	39,448	15
Masons' apprentices	1,434	1,434	.....
Painters', glaziers' and varnishers' apprentices	1,616	1,598	18
Paperhangers' apprentices	172	165	7
Plasterers' apprentices	398	398	.....
Plumbers' apprentices	7,386	7,386	.....
Roofers' and slaters' apprentices	250	250	.....
Tinsmiths' and coppersmiths' apprentices	2,816	2,815	1
Apprentices to dressmakers and milliners	4,326	17	4,309
Dressmakers' apprentices	2,715	4	2,711
Milliners' apprentices	1,611	13	1,598
Apprentices, other	65,898	60,532	5,366
Architects', designers' and draftsmen's apprentices	3,777	3,479	298
Jewelers', watchmakers', goldsmiths' and silversmiths' apprentices	2,633	2,247	386
Printers' and bookbinders' apprentices	11,603	10,366	1,237
Other apprentices	47,885	44,440	3,445
Bakers	97,940	93,347	4,593
Blacksmiths, forgemen and hammermen	221,421	221,416	5
Blacksmiths	195,255	195,251	4
Forgemen, hammermen and welders	26,166	26,165	1
Boilermakers	74,088	74,088	.....
Brick and stone masons	131,264	131,257	7
Builders and building contractors	90,109	90,030	79
Cabinetmakers	45,511	45,503	8
Carpenters	887,379	887,208	171
Compositors, linotypers and typesetters	140,165	128,859	11,306
Coopers	19,066	19,061	5
Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory)	235,855	336	235,519
Dyers	15,109	14,978	131
Electricians	212,964	212,945	19
Electrotypers, stereotypers and lithographers	13,716	13,530	186
Electrotypers and stereotypers	5,494	5,484	10
Lithographers	8,222	8,046	176
Engineers (stationary), cranemen, hoistmen, etc	279,984	279,940	44
Engineers (stationary)	242,096	242,064	32
Cranemen, derrickmen, hoistmen, etc	37,888	37,876	12
Engravers	15,053	14,492	561
Filers, grinders, buffers and polishers (metal)	59,785	57,315	2,470
Buffers and polishers	30,511	28,484	2,027
Filers	10,959	10,893	66
Grinders	18,315	17,938	377
Firemen (except locomotive and fire department)	143,875	143,862	13
Foremen and overseers (manufacturing)	307,413	277,242	30,171
Furnacemen, smeltermen, heaters, pourers, etc	40,806	40,800	6
Furnacemen and smeltermen	18,201	18,197	4
Heaters	16,470	16,468	2
Ladlers and pourers	1,020	1,020	.....
Puddlers	5,115	5,115	.....
Glass blowers	9,144	9,055	89
Jewelers, watchmakers, goldsmiths and silversmiths	39,592	37,914	1,678
Goldsmiths and silversmiths	4,828	4,771	57
Jewelers and lapidaries (factory)	8,757	7,701	1,056
Jewelers and watchmakers (not in factory)	26,007	25,442	565
Laborers (n. o. s):			
Building, general and not specified laborers	623,203	608,075	15,128
Chemical and allied industries	74,289	70,994	3,295
Fertilizer factories	12,943	12,808	135
Paint and varnish factories	4,841	4,677	164
Powder, cartridge, dynamite, fuse and fireworks factories	8,467	7,821	646

Occupation.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Soap factories	4,715	4,346	369
Other chemical factories	43,323	41,342	1,981
Cigar and tobacco factories	35,157	21,295	13,862
Clay, glass and stone industries	124,544	120,215	4,329
Brick, tile and terra cotta factories	48,636	48,099	537
Glass factories	28,937	26,461	2,476
Lime, cement and artificial stone factories	30,051	29,884	167
Marble and stone yards	5,084	5,061	23
Potteries	11,836	10,710	1,126
Clothing industries	12,776	6,414	6,362
Corset factories	771	194	577
Glove factories	1,757	899	858
Hat factories (felt)	989	825	164
Shirt, collar and cuff factories	2,708	1,317	1,391
Suit, coat, cloak and overall factories	3,984	2,219	1,765
Other clothing factories	2,567	960	1,607
Food industries	159,535	143,397	16,138
Bakeries	8,315	6,869	1,446
Butter, cheese and condensed milk factories	15,190	14,174	1,016
Candy factories	6,584	4,398	2,186
Fish curing and packing	6,300	5,261	1,039
Flour and grain mills	18,121	17,983	138
Fruit and vegetable canning, etc	13,058	9,743	3,315
Slaughter and packing houses	59,548	55,436	4,112
Sugar factories and refineries	15,733	15,414	319
Other food factories	16,686	14,119	2,567
Harness and saddle industries	1,885	1,727	158
Helpers in building and hand trades	63,519	63,412	107
Iron and steel industries	729,613	717,022	12,591
Agricultural implement factories	11,409	11,292	117
Automobile factories	83,341	80,874	2,467
Blast furnaces and steel rolling mills	258,830	256,548	2,282
Car and railroad shops	53,643	53,280	363
Ship and boat building	69,196	68,917	279
Wagon and carriage factories	9,817	9,594	223
Other iron and steel factories	179,607	173,734	5,873
Not specified metal industries	63,770	62,783	987
Other metal industries	67,887	62,771	5,116
Brass mills	18,485	17,614	871
Clock and watch factories	3,108	1,929	1,179
Copper factories	10,963	10,908	55
Gold and silver factories	2,272	2,061	211
Jewelry factories	1,421	1,255	166
Lead and zinc factories	8,927	8,859	68
Tinware, enamelware, etc., factories	17,605	15,436	2,169
Other metal factories	5,106	4,709	397
Lumber and furniture industries	320,613	309,874	10,739
Furniture factories	35,272	32,600	2,672
Piano and organ factories	5,321	4,596	725
Saw and planing mills	245 683	241,334	4,349
Other woodworking factories	34,337	31,344	2,993
Paper and pulp mills	52,263	49,786	2,477
Printing and publishing	11,436	8,886	2,550
Blank book, envelope, tag, paper bag, etc., factories	3,455	2,646	809
Printing, publishing and engraving	7,981	6,240	1,741
Shoe factories	19,210	14,194	5,016
Tanneries	27,480	26,703	777
Textile industries—			
Carpet mills	3,953	3,378	575
Cotton mills	76,315	59,646	16,669
Knitting mills	11,943	6,603	5,340
Lace and embroidery mills	944	677	267
Silk mills	10,080	7,350	2,730
Textile dyeing, finishing and printing mills	10,605	9,885	720
Woolen and worsted mills	22,227	18,238	3,989
Other textile mills	17,243	14,564	2,679
Hemp and jute mills	1,254	1,110	144
Linen mills	458	364	94
Rope and cordage factories	4,268	3,805	463
Sail, awning and tent factories	283	237	46
Not specified textile mills	10,980	9,048	1,932
Other industries	463,891	426,398	37,493
Broom and brush factories	2,800	2,407	393
Button factories	1,407	1,093	314
Charcoal and coke works	9,384	9,352	32
Electric light and power plants	15,417	15,255	162
Electrical supply factories	26,789	23,562	3,227
Gas works	18,845	18,787	58
Leather belt, leather case, etc., factories	3,578	3,274	304
Liquor and beverage industries	10,530	10,295	235
Paper box factories	3,384	2,401	983
Petroleum refineries	31,795	31,566	229
Rubber factories	51,467	47,515	3,952
Straw factories	577	513	64

Occupation.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Trunk factories	2,486	2,269	217
Turpentine distilleries	9,731	9,605	126
Other miscellaneous industries	84,337	77,583	6,754
Other not specified industries	191,364	170,921	20,443
Loom fixers	15,961	15,958	3
Machinists, millwrights and toolmakers	894,662	894,654	8
Machinists	801,901	801,896	5
Millwrights	37,669	37,669	.....
Toolmakers and die setters and sinkers	55,092	55,089	3
Managers and superintendents (manufacturing)	201,721	196,771	4,950
Manufacturers and officials	231,615	223,289	8,326
Manufacturers	183,386	178 441	4,945
Officials	48,229	44,848	3,381
Mechanics (n. o. s.)	281,741	281,690	51
Gunsmiths, locksmiths and bellhangers	4,645	4,638	7
Wheelwrights	3,727	3,727	.....
Other mechanics	273,369	273,325	44
Millers (grain, flour, feed, etc.)	23,272	23,265	7
Milliners and millinery dealers	73,255	3 657	69,598
Molders, founders and casters (metal)	123,681	123 668	13
Brass molders, founders and casters	7,238	7,238	.....
Iron molders, founders and casters	114,031	114,022	9
Other molders, founders and casters	2,412	2,408	4
Oilers of machinery	24,612	24,568	44
Painters, glaziers, varnishers, enamelers, etc	323,032	319,697	3,335
Enamelers, lacquerers and japanners	4,137	3,168	969
Painters, glaziers and varnishers (building)	248,497	248,394	103
Painters, glaziers and varnishers (factory)	70,398	68,135	2,263
Paper hangers	18,746	18,338	408
Pattern and model makers	27,720	27,663	57
Plasterers and cement finishers	45 876	45,870	6
Cement finishers	7,621	7,621	.....
Plasterers	38,255	38,249	6
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	206,718	206,715	3
Pressmen and plate printers (printing)	18,683	18 683	.....
Rollers and roll hands (metal)	25,061	25,061	.....
Roofers and slaters	11,378	11,378	.....
Sawyers	33,809	33,800	9
Semiskilled operatives (n. o. s.):			
Chemical and allied industries	50,341	32,072	18,269
Fertilizer factories	1,407	1,352	55
Paint and varnish factories	5,521	4,686	835
Powder, cartridge, dynamite, fuse and fireworks factories	7,379	4,811	2,568
Soap factories	6,288	3,239	3,049
Other chemical factories	29,746	17,984	11,762
Cigar and tobacco factories	145,222	61,262	83,960
Clay, glass and stone industries	85,434	72,269	13,165
Brick, tile and terra cotta factories	9,987	9,357	630
Glass factories	44,831	37,636	7,195
Lime, cement and artificial stone factories	7,633	7,426	207
Marble and stone yards	5,546	5,478	68
Potteries	17,437	12,372	5,065
Clothing industries	409,361	143,718	265,643
Corset factories	12,642	1,115	11,527
Glove factories	23,357	6,584	16,773
Hat factories (felt)	21,178	14,716	6,462
Shirt, collar and cuff factories	52,377	10,361	42,016
Suit, coat, cloak and overall factories	143,872	79,357	64,515
Other clothing factories	155,935	31,585	124,350
Food industries	188,895	116,493	72,402
Bakeries	20,441	8,858	11,583
Butter, cheese and condensed milk factories	18,841	16,096	2,745
Candy factories	52,281	20,913	31,368
Fish curing and packing	7,586	4,363	3,223
Flour and grain mills	8,112	7,524	588
Fruit and vegetable canning, etc	10,204	3,898	6,306
Slaughter and packing houses	49,991	41,906	8,085
Sugar factories and refineries	3,806	3,144	662
Other food factories	17,633	9,791	7,842
Harness and saddle industries	18,135	17,573	562
Iron and steel industries	689,980	632,161	57,819
Agricultural implement factories	7,722	7,136	586
Automobile factories	121,164	108,376	12,788
Blast furnace and steel rolling mills	93,627	89,526	4,101
Car and railroad shops	97,979	97,003	976
Ship and boat building	97,666	97,175	491
Wagon and carriage factories	9,430	8,749	681
Other iron and steel factories	245,450	209,112	36,338
Not specified metal industries	16,942	15,084	1,858
Other metal industries	91,291	60,844	30,447
Brass mills	17,482	13,576	3,906
Clock and watch factories	18,244	10,043	8,201
Copper factories	2,986	2,834	152
Gold and silver factories	6,239	4,432	1,807

Occupation.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Jewelry factories	15,083	8,946	6,137
Lead and zinc factories	2,464	2,186	278
Tinware, enamelware, etc., factories	19,356	12,167	7,189
Other metal factories	9,437	6,660	2,777
Lumber and furniture industries	168,719	150,079	18,640
Furniture factories	55,717	48,906	6,811
Piano and organ factories	19,852	16,949	2,903
Saw and planing mills	57,320	54,016	3,304
Other woodworking factories	35,830	30,208	5,622
Paper and pulp mills	54,669	41,321	13,348
Printing and publishing	80,403	39,281	41,122
Blank book, envelope, tag, paper bag, etc., factories	13,694	5,117	8,577
Printing, publishing and engraving	66,709	34,164	32,545
Shoe factories	206,225	132,813	73,412
Tanneries	32,226	28,598	3,628
Textile industries—			
Carpet mills	23,387	13,003	10,384
Cotton mills	302,454	153,269	149,185
Knitting mills	107,604	26,922	80,682
Lace and embroidery mills	19,083	6,086	12,997
Silk mills	115,721	42,953	72,768
Textile, dyeing, finishing and printing mills	17,736	12,154	5,582
Woolen and worsted mills	126,418	64,703	61,715
Other textile mills	79,994	34,944	45,050
Hemp and jute mills	4,168	1,951	2,217
Linen mills	2,574	860	1,714
Rope and cordage factories	8,454	4,714	3,740
Sail, awning and tent factories	3,543	2,538	1,005
Not specified textile mills	61,255	24,881	36,374
Other industries	622,662	410,256	212,406
Broom and brush factories	12,606	10,219	2,387
Building and hand trades	7,003	6,983	20
Button factories	12,977	7,768	5,209
Charcoal and coke works	1,722	1,692	30
Electric light and power plants	15,949	15,610	339
Electrical supply factories	64,841	37,452	27,389
Gas works	9,462	9,294	168
Leather belt, leather case, etc., factories	17,189	12,809	4,380
Liquor and beverage industries	15,655	14,960	695
Paper box factories	20,452	7,077	13,375
Petroleum refineries	8,891	8,229	662
Rubber factories	86,204	67,370	18,834
Straw factories	14,102	7,751	6,351
Trunk factories	5,456	4,644	812
Turpentine distilleries	1,138	1,130	8
Other miscellaneous industries	121,968	75,772	46,196
Other not specified industries	207,047	121,496	85,551
Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factory)	78,859	78,599	260
Skilled occupations (n. o. s.*)	19,395	19,326	69
Annealers and temperers (metal)	2,913	2,910	3
Piano and organ tuners	7,047	7,007	40
Wood carvers	3,025	3,008	17
Other skilled occupations	6,410	6,401	9
Stonecutters	22,099	22,096	3
Structural iron workers (building)	18,836	18,836	.....
Tailors and tailoresses	192,232	160,404	31,828
Tinsmiths and coppersmiths	74,968	74,957	11
Coppersmiths	5,233	5,232	1
Tinsmiths and sheet metal workers	69,735	69,725	10
Upholsterers	29,605	27,338	2,267

*Not otherwise specified.

Transportation.

Water transportation (selected occupations):			
Boatmen, canal men and lock keepers	6,319	6,286	33
Captains, masters, mates and pilots	26,320	26,318	2
Longshoremen and stevedores	85,928	85,605	323
Sailors and deck hands	54,832	54,800	32
Road and street transportation (selected occupations):			
Carriage and hack drivers	9,057	8,966	91
Chauffeurs	285,045	284,096	949
Draymen, teamsters and expressmen	411,132	410,484	648
Foremen of livery and transfer companies	3,868	3,866	2
Garage keepers and managers	42,151	41,944	207
Hostlers and stable hands	18,976	18,973	3
Laborers (garage, road and street)	158,482	158,204	278
Garage	31,450	31,339	111
Road and street building and repairing	115,836	115,673	163
Street cleaning	11,196	11,192	4
Livery stable keepers and managers	11,240	11,168	72
Proprietors and managers of transfer companies	23,497	23,231	266
Railroad transportation (selected occupations):			
Baggagemen and freight agents	16,819	16,789	30
Baggagemen	11,878	11,875	3
Freight agents	4,941	4,914	27

Occupation.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Boiler washers and engine hostlers	25,305	25,271	34
Brakemen	114,107	114,107	.....
Conductors (steam railroad)	74,539	74,539	.....
Conductors (street railroad)	63,760	63,507	253
Foremen and overseers	79,294	79,216	78
Steam railroad	73,046	72,980	66
Street railroad	6,248	6,236	12
Laborers	495,713	488,659	7,054
Steam railroad	470,199	463,613	6,586
Street railroad	25,514	25,046	468
Locomotive engineers	109,899	109,899	.....
Locomotive firemen	91,345	91,345	.....
Motormen	66,519	66,499	20
Steam railroad	3,560	3,560	.....
Street railroad	62,959	62,939	20
Officials and superintendents	35,881	35,830	51
Steam railroad	32,426	32,385	41
Street railroad	3,455	3,445	10
Switchmen, flagmen and yardmen	111,565	111,000	565
Switchmen and flagmen (steam railroad)	101,917	101,359	558
Switchmen and flagmen (street railroad)	2,500	2,496	4
Yardmen (steam railroad)	7,148	7,145	3
Ticket and station agents	26,585	24,324	2,261
Express, post, telegraph and telephone (selected occupations):			
Agents (express companies)	5,293	5,193	100
Express messengers and railway mail clerks	25,005	24,996	9
Express messengers	9,138	9,129	9
Railway mail clerks	15,867	15,867	.....
Mail carriers	91,451	90,131	1,320
Telegraph and telephone linemen	37,917	37,905	12
Telegraph messengers	9,403	8,969	434
Telegraph operators	79,434	62,574	16,860
Telephone operators	190,160	11,781	178,379
Other transportation pursuits:			
Foremen and overseers (n. o. s.)	25,995	25,958	37
Road and street building and repairing	9,558	9,557	1
Telegraph and telephone	6,822	6,797	25
Water transportation	3,488	3,488	.....
Other transportation	6,127	6,116	11
Inspectors	50 233	49,848	385
Steam and railroad	42,721	42,675	46
Street railroad	3,451	3,445	6
Telegraph and telephone	2,821	2,491	330
Other transportation	1,240	1,237	3
Laborers (n. o. s.)	33,432	33,229	203
Express companies	9,089	9,067	22
Pipe lines	7,369	7,362	7
Telegraph and telephone	5,088	5,011	77
Water transportation	5,966	5,963	3
Other transportation	5,920	5,826	94
Proprietors, officials and managers (n. o. s.)	18,957	18,384	573
Telegraph and telephone	11,603	11,059	544
Other transportation	7,354	7,325	29
Other occupations (semiskilled)	48,124	46,634	1,490
Road and street building and repairing	4,435	4,331	104
Steam railroad	28,621	27,916	705
Street railroad	9,259	9,088	171
Telegraph and telephone	1,831	1,410	421
Water transportation	1,774	1,753	21
Other transportation	2,204	2,136	68
Trade.			
Bankers, brokers and money lenders	161,613	156,309	5,304
Bankers and bank officials	82,375	78,149	4,226
Commercial brokers and commission men	27,552	27,358	194
Loan brokers and loan company officials	4,385	4,255	130
Pawnbrokers	1,088	1,066	22
Stockbrokers	29,609	29,233	376
Brokers not specified and promoters	16,604	16,248	356
Clerks in stores	413,918	243,521	170,397
Commercial travelers	179,320	176,514	2,806
Decorators, drapers and window dressers	8,853	7,698	1,155
Deliverymen	170,235	170,039	196
Bakeries and laundries	20,888	20,858	30
Stores	149,347	149,181	166
Floorwalkers, foremen and overseers	26,437	22,367	4,070
Floorwalkers and foremen in stores	20,604	16,565	4,039
Foremen (warehouses, stockyards, etc.)	5,833	5,802	31
Inspectors, gaugers and samplers	13,714	12,683	1,031
Insurance agents and officials	134,978	129,589	5,389
Insurance agents	119,918	114,835	5,083
Officials of insurance companies	15,060	14,754	306
Laborers in coal and lumber yards, warehouses, etc.	125,609	124,713	896
Coal yards	25,192	25,157	35

Occupation.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Elevators	11,312	11,244	68
Lumber yards	43,351	43,297	54
Stockyards	22,888	22,859	29
Warehouses	22,866	22,156	710
Laborers, porters and helpers in stores	125,007	116,602	8,405
Newsboys	27,961	27,635	326
Proprietors, officials and managers (n. o. s.)	34,776	33,715	1,061
Employment office keepers	3,026	2,357	669
Proprietors, etc., elevators	8,858	8,836	22
Proprietors, etc., warehouses	6,353	6,310	43
Other proprietors, officials and managers	16,539	16,212	327
Real estate agents and officials	149,135	139,927	9,208
Retail dealers	1,328,275	1,249,295	78,980
Agricultural implements and wagons	7,789	7,760	29
Art stores and artists' materials	2,646	1,989	657
Automobiles and accessories	28,768	28,626	142
Bicycles	2,221	2,200	21
Books	3,035	2,600	435
Boots and shoes	22,544	21,781	763
Butchers and meat dealers	122,105	120,940	1,165
Buyers and shippers of grain	7,305	7,288	17
Buyers and shippers of live stock	30,464	30,433	31
Buyers and shippers of other farm produce	10,540	10,507	33
Candy and confectionery	40,091	32,368	7,723
Cigars and tobacco	19,141	18,031	1,110
Carpets and rugs	1,132	1,116	16
Clothing and men's furnishings	46,653	43,440	3,213
Coal and wood	26,556	26,057	499
Coffee and tea	5,044	4,766	278
Crockery, glassware and queensware	1,618	1,505	113
Curios, antiques and novelties	3,353	2,593	760
Delicatessen stores	4,333	3,565	768
Department stores	11,752	10,800	952
Drugs and medicines, including druggists and pharmacists	80,157	76,995	3,162
Dry goods, fancy goods and notions	63,909	56,158	7,751
Five and ten cent and variety stores	5,968	4,899	1,069
Florists (dealers)	5,746	4,784	962
Flour and feed	9,309	9,212	97
Fruit	23,385	22,185	1,200
Furniture	26,013	25,337	676
Furs	4,789	4,434	355
Gas fixtures and electrical supplies	4,420	4,335	85
General stores	80,026	76,317	3,709
Groceries	239,236	216,059	23,177
Hardware, stoves and cutlery	41,144	40,453	691
Harness and saddlery	2,706	2,685	21
Hucksters and peddlers	50,402	48,493	1,909
Ice	8,203	8,166	37
Jewelry	21,433	20,652	781
Junk	22,749	22,596	153
Leather and hides	4,350	4,307	43
Lumber	27,687	27,589	98
Milk	13,104	12,509	595
Music and musical instruments	7,909	7,360	549
Newsdealers	8,474	7,808	666
Oil, paint and wall paper	6,577	6,298	279
Opticians	12,632	11,743	889
Produce and provisions	34,473	32,873	1,600
Rags	2,024	1,985	39
Stationery	5,951	5,260	691
Other specified retail dealers	52,681	49,955	2,726
Not specified retail dealers	65,728	59,483	6,245
Salesmen and saleswomen	1,177,494	816,352	361,142
Auctioneers	5,048	5,045	3
Demonstrators	4,823	1,639	3,184
Sales agents	41,841	40,207	1,634
Salesmen and saleswomen (stores)	1,125,782	769,461	356,321
Undertakers	24,469	23,342	1,127
Wholesale dealers, importers and exporters	73,574	72,780	794
Other pursuits (semiskilled)	67,611	52,106	15,505
Fruit graders and packers	8,074	4,988	3,086
Meat cutters	22,884	22,804	80
Packers, wholesale and retail trade	19,701	13,603	6,098
Other occupations	16,952	10,711	6,241
Public Service, Not Elsewhere Specified.			
Firemen (fire department)	50,771	50,771	.....
Guards, watchmen and doorkeepers	115,553	115,154	399
Laborers (public service)	106,915	105,385	1,530
Garbage men and scavengers	5,481	5,475	6
Other laborers	101,434	99,910	1,524
Marshals, sheriffs, detectives, etc	32,214	30,968	1,246
Detectives	11,955	11,562	393
Marshals and constables	6,897	6,880	17

Occupation.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Probation and truant officers	2,679	1,899	780
Sheriffs	10,683	10,627	56
Officials and inspectors (city and county)	55,597	50,748	4,849
Officials and inspectors (city)	33,505	31,918	1,587
Officials and inspectors (county)	22,092	18,830	3,262
Officials and inspectors (state and United States)	80,334	67,944	12,390
Officials and inspectors (state)	9,126	8,596	530
Postmasters	31,935	20,727	11,208
Other United States officials	39,273	38,621	652
Policemen	82,120	81,884	236
Soldiers, sailors and marines	225,503	225,503	.....
Other pursuits	21,453	20,309	1,144
Life-savers	2,287	2,285	2
Lighthouse keepers	1,463	1,442	21
Other occupations	17,703	16,582	1,121
Professional Service.			
Actors and showmen	48,172	33,818	14,354
Actors	28,361	15,124	13,237
Showmen	19,811	18,694	1,117
Architects	18,185	18,048	137
Artists, sculptors and teachers of art	35,402	20,785	14,617
Authors, editors and reporters	40,865	32,129	8,736
Authors	6,668	3,662	3,006
Editors and reporters	34,197	28,467	5,730
Chemists, assayers and metallurgists	32,941	31,227	1,714
Clergymen	127,270	125,483	1,787
College presidents and professors	33,407	23,332	10,075
Dentists	56,152	54,323	1,829
Designers, draftsmen and inventors	70,651	62,987	7,664
Designers	15,410	9,758	5,652
Draftsmen	52,865	50,880	1,985
Inventors	2,376	2,349	27
Lawyers, judges and justices	122,519	120,781	1,738
Musicians and teachers of music	130,265	57,587	72,678
Osteopaths	5,030	3,367	1,663
Photographers	34,259	27,140	7,119
Physicians and surgeons	144,977	137,758	7,219
Teachers	761,766	122,525	639,241
Teachers (schools)	9,711	5,677	4,034
Teachers (athletics, dancing, etc.)	752,055	116 848	635,207
Technical engineers	136,121	136,080	41
Civil engineers and surveyors	64,660	64,642	18
Electrical engineers	27,077	27,065	12
Mechanical engineers	37,689	37,678	11
Mining engineers	6,695	6 695	.....
Trained nurses	149,128	5,464	143,664
Veterinary surgeons	13,494	13,493	1
Other professional pursuits	35,018	15 745	19,273
Aeronauts	1,312	1,304	8
Librarians	15,297	1 795	13,502
Other occupations	18,409	12,646	5,763
Semiprofessional pursuits	116,555	70,626	45,929
Abstractors, notaries and justices of peace	10,071	8,588	1,483
Fortune tellers, hypnotists, spiritualists, etc	928	230	698
Healers (except osteopaths and physicians and surgeons)	14,774	6,872	7,902
Keepers of charitable and penal institutions	12,884	7,953	4,931
Keepers of pleasure resorts, racetracks, etc	3,360	3,163	197
Officials of lodges, societies, etc	11,736	9,574	2,162
Religious, charity and welfare workers	41,078	14,151	26,927
Theatrical owners, managers and officials	18,395	17,138	1,257
Turfmen and sportsmen	1,826	1,825	1
Other occupations	1,503	1,132	371
Attendants and helpers (professional service)	31,712	14,693	17,019
Dentists' assistants and apprentices	6,708	1,768	4,940
Librarians' assistants and attendants	2,279	1,067	1,212
Physicians' and surgeons' attendants	7,051	641	6,410
Stage hands and circus helpers	5,803	5,377	426
Theater ushers	5,221	2,868	2,353
Other attendants and helpers	4,650	2,972	1,678
Domestic and Personal Service.			
Barbers, hairdressers and manicurists	216,211	182,965	33,246
Billiard room, dance hall, skating rink, etc., keepers	24,897	24,655	242
Billiard and pool room keepers	22,140	22,067	73
Dance hall, skating rink, etc., keepers	2,757	2,588	169
Boarding and lodging house keepers	133,392	18,652	114,740
Bootblacks	15,175	15,142	33
Charwomen and cleaners	36,803	11,848	24,955
Elevator tenders	40,713	33,376	7,337
Hotel keepers and managers	55,583	41,449	14,134
Housekeepers and stewards	221,612	17,262	204,350
Janitors and sextons	178,628	149,590	29,038
Laborers (domestic and professional service)	32,893	31,224	1,669

Occupation.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Launderers and laundresses (not in laundry)	396,756	10,882	385,874
Laundry operatives	120,715	39,968	80,747
Foremen and overseers	3,611	2,076	1,535
Laborers	13,107	6,570	6,537
Other operatives	103,997	31,322	72,675
Laundry owners, officials and managers	13,692	12,239	1,453
Managers and officials	4,665	4,081	584
Owners and proprietors	9,027	8,158	869
Midwives and nurses (not trained)	156,769	19,338	137,431
Midwives	4,773	.....	4,773
Nurses (not trained)	151,996	19,338	132,658
Porters (except in stores)	88,168	87,683	485
Porters, domestic and professional service	43,208	42,929	279
Porters, steam railroad	22,513	22,486	27
Other porters (except in stores)	22,447	22,268	179
Restaurant, cafe and lunchroom keepers	87,987	72,343	15,644
Servants	1,270,946	258,813	1,012,133
Bell boys, chore boys, etc.	17,231	16,472	759
Butlers	10,690	10,689	1
Chambermaids	29,302	250	29,052
Coachmen and footmen	2,427	2,427	.....
Cooks	398,475	129,857	268,618
Ladies' maids, valets, etc.	5,791	1,268	4,523
Nursemaids	11,890	11	11,879
Other servants	795,140	97,839	697,301
Waiters	228,985	112,064	116,921
Other pursuits	84,967	78,475	6,492
Bartenders	26,085	25,976	109
Bathhouse keepers and attendants	2,858	2,032	826
Cemetery keepers	5,540	5,496	44
Cleaners and renovators (clothing, etc.)	21,667	17,094	4,573
Hunters, trappers and guides	7,332	7,288	44
Saloonkeepers	17,835	17,312	523
Umbrella menders and scissors grinders	917	899	18
Other occupations	2,733	2,378	355
Clerical Occupations.			
Agents, canvassers and collectors	175,772	159,941	15,831
Agents	130,338	121,428	8,910
Canvassers	14,705	10,514	4,191
Collectors	30,729	27,999	2,730
Bookkeepers, cashiers and accountants	734,688	375,564	359,124
Accountants and auditors	118,451	105,073	13,378
Bookkeepers and cashiers	616,237	270,491	345,746
Clerks (except clerks in stores)	1,487,905	1,015,742	472,163
Shipping clerks	123,684	118,944	4,740
Weighers	16,229	14,730	1,499
Other clerks	1,347,992	882,068	465,924
Messenger, bundle and office boys and girls	113,022	98,768	14,254
Bundle and cash boys and girls	6,973	2,506	4,467
Messenger, errand and office boys and girls	106,049	96,262	9,787
Stenographers and typists	615,154	50,410	564,744

CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS (1920).

[Federal census report.]

Table includes boys and girls 10 to 15 years of age inclusive, and shows percentage of increase or decrease of those at work 1910 to 1920.

Occupation.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Pct. increase (+) decrease (−). Total.	Boys.	Girls.
Population 10 to 15 years	12,502,582	6,294,985	6,207,597	+15.5	+15.2	+15.7
Number gainfully occupied	1,060,858	714,248	346,610	−46.7	−47.2	−45.6
Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry, total	647,309	459,238	188,071	−54.8	−55.1	−54.1
Farm laborers, home farm	569,824	396,191	173,633	−50.8	−50.9	−50.4
Farm laborers, working out	63,990	51,000	12,990	−75.4	−74.6	−77.9
All other agriculture, etc.	13,495	12,047	1,448	−11.8	−14.3	+17.7
Extraction of minerals, total	7,191	7,045	146	−60.2	−60.9	.....
Coal mine operatives	5,850	5,743	107	−61.5	−62.2	.....
All other extraction of minerals	1,341	1,302	39	−53.4	−54.2	.....
Manufacturing and mechanical industries, total	185,337	104,335	81,002	−29.0	−31.0	−26.2
Apprentices	19,323	15,924	3,399	(*)	(*)	(*)
Laborers and semiskilled operatives (n. o. s.)—						
Building and hand trades	7,476	7,009	467	−56.0	−57.4	−13.5
Clothing industries	11,757	2,288	9,469	−38.6	−33.0	−39.9
Food industries	9,934	4,633	5,301	+23.0	+43.0	+9.7
Iron and steel industries	12,904	10,617	2,287	−10.2	−14.3	+15.4
Lumber and furniture industries	10,585	9,159	1,426	−43.7	−46.6	−13.2

Occupation.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Pct. increase (+); decrease (−). Total.	Boys.	Girls.
Shoe factories	7,545	4,374	3,171	−10.1	−6.8	−14.3
Textile industries	54,649	21,917	32,732	−29.9	−33.3	−27.4
Cotton mills	21,875	10,498	11,377	−46.1	−48.5	−43.7
Knitting mills	7,991	2,087	5,904	−28.0	−30.0	−27.3
Silk mills	10,023	3,220	6,803	+13.2	+27.8	+7.4
Woolen and worsted mills	7,077	3,009	4,068	−9.3	−9.6	−9.0
All other textile mills	7,683	3,103	4,580	−20.3	−14.9	−23.6
All other industries	21,519	12,112	9,407	+3.1	+2.6	+3.7
Other manufacturing and mechanical industries	29,645	16,302	13,343	−24.0	−26.9	−20.2
Transportation	18,912	15,617	3,295	−9.1	−15.6	+43.1
Trade, total	63,368	49,234	14,134	−10.4	−14.9	+9.8
Clerks in stores	15,049	9,139	5,910	−4.1	−17.4	+27.6
Newsboys	20,706	20,513	193	+1.3	+1.2	+11.6
Salesmen and saleswomen (stores)	15,321	8,569	6,752	−6.2	−10.8	+0.4
All other trade occupations	12,292	11,013	1,279	−32.6	−34.8	−4.3
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	1,130	1,085	45	+110.4	+105.9	.....
Professional service	3,465	1,979	1,486	−2.8	−3.7	−1.6
Domestic and personal service, total	54,006	16,082	37,924	−51.9	−34.0	−56.8
Servants	38,180	7,604	30,576	−57.3	−48.3	−59.1
All other domestic and personal service	15,826	8,478	7,348	−30.2	−12.0	−43.6
Clerical occupations, total	80,140	59,633	20,507	+12.9	+2.1	+63.0
Clerks (except in stores)	22,521	13,928	8,593	+77.5	+48.0	+162.0
Messenger, bundle and office boys and girls†	48,028	43,721	4,307	−8.0	−6.8	−18.5
Stenographers and typists	5,674	678	4,996	+109.6	+14.1	+136.4
Other clerical occupations	3,917	1,306	2,611	+14.7	−13.6	+37.1

*Comparable figures for 1910 not available. †Except telegraph messengers.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS.

[From bureau of the census report for calendar year 1921.]

Vegetable oils—	*Production. Pounds.	*Consumption. Pounds.
Cottonseed, crude	1,277,029,603	1,302,695,527
" refined	1,191,795,825	895,032,630
Peanut, crude and virgin	33,233,578	42,542,807
Peanut, refined	34,200,050	34,686,139
Coconut (copra) crude	113,194,282	235,090,359
Coconut (copra) refined	122,675,416	139,417,771
Corn, crude	87,480,934	71,898,447
Corn, refined	61,426,528	7,766,123
Soya-bean, crude		28,822,307
Soya-bean, ref.	5,656,166	10,526,957
Olive, crude and virgin	974,425	2,515,468
Olive, refined	74,412	807,079
Sulphur oil		11,546,001
Palm-kernel, crude	1,327,382	2,657,821
Palm-kernel, ref.	978,965	1,838,730
Rapeseed	127,905	7,445,428
Linseed	482,917,742	242,721,325
Chinese wood or tung		35,965,800
Castor	20,595,268	6,442,055
Palm		22,826,725
Chin. veg. tallow		2,876,501
All other veg. oils	1,202,995	4,908,825
Fish oils—		
Cod and cod liver	373,920	8,347,417
Menhaden	46,953,565	60,693,254
Whale	2,657,790	5,621,410
Herring, sardine	2,128,612	951,887
Sperm	1,265,468	1,820,025
All other fish oils	2,285,325	2,526,783
Animal fats—		
Lard, neutral	63,110,364	29,490,281
Lard, other edible	1,454,854,775	110,037,581
Tallow, edible	41,237,809	23,587,483
Tallow, inedible	326,905,156	398,670,773
Neat's-foot oil	6,953,795	3,509,222
Greases—		
White	65,526,980	38,947,944
Yellow	45,914,431	36,423,957
Brown	33,685,444	31,820,237
Bone	26,775,547	3,214,920
Tankage	90,021,101	4,363,201

Greases—	*Production. Pounds.	*Consumption. Pounds.
Garbage or house	53,638,052	45,867,605
Wool	6,076,080	1,544,301
Recov'd or degras	11,474,459	9,255,400
All other greases	7,775,688	5,861,511
Derivatives—		
Soap stock, acidulated	54,047,716	51,219,347
Cottonseed foots	143,092,841	144,699,136
Distilled	22,975,649	7,967,232
Other vegetable f'ts	23,371,231	20,358,844
Distilled	488,850	326,944
Fatty acids	61,537,079	72,164,444
Distilled	74,960,853	64,457,073
Glycerin, crude, 80 pct.	63,946,751	57,364,402
Glycerin, dynamite	26,944,290	31,997,374
G'cerin, chem. pure	30,322,980	4,927,536
Hydrogenated oils	216,216,163	59,279,181
Lard oil	16,723,634	9,104,518
Oleo oil, edible	147,683,084	45,255,678
Red oil	31,944,028	20,666,631
Stearic acid	17,036,793	5,615,879
Animal stearin, edible	70,644,175	42,918,005
Inedible	11,546,701	17,235,134
Tallow oil	10,511,502	30,065,402
Vegetable stearin	21,724,471	24,072,721
Misc. soap stock	6,527,082	23,279,901

RAW MATERIALS USED IN PRODUCING VEGETABLE OILS (1921).

Material.	Tons consumed.
Cottonseed	4,023,057
Peanuts, hulled	10,995
Peanuts in hull	45,859
Copra	86,100
Coconuts and skins	2,879
Corn germs	123,320
Olives	3,291
Flaxseed	728,729
Castor beans	23,114
Palm kernels	978
Rapeseed	249
Mustard seed	3,072
Miscellaneous	371

*Factory.

MEN AND WOMEN OF VOTING AGE (1920).

21 years old and over.

MEN—BY STATES.

State.	*Total.	Citizens (all races)		
		Total	Native.	Naturalized.
Alabama	573,892	568,886	563,808	5,078
Arizona	109,361	80,387	74,298	6,089
Arkansas	452,177	448,497	443,883	4,614
California	1,250,880	998,095	831,252	166,843
Colorado	303,782	274,921	240,249	34,672
Connecticut	424,216	309,143	238,191	70,952
Delaware	70,580	64,232	59,895	4,337
District of Columbia	139,800	132,988	125,137	7,851
Florida	280,600	262,751	253,361	9,390
Georgia	711,760	707,198	702,125	5,073
Idaho	132,959	122,475	108,272	14,203
Illinois	2,028,852	1,754,451	1,412,206	342,245
Indiana	909,203	860,834	825,916	34,918
Iowa	737,829	700,356	616,167	84,189
Kansas	534,187	509,133	476,063	33,070
Kentucky	657,883	651,260	640,967	10,293
Louisiana	469,669	453,051	443,621	9,430
Maine	241,778	210,236	192,163	18,073
Maryland	433,857	408,887	382,671	26,216
Massachusetts	1,752,359	888,782	674,635	214,147
Michigan	1,192,158	984,716	808,778	175,938
Minnesota	738,332	648,433	471,096	177,427
Mississippi	441,331	438,733	436,372	2,361
Missouri	1,038,472	998,139	940,503	57,636
Montana	184,699	163,057	128,967	34,090
Nebraska	390,287	358,789	309,731	49,058
Nevada	33,313	26,195	22,063	4,132
New Hampshire	141,204	116,059	98,656	17,403
New Jersey	960,837	756,600	597,607	158,993
New Mexico	102,522	92,254	88,831	3,423
New York	3,255,503	2,521,382	1,915,309	606,073
North Carolina	603,683	601,422	599,515	1,907
North Dakota	178,148	159,262	107,866	51,396
Ohio	1,847,319	1,639,619	1,482,578	157,041
Oklahoma	550,172	538,299	526,998	11,301
Oregon	270,953	240,083	208,129	31,954
Pennsylvania	2,856,323	2,158,549	1,855,616	302,933
Rhode Island	179,720	138,721	100,391	38,330
South Carolina	389,199	387,149	385,211	1,938
South Dakota	188,882	174,486	143,435	31,051
Tennessee	609,547	605,445	600,988	4,457
Texas	1,284,412	1,169,423	1,129,933	39,490
Utah	120,875	106,448	90,058	16,390
Vermont	110,378	99,440	89,895	9,545
Virginia	613,653	603,898	595,439	8,459
Washington	482,137	406,087	328,805	77,282
West Virginia	403,572	373,288	364,947	8,341
Wisconsin	800,258	689,048	554,283	134,765
Wyoming	69,857	60,293	52,986	7,307
United States	31,403,370	27,661,880	24,339,776	3,322,104

*Citizens and noncitizens.

Men 21 years and over in 1920 included: Native parentage, 15,805,063; foreign parentage, 3,956,384; of mixed parentage, 1,752,501; foreign born white, 6,928,452; negroes, 2,792,006; Indians, 61,229; Chinese, 46,979; Japanese, 53,411.

WOMEN—BY STATES.

State.	*Total.	Citizens (all races)		
		Total.	Native.	Naturalized.
Alabama	569,503	566,643	563,150	3,493
Arizona	78,568	60,431	55,629	4,802
Arkansas	415,115	413,078	410,092	2,986
California	1,067,150	930,152	802,577	127,575
Colorado	260,747	244,993	217,276	27,717
Connecticut	413,858	321,451	253,204	68,247
Delaware	65,941	62,001	58,296	3,705
District of Columbia	165,455	159,949	152,981	6,968
Florida	256,014	243,909	236,185	7,724
Georgia	709,846	707,574	704,266	3,308
Idaho	101,117	97,705	87,991	9,714
Illinois	1,915,345	1,708,428	1,410,649	297,779
Indiana	870,617	841,818	813,093	28,725
Iowa	690,853	666,856	597,734	69,122
Kansas	489,957	474,414	446,548	27,866
Kentucky	631,613	627,158	618,930	8,228
Louisiana	454,515	443,827	437,930	5,897
Maine	233,413	210,798	188,292	22,506
Maryland	428,534	408,867	385,143	23,724
Massachusetts	1,239,148	966,468	737,841	228,627

State.	*Total.	Citizens (all races) Total.	Native.	Naturalized.
Michigan	1,023,278	896,881	741,128	155,753
Minnesota	642,502	588,770	446,670	142,100
Mississippi	434,775	433,361	432,037	1,324
Missouri	1,000,342	970,947	924,017	46,930
Montana	135,863	126,774	104,080	22,694
Nebraska	348,023	327,558	286 767	40,791
Nevada	18,905	17,224	15,105	2,119
New Hampshire	139,822	119,407	100,175	19,232
New Jersey	937,047	768,590	621,548	147,042
New Mexico	82,664	76,354	73,843	2,511
New York	3,259,178	2,587,163	2,036,121	551,042
North Carolina	607,044	605,921	604,562	1,359
North Dakota	144,770	133,568	93,669	39,899
Ohio	1,711,162	1,588,675	1,451,760	136,915
Oklahoma	471,416	466,217	458,066	8,151
Oregon	224,015	210,484	186 866	23,618
Pennsylvania	2,452,768	2,168,185	1,905,032	263,153
Rhode Island	188,917	149,839	109,799	40,040
South Carolina	390,792	389,820	388,676	1,144
South Dakota	155,964	147,397	123,253	24,144
Tennessee	605,400	602,774	599,480	3,294
Texas	1,146,303	1,064,431	1,031,543	32,888
Utah	107,807	100,681	83,857	16,824
Vermont	106,664	99,173	88,884	10,289
Virginia	593,421	588,652	582,915	5,737
Washington	374,942	340,871	284,009	56,862
West Virginia	348,772	337,596	331,759	5,837
Wisconsin	727,403	652,933	538,462	114,471
Wyoming	45,882	43,186	38,461	4,725
United States	29,483,150	26,759,952	23,860,351	2,899,601

*Citizens and noncitizens.

Women 21 years and over in 1920 included: Native parentage, 15,202,194; foreign parentage, 4,045,947; mixed parentage, 1,852,652; foreign-born white, 5,570,268; negroes, 2,730,469; Indians, 55,257; Chinese, 3,643; Japanese, 22,316.

HOMES AND THEIR OWNERSHIP.

[Federal census report for January, 1920.]

IN THE STATES.

State.	*Number.	Rented.	Pct.	Owned.	Pct.	†Mortgag'd.	†Pct.
Alabama	508,769	319,756	65.0	172,363	35.0	41,445	8.7
Arizona	80,208	44,163	57.2	33,075	42.8	7,797	10.3
Arkansas	390,960	208,491	54.9	171,253	45.1	46,727	12.7
California	900 232	493,177	56.3	382,834	43.7	155,473	18.1
Colorado	230,843	109,501	48.4	48,152	51.6	8,208	19.5
Connecticut	311,610	190,964	62.4	115,181	37.6	69,228	23.0
Delaware	52,070	28,287	55.3	22,829	44.7	9,672	19.6
District of Columbia	96,194	65,654	69.7	28,503	30.3	15,375	16.8
Florida	234,133	128,678	57.5	94,990	42.5	20,848	9.7
Georgia	628,525	421,047	69.1	188,185	30.9	39,546	6.7
Idaho	100 500	38,013	39.1	59,208	60.9	26,957	28.3
Illinois	1,534 077	846,071	56.2	658,260	43.8	268,446	18.4
Indiana	737,707	326,192	45.2	395,402	54.8	139,796	20.0
Iowa	586,070	239,880	41.9	332,567	58.1	119,289	21.4
Kansas	435,600	182,784	43.1	241,456	56.9	82,370	19.9
Kentucky	546 306	258,643	48.4	275,993	51.6	59,846	11.5
Louisiana	389,913	248,802	66.3	126,410	33.7	24,515	6.9
Maine	186,106	73,860	40.4	80,540	59.6	25,979	14.5
Maryland	324,742	160,219	50.1	159,262	49.9	60,857	60.9
Massachusetts	874 798	564,097	65.2	301,245	34.8	171,741	20.1
Michigan	862 745	349,054	41.1	499,471	58.9	220,467	26.6
Minnesota	526,026	202,222	39.3	312,367	60.7	123,786	24.6
Mississippi	403,198	257,971	66.0	132,900	34.0	30,322	76.3
Missouri	829,043	409,068	50.5	401,667	49.5	163,824	20.7
Montana	139,912	53 362	39.5	81,840	60.5	35,559	27.1
Nebraska	303,436	125,713	42.6	169,098	57.4	63,973	22.4
Nevada	21,862	10,940	52.4	9,938	47.6	1,532	7.8
New Hampshire	108,334	53,159	50.2	52,778	49.8	15,193	14.7
New Jersey	721,841	438 911	61.7	271,914	38.3	165,844	23.7
New Mexico	83,706	32 907	40.6	48,152	59.4	8,208	10.4
New York	2,441.125	1,670,088	69.3	738,738	30.7	381,776	16.2
North Carolina	513,377	261,303	52.6	235,842	47.4	38,498	8.1
North Dakota	134 881	45,050	34.7	84,904	65.3	43,375	35.1
Ohio	1,414,068	673,858	48.4	719,097	51.6	271,872	19.9
Oklahoma	444,524	231,813	54.5	193 840	45.5	74,586	18.5
Oregon	202,890	89,588	45.2	108,772	54.8	40,054	20.6
Pennsylvania	1,922.114	1,035,534	54.8	853,471	45.2	345,167	18.7
Rhode Island	137,160	92,800	68.9	41,921	31.1	21 352	16.1
South Carolina	349 126	227,657	67.8	108 179	32.2	21,977	6.9
South Dakota	142,793	53,099	38.5	84,712	61.5	34,621	26.3
Tennessee	519,108	264,982	52.3	241,875	47.7	50,056	10.1

State.	*Number.	Rented.	Pct.	Owned.	Pct.	†Mortgag'd.	†Pct.
Texas	1,017,413	563,597	57.2	421,875	42.8	116,576	12.2
Utah	98,346	38,598	40.0	57,985	60.0	17,582	18.7
Vermont	85,804	35,706	42.5	48,370	57.5	18,571	22.4
Virginia	483,363	231,563	48.9	242,062	51.1	187,547	10.5
Washington	342,228	151,513	45.3	183,322	54.7	72,655	22.2
West Virginia	310,098	160,528	53.2	141,362	46.8	26,477	9.1
Wisconsin	595,316	212,464	36.4	371,822	63.6	169,346	29.6
Wyoming	48,476	22,271	48.1	24,060	51.9	8,579	19.6
United States	24,351,676	12,943,598	54.4	10,866,960	45.6	4,059,593	17.5

*Total number of homes. †Number and percentage of all homes incumbered.

IN CITIES OF 100,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE.

City.	*Number.	Rented.	Pct.	Owned.	Pct.	†Mortg'ed.	†Pct.
Akron, O.	44,195	24,081	55.3	19,504	44.7	12,376	29.0
Albany, N. Y.	28,097	19,673	71.3	7,911	28.7	3,324	12.4
Atlanta, Ga.	49,523	36,787	75.3	12,076	24.7	5,676	11.9
Baltimore, Md.	166,857	88,595	53.7	76,298	46.3	34,900	21.4
Birmingham, Ala.	43,040	29,700	71.9	11,632	28.1	4,821	12.0
Boston, Mass.	164,785	132,658	81.5	30,132	18.5	19,609	12.3
Bridgeport, Conn.	31,994	23,311	75.4	7,612	24.6	5,792	19.2
Buffalo, N. Y.	116,201	70,572	61.4	44,297	38.6	26,744	23.5
Cambridge, Mass.	25,293	20,790	82.4	4,454	17.6	2,668	10.6
Camden, N. J.	26,645	15,591	59.5	10,628	40.5	7,038	27.1
Chicago, Ill.	623,912	447,407	73.0	165,866	27.0	102,719	17.2
Cincinnati, O.	106,239	75,092	71.3	30,266	28.7	12,935	12.4
Cleveland, O.	182,692	117,374	64.9	63,502	35.1	37,075	20.7
Columbus, O.	58,913	36,895	63.4	21,258	36.6	11,177	19.4
Dallas, Tex.	36,754	22,696	63.1	13,280	36.9	6,026	17.0
Dayton, O.	38,138	21,997	58.1	15,889	41.9	9,196	24.5
Denver, Col.	61,916	37,768	61.7	23,436	38.3	9,930	16.4
Des Moines, Iowa	31,644	15,123	48.9	15,810	51.1	7,823	25.8
Detroit, Mich.	218,973	133,253	61.7	82,679	38.3	49,509	23.4
Fall River, Mass.	26,399	21,099	80.3	5,165	19.7	3,202	12.3
Fort Worth, Tex.	25,052	14,566	61.9	8,974	38.1	3,923	17.5
Grand Rapids, Mich.	33,703	16,522	49.8	16,661	50.2	8,239	26.0
Hartford, Conn.	30,813	24,277	79.2	6,372	20.8	5,137	17.0
Houston, Tex.	33,932	22,136	65.8	11,518	34.2	3,962	11.9
Indianapolis, Ind.	81,256	51,874	65.5	27,356	34.5	15,220	19.7
Jersey City, N. J.	67,288	53,045	80.3	13,040	19.7	8,066	12.6
Kansas City, Kas.	25,009	12,901	52.4	11,706	47.6	5,281	21.7
Kansas City, Mo.	82,056	52,407	65.3	27,879	34.7	17,317	22.0
Los Angeles, Cal.	159,476	102,077	65.3	54,278	34.7	25,361	16.4
Louisville, Ky.	60,490	41,797	70.2	17,714	29.8	5,899	10.2
Lowell, Mass.	25,034	18,468	73.9	6,513	26.1	3,462	13.9
Memphis, Tenn.	42,369	29,281	71.1	11,925	28.9	4,389	11.3
Milwaukee, Wis.	106,101	67,853	64.5	37,382	35.5	22,031	21.1
Minneapolis, Minn.	91,843	53,527	59.1	37,090	40.9	19,924	22.3
Nashville, Tenn.	30,220	20,225	68.1	9,470	31.9	2,618	8.9
New Bedford, Mass.	26,858	19,105	71.4	7,651	28.6	4,678	17.6
New Haven, Conn.	36,257	25,859	73.0	9,563	27.0	6,814	19.6
New Orleans, La.	85,188	63,373	76.9	19,003	23.1	5,352	6.9
New York, N. Y.	1,278,341	1,105,900	87.3	160,707	12.7	123,865	10.0
Newark, N. J.	93,274	73,517	79.8	18,600	20.2	13,286	14.7
Norfolk, Va.	26,732	20,451	76.8	6,171	23.2	2,740	10.4
Oakland, Cal.	55,793	31,776	58.0	22,966	42.0	10,538	19.5
Omaha, Neb.	44,499	22,453	51.6	21,028	48.4	10,874	25.6
Paterson, N. J.	32,186	23,075	72.6	8,729	27.4	5,280	16.8
Philadelphia, Pa.	402,946	239,698	60.5	156,354	39.5	107,974	27.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.	130,274	91,934	71.7	36,363	28.3	16,500	13.1
Portland, Ore.	67,045	36,911	55.4	29,752	44.6	13,552	20.5
Providence, R. I.	54,726	41,119	76.5	12,641	23.5	7,315	13.7
Reading, Pa.	25,202	13,291	53.4	11,603	46.6	5,963	24.5
Richmond, Va.	39,191	28,492	74.1	9,958	25.9	3,345	8.8
Rochester, N. Y.	68,247	38,532	57.5	28,535	42.5	19,501	29.4
St. Louis, Mo.	190,640	143,106	76.2	44,700	23.8	19,666	10.7
St. Paul, Minn.	54,409	28,843	53.9	24,623	46.1	10,606	20.1
Salt Lake City, Utah	28,216	15,445	55.7	12,308	44.3	5,808	21.6
San Antonio, Tex.	36,405	22,076	62.2	13,388	37.8	3,985	11.5
San Francisco, Cal.	123,349	87,754	72.6	33,159	27.4	13,100	11.1
Scranton, Pa.	29,768	18,871	64.5	10,371	35.5	3,286	11.3
Seattle, Wash.	80,048	42,219	53.7	36,420	46.3	18,010	23.5
Spokane, Wash.	27,178	14,980	55.4	12,083	44.6	5,154	19.2
Springfield, Mass.	30,361	21,713	72.1	8,411	27.9	6,442	21.5
Syracuse, N. Y.	41,558	25,446	62.1	15,563	37.9	10,053	25.0
Toledo, O.	57,951	29,009	50.6	28,295	49.4	14,182	25.0
Trenton, N. J.	25,319	15,566	61.9	9,583	38.1	6,960	27.9
Washington, D. C.	96,194	65,654	69.7	28,503	30.3	15,375	16.8
Wilmington, Del.	24,488	14,839	61.7	9,192	38.3	5,683	24.0
Worcester, Mass.	39,230	28,061	72.3	10,749	27.7	8,674	22.6
Yonkers, N. Y.	22,126	16,788	76.5	5,161	23.5	3,890	17.8
Youngstown, O.	28,699	14,821	52.2	13,561	47.8	7,319	26.1

*Total number of homes. †Number and percentage of all homes incumbered.

UNITED STATES MORTALITY STATISTICS.

[Bureau of the census report.]

DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN THE REGISTRATION AREA.

Annual average.

	1906-10.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Registration area	15.1	14.2	18.1	12.9	13.1
Registration states	15.0	14.0	18.0	12.8	13.0

The registration area in 1920 included thirty-four states and the District of Columbia, containing an estimated population of 87,486,713. The total number of deaths reported in this area in 1920 was 1,142,558.

In Registration States.

Death rate per 1,000 population.

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
California	13.7	13.5	13.9	17.7	13.3	13.6
Colorado	11.3	10.3	10.9	19.3	12.9	14.5
Connecticut	14.9	16.3	16.5	20.4	13.3	13.6
Delaware	....	....	....	....	15.5	14.6
Florida	....	....	....	....	12.4	13.0
Illinois	....	....	....	16.3	12.0	12.6
Indiana	12.7	13.6	14.0	16.0	12.7	13.4
Kansas	10.1	10.9	11.3	15.1	10.8	11.4
Kentucky	12.3	12.6	13.7	17.2	12.8	11.8
Louisiana	....	....	....	18.5	12.9	11.9
Maine	15.6	15.7	15.1	19.2	14.6	15.4
Maryland	15.8	16.5	17.1	23.6	15.3	14.7
Massachusetts	14.5	15.2	15.0	20.9	13.6	13.8
Michigan	13.4	15.1	15.2	15.4	12.6	13.9
Minnesota	10.1	10.7	10.3	13.4	10.5	10.7
Mississippi	....	....	....	....	12.7	12.3
Missouri	12.1	12.9	13.3	15.9	11.8	12.5
Montana	11.4	12.6	13.9	17.6	10.7	9.5
Nebraska	....	....	....	....	....	10.0
New Hampshire	16.1	16.1	16.8	21.8	14.7	15.2
New Jersey	13.8	15.0	14.6	20.6	13.1	13.0
New York	14.6	14.8	14.7	19.0	13.9	13.8
North Carolina	17.3	13.1	14.0	17.3	12.2	12.7
Ohio	13.1	14.4	14.8	16.8	12.7	12.8
Oregon	....	....	....	12.8	11.4	11.7
Pennsylvania	13.8	14.6	14.8	21.1	13.4	13.8
Rhode Island	14.8	15.5	15.3	20.9	14.2	14.3
South Carolina	13.8	14.5	19.5	13.8	14.0	
Tennessee	....	....	13.4	16.1	12.2	12.1
Utah	9.9	10.4	10.4	14.3	11.0	11.5
Vermont	14.7	15.6	15.0	19.4	14.4	15.7
Virginia	14.2	14.7	14.3	19.5	13.7	13.1
Washington	8.1	7.7	7.6	13.3	10.7	11.1
Wisconsin	10.8	11.8	11.5	13.6	10.7	11.2
All reg. states	13.3	13.9	14.1	18.0	12.8	13.0

Blanks indicate that the states concerned were not registration states in years specified.

DEATH RATES IN AMERICAN CITIES.

Annual average per 1,000 of population.

City.	1906-10.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Albany, N. Y.	18.6	23.0	16.4	15.7
Atlanta, Ga.*	19.4	19.1	15.8	17.2
Baltimore, Md.*	19.5	24.6	15.7	15.4
Birmingham, Ala.*	....	25.3	16.7	16.5
Boston, Mass.	17.9	23.6	15.7	15.4
Bridgeport, Conn.	15.5	21.8	14.0	12.8
Buffalo, N. Y.	16.0	20.6	14.9	14.6
Cambridge, Mass.	15.1	21.1	13.4	14.9
Chicago, Ill.	14.9	17.0	12.5	12.8
Cincinnati, O.	18.1	21.6	15.9	15.1
Cleveland, O.	14.1	17.2	12.6	12.4
Columbus, O.	15.1	18.6	14.1	14.8
Dayton, O.	15.5	17.2	11.6	12.2
Denver, Col.	17.5	20.9	14.7	17.3
Detroit, Mich.	14.8	14.1	11.7	13.4
Fall River, Mass.	19.7	23.8	14.4	14.7
Grand Rapids, Mich.	13.3	14.1	11.5	13.2
Indianapolis, Ind.	15.2	17.5	13.4	14.6
Jersey City, N. J.	17.7	20.8	14.7	14.1
Kansas City, Mo.	14.6	21.3	15.3	16.1
Los Angeles, Cal.	14.8	17.4	13.6	14.1
Louisville, Ky.*	17.4	26.8	17.3	15.2
Lowell, Mass.	19.4	22.2	15.2	15.7
Memphis, Tenn.*	20.6	24.6	21.4	19.9
Milwaukee, Wis.	13.7	14.7	11.0	11.7
Minneapolis, Minn.	11.0	14.7	11.7	12.3
Nashville, Tenn.*	19.3	27.0	18.5	18.1
Newark, N. J.	17.2	20.2	12.9	12.9
New Haven, Conn.	17.3	21.2	13.0	14.5
New Orleans, La.*	21.7	26.0	18.9	17.6
New York, N. Y.	16.9	17.9	13.3	13.0
Oakland, Cal.	15.4	15.6	12.5	11.8
Omaha, Neb.	13.8	17.5	12.8	14.3
Paterson, N. J.	15.7	20.1	13.3	12.8
Philadelphia, Pa.	17.7	24.1	14.3	14.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.	18.0	26.9	16.1	16.4
Portland, Ore.	10.3	15.0	13.1	12.1
Providence, R. I.	17.6	22.2	14.9	15.5
Richmond, Va.*	22.5	22.8	15.7	16.5
Rochester, N. Y.	14.7	17.5	12.5	12.6
St. Louis, Mo.	15.6	18.1	13.3	14.1
St. Paul, Minn.	11.0	16.0	11.9	12.5
San Francisco, Cal.	16.1	20.3	16.0	14.2
Scranton, Pa.	16.3	22.7	13.8	14.9
Seattle, Wash.	9.8	13.7	11.0	10.7
Spokane, Wash.	12.8	14.7	11.4	14.2
Syracuse, N. Y.	15.2	20.8	12.9	15.2
Toledo, O.	14.9	17.4	13.4	13.8
Washington, D. C.*	19.6	22.7	14.7	14.6
Worcester, Mass.	17.1	21.6	14.8	14.7

*Cities in which a large percentage of the population is colored.

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES (1920).

Number in registration area and rate per 100,000 population.

Cause.	Number.	Rate.
Typhoid fever	6,805	7.8
Malaria	3,136	3.6
Smallpox	508	0.6
Measles	7,712	8.8
Scarlet fever	4,004	4.6
Whooping cough	10,968	12.5
Diphtheria	13,395	15.3
Influenza	62,097	71.0
Epidemic diseases	6,689	7.6
Tuberculosis, lungs	88,195	100.8
Tuberculosis, meningitis	4,895	5.6
Tuberculosis, other	6,826	7.8
Cancer	72,931	83.4
Simple meningitis	5,281	6.0
Cerebral hemorrhage	71,618	81.9
Heart disease	124,143	141.9
Acute bronchitis	6,805	7.8
Chronic bronchitis	4,804	5.5
Pneumonia	72,362	82.7
Respiratory diseases (other)	57,866	66.1
Stomach disease (ex. cancer)	10,416	11.9
Diarrhea and enteritis	38,514	44.0
Appendicitis	11,702	13.4
Hernia	9,314	10.6
Cirrhosis of liver	6,241	7.1
Bright's disease	78,192	89.4
Senility	12,459	14.2
Violence	68,697	78.5
Suicide	8,959	10.2
All causes	1,142,558	1,306.0

DEATHS BY SEX AND AGE (1920).

Sex.	Number.	Pct.
Male	598,994	52.4
Female	543,564	47.6

Age.	Number.	*Dist.
Under 1 year	174,710	152.9
1 year	36,986	32.4
2 years	16,892	14.8
3 years	11,369	10.0
4 years	8,401	7.4
Under 5	248,432	217.4
5 to 9	27,051	23.7
10 to 14	19,450	17.0
15 to 19	31,259	27.4
20 to 24	43,892	38.4
25 to 29	49,753	43.5
30 to 34	50,050	43.8
35 to 39	52,093	45.6
40 to 44	47,609	41.7
45 to 49	51,959	45.5

Age.	Number.	*Dist.
50 to 54.....	58,072	50.8
55 to 59.....	61,678	54.0
60 to 64.....	72,780	63.7
65 to 69.....	76,564	67.0
70 to 74.....	79,584	69.7
75 to 79.....	73,995	64.8
80 to 84.....	53,474	46.8
85 to 89.....	29,403	25.7
90 to 94.....	10,376	9.1
95 to 99.....	2,459	2.2
100 or more....	961	0.8
Unknown	1,664	1.5

*Distribution per 1,000.

DEATHS BY COLOR AND NATIVITY (1920).

Number and distribution Per 1,000.

	Number.	Dist.
White 1,007,117		881.5
Native	769,822	673.8
Foreign	223,913	196.0
Negro	130,147	113.9
Indian	2,300	2.0
Chinese	1,348	1.2
Japanese	1,511	1.3

DEATH RATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Per 1,000 inhabitants.

Country.	Rate.
Australia (1918)	12.8
Austria*	22.3
Belgium (1919)	14.7
Bulgaria*	23.8
Ceylon (1919)	35.6
Chile (1918)	27.5
Denmark (1919)	13.1
England and Wales (1919)	13.7
Finland (1918)	28.5
France (1919)	19.1
Germany*	17.5
Hungary*	25.0
Ireland (1919)	17.6
Italy (1919)	19.0
Jamaica (1919)	22.2
Japan*	21.0
Netherlands (1919)	13.2
New Zealand (1919)	9.5
Norway (1919)	17.1
Ontario (1919)	11 9
Prussia*	17.3
Roumania (1918)	41.2
Russia in Europe†	30.9
Scotland (1919)	15.4
Serbia*	24.3
Spain (1919)	23.3
Sweden (1919)	14.4
Switzerland (1919)	14.0

*1906 to 1910. †1901 to 1905.

AMERICAN BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

The following table prepared by the federal census bureau shows for the birth registration area of the United States the number of births in the calendar year 1920, the birth rate, the death rate, the number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age and the infant mortality rate. The states in the registration area had in 1920 a population of 63,659,441. In the table stillbirths are excluded, and by infants are meant all children under 1 year of age.

Area.	Births, No.	*Rate— B'ths.	D'ths.	Infant d'ths. No.	Per 1,000 born.
Reg. states—					
California	67,199	19.3	13.6	4,998	74
Connecticut	34,096	24.5	13.6	3,134	92
Indiana	64,809	22.0	13.4	5,301	82
Kansas	39,632	22.3	11.4	2,898	73
Kentucky	62,888	26.0	11.8	4,597	73
Maine	17,328	22.5	15.4	1,761	102
Maryland	36,212	24.8	14.7	3,768	104
Massachusetts..	91,692	23.6	13.8	8,337	91
Michigan	92,740	25.0	13.9	8,504	92
Minnesota	55,909	23.3	10.7	3,715	66
Nebraska	30,911	23.7	10.0	1,986	64
New Hampshire	9,946	22.4	15.2	875	88
New York 235,243		22.5	13.8	20,309	86
North Carolina.	81,407	31.6	12.7	6,909	85
Ohio 123,729		21.3	12.8	10,252	83
Oregon	14,942	18.9	11.7	924	62
Pennsylvania ..220,462		25.1	13.8	21,415	97
South Carolina.	47,777	28.2	14.0	5,531	116
Utah	14,157	31.2	11.5	1,011	71
Vermont	7,409	21.0	15.7	713	96
Virginia	65,794	28.3	13.1	5,500	84
Washington	27,072	19.8	11.1	1,797	66
Wisconsin	58,697	22.2	11.2	4,493	77
Registration Cities.					
California—					
Los Angeles....	11,635	19.8	14.1	830	71
Oakland	4,142	18.9	11.8	293	71
Sacramento	1,659	25.0	17.7	130	78
San Diego	1,651	21.6	17.3	94	57
San Francisco..	9,034	17.7	14.2	558	62
Connecticut—					
Bridgeport	4,178	28.7	10.6	64	143
Hartford	4,214	30.1	16.4	416	99
New Haven.....	4,229	25.8	14.5	368	87
Waterbury	2,574	27.8	13.4	264	103
Dist. of Columbia—					
Washington ...	8,823	19.9	14.6	803	91
Indiana—					
Evansville	1,458	16.9	13.1	136	93
Fort Wayne.....	1,774	20.3	13.2	141	79
Indianapolis....	6,848	21.5	14.6	623	91
South Bend.....	1,806	25.2	12.8	187	104
Terre Haute....	1,397	21.0	15.0	154	110
Kansas—					
Kansas City ...	2,256	22.1	14.5	243	108
Topeka	1,129	22.4	13.5	23	64
Wichita	1,681	23.0	15.1	161	96
Kentucky—					
Covington	1,223	21.4	15.2	109	89
Lexington	822	19.6	22.8	76	92
Louisville	4,730	20.1	15.2	409	86
Newport	565	19.3	11.3	47	83
Maine—					
Lewiston	861	26.8	18.6	115	134
Portland	1,608	23.0	17.4	181	113
Maryland—					
Baltimore	18,520	25.0	15.4	1,961	106
Massachusetts—					
Boston	19,536	26.0	15.4	1,966	101
Brockton	1,531	22.9	11.5	108	71
Cambridge	2,856	26.0	14.9	274	96
Chelsea	1,253	28.6	12.9	79	63
Chicopee	1,010	27.5	10.6	115	114
Fall River	3,537	29.3	14.7	458	129
Fitchburg	1,101	26.7	11.9	74	67
Haverhill	1,242	22.8	13.4	114	92
Holyoke	1,588	26.3	14.3	186	117
Lawrence	2,516	26.6	13.5	262	104
Lowell	3,154	27.9	15.7	425	135
Lynn	2,024	20.3	12.8	166	82
Malden	1,111	22.5	11.7	60	54
New Bedford...	3,507	28.6	14.2	429	122
Pittsfield	1,096	25.9	13.8	71	65
Quincy	1,053	21.6	10.0	67	64
Salem	1,112	26.1	14.9	94	85
Somerville	1,918	20.4	12.0	154	80
Springfield	3,419	26.0	13.0	290	85
Worcester	4,809	26.5	14.7	410	85
Michigan—					
Bay City.....	1,222	25.6	16.1	110	90
Detroit	27,690	27.2	13.4	2,885	104
Flint	2,896	29.1	11.8	242	84
Grand Rapids..	3,128	22.5	13.2	310	99
Jackson	1,198	24.3	14.7	97	81
Kalamazoo	1,317	26.9	22.0	102	77
Lansing	1,523	26.0	12.8	114	75
Saginaw	1,651	25.6	15.8	184	111
Minnesota—					
Duluth	2,446	24.5	10.1	183	75
Minneapolis ...	9,182	23.9	12.3	600	65
St. Paul.....	5,175	22.0	12.5	378	73
Nebraska—					
Lincoln	1,349	24.3	13.3	95	70
Omaha	4,515	23.3	14.3	415	92
New York—					
Albany	2,289	20.1	15.7	176	77
Binghamton ...	1,675	24.7	16.9	152	91
Buffalo	13,321	26.1	14.6	1,371	103
Elmira	1,165	25.4	12.7	84	72
New York.....132,823		23.5	13.0	11,319	85
Niagara Falls..	1,549	29.9	12.6	143	92
Rochester	6,716	22.5	12.6	567	84
Schenectady ..	1,964	21.9	10.7	168	86
Syracuse	4,185	24.1	15.2	438	105

Area. Reg. cities—	Births. No.	*Rate B'ths.	*Rate D'ths.	Infant d'ths. Per 1,000 born. No.	Infant d'ths. Per 1,000 born.
Troy	1,381	19.2	17.0	141	102
Utica	2,439	25.7	14.6	202	83
Yonkers	2,392	23.6	11.4	212	89
North Carolina—					
Charlotte	1,192	25.4	15.9	132	111
Wilmington	1,009	29.9	19.4	135	134
Ohio—					
Akron	5,395	25.1	11.3	452	84
Canton	2,079	23.5	12.5	200	96
Cincinnati	7,815	19.4	15.1	644	82
Cleveland	19,379	24.0	12.4	1,692	87
Columbus	4,701	19.6	14.8	453	96
Dayton	3,246	21.0	12.2	275	85
Springfield	1,335	21.7	13.4	101	76
Toledo	5,340	21.6	13.8	473	89
Youngstown	3,956	29.4	12.9	375	95
Oregon—					
Portland	5,202	20.0	12.1	310	60
Salem	370	20.7	29.9	19	51
Pennsylvania—					
Allentown	1,836	23.0	15.4	188	102
Altoona	1,592	26.2	13.9	140	88
Chester	1,833	31.1	15.9	215	117
Erie	2,579	27.2	14.8	243	94
Harrisburg	1,513	19.8	14.5	132	87
Johnstown	2,207	32.6	16.8	268	121
Lancaster	1,388	26.0	16.6	139	100
McKeesport	1,403	29.9	15.0	147	105
New Castle	1,301	28.7	13.8	120	92
Philadelphia	43,642	23.7	14.4	3,956	91
Pittsburgh	14,740	24.9	16.4	1,641	111
Reading	2,577	23.8	14.5	256	99
Scranton	2,958	21.4	14.9	352	119
Wilkesbarre	2,107	28.4	16.7	197	93
South Carolina—					
Charleston	1,558	22.8	23.5	326	209
Columbia	1,315	34.8	34.0	175	133
Utah—					
Ogden	1,114	33.6	13.1	62	56
Salt Lake City	3,326	27.9	14.3	241	72
Virginia—					
Norfolk	2,862	24.3	15.2	285	100
Portsmouth	1,396	25.5	14.6	143	102
Richmond	4,197	24.3	16.5	479	114
Roanoke	1,534	29.8	16.6	154	100
Washington—					
Seattle	6,166	19.3	10.7	349	57
Spokane	2,446	23.4	14.2	174	71
Tacoma	2,221	22.7	12.9	177	143
Wisconsin—					
Green Bay	891	28.5	18.7	132	148
Kenosha	1,047	25.4	9.9	102	97
LaCrosse	761	25.0	16.1	53	70
Madison	832	21.4	11.5	43	52
Milwaukee	10,525	22.8	11.7	990	94
Oshkosh	681	20.5	13.3	53	78
Racine	1,427	24.0	12.1	106	74
Sheboygan	728	23.3	11.6	53	73
Superior	940	23.7	11.7	79	84

*Per 1,000 population.

THE EUGENE V. DEBS CASE.

Eugene V. Debs, five times socialist candidate for the presidency of the United States, was arrested in Cleveland, O., June 20, 1918 on a federal warrant in connection with Debs' speech at the socialist state convention in Canton, O., on June 16. He was brought to trial and on Sept. 12 was found guilty by a federal jury. Of the original ten counts of the indictment only four remained when the jury retired to consider the evidence. He was found guilty of attempting to incite insubordination, disloyalty, etc., in the military and naval forces; attempting to obstruct recruiting and uttering language tending to incite, provoke and encourage resistance to the United States, and to promote the cause of the enemy. The count on which he was adjudged innocent charged that he opposed the cause of the United States.

On Sept. 14 Debs was sentenced to ten years in the Moundsville (W. Va.) penitentiary on each of three counts of the indictment by Federal Judge D. C. Westenhaver. The sentences were to run concurrently. Motion for a new trial was overruled and an exception on behalf of the defendant was allowed. A motion for arrest of the sentence was also overruled. The court admitted Debs to $10.000 bail, with permission to leave the northern federal district of Ohio only to go to and remain at his home.

The case was carried to the United States Supreme court, which on March 10, 1919, sustained the conviction and sentence by the lower court. The constitutionality of the espionage act itself was not passed upon, but the members of the court were unanimous in holding the enlistment section valid and in declaring that the act did not interfere with the right of free speech.

Mr. Debs asked for a rehearing by the Supreme court on March 27, but his petition was denied March 31. Debs began serving his sentence in the West Virginia penitentiary at Moundsville April 13, 1919. He was later transferred to the penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

In 1920, while still in prison, he was again made the candidate of the socialist party for president of the United States and received nearly 900,000 votes. Early in 1921 his case was taken up by a special commission investigating all convictions under the espionage act and the recommendation was made to the department of justice that Debs' sentence be commuted on Feb. 12. The recommendation was favorably indorsed by the department, but President Wilson on Jan. 31 refused to commute the sentence on the ground that Debs had sought to handicap the selective service act and that the granting of clemency in this case might induce similar contempt for law in the event of another war.

On recommendation of Attorney-General Daugherty the sentence was commuted by President Harding as "a gracious act of mercy," and Debs was released from the penitentiary Dec. 25, 1921.

DISTANCE OF VISIBILITY OF OBJECTS ON THE LAKES.

[From "List of Lights and Fog Signals" issued by the United States lighthouse board.]

Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.
5	2.96	55	9.81	110	13.87	450	28 06	600	32.40	800	37.42
10	4.18	60	10.25	120	14.49	500	29.58	650	33.73	900	39.69
15	5.12	65	10 67	130	15.08	550	31 02	700	35.00	1 000	41.83
20	5.92	70	11.07	140	15.65						
25	6.61	75	11.46	150	16.20						
30	7.25	80	11.83	200	18.71						
35	7.83	85	12.20	250	20.92						
40	8.37	90	12.55	300	22.91						
45	8 87	95	12.89	350	24.75						
50	9.35	100	13.23	400	26.46						

The distances of visibility given in the above table are those from which an object may be seen by an observer whose eye is at the lake level; in practice, therefore, it is necessary to add to these a distance of visibility corresponding to the height of the observer's eye above lake level.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

Articles imported.	1921 Quantities.	1921 Values.	1922 Quantities.	1922 Values.
Abrasives, crude ..... lbs.	51,096,144	$1,348,544	12,081,919	$448,215
Agricultural implements	.....	3,661,833	.....	1,358,692
Aluminum, crude ..... lbs.	38,175,084	9,601,815	29,644,929	5,656,023
Manufactures of	.....	3,058,816	.....	2,059,904
Animals, cattle, etc.....	.....	27,785,334	.....	5,849,527
Antimony—Ore ..... lbs.	1,397,672	74,683	.....	.....
Matte, regulus..... lbs.	19,247,987	862,771	19,157,605	625,663
Art works	.....	23,132,319	.....	22,341,098
Asbestos, unmanufactured....tons	123,195	7,030,040	84,827	2,956,128
Asphaltum and bitumen.....tons	134,280	1,385,337	101,417	950,019
Beads and bead ornaments.....	.....	10,875,941	.....	10,843,720
Bones, etc., unmanufactured..lbs.	161,833,945	2,939,254	43,360,301	591,430
Brass for remanufacture.....lbs.	32,441,323	3,603,770	116,314,622	7,873,955
Breadstuffs	.....	134,112,144	.....	38,365,516
Bristles, sorted, etc.....lbs.	4,158,300	8,977,935	3,158,088	4,305,216
Brushes, dusters, hair pencils..No.	53,205,405	4,176,712	39,717,632	1,896,844
Buttons, pearl or shell.....gross	2,829,344	1,050,560	1,768,882	505,282
Cars—Automobiles .....No.	1,051	1,264,108	450	757,269
Parts of.....	.....	1,376,325	.....	646,189
Chemicals, drugs, dyes—				
Acids, oxalic .....lbs.	2,058,907	529,225	58,542	7,244
Albumen, egg .....lbs.	7,889,411	2,380,586	7,388,181	1,980,520
Ammonia, muriate of.....lbs.	4,389,964	423,070	6,663,417	339,523
Argols or wine lees.....lbs.	26,485,760	3,032,073	18,749,300	1,217,728
Calcium, acetate, etc.....lbs.	111,261,888	4,466,039	47,467,755	1,775,973
Cinchona bark, etc. .....lbs.	3,566,010	1,334,758	766,582	276,833
Coal-tar products, dyes, etc.....	.....	14,549,540	.....	10,845,234
Quebracho for tanning.....lbs.	110,184,308	6,602,449	134,274,423	5,205,651
Fusel oil .....lbs.	1,083,336	274,443	716,442	101,636
Glycerin, crude .....lbs.	11,118,149	1,560,364	2,091,117	287,108
Gums .....lbs.	101,637,366	34,326,946	101,648,654	27,323,872
Iodine .....lbs.	595,058	1,299,720	385,641	993,683
Lactarine .....lbs.	14,179,764	1,570,069	10,529,295	706,861
Licorice root .....lbs.	59,693,462	3,631,674	62,387,999	2,681,291
Lime, citrate of.....lbs.	5,071,504	1,106,658	9,470,698	1,263,752
Opium .....lbs.	77,444	306,515	144,278	385,278
Cyanide of soda.....lbs.	7,742,063	1,074,434	14,328,707	1,237,622
Nitrate of soda.....tons	843,756	42,322,979	303,271	14,568,268
Vanilla beans .....lbs.	986,071	1,750,897	1,248,217	2,278,992
Total chemicals	.....	156,076,377	.....	98,480,862
China clay .....tons	247,837	2,811,509	193,116	2,044,957
Clocks, watches, parts of.....	.....	13,312,412	.....	9,088,552
Coal, bituminous .....tons	1,019,592	6,539,959	1,244,945	7,816,124
Cocoa or cacao (crude).....lbs.	327,123,350	30,931,397	317,124,373	27,348,879
Cocoa (prepared) .....lbs.	1,323,469	361,662	1,844,143	455,576
Coffee .....lbs.	1,348,926,338	176,988,079	1,238,012,078	148,502,658
Copper—Ore .....tons	195,852	7,299,563	349,775	7,675,068
Concentrates .....tons	125,356	6,872,997	35,446	2,575,358
Matte and regulus.....tons	17,073	1,640,194	23,899	1,751,443
Bars, pigs, etc.....lbs.	191,995,023	31,471,771	184,734,976	21,750,504
Cork, unmanufactured .....lbs.	47,804,241	2,373,006	37,434,747	1,023,587
Manufactures of .....lbs.	130,669,984	3,161,790	151,425,654	2,051,339
Cotton, unmanufactured .....lbs.	125,938,754	44,666,171	179,165,055	43,957,891
Manufactures of	.....	97,550,315	.....	88,196,434
Dyewoods—Logwood .....lbs.	56,977	1,697,436	31,415	644,812
Earthenware	.....	13,020,937	.....	11,889,964
Eggs, dried .....lbs.	28,767,617	6,176,995	16,539,834	2,415,280
Feathers	.....	5,444,963	.....	4,832,923
Fertilizers .....tons	606,287	28,550,111	482,878	13,608,422
Fibers, unmanufactured.....tons	346,983	57,024,841	215,070	27,831,159
Manufactures of	.....	110,324,289	.....	87,228,783
Fish	.....	32,031,697	.....	29,368,391
Fruits and nuts.....	.....	84,374,669	.....	89,864,888
Furs, undressed .....No.	68,350,749	41,323,519	97,056,928	48,692,379
Dressed on skin.....No.	1,639,412	1,311,650	2,730,499	1,970,830
Manufactures of	.....	3,025,673	.....	2,297,203
Gelatin, unmanufactured .....lbs.	2,396,645	1,231,035	2,527,198	997,896
Glass and glassware.....	.....	11,771,538	.....	11,272,990
Glue and glue size.....lbs.	3,561,831	762,557	4,174,785	574,311
Gold and silver, tinsel, etc.....	.....	3,179,617	.....	3,134,938
Jewelry	.....	1,371,646	.....	1,801,698
Grease and oils .....lbs.	35,106,716	3,241,961	41,324,447	2,415,020
Hair	.....	7,112,982	.....	12,151,112
Hats, bonnets, materials for..yds.	1,265,456,577	7,181,475	1,250,486,393	4,600,058
Hats, bonnets, hoods.....No.	17,493,486	5,014,003	17,189,199	3,215,450
Hay .....tons	112,665	2,442,112	4,783	85,095
Hides and skins.....lbs.	352,192,773	105,998,798	392,903,607	78,899,320
Hide cuttings .....lbs.	36,108,019	2,270,482	25,322,414	1,449,883
Hops .....lbs.	4,807,998	2,283,407	893,324	341,361

Articles imported.	1921 Quantities.	1921 Values.	1922 Quantities.	1922 Values.
Household goods, etc.	.....	$10,462,715	.....	$7,415,874
India rubber, unmanufactured..lbs.	377,342,485	118,400,109	582,809,768	88,839,362
Manufactures of	.....	1,330,210	.....	1,670,277
Iron—Ore .....tons	934,614	3,555,464	264,318	1,020,370
Iron and steel	.....	44,236,077	.....	29,660,540
Ivory—Animal .....lbs.	368,343	1,035,866	198,388	543,112
Vegetable .....lbs.	31,089,942	1,376,584	28,745,098	770,429
Lead	.....	10,542,583	.....	3,110,734
Leather and manufactures of.....	.....	28,780,909	.....	22,870,830
Matches	.....	954,898	.....	1,913,060
Matting and mats.....sq. yds.	13,997,665	4,044,684	9,240,042	1,951,981
Meat and dairy products.....	.....	58,291,792	.....	32,443,041
Musical instruments	.....	3,278,916	.....	2,251,689
Nickel—Ore and matte. .....lbs.	22,077,238	4,971,062	244,320	51,749
Manufactures of	.....	905,248	.....	1,736,973
Oil cake .....lbs.	196,689,927	3,706,620	75,628,132	1,659,603
Oils—Animal .....gals.	1,980,644	1,388,628	6,983,780	3,473,067
Mineral .....gals.	5,738,315,884	81,865,383	5,892,146,605	85,801,407
Vegetable, expressed	.....	50,551,915	.....	52,928,089
Paints, colors, etc.	.....	2,943,942	.....	2,124,634
Paper stock, crude.....lbs.	311,163,371	10,741,472	336,119,187	6,060,167
Paper and manufactures of.....	.....	98,757,656	.....	85,121,313
Perfumeries, etc.	.....	7,078,985	.....	6,657,182
Photographic goods	.....	6,752,111	.....	8,290,138
Pipes and smokers' articles.....	.....	5,680,678	.....	4,652,623
Plants, trees and shrubs.....	.....	5,142,912	.....	5,016,564
Platinum and manufactures of...	.....	6,281,503	.....	5,309,590
Plumbago or graphite.....tons	14,797	1,160,066	7,279	345,815
Precious stones—Diamonds..carats	306,300	30,978,389	406,553	35,686,606
Pearls, not strung.....	.....	4,504,309	.....	6 011,932
Total precious stones.....	.....	42,527,748	.....	47,232,364
Salt .....100 lbs.	2,486,091	630,042	2,402,025	607,691
Seeds	.....	54,944,056	.....	39,896,160
Shells, unmanufactured.....lbs.	3,431,204	1,035,692	4,769,169	1,319,539
Silk, unmanufactured	.....	190,320,202	.....	307,282,883
Manufactures of	.....	55,348,266	.....	40,337,844
Artificial .....lbs.	2,613,024	5,250,086	2,912,960	5,091,940
Soap .....lbs.	2,880,069	605,263	4,290,132	801,065
Spices .....lbs.	52,866,975	7,071,190	79,566,156	7,828,303
Spirits, wines, malt liquors.....	.....	5,673,776	.....	2,720,696
Starch .....lbs.	12,934,918	616,287	7,875,750	356,858
Stone and manufactures of.....	.....	2,291,875	.....	1,836,000
Sugar—Molasses .....gals.	113,413,681	3,509,528	87,911,060	1,673,354
Cane sugar .....lbs.	6,984,195,961	660,110,123	8,464,305,446	200,772,997
Tanning materials	.....	2,269,035	.....	1,113,290
Tea .....lbs.	72,196,053	17,587,398	86,141,949	18,040,949
Tin—Ore and oxide.....tons	23,086	11,221,724	13,565	5,277,981
Bars, blocks, etc.....lbs.	79,641,206	42,026,562	100,429,061	28,979,660
Manufactures of	.....	85,698	.....	88,304
Tobacco—Leaf .....lbs.	58,923,217	68,219,595	65,225,437	57,049,845
Manufactures of	.....	12,904,378	.....	6,199,074
Toys	.....	10,114,664	.....	7,416,015
Vegetables	.....	22,714,581	.....	19,852,660
Wood and manufactures of.....	.....	178,919,863	.....	127,737,366
Pulp—Ground .....tons	167,093	12,146,697	207,090	5,484,945
Unbleached .....tons	351,844	45,882,720	542,109	30,968,732
Bleached .....tons	105,230	18,161,796	152,979	13,154,322
Total wood	.....	178,919,863	.....	127,737,366
Wool—unmanufactured .....lbs.	318,235,873	77,902,393	255,087,236	45,648,860
Manufactures of	.....	61,232,558	.....	43,332,710
Total value merchandise..{free	.....	2,137,440,504	.....	1,598,818,618
{dut.	.....	1,517,018,842	.....	1,009,190,390
Total value imports*.....	.....	3,654,459,346	.....	2,608,009,008

*Including articles not mentioned in above table.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, Except Wool and Hair.

Articles exported.	1921 Quantities.	1921 Values.	1922 Quantities.	1922 Values.
Animals—Total	.....	$17,710,636	.....	$14,971,866
Cattle .....No.	145,673	11,050,507	90,473	4,344,804
Hogs .....No.	103,192	2,210,095	49,828	632,747
Sheep .....No.	80,723	532,510	62,354	294,442
Horses .....No.	12,638	1,923,041	11,776	1,264,917
Mules .....No.	6,770	1,063,254	11,241	1,009,567
Other live animals.....	.....	931,229	.....	525,372

Articles exported.	1921 Quantities.	1921 Values.	1922 Quantities.	1922 Values.
Meats—Total	.....	$186,846,799	.....	$131,952,791
Beef, fresh ..... lbs.	21,084,203	3,704,590	3,868,580	519,256
Veal, fresh ..... lbs.	.....	.....	127,469	23,351
Beef, cured ..... lbs.	23,312,856	2,998,514	26,792,124	2,397,219
Pork, fresh ..... lbs.	57,075,446	11,134,849	22,826,199	3,315,301
Hams, cured ..... lbs.	172,011,676	40,088,562	271,641,786	55,217,249
Bacon ..... lbs.	489,298,109	103,114,918	350,548,952	50,977,644
Pickled Pork ..... lbs.	32,286,062	5,380,796	33,516,746	3,941,022
Mutton and lamb ..... lbs.	7,254,522	1,291,325	2,502,213	424,917
Sausage, not canned ..... lbs.	4,926,552	1,783,199	7,207,829	2,249,745
Poultry and game, fresh	.....	1,065,413	.....	1,789,002
Beef, canned ..... lbs.	10,762,986	2,510,713	3,738,486	970,854
Pork, canned ..... lbs.	1,118,967	449,816	2,263,102	669,069
Sausage, canned ..... lbs.	4,429,723	1,488,009	1,963,548	623,725
Other canned meats	.....	5,811,218	.....	3,878,048
Eggs, in shell ..... doz.	26,960,098	11,331,081	33,762,373	10,015,576
Dairy Products—Total	.....	47,970,020	.....	36,375,122
Milk, condensed ..... lbs.	147,732,239	27,161,862	79,524,643	11,675,489
Milk, evaporated ..... lbs.	114,935,967	13,112,837	197,786,194	18,362,789
Milk, powdered ..... lbs.	3,837,825	770,005	11,317,561	1,462,071
Butter ..... lbs.	7,829,255	3,594,487	7,511,997	2,869,592
Cheese ..... lbs.	10,825,603	2,890,223	7,471,452	1,710,963
Fish—Total	.....	19,207,574	.....	16,846,314
Animal and fish oils	.....	167,874,364	.....	124,583,002
Lard ..... lbs.	746,157,246	131,329,199	812,379,396	95,007,212
Neutral lard ..... lbs.	22,544,303	4,199,296	19,572,940	2,420,461
Lard compounds ..... lbs.	42,155,971	6,099,914	30,328,176	3,515,468
Hides and skins ..... lbs.	13,306,567	2,843,727	36,999,217	4,573,475
Leather	.....	45,298,135	.....	41,245,311
Leather, manufactures of	.....	54,364,381	.....	17,647,819
Boots and shoes, men's ..... pair	6,927,512	28,984,264	2,307,354	7,161,021
Boots and shoes, women's ..... pair	2,858,858	10,096,633	1,883,829	4,389,252
Boots and shoes, children's ..... pair	2,794,811	5,349,168	1,767,884	2,422,196
Belting ..... lbs.	1,570,088	3,015,796	863,370	1,288,038
Furs and manufactures of	.....	13,008,973	.....	24,013,670
Total group 0	.....	575,552,788	.....	429,906,984
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages.				
Grains—Total	.....	1,082,270,325	.....	591,295,498
Barley, grain ..... bu.	20,457,198	25,184,082	22,400,393	16,614,001
Barley, malt ..... bu.	7,477,056	11,147,365	5,654,195	5,824,236
Corn, grain ..... bu.	66,911,093	60,030,717	176,409,614	115,861,864
Corn, meal, etc. ..... lbs.	91,597,501	4,202,890	94,490,596	3,457,220
Rye, grain ..... bu.	41,735,052	92,734,569	20,903,602	33,008,013
Wheat, grain ..... bu.	293,267,637	689,813,094	208,321,091	279,656,478
Wheat, flour ..... bbls.	16,179,956	154,524,355	15,796,819	97,386,091
Bread, biscuits ..... lbs.	12,263,634	2,511,615	6,869,060	915,019
Cereal foods	.....	5,235,442	.....	2,151,959
Fodders and feed—Total	.....	21,468,886	.....	25,128,678
Hay ..... tons	49,505	1,213,571	54,679	1,044,108
Oil cake and meal ..... lbs.	857,606,407	19,512,826	1,099,246,797	22,770,978
Cottonseed cake ..... lbs.	359,986,856	7,304,118	415,256,679	8,506,193
Linseed cake ..... lbs.	373,079,051	9,624,882	469,397,376	10,423,426
Cottonseed meal ..... lbs.	94,713,965	1,858,161	117,463,957	2,329,717
Vegetables—Total	.....	26,661,612	.....	18,043,844
Fruits and nuts—Total	.....	67,129,286	.....	66,628,364
Oil seeds, vegetable oils—Total ..	.....	37,270,148	.....	13,547,878
Sugar ..... lbs.	582,698,488	43,739,437	2,002,038,450	77,447,331
Molasses ..... gals.	5,386,372	1,124,710	5,774,935	696,916
Confectionery	.....	2,905,800	.....	1,718,665
Glucose ..... lbs.	125,972,386	5,022,693	258,447,893	6,109,862
Sirup ..... gals.	4,568,091	1,734,417	6,717,062	1,808,758
Total group 1	.....	1,303,603,220	.....	812,823,867
Group 2—Other Vegetable Except Fiber and Wood.				
Rubber—Total	.....	59,565,572	.....	31,024,044
Naval stores—Total	.....	22,020,149	.....	15,231,991
Crude drugs—Total	.....	10,434,095	.....	5,846,850
Seeds for sowing—Total	.....	4,688,935	.....	4,313,718
Tobacco—Leaf ..... lbs.	496,878,830	237,051,083	451,555,221	156,728,904
Manufactures of	.....	30,882,494	.....	23,563,381
Cornstarch ..... lbs.	110,514,424	4,251,173	348,940,114	7,294,865
Hops ..... lbs.	22,206,028	10,873,263	19,521,877	4,851,623
Total group 2	.....	59,565,572	.....	31,024,044
Group 3—Textiles.				
Cotton, unmanufactured ..... lbs.	2,811,388,710	600,185,629	3,358,878,748	596,378,864
Manufactures of	.....	240,359,362	.....	122,938,127
Cordage, binder twine ..... lbs.	62,659,209	9,346,680	60,950,965	7,233,605
Wool and hair, manufactures of ..	.....	21,576,187	.....	7,036,702
Silk, manufactures of	.....	16,975,002	.....	10,163,417
Total group 3	.....	923,342,071	.....	764,267,862

Articles exported.	1921 Quantities.	1921 Values.	1922 Quantities.	1922 Values.
Group 4—Wood and Paper.				
Wood and manufactures of—Total	.....	$141,441,754	.....	$89,113,985
Paper, except printed matter—Total	.....	56,551,518	.....	20,668,535
Newsprint ..... lbs.	64,155,552	4,614,859	.....	2,047,642
Book paper ..... lbs.	78,638,773	12,630,432	22,585,012	2,361,246
Total group 4	.....	228,756,236	.....	130,045,397
Group 5—Nonmetallic Minerals.				
Coal, anthracite ..... tons	4,877,800	50,615,372	2,992,385	32,201,158
Bituminous ..... tons	34,423,964	301,035,800	13,035,800	67,915,106
Petroleum, crude ..... gals.	355,200,756	29,137,765	378,975,150	16,366,428
Refined oils—Total ..... gals.	2,670,801,181	506,011,802	2,421,248,212	304,228,443
Gasoline, etc. ..... gals.	642,214,254	180,614,999	550,478,181	117,630,281
Illuminating oil ..... gals.	833,194,727	129,089,900	807,701,055	70,389,046
Gas and fuel oil ..... gals.	861,934,328	59,237,822	740,196,772	32,099,290
Lubricating oil ..... gals.	333,457,872	137,069,081	322,872,204	78,109,826
Lubricating greases	.....	6,851,936	.....	3,172,801
Paraffin wax ..... lbs.	253,410,864	20,518,912	259,516,561	9,005,734
Asphalt, crude ..... tons	43,630	1,290 467	43,002	1,183,080
Portland cement ..... bbls.	2,023,167	7,700,081	1,018,760	3,100 549
Glass and glass products	.....	25,387,607	.....	8,726,846
Salt ..... lbs.	242,632,102	1 649,423	257,884,879	1,521,529
Total group 5	.....	996,081,871	.....	471,156,394
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures of, Except Machinery and Vehicles.				
Iron ore ..... tons	858,997	4,669,349	478,113	2,251,834
Iron and steel and manufactures of	.....	608,541,550	.....	181,798,042
Tinplate, terneplate ..... lbs.	399,395,705	33,104,877	176,406,552	8,703,560
Railway rails ..... tons	549,558	34,409,398	240,104	10,306,346
Wire ..... lbs.	376,096,063	22,830,367	189,057,345	6,476,883
Wire nails and spikes ..... lbs.	165,119,429	9,858.133	114,434,174	3,915,945
Cutlery	.....	7,017,814	.....	4,917,296
Tools	.....	31,860 847	.....	10,339,518
Hardware	.....	15,129,770	.....	5,441,881
Copper and manufactures of	.....	102,589,991	.....	101,152,264
Lead	.....	2,967,196	.....	871,512
Zinc slabs, blocks, etc. ..... lbs.	40,369,211	3,469,878	38,888,914	2,012,070
Total group 6	.....	767,012,473	.....	312,358,434
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles.				
Locomotives ..... No.	1,482	46.567,683	562	18,133,922
Automobile engines ..... No.	14,173	2,662,803	33,602	3,955,569
Electrical machinery	.....	107,919,772	.....	57,153,332
Metal working machinery	.....	34,440,420	.....	11,239,330
Textile machinery	.....	23,513,228	.....	17,469,311
Sugar mill machinery	.....	29,109 909	.....	4,392,269
Adding machines ..... No.	29,023	5,978,541	8,892	1,538,749
Cash registers ..... No.	14,757	3,805,661	11,522	2,231,913
Typewriters	.....	18,867.513	.....	10,395,623
Printing presses	.....	10,383,632	.....	4,694,510
Agricultural machinery	.....	51,344,292	.....	19,055,581
Automobiles ..... No.	102,028	133,298 925	52,346	42,899,200
Parts of	.....	67,409,570	.....	33,921,737
Bicycles and tricycles	.....	3,497,720	.....	481,034
Motorcycles ..... No.	24 505	7,730,898	11 512	3,080,685
Freight cars ..... No.	15,633	25.930,942	3,801	5,957,098
Total group 7	.....	863,561,855	.....	345,724,639
Group 8—Chemical and Allied Products.				
Chemicals	.....	102,364,612	.....	50,259,886
Pigments, paints, varnishes	.....	20,883 851	.....	10,069,211
Fertilizers ..... tons	1.147,864	24.969.271	950,312	17,002,528
Explosives ..... lbs.	55,363 891	40,738,014	14,800,459	2,821,472
Total group 8	.....	188,855,748	.....	80,153,097
Group 9—Miscellaneous.				
Cameras	.....	3,296,193	.....	81,563,756
Motion picture films ..... lin. ft.	53,814,601	1,376,928	46,037,307	1,332,118
Exposed ..... lin. ft.	154,931,010	7,013,881	126,746,952	5,944,180
Other films, unexposed	.....	5.726,611	.....	5,547,165
Musical instruments	.....	15,149,820	.....	7,488,422
Household effects	.....	15,473,944	.....	13 304,052
Total group 9	.....	125,429.057	.....	81,563,756
Total domestic merchandise* ...	.....	6,385,883,676	.....	3.699,867.062
Total foreign merchandise	.....	130.626.357	.....	71,314,535
Grand total	.....	6,516,510,033	.....	3.771,181,597

*Including articles not mentioned in above table.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Fiscal year ended June 30.

Imports.	1921 Value.	1921 Per. ct.	1922 Value.	1922 Per. ct.
Free of duty—Crude materials for use in manufacturing	$901,737,604	42.19	$768,799,200	48.08

	1921 Value.	1921 Per. ct.	1922 Value.	1922 Per. ct.
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	$408,802,464	19.13	$240,423,073	15.04
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured..	119,909,619	5.61	46,792,321	2.93
Manufactures for further use in manuf'g..	371,500,812	17.38	274,950,655	17.20
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	322,152,654	15.07	257,133,174	16.08
Miscellaneous	13,337,351	.62	10,720,195	.67
Total free of duty	2,137,440,504	100.00	1,598,818,618	100.00
Dutiable—Crude materials for use in manufacturing	149,378,012	9.85	140,298,365	13.90
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	41,592,372	2.74	61,539,575	6.10
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured..	724,600,431	47.76	286,101,451	28.35
Manufactures for further use in manuf'g..	171,546,031	11.31	131,017,343	12.98
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	421,877,464	27.81	382,687,725	37.92
Miscellaneous	8,024,532	.53	7,545,931	.75
Total dutiable	1,517,018,842	100.00	1,009,190,390	100.00
Free and dutiable—Crude materials for use in manufacturing	1,051,115,616	28.76	909,097,565	34.86
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	450,394,836	12.33	301,962,648	11.58
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured..	844,510,050	23.11	332,893,772	12.76
Manufactures for further use in manuf'g..	543,046,843	14.85	405,967,998	15.57
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	744,030,118	20.36	639,820,899	24.53
Miscellaneous	21,361,883	.59	18,266,126	.70
Total imports of merchandise	3,654,459,346	100.00	2,608,009,008	100.00
Per cent of free	.....	58.49	61.30	....
Entered for immediate consumption	3,277,007,907	....	2,335,314,899	....
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	335,404,878	....	212,482,125	....
Imports for consumption	3,612,478,965	....	2,547,797,024	....
Duties collected from customs	308,564,392	....	356,443,386	....
Average ad valorem rate of duty, based on imports for consumption	.....	6.54	.....	13.99
Entered for warehouse	377,451,439	....	272,694,109	....
Remaining in warehouse at the end of month	.....	....	.....	....
Exports.				
Domestic—Crude materials for use in manufacturing	1,288,361,358	20.17	925,632,665	25.02
Foodstuffs in crude condition and animals	979,542,840	15.34	520,498,723	14.07
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured..	779,204,666	12.20	623,606,878	16.85
Manufactures for further use in manuf'g..	660,195,147	10.34	411,646,496	11.13
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	2,670,347,350	41.82	1,210,868,533	32.73
Miscellaneous	8,232,315	.13	7,613,767	.20
Total domestic	6,385,883,676	100.00	3,699,867,062	100.00
Foreign	130,626,357	....	71,314,535	....
Total exports	6,516,510,033	....	3,771,181,597	....
Excess of exports	2,862,050,687	....	1,163,172,589	....

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MERCHANDISE BY CONTINENTS.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

EXPORTS.

Year.	Europe.	N. America.	S. America.	Asia and Oceania.	Africa.	Total.
1914..	$1,486,498,729	$528,644,962	$124,539,909	$196,994,033	$27,901,515	$2,364,579,148
1915..	1,971,434,687	477,075,727	99,323,957	192,235,218	28,519,751	2,768,589,340
1916..	2,999,305,097	733,024,674	180,175,374	377,386,709	43,591,031	4,333,482,885
1917..	4,324,512,661	1,163,758,100	259,480,371	489,564,198	52,733,064	6,290,048,394
1918..	3,738,231,162	1,237,720,614	314,564,482	582,346,015	55,423,368	5,928,285,641
1919..	4,634,816,841	1,291,932,342	400,901,601	812,276,041	85,157,432	7,225,084,257
1920..	4,863,792,739	1,634,193,861	490,898,074	991,445,747	128,658,242	8,108,988,663
1921..	3,408,390,118	1,646,016,440	523,450,650	804,428,930	134,029,208	6,516,315,346
1922..	2,067,027,605	896,951,012	190,827,828	564,659,603	31,715,549	3,771,181,597

IMPORTS.

1914..	895,602,868	427,399,354	222,677,075	329,096,884	19,149,476	1,893,925,657
1915..	614,354,645	473,079,796	261,489,563	300,292,655	24,953,081	1,674,169,740
1916..	616,252,749	591,895,543	391,562,018	533,407,455	64,765,745	2,197,883,510
1917..	610,470,670	766,112,537	542,212,820	680,546,842	60,013,316	2,659 355,185
1918..	411,578,494	918,488,901	567,276,702	972,803,349	75,911,957	2,946,059,403
1919..	372,953,593	1,052,570,196	568,374,904	1,020,912,130	81,065,750	3,095,876 582
1920..	1,179,400,699	1,486,250,288	860,944,300	1,526,560,888	185,195,939	5,238,352,114
1921..	937,950,819	1,207,459,976	485,249,987	968,916,878	54,871,770	3 654,449,430
1922..	830,473,712	700,739,286	288,897,069	735,797,703	52,101,238	2,608,009,008

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY LAKE PORTS.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1922.

Port.	Imports.	Exports.	Port.	Imports.	Exports.
Buffalo	$58,123,625	$139,972,523	Detroit	$59,383,185	$177,461,773
Chicago	46,698,026	43,856,948	Duluth	11,706,723	24,853,152
Cleveland	10,784,941	22,956,580	Milwaukee	2,767,581	14,511,416

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS INTO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES.

From Oct. 1, 1790, to June 30, 1922.

FISCAL YEAR.*	MERCHANDISE.			SPECIE.		MDSE. AND SPECIE COMBINED.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports (rom.) or exports (ital.).	Imports, gold and silver.	Exports, gold and silver.	Total imports.	Total exports.	Excess of imports (roman) or exports (italics).
1790	$23,000,000	$20,205,156	$2,794,844			$23,000,000	$20,205,156	$2,794,844
1791	29,200,000	19,012,041	10,187,959			29,200,000	19,012,041	10,187,959
1792	31,500,000	20,755,098	10,746,902			31,500,000	20,753,098	10,746,902
1793	31,100,000	26,109,572	4,990,428			31,100,000	26,109,572	4,990,428
1794	34,600,000	33,043,725	1,556,275			34,600,000	33,043,725	1,556,275
1795	69,756,268	47,989,872	21,766,396			69,756,268	47,989,872	21,766,396
1796	81,436,164	58,574,625	22,861,539			81,436,164	58,574,625	22,861,539
1797	75,379,406	51,294,710	24,084,696			75,379,406	51,294,710	24,084,696
1798	68,551,700	61,327,411	7,224,289			68,551,700	61,327,411	7,224,289
1799	79,069,148	78,665,522	403,626			79,069,148	78,665,522	403,626
1800	91,252,768	70,971,780	20,280,988			91,252,768	70,971,780	20,280,988
1801	111,363,511	93,020,513	18,342,998			111,363,511	93,020,513	18,342,998
1802	76,333,333	71,957,144	4,376,189			76,333,333	71,957,144	4,376,189
1803	64,666,666	55,800,033	8,866,633	Specie included with		64,666,666	55,800,033	8,866,633
1804	85,000,000	77,699,074	7,300,926	merchandise prior		85,000,000	77,699,074	7,300,926
1805	120,600,000	95,566,021	25,033,979	to 1821.		120,600,000	95,566,021	25,033,979
1806	129,410,000	101,536,963	27,873,037			129,410,000	101,536,963	27,873,037
1807	138,500,000	108,343,150	30,156,850			138,500,000	108,343,150	30,156,850
1808	56,990,000	22,430,960	34,559,040			56,990,000	22,430,960	34,559,040
1809	59,400,000	52,203,233	7,193,767			59,400,000	52,203,233	7,196,767
1810	85,400,000	66,757,970	18,642,030			85,400,000	66,757,970	18,642,030
1811	53,400,000	61,316,832	*7,916,832*			53,400,000	61,316,832	*7,916,832*
1812	77,030,000	38,527,236	38,502,764			77,030,000	38,527,236	38,502,764
1813	22,005,000	27,856,017	*5,851,017*			22,005,000	27,856,017	*5,851,017*
1814	12,965,000	6,927,441	6,037,559			12,965,000	6,927,441	6,037,559
1815	113,041,274	52,557,753	60,483,521			113,041,274	52,557,753	60,483,521
1816	147,103,000	81,920,052	65,182,948			147,103,000	81,920,052	65,182,948
1817	99,250,000	87,671,569	11,578,431			99,250,000	87,671,569	11,578,431
1818	121,750,000	93,281,133	28,468,867			121,750,000	93,281,133	28,468,867
1819	87,125,000	70,142,521	16,982,479			87,125,000	70,142,521	16,982,479
1820	74,450,000	69,691,669	4,758,331			74,450,000	69,691,669	4,758,331
1821	54,520,834	54,596,323	*75,489*	$8,064,890	$10,478,059	62,585,724	65,074,382	*2,488,658*
1822	79,871,695	61,350,101	18,521,594	3,369,846	10,810,180	83,241,541	72,160,281	11,081,260
1823	72,481,371	68,326,043	4,155,328	5,097,896	6,372,987	77,579,267	74,699,030	2,880,237
1824	72,169,172	68,972,105	3,197,067	8,378,970	7,014,552	80,548,142	75,986,657	4,561,485
1825	90,189,310	90,738,355	*549,023*	6,150,765	8,797,055	96,340,075	99,535,388	*3,195,313*
1826	78,093,511	72,890,789	5,202,722	6,880,966	4,704,563	84,974,477	77,595,352	7,379,125
1827	71,332,938	74,309,947	*2,977,009*	8,151,130	8,014,880	79,484,068	82,324,827	*2,840,759*
1828	81,020,083	64,021,210	16,998,873	7,489,741	8,243,476	88,509,824	72,264,686	16,245,138
1829	67,088,915	67,434,651	*345,736*	7,408,612	4,924,020	74,492,527	72,358,671	2,133,856
1830	62,720,956	71,670,735	*8,949,779*	8,155,964	2,178,773	70,876,920	73,849,508	*2,972,588*
1831	95,885,179	72,295,652	23,589,527	7,305,946	9,014,931	103,191,124	81,310,583	21,880,541
1832	96,121,762	81,520,903	13,601,599	5,607,504	5,656,340	101,029,266	87,176,943	13,852,323
1833	101,047,943	87,528,732	13,519,211	7,070,368	2,611,701	108,118,311	90,140,433	17,977,878
1834	108,609,700	102,269,215	6,340,485	17,911,632	2,076,758	126,521,332	104,336,973	22,184,359
1835	136,764,295	115,215,802	21,548,493	13,131,447	6,477,775	149,895,742	121,693,577	28,202,165
1836	176,579,154	124,338,704	52,240,450	13,400,881	4,324,336	189,980,035	128,663,040	61,316,995
1837	130,472,803	111,443,127	19,029,676	10,516,414	5,976,249	140,989,217	117,419,376	23,569,841
1838	95,970,288	104,978,570	*9,008,282*	17,747,116	3,508,046	113,717,404	108,486,616	5,230,788
1839	156,490,956	112,251,673	44,245,285	5,595,176	8,776,743	162,092,132	121,028,416	41,063,716
1840	98,258,706	123,668,932	*25,410,226*	8,882,813	8,417,014	107,141,519	132,085,946	*24,944,427*
1841	122,957,544	111,817,471	11,140,073	4,988,633	10,034,332	127,946,177	121,851,803	6,094,374
1842	96,075,071	99,877,995	*3,802,924*	4,087,016	4,813,539	100,162,087	104,691,534	*4,529,447*
1843	42,433,464	82,825,689	*40,392,225*	22,320,335	1,520,791	64,753,799	84,346,480	*19,592,681*
1844	102,604,606	105,745,832	*3,141,226*	5,830,429	5,454,214	108,435,035	111,200,046	*2,765,011*
1845	113,184,322	106,040,111	7,144,211	4,070,242	8,606,495	117,254,564	114,646,606	2,607,958
1846	117,914,065	109,583,248	8,330,817	3,777,732	3,905,268	121,691,797	113,488,516	8,203,281
1847	122,424,349	156,741,598	*34,317,249*	24,121,289	1,907,024	146,545,638	158,648,622	*12,102,984*
1848	148,638,644	138,190,515	10,448,129	6,360,284	15,841,616	154,998,928	154,032,131	966,797
1849	141,206,199	140,351,172	855,027	6,651,240	5,404,648	147,857,439	145,755,820	2,101,619
1850	173,509,526	144,375,726	29,133,800	4,628,792	7,522,994	178,138,318	151,898,720	26,239,598
1851	210,771,429	188,915,259	21,856,170	5,453,503	29,472,752	216,224,932	218,388,011	*2,163,079*
1852	207,440,398	166,984,231	40,456,167	5,505,044	42,674,135	212,945,442	209,658,366	3,287,076
1853	263,777,265	203,489,282	60,287,983	4,201,382	27,486,875	267,978,647	230,976,157	37,002,490
1854	297,803,794	237,043,764	60,760,030	6,758,587	41,281,504	304,562,381	278,325,268	26,237,113
1855	257,808,708	218,909,503	38,899,205	3,659,812	56,247,343	261,468,520	275,156,846	*13,688,326*
1856	310,432,310	281,219,423	29,212,887	4,207,632	45,745,485	314,639,942	326,964,908	*12,324,966*
1857	348,428,342	293,523,760	54,604,582	12,461,799	69,136,922	360,890,141	362,960,682	*2,070,541*
1858	263,338,654	272,011,274	*8,672,620*	19,274,496	52,633,147	282,613,150	324,644,421	*42,031,271*
1859	331,333,341	292,902,051	38,431,290	7,434,789	63,887,411	338,768,130	356,789,462	*18,021,332*
1860	353,616,119	333,576,057	20,040,062	8,550,135	66,546,239	362,166,254	400,122,296	*37,956,042*
1861	289,310,542	219,553,333	69,756,709	46,339,611	29,791,080	335,650,153	249,344,413	86,305,240
1862	189,356,677	190,670,501	*1,313,824*	16,415,052	36,887,640	205,771,729	227,558,141	*21,786,412*
1863	243,335,815	203,964,447	39,371,368	9,584,105	64,156,611	252,919,920	268,121,058	*15,201,138*
1864	316,447,283	158,837,988	157,609,295	13,115,612	105,396,541	329,562,895	264,234,529	65,328,366
1865	238,745,580	166,029,305	72,716,277	9,810,072	67,643,226	248,555,652	233,672,529	14,883,123
1866	434,812,066	348,859,522	85,952,544	10,700,092	86,044,071	445,512,158	434,903,593	10,608,565
1867	395,761,096	294,506,141	101,254,955	22,070,475	60,868,372	417,831,571	355,374,513	62,457,058
1868	357,436,440	281,952,899	75,483,541	14,188,368	93,784,102	371,624,808	375,737,001	*4,112,193*
1869	417,500,379	286,117,697	131,388,682	19,807,876	57,138,380	437,314,255	343,256,077	94,058,178
1870	435,958,408	392,771,768	43,186,640	26,419,179	58,155,666	462,377,587	450,927,434	11,450,153
1871	520,223,684	442,820,178	77,403,506	21,270,024	98,441,968	541,493,708	541,262,166	231,542
1872	626,595,077	444,177,586	182,417,491	13,743,689	79,877,534	640,338,766	524,055,120	116,283,646

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—CONTINUED.

FISCAL YEAR.*	MERCHANDISE.			SPECIE.		MDSE. AND SPECIE COMBINED		
	Imports.	Exports	Excess of imports (roman.) or exports (italics).	Imports, gold and silver.	Exports, gold and silver.	Total imports.	Total exports.	Excess of imports (roman) or exports (italics).
1873	$642,136,210	$522,479,922	$119,656,288	$21,480,937	$84,608,574	$663,617,147	$607,088,496	$56,528,651
1874	567,406,342	587,283,040	*18,876,698*	28,454,906	66,630,405	595,861,248	652,913,445	*57,052,197*
1875	533,005,436	513,442,711	19,562,725	20,900,717	92,132,142	553,906,153	605,574,853	*51,668,700*
1876	460,741,190	540,384,671	*79,643,481*	15,936,681	56,506,302	476,677,871	596,890,973	*120,213,102*
1877	451,323,126	602,475,220	*151,152,094*	40,774,414	56,162,237	492,097,540	658,637,457	*166,539,917*
1878	437,051,532	694,865,766	*257,814,234*	29,821,314	33,740,125	466,872,846	728,605,891	*261,733,045*
1879	445,777,775	710,439,441	*264,661,666*	20,296,000	24,997,441	466,073,775	735,436,882	*269,363,107*
1880	667,954,746	835,638,658	*167,683,912*	93,034,310	17,142,919	760,989,056	852,781,577	*91,792,521*
1881	642,664,628	902,377,346	*259,712,718*	110,575,497	19,406,847	753,240,125	921,784,193	*168,544,068*
1882	724,639,574	750,542,257	*25,902,683*	42,472,390	49,417,479	767,111,964	799,956,736	*32,847,772*
1883	723,180,914	823,839,402	*100,658,488*	28,489,391	31,820,333	751,670,305	855,659,735	*103,989,430*
1884	667,697,693	740,513,609	*72,815,916*	37,426,262	67,133,383	705,123,955	807,646,992	*102,523,037*
1885	577,527,329	742,189,755	*164,662,426*	43,242,323	42,231,525	620,769,652	784,421,280	*163,651,628*
1886	635,436,186	679,524,830	*44,088,694*	38,593,656	72,463,410	674,029,792	751,988,240	*77,958,448*
1887	692,319,768	716,188,211	*23,868,443*	60,170,792	35,997,691	752,490,560	752,180,902	309,658
1888	723,957,114	695,954,507	28,002,607	59,337,986	46,414,183	783,295,100	742,368,690	40,926,410
1889	745,131,652	742,401,375	2,730,277	98,641,533	52,148,420	843,773,185	794,549,795	*64,948,183*
1890	789,310,409	857,828,684	*68,518,275*	33,976,326	28,963,073	823,286,735	886,791,757	*86,690,369*
1891	844,916,196	884,480,810	*39,564,614*	36,259,447	108,953,642	881,175,643	993,434,452	*112,258,809*
1892	827,402,462	1,030,278,148	*202,875,686*	69,654,540	83,005,886	897,057,002	1,113,284,034	*216,227,032*
1893	866,400,922	847,665,194	18,735,728	44,367,633	149,418,168	910,768,555	997,083,357	*86,314,802*
1894	654,994,622	892,140,572	*237,145,950*	85,735,671	127,429,326	740,730,293	1,019,569,898	*278,839,605*
1895	731,969,965	807,538,165	*75,568,200*	56,595,939	113,763,767	788,565,904	921,301,932	*132,736,028*
1896	779,724,674	882,606,938	*102,882,264*	62,302,251	172,951,617	842,026,925	1,055,558,555	*213,531,630*
1897	764,730,412	1,050,993,556	*286,263,144*	115,548,007	102,308,218	880,278,419	1,153,301,774	*273,023,355*
1898	616,049,654	1,231,482,330	*615,432,676*	151,319,455	70,511,630	767,369,109	1,301,993,960	*534,624,851*
1899	697,148,489	1,227,023,302	*529,874,813*	119,629,659	93,841,141	816,778,148	1,320,864,443	*504,086,295*
1900	849,941,184	1,394,483,082	*544,541,898*	79,829,486	104,979,094	929,770,670	1,499,462,116	*569,691,446*
1901	823,172,165	1,487,764,991	*664,592,826*	102,437,708	117,470,357	925,609,873	1,605,235,348	*679,625,475*
1902	903,320,948	1,381,719,401	*478,398,453*	80,253,508	98,301,340	983,574,456	1,480,020,741	*496,436,285*
1903	1,023,719,237	1,420,141,679	*394,422,442*	69,145,518	91,340,854	1,094,864,755	1,520,482,533	*425,617,778*
1904	991,087,371	1,460,827,271	*469,739,900*	126,824,182	130,932,688	1,117,911,553	1,591,759,959	*473,848,406*
1905	1,117,513,071	1,518,561,666	*401,048,595*	81,133,826	141,442,836	1,198,646,897	1,660,004,502	*461,357,605*
1906	1,226,563,843	1,743,864,500	*517,300,657*	140,664,270	103,442,654	1,367,228,113	1,847,307,154	*620,079,041*
1907	1,434,421,425	1,880,853,078	*446,429,653*	157,456,873	108,138,249	1,591,878,298	1,988,989,327	*397,111,029*
1908	1,194,341,792	1,860,773,946	*666,431,554*	192,995,418	130,354,126	1,387,337,210	1,991,127,472	*603,790,662*
1909	1,311,920,224	1,663,011,104	*351,090,880*	87,958,799	147,214,610	1,399,879,023	1,810,225,714	*410,346,691*
1910	1,556,947,430	1,744,984,720	*188,037,290*	88,557,099	173,850,076	1,645,504,529	1,918,834,796	*273,330,267*
1911	1,527,236,105	2,049,320,199	*522,094,094*	119,544,262	87,259,611	1,646,770,367	2,136,579,810	*489,809,443*
1912	1,653,354,934	2,204,322,409	*550,967,475*	95,986,719	122,219,013	1,749,341,653	2,326,541,422	*577,199,769*
1913	1,812,978,334	2,465,884,149	*652,905,815*	110,462,541	139,376,933	1,923,440,775	2,605,261,082	*681,820,307*
1914	1,893,925,657	2,364,579,148	*470,653,491*	96,865,263	167,003,552	1,990,790,920	2,531,582,700	*540,791,780*
1915	1,674,169,740	2,768,589,340	*1,094,419,600*	200,679,078	197,166,335	1,874,848,818	2,965,755,675	*1,090,906,857*
1916	2,197,883,510	4,333,658,865	*2,135,775,355*	528,163,676	150,041,071	2,726,047,186	4,483,699,936	*1,757,652,750*
1917	2,650,356,185	6,290,048,594	*3,630,693,209*	1,012,179,589	570,201,156	3,671,534,774	6,860,249,550	*3,188,714,776*
1918	2,945,655,403	5,919,711,371	*2,974,055,968*	194,741,636	330,033,623	3,140,397,039	6,249,744,994	*3,108,347,955*
1919	3,09[illegible],720,068	7,232,282,686	*4,136,562,618*	141,188,999	417,750,085	3,236,909,067	7,650,032,771	*4,413,123,710*
1920	5,238,352,114	8,108,988,603	*2,870,636,549*	253,440,234	645,457,866	5,491,792,348	8,754,446,529	*3,262,654,181*
1921	3,651,449,430	6,516,315,346	*2,864,865,916*	704,279,612	186,074,073	4,358,729,042	6,702,389,418	*2,343,660,377*
1922	2,608,009,008	3,771,181,597	*1,163,172,589*	558,994,571	90,039,959	3,147,003,579	3,861,221,556	*714,217,977*

*Fiscal year ended Sept. 30 prior to 1843: since that date ended June 30.

Note—Merchandise and specie are combined in the columns at right of table for the purpose of showing the total inward and outward movement of values by years.

GOLD AND SILVER.

	1921.	1922.
Metal.		
Gold—Imports	$644,847,441	$468,310,273
Exports	133,537,902	27,345,282
Silver—Imports	59,432,631	70,684,298
Exports	52,536,171	62,694,677

TONNAGE.

	1921.	1922.
Entered—American	33,956,732	29,920,203
Foreign	33,996,562	31,312,340
Total	67,953,294	61,232,543
Cleared—American	33,989,604	29,836,283
Foreign	36,128,271	31,846,945
Total	70,117,875	61,683,228

DEATH OF LILLIAN RUSSELL.

Lillian Russell (Mrs. Alexander P. Moore), long a star in American comic opera and internationally known for her beauty, died at her home in Pittsburgh, Pa., June 6, 1922, after an illness of several weeks, following an accident on shipboard sustained while she was returning home from Europe, where she had acted as an investigator of the immigration question for the United States. She was born in Clinton, Iowa, Dec. 4, 1861, the daughter of Charles E. and Cynthia Leonard. She moved with her parents to Chicago, where her early years were spent in the study of music. She made her first appearance in the western metropolis as an amateur singer and later went to New York and sang at Tony Pastor's theater and at the Casino. After that she became a member of Weber and Fields' stock company and then of the McCaull Opera company. She subsequently organized a company of her own and had several successful seasons in the United States and Europe. She was a writer on beauty culture and to some extent on sociological matters, being especially interested in the welfare of working girls.

Miss Russell was married four times, first to Harry Braham, then to Edward Solomon, and then to Sig. Perugini (John Chatterton). She was married to Alexander P. Moore of Pittsburgh in 1912.

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE BY COUNTRIES.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

Countries.	Imports		Exports	
	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.
Europe—Austria	$2,085,040	$2,603,807	$8,168,485	$1,317,628
Azores and Madeira islands	2,442,687	3,191,248	1,726,524	897,555
Belgium	42,464,701	42,792,800	184,472,230	103,449,034
Bulgaria	3,014,386	1,144,868	1,312,526	1,242,992
Czecho-Slovakia	11,213,512	12,501,554	1,988,340	824,789
Denmark	17,129,151	3,988,645	63,065,607	36,453,208
Esthonia	.....	494,355	.....	*5,064,091
Finland	7,353,681	5,226,130	11,969,036	8,550,155
France	149,785,576	139,588,185	432,599,757	230,939,597
Germany	90,773,014	95,592,004	381,869,349	350,442,438
Gibraltar	409,379	10,005	21,466,475	4,514,326
Greece	24,331,162	18,566,134	37,804,642	11,066,880
Hungary	262,410	193,464	1,521,581	180,329
Iceland and Faroe islands	107,376	165,335	619,149	371,882
Italy	59,096,514	61,346,780	302,121,278	138,174,639
Latvia	.....	275,432	.....	*6,660,589
Lithuania	.....	62,850	.....	63,968
Malta, Gozo, etc.	127,686	201,934	1,560,140	1,764,981
Netherlands	61,315,284	53,120,972	250,818,059	129,789,054
Norway	18,849,358	11,739,624	57,920,018	29,789,272
Poland and Danzig	962,129	1,204,679	37,520,659	9,475,560
Portugal	5,991,930	4,368,174	14,773,549	7,219,158
Roumania	55,065	501,868	9,779,668	2,577,415
Russia in Europe	1,055,146	22,153	17,111,758	*13,830,070
Spain	32,154,558	27,626,411	118,578,676	66,408,756
Sweden	27,905,342	23,203,575	76,615,673	30,082,053
Switzerland	46,797,810	41,556,266	25,632,565	5,016,246
Turkey in Europe	4,327,237	8,627,489	19,791,911	19,216,628
Ukrainia	.....	47,398	.....	*5,915,811
United Kingdom—England	271,726,066	213,910,230	1,205,259,154	771,201,137
Scotland	29,789,051	28,563,555	82,452,731	47,054,920
Ireland	26,271,357	27,879,868	38,675,932	25,641,257
Total United Kingdom	327,786,474	270,353,653	1,326,387,817	843,897,314
Jugo Slavia, Albania and Fiume	72,956	155,920	1,326,528	1,831,187
Total Europe	937,868,864	830,473,712	3,408,522,000	2,067,027,605
North America—Canada	529,421,972	307,984,319	788,979,532	545,445,332
Central America—Br. Honduras	3,720,142	2,309,003	2,622,217	1,823,553
Costa Rica	7,257,138	5,641,596	6,746,507	3,736,951
Guatemala	14,257,218	8,934,231	7,550,297	5,646,907
Honduras	6,017,554	5,181,943	14,637,695	10,526,633
Nicaragua	6,477,186	3,504,591	6,133,302	3,385,030
Panama	5,581,781	3,535,566	32,179,004	14,662,814
Salvador	6,980,175	1,987,102	6,205,185	4,614,934
Total Central America	50,291,194	31,094,032	76,074,208	44,396,822
Greenland	210,000	294,500	20,302	12,884
Mexico	154,993,154	122,956,524	267,169,762	137,750,077
Miquelon, etc.	50	10,649	169,148	170,117
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,758,934	1,921,151	9,698,622	5,874,934
West Indies—British: Bermuda	1,098,682	1,092,054	4,311,331	3,352,762
Barbados	1,945,816	211,807	3,912,907	1,617,203
Jamaica	6,294,991	7,128,854	15,524,778	8,238,928
Trinidad and Tobago	7,295,120	4,565,575	14,238,171	4,882,268
Other British	4,013,120	1,690,929	6,124,861	4,620,375
Cuba	420,399,940	210,585,780	403,720,541	114,799,891
Dominican Republic	19,514,039	7,479,529	32,248,123	10,652,700
Dutch West Indies	2,514,838	1,735,227	3,173,607	2,092,962
French West Indies	126,274	86,537	5,997,446	2,644,317
Haiti	4,076,857	1,147,090	10,380,819	8,562,823
Virgin Islands of U. S.	3,571,787	754,729	4,162,594	1,836,567
Total West Indies	470,851,464	236,478,111	503,795,178	163,300,796
Total North America	1,207,526,768	700,739,286	1,645,906,752	896,951,012
South America—Argentina	124,299,424	60,767,964	200,890,985	80,495,060
Bolivia	6,324,192	734,731	4,592,307	2,250,486
Brazil	147,520,940	100,435,733	128,746,345	38,330,449
Chile	77,854,552	38,912,591	49,715,357	16,716,462
Colombia	45,808,589	41,049,460	32,639,388	15,988,805
Ecuador	8,601,577	5,837,682	7,902,876	3,565,326
Falkland Islands	.....	.....	545	169
Guiana: British	2,369,877	301,201	6,246,348	1,956,532
Dutch	470,296	925,292	2,056,133	977,549
French	68,627	329,771	1,312,021	499,836
Paraguay	1,207,791	1,161,732	980,357	262,531
Peru	40,822,263	14,442,775	42,954,229	12,496,799
Uruguay	17,564,731	11,588,604	27,960,135	9,702,557
Venezuela	12,312,183	12,409,533	17,459,628	7,585,267
Total South America	485,225,042	288,897,069	523,450,650	190,827,828

Countries.	Imports 1921.	Imports 1922.	Exports 1921.	Exports 1922.
Asia—Aden	$1,696,940	$1,541,368	$1,221,230	$1,584,376
Armenia and Kurdistan	.....	3,163	.....	526,081
British East India—British India	122,850,161	78,560,413	92,549,584	35,723,466
Ceylon	.....	†9,723,851	.....	†411,108
Straits Settlements	107,504,102	71,819,493	14,927,449	4,545,796
Other British East Indies	17,707,723	7,833,260	2,322,733	486,830
China	113,185,707	109,410,796	138,455,278	100,853,052
Chosen	84,127	29,112	2,471,677	2,858,032
Dutch East Indies	140,613,907	‡11,841,361	61,180,547	‡5,107,280
Java and Madeira	.....	†11,343,496	.....	†2,954,752
Other Dutch East Indies	.....	†4,609,795	.....	†705,784
Far Eastern Republic	.....	678,767	.....	1,065,724
French Indo-China	311,419	96,411	1,337,253	542,871
Greece in Asia	.....	10,802,281	.....	3,156,884
Hedjaz, Arabia, Mesopotamia	.....	734,523	.....	291,229
Hongkong	28,210,902	11,036,422	22,042,197	19,569,408
Japan	253,217,835	307,514,995	189,181,585	248,716,339
Kwangtung leased territory	5,724,131	1,835,664	6,403,561	5,862,221
Palestine and Syria	.....	752,949	.....	3,167,822
Persia	3,309,169	3,139,514	1,762,667	1,210,399
Philippine islands	94,360,918	59,353,810	85,925,044	39,011,907
Russia in Asia	3,564,488	327,019	979,245	863,622
Siam	290,075	138,607	2,442,756	820,148
Turkey in Asia	17,171,475	1,372,201	9,843,255	760,269
Other Asia	46,390	57,009	249,322	61,006
Total Asia	909,849,469	704,556,280	633,340,386	480,856,406
Oceania—Australia	31,461,017	19,193,614	120,985,720	64,776,548
British Oceania	2,131,849	635,584	841,701	355,192
French Oceania	1,971,936	1,130,363	1,447,405	999,978
New Zealand	22,237,914	9,896,813	47,605,552	17,414,616
Other Oceania	1,326,181	385,049	380,659	251,863
Total Oceania	59,128,897	31,241,423	171,261,037	83,803,197
Africa—Abyssinia	336	9,500	19,477	2,051
Belgian Congo	427,736	174,893	521,467	343,378
British Africa—West	7,051,365	9,338,098	9,300,348	6,077,715
South	10,838,040	5,282,140	46,925,067	18,059,700
East	4,340,333	1,204,997	2,600,642	1,487,399
Canary islands	208,573	307,541	3,335,505	1,905,926
Egypt	26,437,350	32,161,501	29,530,047	9,454,116
French Africa	9,939,839	490,706	‡28,678,378	‡2,440,386
Algeria and Tunis	.....	824,008	.....	‡3,723,355
Other French Africa	.....	142,825	.....	932,759
Italian Africa	332,666	11,501	212,758	101,203
Kamerun, etc.	13,923	.....	460,366	.....
Liberia	3,532	1,444	189,002	178,048
Madagascar	365,578	65,025	201,830	158,918
Morocco	522,516	205,913	2,717,303	3,470,526
Portuguese Africa	1,378,402	558,064	9,218,606	‡1,264,294
East	.....	1,322,612	.....	†1,236,495
Other Portuguese Africa	.....	470	.....	†266,886
Spanish Africa	117	.....	118,412	606,394
Total Africa	54,860,306	52,101,238	134,029,208	51,715,549
Grand total	3,654,459,346	2,608,009,008	6,516,510,023	3,771,181,597

*Includes Russian famine relief supplies. †July 1 to Dec. 31, 1921. ‡Jan. 1 to June 30, 1922.

DUTIES COLLECTED ON IMPORTS.

On principal articles or groups of articles imported into the United States for consumption.

Articles.	1920.	1921.
Animals	$116,195	$848,657
Breadstuffs	1,021,178	2,191,081
Chemicals	7,176,867	5,758,663
Clocks, watches	4,066,834	2,904,136
Cotton*	36,384,929	27,432,614
Earthenware	5,189,983	5,909,283
Feathers	2,282,830	1,907,311
Fibers*	15,142,888	13,184,755
Fish	1,210,569	1,161,992
Fruits and nuts	8,577,484	9,147,111
Furs*	1,932,116	1,046,330
Glass*	1,927,181	2,768,845
Gold and silver	2,244,791	2,083,838
Hats, bonnets	3,034,946	2,012,785
Iron and steel	5,426,969	5,026,770
Leather*	2,469,775	2,032,943
Meat, dairy products	2,076,041	3,355,139
Oils	$393,234	$4,209,579
Paper*	1,622,151	1,632,085
Perfumeries	3,084,460	3,334,291
Pipes	2,695,583	2,576,129
Precious stones	13,466,331	7,170,535
Seeds	5,367,734	3,654,547
Silks*	26,014,788	21,795,866
Spices	1,008,819	909,676
Spirits, distilled	682,736	761,615
Sugar	79,399,189	71,217,988
Tobacco*	33,695,003	35,949,905
Toys	3,390,628	2,700,346
Vegetables	2,599,119	3,113,744
Wines	411,462	676,760
Wood*	2,008,756	1,570,211
Wool†	351,408	433,340
Wool‡	16,354,785	17,931,980

*Including manufactures of. †Unmanufactured. ‡Manufactured.

MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Census bureau report.]

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1904-1919.

	1919.	1914.	1909.	1904.
Establishments	290,105	275,791	268,491	216,180
Wage workers	9,096,372	7,036,372	6,615,046	5,468,383
Capital	$44,569,593,771	$22,790,979,937	$18,428,269,706	$12,675,580,874
Wages	$10,533 400,340	$4,078,332,433	$3,427,037,884	$2,610,444,953
Cost of materials	$37,376,380,283	$14,368,088,831	$12,142,790,878	$8,500,207,810
Value of products	$62,418,078,773	$24,246,434,724	$20,672,051,870	$14,793,902,563
Value added by mfr	$25,041,698,490	$9,878,345,893	$8,529,260,992	$6,293,694,753
Primary horse power	29,507,117	22,470,872	18,675,376	13,487,707

INDUSTRIES BY GENERAL GROUPS (1919).

Group.	Wage earners.	Capital.	Wages.	Products.
Food	684,672	$4,635,149,885	$722,539,843	$12,438,890,851
Textiles	1,611,309	6,096,161,183	1,482,326,820	9,216,102,814
Iron and steel	1,585,712	8,711,843,201	2,193,203,301	9,403,634,265
Lumber	839,008	2,590,945,756	847,031,570	3,070,072,813
Leather	349,362	1,554,502,458	363,453,419	2,610,230,727
Paper and printing	509,875	2,423,400,111	564,509,917	3,012,583,990
Liquors, beverages	55,442	781,571,615	66,139,716	603,895,215
Chemicals	427,008	5,617,738,265	493,744,382	5,610,299,073
Stone, clay, glass	298,659	1,262,211,569	328,559,462	1,085,528,926
Metals (not iron or steel)	339,469	1,796,669,418	394,627,827	2,760,293,568
Tobacco	157,097	604,839,572	123,998,084	1,012,933,213
Vehicles	495,939	2,423,239,470	689,475,462	4,058,911,515
Railroad repair shops	515,709	776,844,315	726,690,466	1,354,446,094
Miscellaneous	1,227,111	5,295,376,953	1,537,110,071	6,180,255,709

STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES IN DETAIL (1920).

The abbreviation n. e. s. stands for not elsewhere specified.

Industry.	No.	Wage earners.	Capital.	Products.
Airplanes and parts	31	3,543	$17,753,875	$14,372,643
Agricultural implements	521	54,368	366,962,052	304,961,265
Aluminum manufactures	83	11,402	48,490,364	75,277,948
Ammunition	42	22,816	94,558,643	88,038,223
Artificial flowers	224	4,138	6,675,418	16,143,165
Artificial limbs	177	671	2,231,416	3,271,406
Artificial stone products	2,785	8,378	29,310,899	33,664,332
Artists' materials	58	926	4,663,790	5,507,656
Asbestos products	46	3,654	16,404,739	23,977,557
Automobile bodies, parts	2,515	132,556	470,497,552	692,170,692
Automobile repairing	15,507	55,061	141,123,954	224,652,159
Automobiles	315	210,559	1,310,451,400	2,387,903,287
Awnings, tents, sails	895	6,028	26,727,621	45,690,390
Babbitt metal and solder	118	2,372	24,383,342	59,016,983
Bags, not paper	216	10,756	79,042,143	214,059,474
Bags, paper	75	4,168	24,584,881	47,263,990
Baking powder, yeast	88	3,331	43,486,136	46,230,312
Baskets, rattan, willow ware	375	4,533	7,195,394	11,821,167
Bells	10	237	1,004,743	950,956
Belting and hose, rubber	15	5,826	45,919,568	34,210,540
Belting, other than rubber	41	2,479	17,348,974	19,176,277
Belting, leather	172	2,765	27,533,899	40,480,654
Billiard tables, bowling alleys	49	2,101	7,040,990	15,733,047
Blacking, stains, dressings	220	2,455	13,080,901	25,284,072
Bluing	57	360	1,227,619	2,731,277
Bone, carbon and lamp black	35	675	9,790,167	6,186,204
Bookbinding, blank books	1,113	20,361	43,041,207	66,020,677
Boot and shoe cut stocks	252	9,715	61,747,458	161,203,310
Boot and shoe findings	427	8,941	28,988,416	62,825,408
Boots, shoes, not rubber	1,449	211,049	612,625,075	1,155,041,436
Boots, shoes, rubber	25	32,875	131,513,436	116,917,434
Boxes, cigar	189	5,218	16,611,944	13,110,213
Boxes, n. e. s.	1,201	55,862	131,390,783	206,419,343
Boxes, packing	1,140	42,445	108 932,998	177,818,454
Brass, bronze, copper	1,092	75,051	325,299,738	482,312,790
Bread, bakery products	25,095	141,592	529,265,779	1,151,896,318
Brick, tile, terra cotta	2,414	76,915	355,848,365	208,422,920
Brooms	1,034	6,313	16,707,682	30,205,267
Brushes	379	7,968	27,208,200	39,005,607
Butter	3,738	17,641	162,302,108	583,163,011
Butter, reworking	5	47	602,902	2,229,035
Buttons	557	15,577	29,977,973	41,840,459
Candles	19	541	4,033,426	3,350,806
Canning, fish	410	11,248	63,049,038	77,284,412
Canning, fruit, vegetables	3,082	60,865	223,692,234	402,242,972
Canning, oyster	65	1,189	2,971,876	2,976,011
Card cutting, designing	75	1,148	2,297,970	5,323,349
Cardboard, not mill-made	16	1,425	6,493,032	9,138,415
Carpets, not rag	75	22,933	119,196,461	123,253,828
Carpets, rag	339	2,016	2,853,400	5,597,057
Carriage, wagon materials	258	6,509	17,971,206	26,765,316

Industry.	No.	Wage earners.	Capital.	Products.
Carriages, sleds, children's	103	6,686	$15,215,425	$24,506,596
Carriages, wagons	2,286	18,173	78,952,868	91,463,225
Cars, by electric roads	624	31,272	82,557,905	75,210,701
Cars, by steam roads	1,744	484,437	694,286,410	1,279,235,393
Cars, electric	7	2,920	17,306,485	18,441,976
Cars, steam	99	52,298	335,207,363	538,084,545
Cash registers, etc.	65	16,544	82,798,293	83,539,025
Cement	123	25,524	271,269,259	175,264,910
Charcoal	41	209	518,762	589,418
Cheese	3,530	3,997	26,022,734	143,455,704
Chemicals	598	55,586	484,488,412	438,658,869
Chewing gum	62	3,190	23,703,313	51,240,156
China decorating	43	244	470,153	866,762
Chocolate and cocoa	48	9,083	60,674,737	139,258,296
Cleansing preparations	499	1,955	12,979,414	26,703,109
Clocks	46	8,252	18,340,943	23,380,190
Cloth sponging	67	1,206	1,465,956	3,690,858
Clothing, horse	28	766	3,704,741	6,020,612
Clothing, men's	5,258	175,270	554,147,279	1,162,985,633
Clothing, men's, buttonholes	107	484	237,066	1,090,049
Clothing, women's	7,711	165,649	390,526,517	1,208,543,128
Coal-tar products	183	15,663	174,991,835	135,482,161
Coffee, spice, roasting, etc.	794	10,540	127,747,535	304,791,677
Coffins, undertakers' goods	351	11,890	48,298,053	64,377,133
Coke, not gashouse	278	29,319	365,249,622	316,515,838
Collars, cuffs, men's	39	11,103	30,146,935	47,564,949
Combs, hairpins	45	2,229	3,913,266	6,566,365
Condensed milk	401	13,675	126,952,520	339,506,774
Confectionery, ice cream	6,624	95,648	317,043,923	637,209,168
Cooperage	1,099	13,219	48,853,805	88,236,061
Copper, tin, sheet-iron	4,796	27,640	89,944,834	160,313,945
Cordage and twine	120	17,622	100,248,987	133,366,476
Cordials, flavoring extracts	149	1,398	11,673,732	46,806,718
Cork, cutting	62	3,545	14,570,221	16,282,239
Corsets	188	18,415	43,516,486	75,541,959
Cotton goods	1,288	430,966	1,853,099,816	2,125,272,193
Cotton lace	44	6,490	32,260,216	29,396,853
Cotton small wares	164	9,396	29,559,474	40,896,835
Crucibles	22	848	8,069,334	5,293,688
Cutlery, edge tools	304	19,859	68,971,247	66,629,570
Dairy, poultry, apiary supplies	244	6,437	36,095,331	37,397,448
Dental goods	319	5,224	17,904,790	29,401,896
Drug grinding	31	1,347	14,991,135	16,937,698
Druggists' preparations	524	15,568	102,129,257	114,593,486
Dyeing textiles, not in mills	628	55,985	229,948,486	323,967,683
Dyestuffs, extracts, natural	144	4,342	38,689,058	53,744,283
Electrical machinery	1,404	212,374	857,855,496	997,968,119
Electroplating	515	3,024	4,192,989	10,389,617
Emery, etc., wheels	60	5,601	34,802,542	30,949,270
Enameling	74	694	2,083,474	2,644,763
Engines, steam, gas, water	370	77,617	454,124,733	464,744,735
Engravers' materials	21	174	826,166	2,348,122
Engraving, die sinking	478	1,878	4,695,712	7,350,602
Engraving, steel, copper	421	7,014	19,040,260	24,209,154
Engraving, wood	55	235	338,908	1,153,618
Envelopes	106	8,129	24,754,818	39,664,077
Explosives	118	9,249	133,247,684	92,474,813
Fancy articles, n. e. s.	661	13,961	32,824,988	64,054,481
Feathers	216	3,504	6,514,809	15,377,953
Felt goods	49	5,236	35,024,373	39,229,540
Ferro alloys	30	2,344	42,364,729	38,583,984
Fertilizers	600	26,296	311,633,259	281,143,587
Files	50	5,767	15,692,801	17,616,563
Firearms	26	11,287	51,917,782	30,181,370
Fire extinguishers, chemical	32	777	3,779,785	5,563,180
Fireworks	57	1,222	3,546,943	4,629,984
Flags and banners	79	1,065	3,436,484	5,346,089
Flavoring extracts	453	2,188	13,561,337	30,116,932
Flax, hemp, dressed	20	420	2,783,958	2,369,114
Flour-mill, grist-mill products	10,708	45,481	801,624,507	2,052,434,385
Food preparations, n. e. s.	1,997	30,365	245,282,687	631,598,150
Foundry, machine-shop products	10,934	482,767	2,104,980,938	2,289,250,859
Foundry supplies	76	906	7,501,631	9,954,676
Fuel, manufactured	11	171	2,908,130	1,973,877
Fur goods	1,815	13,639	80,700,925	173,137,739
Furnishing goods, men's	487	18,944	53,014,066	107,834,695
Furniture	3,154	138,331	423,992,405	571,356,333
Furs, dressed	141	5,075	8,867,403	20,384,569
Galvanizing, etc.	52	1,665	4,316,455	14,475,682
Gas, electric fixtures	341	9,795	36,872,737	42,267,953
Gas, lighting, heating	1,022	42,908	1,465,656,265	329,278,908
Gas, water meters	105	5,589	24,980,993	26,267,074
Glass	371	77,520	215,680,436	171,103,956

Industry.	No.	Wage earners.	Capital.	Products.
Glass, cutting, etc	616	6,480	$18,088,650	$28,443,321
Gloves, mittens, cloth	182	8,986	17,687,953	28,220,113
Gloves, mittens, leather	355	10,685	29,870,277	46,940,511
Glucose, starch	56	7,795	58,182,682	186,256,260
Glue, n. e. s.	62	4,264	27,237,123	32,134,067
Gold, silver, leaf and foil	87	950	1,571,557	4,461,568
Gold, silver, refining	87	644	9,757,415	55,483,215
Graphite, ground	24	497	4,302,788	2,239,587
Grease, tallow	482	6,647	37,360,094	67,265,206
Grindstones	23	674	2,045,469	1,369,423
Haircloth	18	425	2,999,150	3,315,113
Hair work	198	1,084	3,580,546	6,963,033
Hammocks	6	64	153,465	255,755
Hand stamps	298	1,719	4,249,546	7,738,773
Hardware	548	42,505	133,925,619	154,524,838
Hardware, saddlery	37	3,675	10,991,945	14,136,556
Hat and cap material	133	3,009	19,861,835	26,521,212
Hats, caps, not felt, straw or wool	709	7,539	18,515,472	44,539,861
Hats, fur-felt	176	18,510	58,127,770	82,745,308
Hats, straw	148	7,302	18,560,183	32,187,361
Hats, wool-felt	40	1,448	3,831,376	6,739,652
Hones, whetstones	11	212	847,340	793,778
Horseshoes	20	744	4,589,563	3,367,001
House-furnishing goods, n. e. s.	467	7,853	32,626,867	60,211,804
Ice, manufactured	2,867	30,247	270,725,786	137,004,798
Ink, printing	90	1,988	18,702,523	26,244,470
Ink, writing	61	702	4,803,485	6,433,941
Instruments, scientific	351	15,931	51,570,479	58,136,691
Iron, steel, blast furnaces	195	41,660	802,416,541	794,466,558
Iron, steel, mills	500	375,088	2,656,518,417	2,828,902,376
Iron, steel, bolts, nuts, etc.	144	17,967	75,715,918	89,743,882
Iron, steel, cast-iron pipe	59	12,625	42,863,026	50,235,101
Iron, steel, doors, shutters	57	2,077	9,849,235	10,877,001
Iron, steel forgings	241	28,391	135,246,144	173,752,104
Iron, steel, nails, spikes	65	3,355	13,215,785	17,583,344
Iron, steel, tempering, welding	520	1,835	7,626,948	10,995,672
Iron, steel, wrought pipe	50	10,426	72,709,472	81,869,115
Ivory, shell, bone work	44	842	1,365,784	2,816,530
Japanning	36	295	461,561	771,143
Jewelry	2,054	30,871	121,070,305	203,939,230
Jewelry, instrument cases	142	2,734	3,697,104	8,126,300
Jute goods	26	7,138	41,335,845	34,442,698
Knit goods	2,050	172,572	516,457,991	713,139,689
Labels, tags	119	5,227	14,118,792	24,243,992
Lamps, reflectors	171	8,360	26,099,941	38,098,917
Lapidary work	124	1,155	19,209,627	30,051,460
Lard, not in meat packing establishments	6	13	40,537	219,660
Lasts	64	2,910	8,177,560	12,470,539
Lead, bar, pipe, sheet	32	852	9,419,730	17,174,281
Leather goods, n. e. s.	503	8,945	33,341,468	52,952,772
Leather, tanned, etc	680	72,476	671,341,553	928,591,701
Lime	476	11,405	45,844,532	33,970,463
Linen goods	10	1,890	7,527,596	6,998,046
Liquors, distilled	34	1,380	45,618,110	31,854,085
Liquors, malt	729	34,259	583,429,947	379,905,659
Liquors, vinous	342	1,011	14,855,481	17,454,194
Lithographing	331	15,618	60,817,330	73,151,115
Locomotives, not by railroad companies	17	26,715	138,275,823	156,269,730
Looking-glass, picture frames	429	4,708	10,079,709	18,384,562
Lubricating greases	53	472	5,242,636	8,868,792
Lumber products	26,119	480,945	1,357,991,571	1,387,471,413
Lumber, planing-mill products	5,309	86,956	361,848,079	500,438,258
Machine tools	403	53,111	231,039,843	212,400,158
Malt	55	1,352	34,829,495	39,340,414
Marble and stone work	4,240	32,768	112,568,533	129,164,653
Matches	21	3,726	29,477,486	18,495,876
Mats, matting from fiber	12	1,073	7,190,675	4,860,855
Mattresses, n. e. s.	1,041	12,637	46,212,858	83,952,609
Millinery, lace goods, n. e. s.	3,005	50,850	95,538 769	255,724,922
Millstones	12	38	58,905	66,896
Mineral, soda waters	5,194	17,440	102,838,582	135,341,437
Minerals, earths, ground	419	14,426	60,208,617	46,067,239
Mirrors, n. e. s.	186	2,599	9,322,060	20,830,775
Models, patterns, not paper	928	6,949	11,753,992	25,300,389
Motorcycles, bicycles and parts	51	10,886	35,362,150	53,105,895
Mucilage, pastes, etc., n. e. s.	127	803	7,133,137	11,230,253
Musical instruments, not specified	240	4,113	7,876,182	12,506,334
Musical instruments, organs	68	1,941	6,770,587	5,973,968
Musical instruments, pianos	191	22,957	116,106,536	107,088,050
Musical instruments, materials	113	11,009	32,323,669	36,789,627
Needles, pins, hooks, eyes	92	9,294	26,324,627	29,304,995
Nets and seines	19	859	4,155,531	5,114,414

Industry.	No.	Wage earners.	Capital.	Products.
Oakum	6	124	$978,063	$983,423
Oil and cake, cottonseed	711	26,766	203,457,371	581,244,798
Oil, essential	78	321	6,379,910	5,698,403
Oil, linseed	26	2,173	73,954,065	120,638,100
Oil, n. e. s.	280	5,930	91,475,009	156,479,654
Oilcloth, linoleum	21	5,414	49,803,688	52,673,206
Oilcloth, enameled	11	1,130	10,782,957	15,436,875
Oleomargarine	42	2,851	24,971,947	79,815,580
Optical goods	506	14,723	37,739,904	53,717,798
Ordnance	26	11,328	85,399,163	69,495,628
Paints	601	17,485	177,314,815	256,714,379
Paper and wood pulp	729	113,759	905,794,583	788,059,377
Paper goods, n. e. s.	308	14,135	64,442,569	107,284,759
Paper patterns	19	403	1,084,325	1,528,382
Patent medicines	2,467	17,144	143,498,611	212,162,255
Paving materials	889	16,072	67,421,242	45,740,606
Peanuts, roasting, etc.	78	2,460	10,393,512	33,354,377
Pencils, lead	12	5,970	29,641,044	24,134,159
Pens, fountain	56	3,207	9,725,362	15,996,808
Pens, gold	15	416	397,954	1,801,460
Pens, steel	4	807	1,311,150	1,679,541
Perfumery, cosmetics	569	5,405	32,666,633	59,613,301
Petroleum refining	320	58,889	1,170,278,189	1,632,532,766
Phonographs	166	28,721	105,241,359	158,547,870
Photographic apparatus	68	2,555	7,264,031	9,384,050
Photographic materials	169	14,556	87,204,707	115,714,179
Photo-engraving, not newspaper	422	6,769	12,442,784	29,389,386
Pickles, preserves, sauces	723	16,621	88,703,665	145,784,530
Pipes, tobacco	56	2,539	7,634,662	11,553,777
Plated ware	68	9,492	34,789,823	41,634,585
Plumbers' supplies, n. e. s.	214	13,592	60,980,633	60,055,265
Pocketbooks	139	2,905	5,427,990	14,549,659
Pottery	340	27,934	66,757,970	74,919,186
Poultry, killing, etc.	196	2,140	8,875,942	41,705,079
Printing, publishing, book, job	13,089	123,005	435,554,984	597,663,228
Printing, publishing, music	160	899	8,006,122	14,592,177
Printing, publishing, newspapers	17,362	120,381	614,045,344	924,152,878
Printing materials	82	723	7,245,110	4,918,799
Pulp, fiber, not wood	5	64	778,177	524,444
Pulp goods	40	3,041	17,190,849	23,608,403
Pumps, not power	127	5,384	26,660,646	31,656,438
Pumps, steam, etc.	112	10,688	54,839,975	53,745,502
Refrigerators	122	5,786	23,600,628	26,048,808
Regalia, badges, etc.	115	2,223	6,257,750	9,395,470
Rice, cleaning	86	2,113	23,792,509	90,038,412
Roofing materials	178	8,871	57,069,224	85,895,359
Rubber tires, goods, n. e. s.	437	119,848	782,637,722	987,088,045
Rules, ivory, wood	13	168	414,980	480,543
Saddlery, harness	1,823	10,411	49,368,288	83,713,010
Safes, vaults	38	2,949	13,023,284	15,293,927
Salt	86	6,495	47,725,231	37,513,821
Sand and emery paper	12	771	9,057,698	9,303,734
Sand-lime brick	32	504	2,229,769	1,663,052
Sausage, not in packing house	633	3,471	13,777,265	56,610,092
Saws	112	5,510	26,665,369	31,460,557
Scales, balances	79	5,432	22,924,843	20,641,038
Screws, machine	143	10,262	53,569,817	40,015,460
Screws, wood	11	4,889	14,632,800	15,459,582
Sewing machine cases	5	4,171	17,331,959	14,243,468
Sewing machines	40	15,059	71,363,920	43,694,919
Shipbuilding, steel	162	344,014	1,268,640,254	1,456,489,516
Shipbuilding, wood	913	43,432	120,807,566	165,871,745
Shirts	896	39,603	102,012,047	205,327,133
Show cases	119	1,857	5,377,884	8,294,308
Signs, advertising novelties	779	10,432	29,249,133	43,343,093
Silk goods	1,369	126,782	532,732,163	688,469,523
Silverware, smithing	99	6,453	34,465,322	29,126,133
Slaughtering, meat packing	1,304	160,996	1,176,483,643	4,246,290,614
Smelting, copper	34	17,345	308,680,268	631,101,591
Smelting, lead	25	6,438	115,676,768	196,794,519
Smelting, zinc	39	13,796	98,757,355	104,122,938
Smelting, metals, n. e. s.	13	2,041	20,227,544	20,074,504
Smelting, not ore	81	2,167	22,156,513	50,246,088
Soap	348	20,436	212,416,866	316,740,115
Soda-water apparatus	66	2,599	14,711,872	15,185,370
Sporting, athletic goods	188	6,412	19,951,458	23,839,991
Springs, steel, car	112	8,981	45,472,282	51,479,535
Stamped, enameled ware, n. e. s.	323	34,248	132,222,094	143,653,877
Stationery goods, n. e. s.	223	11,261	36,700,909	58,363,244
Statuary, art goods	195	1,466	3,145,853	5,019,521
Steam fittings, etc.	261	36,686	133,097,464	160,285,488
Steam packing	169	6,147	36,934,462	40,524,779
Steel barrels, tanks, etc.	33	3,322	18,218,312	24,942,650

Industry.	No.	Wage earners.	Capital.	Products.
Stencils and brands	84	417	$1,111,338	$1,597,785
Stereotyping, electrotyping	171	3,664	7,860,376	15,919,014
Stoves, furnaces	412	32,868	122,813,373	145,717,963
Stoves, gas, oil	176	10,565	45,734,309	55,792,029
Structural iron work, not in mills	1,146	43,962	219,470,095	294,962,419
Sugar, beet	85	11,781	224,584,679	149,155,892
Sugar, cane	202	6,101	55,117,127	57,741,320
Sugar, refining, not beet	20	18,202	193,540,825	730,986,706
Sulphuric, nitric, mixed acids	39	4,961	51,160,004	31,470,480
Surgical appliances	268	6,390	33,063,371	43,533,860
Suspenders, garters, etc.	196	10,857	39,676,879	60,774,652
Textile machinery	432	31,823	129,797,903	122,089,264
Theatrical scenery	17	149	572,878	1,067,033
Tin and other foils, n. e. s.	15	1,908	11,998,436	17,920,834
Tinplate, terneplate	24	3,122	34,315,066	97,404,720
Tinware, n. e. s.	301	34,386	198,386,695	233,964,000
Tobacco, chewing, smoking	365	18,324	188,444,100	239,270,718
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes	9,926	138,773	416,395,472	773,662,495
Tools, n. e. s.	1,125	35,585	134,731,947	144,201,668
Toys, games	541	14,201	27,738,500	46,656,803
Trunks, valises	597	11,470	34,258,034	63,932,266
Turpentine, rosin	1,191	28,067	33,595,986	53,051,294
Typefounding	23	810	4,428,644	2,089,757
Typewriters and supplies	88	15,669	47,794,300	52,737,661
Umbrellas, canes	198	3,368	15,397,275	25,308,826
Upholstering materials, n. e. s.	163	4,810	32,556,564	39,448,893
Varnishes	229	4,022	62,461,021	83,632,424
Vault lights, ventilators	41	316	903,670	2,155,864
Vinegar, cider	720	1,981	20,514,590	24,722,610
Wallpaper, not mill	48	4,262	19,921,577	23,047,901
Wall plaster, composition flooring	161	5,123	25,307,049	26,874,657
Washing machines, clothes wringers	105	5,956	25,986,355	40,771,285
Waste	92	2,686	19,472,471	29,700,402
Watch and clock materials, ex. cases	27	582	1,020,628	1,341,697
Watch cases	33	3,900	21,790,556	19,618,773
Watches	18	15,888	49,000,742	32,044,299
Wheelbarrows	11	291	1,151,067	1,679,538
Whips	26	717	2,461,021	2,986,285
Windmills	31	1,932	10,004,863	9,932,585
Window, door, screens	214	2,179	9,749,337	10,932,857
Window shades	287	4,411	18,698,914	29,190,649
Wire	66	19,741	102,016,777	162,151,236
Wirework, n. e. s.	558	15,224	65,290,309	90,549,245
Wood distillation	115	4,946	42,334,503	32,545,314
Wood preserving	73	3,978	28,138,079	33,329,313
Wood, turned, carved	722	10,649	23,542,346	34,847,139
Wooden goods, n. e. s.	245	6,443	21,110,717	21,793,261
Wool pulling	24	705	8,853,437	17,361,231
Wool scouring	36	2,177	10,049,960	13,679,584
Wool shoddy	78	2,566	16,990,772	23,254,398
Woolen, worsted goods	852	166,787	831,694,748	1,065,434,072
All other industries	5	99	131,358	361,431

INDUSTRIES BY STATES.

State.	Capital.	Products.
Alabama	$455,592,733	$492,730,895
Arizona	101,486,070	120,769,112
Arkansas	138,817,974	200,312,858
California	1,233,480,273	1,981,204,701
Colorado	243,826,617	275,622,335
Connecticut	1,232,324,318	1,392,431,620
Delaware	148,207,598	165,073,009
Dist. Columbia	63,008,179	68,826,570
Florida	206,293,570	213,326,811
Georgia	448,700,194	693,237,096
Idaho	96,061,709	80,510,749
Illinois	3,366,452,961	5,425,244,694
Indiana	1,335,714,103	1,898,753,387
Iowa	403,205,513	745,472,697
Kansas	357,534,129	913,667,094
Kentucky	276,535,395	395,660,417
Louisiana	462,209,057	676,189,770
Maine	419,158,006	456,821,783
Maryland	619,606,983	873,944,774
Massachusetts	2,962,108,527	4,011,181,532
Michigan	2,340,954,312	3,466,188,483
Minnesota	690,386,486	1,218,129,735
Mississippi	154,117,337	197,746,987
Missouri	938,760,773	1,594,208,338
Montana	137,476,277	166,664,518
Nebraska	245,256,684	596,042,498
Nevada	$16,834,561	$22,874,311
New Hampshire	329,166,870	407,204,934
New Jersey	2,835,577,127	3,672,064,987
New Mexico	15,226,253	17,856,602
New York	6,012,082,567	8,867,004,906
North Carolina	669,144,096	943,807,949
North Dakota	24,549,838	57,373,622
Ohio	3,748,743,996	5,100,308,728
Oklahoma	277,034,318	401,362,869
Oregon	237,254,736	366,782,627
Pennsylvania	6,224,729,968	7,315,702,867
Rhode Island	594,337,448	747,322,858
South Carolina	374,537,636	381,452,984
South Dakota	30,933,030	62,170,782
Tennessee	410,203,443	556,253,162
Texas	585,776,451	999,295,796
Utah	140,785,034	156,933,071
Vermont	134,314,391	168,108,072
Virginia	463,644,498	643,511,621
Washington	574,235,183	809,622,984
West Virginia	339,189,678	471,970,877
Wisconsin	1,371,729,196	1,846,984,307
Wyoming	82,287,667	81,445,394
United States	44,558,593,771	62,418,078,773

INDUSTRIES BY DIVISIONS (1919).

Division.	Capital.	Products.	Division.	Capital.	Products.
New England	$5,671,409,560	$7,183,070,799	E. S. Central..	$1,296,448,908	$1,642,391,461
Middle Atlantic	15,072,389,662	19,854,772,760	W. S. Central..	1,463,837,800	2,277,861,293
E. N. Central..	12,163,594,576	17,737,479,599	Mountain	833,984,188	922,676,092
W. N. Central..	2,679,626,453	5,187,064,766	Pacific	2,044,970,192	3,157,610,312
South Atlantic	3,332,332,432	4,455,151,691	Total	44,558,593,771	62,418,078,773

MANUFACTURES IN CITIES (1919).

[From census bureau reports.]

Value of products of establishments owned by individuals and corporations.

City.	Individuals.	Corporations.	All other.
New York, N. Y.	$734,136,000	$8,287,177,000	$1,219,394,000
Chicago, Ill.	162,694,000	3,353,450,000	141,281,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	194,345,000	1,551,205,000	250,931,000
Detroit, Mich.	27,422,000	1,188,067,000	19,030,000
Cleveland, O.	29,577,000	1,032,638,000	29,363,000
St. Louis, Mo.	29,175,000	827,975,000	14,550,000
Baltimore, Md.	60,613,000	553,441,000	63,824,000
Buffalo, N. Y.	27,104,000	587,906,000	19,399,000
Boston, Mass.	53,395,000	501,766,000	63,761,000
Pittsburgh, Pa.	22,379,000	575,619,000	16,729,000
Newark, N. J.	31,112,000	510,040,000	36,456,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	19,306,000	541,874,000	14,982,000
Akron, O.	2,292,000	554,909,000	1,761,000
Cincinnati, O.	32,376,000	422,406,000	45,259,000
Minneapolis, Minn.	11,142,000	469,519,000	10,723,000
Kansas City, Kas.	2,350,000	463,857,000	2,479,000
Omaha, Neb.	5,289,000	443,761,000	3,187,000
San Francisco, Cal.	32,132,000	312,316,000	72,874,000
Indianapolis, Ind.	8,604,000	377,950,000	12,112,000
Jersey City, N. J.	14,529,000	345,834,000	13,820,000
Rochester, N. Y.	15,429,000	316,570,000	19,418,000
Toledo, O.	8,538,000	281,197,000	3,787,000
Los Angeles, Cal.	29,667,000	224,851,000	23,666,000
Flint, Mich.	1,726,000	272,855,000	1,198,000
Seattle, Wash.	12,355,000	255,592,000	6,485,000
Providence, R. I.	15,216,000	237,901,000	14,513,000
Bayonne, N. J.	1,861,000	257,901,000	840,000
Youngstown, O.	2,483,000	238,339,000	637,000
Perth Amboy, N. J.	2,228,000	227,974,000	457,000
Camden, N. J.	3,981,000	207,217,000	6,967,000
Paterson, N. J.	28,244,000	151,426,000	36,989,000
New Bedford, Mass.	3,931,000	205,223,000	1,619,000
Worcester, Mass.	8,788,000	184,467,000	15,451,000
Bridgeport, Conn.	3,667,000	200,516,000	3,906,000
Louisville, Ky.	5,929,000	193,024,000	5,613,000
Winston-Salem, N. C.	2,919,000	196,158,000	1,408,000
Portland, Ore.	5,646,000	179,518,000	11,216,000
Kansas City, Mo.	14,607,000	167,444,000	10,764,000
Columbus, O.	8,138,000	170,676,000	5,208,000
Lawrence, Mass.	3,655,000	179,056,000	738,000
New Orleans, La.	13,540,000	150,066,000	19,193,000
Dayton, O.	4,563,000	164,347,000	6,081,000
Fall River, Mass.	3,103,000	157,996,000	2,147,000
Lynn, Mass.	26,385,000	117,604,000	16,917,000
Richmond, Va.	6,224,000	139,618,000	10,882,000
Syracuse, N. Y.	7,733,000	136,278,000	6,080,000
St. Paul, Minn.	8,328,000	129,454,000	11,846,000
Sioux City, Iowa	1,872,000	142,971,000	1,550,000
Reading, Pa.	17,210,000	116,482,000	7,869,000
Yonkers, N. Y.	2,456,000	135,518,000	2,043,000
Lowell, Mass.	5,212,000	131,118,000	1,471,000
Pawtucket, R. I.	3,377,000	128,400,000	3,741,000
Oakland, Cal.	5,871,000	124,592,000	4,292,000
Waterbury, Conn.	1,347,000	128,391,000	455,000
Passaic, N. J.	2,793,000	124,951,000	1,329,000
Cambridge, Mass.	5,023,000	113,118,000	9,724,000
Birmingham, Ala.	1,876,000	122,299,000	3,039,000
New Haven, Conn.	8,049,000	108,417,000	8,989,000
Denver, Colo.	8,243,000	113,190,000	3,978,000
Canton, O.	2,681,000	120,623,000	989,000
Trenton, N. J.	4,916,000	115,085,000	2,477,000
Wilmington, Del.	4,097,000	114,364,000	2,579,000
Racine, Wis.	1,872,000	115,703,000	2,453,000
Hartford, Conn.	6,635,000	106,435,000	4,932,000
Brockton, Mass.	4,652,000	102,612,000	10,591,000
Memphis, Tenn.	5,189,000	105,136,000	7,393,000
Manchester, N. H.	5,021,000	109,587,000	2,885,000
Lorain, O.	265,000	116,270,000	374,000
Atlanta, Ga.	5,985,000	102,004,000	6,003,000
Grand Rapids, Mich.	5,273,000	99,196,000	4,667,000
Schenectady, N. Y.	1,705,000	104,377,000	450,000

City.	Individuals.	Corporations.	All other.
McKeesport, Pa.	$721,000	$103,778,000	$559,000
Pontiac, Mich.	538,000	102,992,000	1,460,000
Lansing, Mich.	1,765,000	101,619,000	1,338,000
Kenosha, Wis.	959,000	102,250,000	517,000
Tacoma, Wash.	2,622,000	97,401,000	3,148,000
Bethlehem, Pa.	779,000	101,423,000	366,000

RANK OF UNITED STATES EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY INDUSTRIES (1921).

[From U. S. chamber of commerce report.]

Rank and group.	EXPORTS.	Value.	Pct.
1.	Food and kindred products	$1,361,870,000	31.1
2.	Metals and metal products	996,398,000	22.8
3.	Textiles and their products	698,282,000	15.9
4.	Chemicals and allied products	559,799,000	12.8
5.	Tobacco and its manufactures	226,100,000	5.2
6.	Coal and coke	170,982,000	3.9
7.	Lumber and its manufactures	92,621,000	2.1
8.	Leather and its finished products	80,177,000	1.8
9.	Paper and printing	50,234,000	1.1
10.	Stone, clay and glass products	31,866,000	.7
11.	Rubber manufactures	30,786,000	.7
12.	Miscellaneous	79,909,000	1.9
		4,379,024,000	100.0
	IMPORTS.		
1.	Food and kindred products	$672,810,000	26.8
2.	Textiles and their products	656,608,000	26.2
3.	Chemicals and allied products	248,475,000	9.9
4.	Metals and metal products	154,949,000	6.2
5.	Leather and its finished products	133,665,000	5.3
6.	Lumber and its manufactures	120,207,000	4.8
7.	Paper and printing	92,462,000	3.7
8.	Rubber and its manufactures	76,831,000	3.1
9.	Stone, clay and glass products	68,919,000	2.7
10.	Tobacco and its manufactures	60,253,000	2.4
11.	Miscellaneous	223,846,000	8.9
		2,509,025,000	100.0

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1800.

[From reports of the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and other sources.]

	1800.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1900.	1920.
Area (Cont'l U.S.) sq.m.	843,255	2,995,536	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789
Population	5,308,483	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	75,994,575	106,418,175
Wealth.....dols.	.....	7,135,780,000	16,159,616,000	30,068,518,000	42,642,000,000	88,517,306,775	*187,739,071,090
Debt.....dols.	82,976,294	63,452,774	59,964,402	2,331,169,956	1,919,326,748	1,107,711,258	24,330,889,731
Money in circul'n.dols.	26,500,000	278,761,982	435,407,252	675,212,794	973,382,228	2,055,150,998	6,087,555,087
Deposits, b'k.n't'l.dols.	.....	.....	.....	542,261,563	833,701,034	2,458,092,758	15,705,325,000
Deposits, savings.dols.	.....	43,431,130	149,277,504	549,874,358	819,106,973	2,389,719,954	6,536,596,000
Farms, value.....dols.	.....	3,967,343,580	7,980,493,060	8,944,857,749	12,180,501,538	20,514,001,838	77,924,100,338
Manufact'res, val.dols.	.....	1,019,106,616	1,885,861,676	4,232,325,442	5,369,579,191	13,004,400,143	†62,418,078,773
Receipts—Net ord.dols.	10,848,749	43,592,889	56,054,000	395,959,834	333,526,501	567,240,852	6,704,414,438
Customs.....dols.	9,080,933	39,668,686	53,187,512	194,538,374	186,522,095	233,164,871	323,536,559
Internal reven..dols.	809,397	.....	.....	184,899,756	124,009,374	295,327,927	5,399,149,245
Expend.—Net ord.dols.	10,813,971	40,948,383	63,130,598	293,657,005	264,847,637	487,713,792	6,141,745,240
War.....dols.	2,560,879	9,687,025	16,472,203	57,655,675	38,116,916	134,774,768	1,094,834,202
Navy.....dols.	3,448,716	7,904,725	11,514,650	21,790,230	13,536,985	55,953,078	629,893,116
Pensions.....dols.	84,131	1,866,886	1,100,802	28,340,202	56,777,174	140,877,316	213,344,204
Imports, mdse.....dols.	91,252,768	173,509,526	353,616,119	435,958,408	667,954,746	849,941,184	5,238,352,114
Exports, mdse.....dols.	70,971,780	144,375,726	333,576,057	392,771,768	835,638,658	1,394,483,082	8,103,988,663
Product'n of gold.dols.	.....	50,000,000	46,000,000	50,000,000	36,000,000	79,171,000	49,509,400
Silver.....dols.	.....	50,900	156,800	16,434,000	34,717,000	35,741,100	57,420,325
Coal.....tons	.....	6,266,233	13,044,680	29,496,054	63,822,830	240,789,310	576,431,250
Petroleum.....gallons	.....	.....	21,000,000	220,951,290	1,104,017,166	2,672,062,218	18,622,884,000
Pig iron.....tons	.....	563,755	821,223	1,665,179	3,835,191	13,789,242	36,925,187
Steel.....tons	.....	.....	.....	68,750	1,247,335	10,188,329	42,132,934
Copper.....tons	.....	650	7,200	12,600	27,000	270,588	539,759
Wool.....lbs.	.....	52,516,959	60,264,913	162,000,000	232,500,000	288,636,621	308,507,000
Wheat.....bushels	.....	100,485,944	173,104,924	235,884,700	498,549,868	522,229,505	787,128,000
Corn.....bushels	.....	592,071,104	838,792,740	1,094,255,000	1,717,434,543	2,105,102,516	3,232,367,000
Cotton.....bales	153,509	2,454,442	3,849,469	4,352,317	6,605,750	10,245,602	12,987,000
Railroads.....miles	.....	9,021	30,626	52,922	93,267	198,964	†253,152
Postoffices.....No.	903	18,417	28,498	28,492	42,989	76,688	52,638
P. O. receipts.....dols.	280,804	5,499,984	8,518,067	19,772,221	33,315,479	102,354,579	437,150,212
Patents issued.....No.	.....	993	4,778	13,333	13,947	26,499	39,882
Immigrants.....No.	.....	369,980	150,237	387,203	457,257	448,572	430,001

*In 1912. †In 1919.

UNITED STATES FIRE LOSSES BY YEARS.

[From the Insurance Press.]

1910	$214,003,300	1913	$203,408,250	1916	$217,602,995
1911	217,004,575	1914	221,439,350	1917	262,985,865
1912	206,438,900	1915	172,033,200	1918	290,959,885
1919	$249,179,275				
1920	303,482,351				

PRINCIPAL SEAPORTS OF THE WORLD.

[From statistical abstract of the United States.]

Net vessel tonnage in foreign trade.

Port.	Year.	Entered.	Cleared.
Adelaide, Aus.*	1919	254,000	.....
Aden, Arabia	1920	2,737,000	2,736,000
Alexandria, Egypt	1920	2,570,000	2,538,000
Antwerp, Belgium	1921	12,737,000	12,545,000
Archangel, Rus.	1915	939,000	861,000
Baltimore, Md.	1921	2,461,000	2,500,000
Barcelona, Spain	1918	712,000	936,000
Bilbao, Spain	1918	1,298,000	924,000
Bombay, India	1920	1,706,000	1,958,000
Bordeaux, France	1921	1,512,000	1,073,000
Boston, Mass.	1921	3,000,000	1,789,000
Boulogne, France	1921	2,278,000	2,161,000
Bremen, Germany	1913	1,511,000	1,506,000
Bremerhaven, Ger.	1913	2,038,000	1,945,000
Buenos Aires, Arg.	1915	6,258,000	5,654,000
Calcutta, India	1920	1,706,000	1,958,000
C.Town, U. of S.A.	1920	1,900,000	2,171,000
Cardiff, Wales	1920	4,215,000	6,584,000
Colombo, Ceylon	1920	5,681,000	5,728,000
Constant'ple, Turk.	1913	.....	†4,319,000
Copenhagen, Den.	1919	1,256,000	319,000
Dunkerque, Fr.	1921	1,417,000	1,156,000
Fiume, Austria	1912	2,125,000	2,144,000
Fremantle, Aus.*	1919	824,000	.....
Galveston, Tex.	1921	2,789,000	3,403,000
Genoa, Italy	1919	3,381,000	3,434,000
Gibraltar	1920	11,614,000	.....
Glasgow, Scot.	1920	1,639,000	2,522,000
Hamburg, Ger.	1921	9,421,000	9,443,000
Havana, Cuba	1920	4,341,000	4,213,000
Havre, France	1921	3,622,000	3,050,000
Hongkong-Vict'a.	1920	12,124,000	12,070,000
Kobe, Japan	1920	8,190,000	8,285,000
Lisbon, Portugal	1917	1,841,000	1,864,000
Liverpool, Eng.	1920	6,890,000	6,352,000
London, Eng.	1920	10,085,000	8,550,000
Marseilles, Fr.	1921	6,625,000	5,824,000
Melbourne, Aus.*	1919	415,000	.....
Moji, Japan	1920	5,060,000	5,256,000
Montevideo, Urug.	1918	6,800,000	6,746,000
Montreal, Canada	1921	1,825,000	2,012,000
Nagasaki, Japan	1920	2,073,000	2,120,000
Naples, Italy	1919	2,016,000	1,983,000
New Orleans, La.	1921	5,275,000	5,614,000
New York, N. Y.	1921	16,625,000	15,315,000
Odessa, Russia	1914	1,044,000	1,081,000
Petrograd, Russia	1914	1,117,000	1,067,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	1921	2,867,000	2,535,000
Piræus, Greece	1920	1,247,000	1,586,000
Port Natal, S. Af.	1920	2,112,000	1,800,000
Riga, Esthonia	1914	772,000	823,000
Rouen, France	1921	1,804,000	410,000
R.de Janeiro, Braz.	1920	8,219,000	8,131,000
Rotterdam, Hol.	1920	5,699,000	3,993,000
S. Francisco, Cal.	1921	1,327,000	1,355,000
Santos, Brazil	1920	4,107,000	4,046,000
Shanghai, China	1920†	22,498,000	9,301,000
Singap., Sts. Set.	1919	7,065,000	7,024,000
Sydney, Aus.*	1919	930,000	.....
Tampico, Mex.	1918	4,381,000	4,203,000
Trieste, Austria	1913	3,466,000	3,460,000
Tyne ports, Eng.	1920	4,356,000	5,604,000
Valencia, Spain	1918	386,000	467,000
Valetta-Malta	1920	1,894,000	1,881,000
Vancouver, Can.	1921	2,163,000	1,765,000
Vera Cruz, Mex.	1918	273,000	196,000
Victoria, Can.	1921	1,859,000	1,863,000
Vladivostok, Rus.	1915	1,246,000	1,216,000
Yokohama, Japan.	1920	5,154,000	5,070,000

*Tonnage entered covers "oversea direct" only. †Entrances and clearances combined.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF RUBBER.

In long tons.

Year.	Plantation.	Brazil.	Other.	Total.
1900	4	26,750	27,136	53,890
1910	8,200	40,000	21,500	70,500
1920	304,816	30,790	8,125	343,731
1921	250,000	30,000	5,000	285,000

Distribution of Rubber (1920).

Country.	Long tons.	Country.	Long tons.
United States	248,791	Japan and Australia	6,000
Great Britain	56,972	Canada	11,300
France	16,606	Total	346,669
Italy	7,000		

WORLD'S SHIPPING TONNAGE.

[From Lloyd's Register for 1922-23. Includes vessels of 100 tons and over.]

Country.	No.	Gross.
British empire	11,321	22,042,520
United States	5,480	17,062,460
Sea	4,886	14,738,506
Northern lakes	495	2,247,690
Philippine islands	99	76,264
Argentina	216	181,555
Belgium	275	579,477
Brazil	399	492,571
Chile	126	131,401
China	134	188,388
Cuba	65	62,677
Danzig	42	107,231
Denmark	822	1,038,138
Esthonia	98	45,259
Finland	352	213,671
Fiume	64	81,362
France	2,094	3,845,792
Germany	1,723	1,887,408
Greece	379	668,127
Holland	1,164	2,632,713
Italy	1,413	2,866,335
Japan	2,026	3,586,918
Jugo Slavia	65	81,304
Latvia	67	40,124
Norway	1,852	2,600,861
Peru	74	101,209
Portugal	286	285,878
Roumania	31	72,297
Spain	973	1,282,757
Sweden	1,345	1,115,375
Uruguay	53	76,311
Other countries	799	691,635
Country not stated	197	309,132
Total	33,935	64,370,786

WORLD'S TANKERS JUNE 30, 1921.

500 tons gross and over.

Flag.	No.	Gross.
American	435	2,238,384
Argentine	2	1,277
Belgian	6	22,552
British	278	1,417,138
Chinese	1	510
Cuban	4	4,955
Danish	2	3,744
Danzig	3	26,907
Dutch	41	117,203
French	10	47,696
German	6	12,153
Italian	5	27,667
Japanese	3	8,952
Mexican	4	12,541
Norwegian	24	130,864
Philippine	3	5,750
Roumanian	1	3,051
Russian	4	7,209
Spanish	8	26,274
Total	840	4,114,827

WORLD'S OIL BURNERS.

Exclusive of army and navy oil burners.

Flag.	No.	Gross.	Flag.	No.	Gross.
American	1,698	8,356,872	Italian	25	122,202
Argentine	4	9,962	Japanese	14	98,039
Belgian	6	25,383	Mexican	6	18,917
Brazilian	1	3,822	Norwegian	92	434,353
British	436	2,546,475	Peruvian	5	17,611
Chinese	1	510	Philippine	2	3,228
Cuban	3	4,533	Roumanian	3	8,484
Danish	6	22,755	Russian	2	3,038
Danzig	3	26,907	Siamese	2	1,203
Dutch	103	402,704	Spanish	16	55,110
French	41	204,516	Swedish	8	31,012
German	3	8,206	Uruguayan	3	7,043
Greek	10	46,728			
Honduran	6	12,515	Total	2,499	12,472,128

COMMERCE OF PRINCIPAL LAKE PORTS.

Calendar year 1920.

Port.	Foreign. Imports. Short tons.	Foreign. Exports. Short tons.	Domestic. Receipts. Short tons.	Domestic. Shipments. Short tons.	Total. Short tons.
Agate Bay, Minn.	.....	.....	270,009	10,434,455	10,704,464
Alpena, Mich.	.....	.....	188,294	932,695	1,120,989
Ashland, Wis.	48,058	193,248	620,489	8,974,534	9,836,329
Ashtabula, O.	.....	1,008,631	12,353,266	2,951,811	16,313,708
Buffalo, N. Y.—By lake	1,655,633	296,147	12,481,315	3,661,528	18,674,342
By canal	.....	.....	371,049	208,670	
Calcite, Mich.	.....	150,009	30,155	6,364,450	6,544,614
Calumet, Ill.	76,828	186,385	9,808,685	320,592	10,392,490
Chicago, Ill.	37,682	79,338	1,008,870	401,375	1,527,265
Cleveland, O.	366,735	965,093	9,988,042	1,143,158	12,463,028
Conneaut, O.	.....	297,662	6,708,534	2,160,800	9,166,996
Detroit, Mich.	15,645	.....	1,499,277	150,237	3,297,183
Rouge River, Mich.	20,332	4,333	1,606,059	1,300	
Duluth-Superior, Minn. and Wis.	206,000	319,678	10,356,130	35,926,805	46,808,613
Erie, Pa.	100,040	405,807	2,971,346	774,907	4,252,100
Escanaba, Mich.	1,840	354,685	225,117	7,027,135	7,608,777
Fairport, O.	.....	.....	1,937,093	26,408	1,963,501
Gary, Ind.	.....	.....	4,095,525	.....	4,095,525
Green Bay, Wis.	.....	.....	917,728	210,046	1,127,774
Huron, O.	.....	553,012	1,650,363	1,380,980	3,584,355
Indiana Harbor, Ind.	.....	.....	2,432,231	713,928	3,146,159
Lorain, O.	.....	1,067,447	5,001,063	2,450,806	8,519,316
Marquette, Mich.	.....	.....	349,666	788,499	1,138,165
Marquette Bay, Mich.	.....	415,528	.....	2,626,905	3,042,433
Milwaukee, Wis.	11,081	24,840	3,787,135	252,410	4,075,466
Sandusky, O.	344,422	216,021	257,007	1,460,039	2,277,489
Toledo, O.	58,661	1,560,395	3,341,099	5,944,138	10,904,293
Tonawanda, N. Y.	65,310	5,006	835,259	968,353	1,873,928
All other	314,943	962,232	3,193,768	952,419	5,432,162
Total	3,323,210	9,065,497	98,292,574	99,209,383	209,890,664

DISASTERS TO SHIPPING.

On and near the coasts and on the rivers of the United States and American vessels at sea and on the coasts of foreign countries.

Year.	Wrecks.	Lives lost.	Loss on vessels.	Loss on cargoes.	Year.	Wrecks.	Lives lost.	Loss on vessels.	Loss on cargoes.
1897	1,206	299	$6,442,175	$1,731,765	1910	1,493	403	$11,058,840	$2,565,580
1898	1,191	743	10,728,250	1,740,515	1911	1,227	262	9,565,995	1,694,630
1899	1,574	742	8,932,835	2,451,905	1912	1,447	195	8,213,375	1,941,010
1900	1,234	252	7,186,990	3,350,500	1913	1,265	283	8,338,935	1,549,285
1901	1,313	452	7,094,345	2,147,675	1914	1,210	421	11,437,330	2,509,405
1902	1,359	531	8,823,920	2,309,335	1915	1,088	277	10,199,560	4,013,083
1903	1,704	376	7,011,775	1,722,210	1916	1,140	1,364	12,671,040	3,668,995
1904	1,182	1,454	7,628,555	1,634,615	1917	1,072	490	33,708,710	12,479,600
1905	1,209	267	8,187,500	2,263,795	1918	976	398	57,728,110	22,557,940
1906	1,326	499	10,089,610	2,245,305	1919	738	452	38,139,080	12,698,145
1907	1,670	624	13,709,915	3,062,110	1920	1,074	551	54,955,480	17,612,455
1908	1,341	374	9,555,825	2,152,155	1921	777	206	28,662,730	6,269,295
1909	1,317	403	9,491,635	3,330,825					

COAST LINE OF THE UNITED STATES.

In nautical miles.

Atlantic coast	1,773	Samoan islands	83
Gulf coast	1,607	Northern lakes and rivers	3,041
Porto Rico	269	Western rivers	4,344
Pacific coast	1,571		
Alaska	4,123	Total	17,539
Hawaiian islands	628	Philippines	11,444
Guam	80		
Midway	20	Grand total	28,983

MERCHANT MARINE OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From the reports of the bureau of navigation.]

YEAR.	In Foreign Trade.		In Coastwise Trade.		Whale Fisheries.		Cod and mackerel fisheries.	Total.	Annual inc. (+) or dec.(—)
	Steam.	Total.	Steam.	Total.	Steam.	Total.			
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Percent.
1860	97,296	2,379,396	770,641	2,644,867	.....	166,841	162,764	5,353,868	+ 4.06
1870	192,544	1,448,846	882,551	2,638,247	.....	67,954	91,460	4,246,507	+ 2.41
1880	146,604	1,314,402	1,064,954	2,637,686	.....	38,408	77,538	4,068,034	— 2.43
1890	192,705	928,062	1,661,458	3,409,435	4,925	18,635	68,367	4,424,497	+ 2.71
1900	337,356	816,795	2,289,825	4,286,516	3,986	9,899	51,629	5,164,839	+ 6.18
1910	533,468	782,517	4,330,896	6,668,966	3,509	9,308	47,291	7,508,082	+ 1.61
1915	1,346,16	1,862,714	4,578,567	6,486,384	3,682	8,829	31,502	8,389,429	+ 5.49
1917	1,855,484	2,440,776	4,559,008	6,392,583	2,250	5,62	32,055	8,871,037	+ 4.73
1918	3,013,605	3,599,213	4,433,337	6,282,474	2,178	4,493	38,338	9,924,518	+11.87
1919	5,992,02	6,665,376	4,395,701	6,201,426	2,177	4,350	36,148	12,907,300	+30.05
1920	9,023,724	9,924,694	4,425,997	6,357,706	1,403	3,901	37,723	16,324,024	+26.47
1921	10,463,694	11,077,398	5,245,532	7,168,136	2,645	4,292	37,310	18,282,136	+12.00

VESSELS BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR.	New England coast.		On entire seaboard.		Mississippi and tributaries.		On great lakes.		Total.		Sail.		Steam.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1890	208	78 577	756	169,091	104	16,506	191	108,526	1,051	294,123	505	102,873	410	159,045
1900	199	72,179	1,107	249,006	215	14 173	125	130,611	1,447	393,790	504	116,460	422	202,528
1910	111	23,142	887	167,829	193	5 488	281	168,751	1,361	342,068	127	19,358	936	257,993
1917	84	52,526	993	518,958	157	6,185	147	139,336	1,297	664,479	4	4,884	114	481,304
1918	105	88,302	1,225	1,080,473	135	5,409	168	215,022	1,528	1,300,868	3	4,745	229	962,547
1919	146	177,158	1,519	2,815,733	107	3,716	317	507,172	1,953	3,326 621	3	2,285	616	2,540,072
1920	131	208,023	1,611	3,475,872	185	10,300	267	394,467	2,067	3 880,639	2	4,183	741	3,279 855
1921	101	150,753	1,000	2,147,555	131	10,329	130	104,731	1,361	2,265,,115	1	1,189	375	2,000,904

LARGEST OCEAN STEAMERS.

Ships having a registered tonnage of 15,000 or more.

	Tons*.	Length†.	Breadth†.	Built.
AMERICAN.				
Agamemnon	19,361	684	72	1902
America	22,622	687	74	1905
George Washington	22,570	722	78	1908
Leviathan	54,282	920	100	1914
Minnekahda	17,281	620	66	1917
Minnesota	20,602	622	73	1904
Mount Vernon	18,372	685	72	1906
President Grant	18,072	599	68	1907
Resolute	20,000	620	72	1922
Reliance	20,000	620	72	1922
BRITISH.				
Adriatic	24,541	709	75	1911
Almanzora	15,551	570	67	1914
Andes	15,620	570	67	1913
Aquitania	45,647	868	97	1914
Arabic	17,324	591	69	1908
Arundel Castle	19,600	630	72	1921
Baltic	23,876	709	75	1904
Belgic	24 547	670	78	1917
Berengaria	52,022	882	98	1912
Cameronia	16,000	550	70	1920
Cap Polonio	20,597	637	72	1914
Carmania	19 524	650	72	1905
Caronia	19,687	650	72	1905
Cedric	21,073	681	75	1903
Celtic	20,904	681	75	1901
Ceramic	18,481	655	69	1913
Doric	16,600	575	68	1921
Empress of Asia	16,909	570	68	1913
Empress of Britain	18,587	549	66	1906
Empress of Canada	22,000	627	78	1920
Homeric	35,000	775	83	1922
Kaiserin A. Victoria	24,581	677	77	1905
King Alexander	15 746	589	65	1908
Laconia	19,000	601	74	1921
Lapland	18,565	606	70	1908
Majestic	56,000	956	100	1914
Mauretania	30,704	762	88	1907
Mongolia	15,550	550	72	1921
Montrose	16,250	563	70	1921
Munchen	18,000	587	71	1920
Naldera	15,825	581	67	1918
Narkunda	16,118	581	69	1920
Olympic	46,439	852	92	1911
Orbita	15,486	550	67	1915
Orca	15,120	550	67	1918
Orduna	15,499	550	67	1914
Pittsburgh	16,600	575	68	1920
Prinz F. Wilhelm	17,099	590	68	1908
Regina	16,313	575	68	1918
Samaria	18,500	601	74	1921
Scythia	19,503	601	74	1921
Tirpitz	21,477	590	75	1914
Transylvania	17,250	550	70	1921
Tyrrhenia	16,000	550	70	1920
Windsor Castle	19,000	630	72	1921
DUTCH.				
Brabantia	20,200	596	72	1914
Limburgia	19,980	592	72	1914
Nieuw Amsterdam	17,149	600	69	1906
Rotterdam	24,149	650	77	1908
FRENCH.				
France	23,666	689	76	1912
Massilia	15,147	574	64	1916
Paris	32,000	735	85	1917
GERMAN.				
Hansa	16,703	661	67	1900
ITALIAN.				
Caracciolo	25,000	...	..	1921
Conte Rosso	15,500	570	74	1921
Duilio	22,000	601	76	1917
Giulio Cesare	21,500	601	76	1920
NO FLAG.				
Columbus	35,000	750	83	1913

*Gross tonnage. †In feet.

RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES.
OPERATING STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL SYSTEMS.
Calendar year 1921.

Railroad.	Mileage operated.	Operating revenues.	Operating expenses.	Operating income.	Net after rentals.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	8,833	$189,217,520	$130,774,167	$44,693,067	$46,234,261
Atlantic Coast Line	4,893	66,552,681	58,655,584	4,725,768	4,192,835
Baltimore & Ohio	5,184	198,622,373	166,457,024	24,886,985	21,853,547
Bangor & Aroostook	660	7,348,709	5,838,452	1,095,782	1,215,764
Boston & Maine	2,300	78,289,750	73,833,472	1,780,528	—1,780,528
Central of Georgia	1,913	22,185,359	20,033,556	1,230,732	1,343,151
Central of New Jersey	685	52,660,997	43,621,696	6,206,015	5,998,782
Chesapeake & Ohio	2,546	83,684,027	66,644,890	14,452,513	13,657,967
Chicago & Alton	1,050	31,049,259	26,202,540	3,809,855	2,134,004
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	1,130	27,099,146	23,944,405	1,938,681	2,153,582
Chicago & Northwestern	8,402	144,775,476	129,091,428	7,201,883	6,651,137
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	9,393	168,643,539	128,416,345	30,430,729	28,696,588
Chicago Great Western	1,496	24,273,653	20,989,981	2,382,086	812,751
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	656	15,162,870	12,190,664	2,234,206	1,269,873
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	10,808	146,765,766	127,957,002	9,763,129	5,117,329
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	7,661	151,766,857	107,170,332	19,049,040	15,198,454
Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha	1,749	28,047,675	24,519,423	2,232,481	1,842,852
Cleveland, Cin., Chicago & St. L	2,414	79,793,593	64,406,122	11,398,706	10,100,292
Colorado & Southern	1,099	13,223,220	10,523,890	1,932,715	1,903,795
Delaware & Hudson	881	45,718,029	38,675,371	6,052,312	6,886,630
Del., Lackawanna & Western	994	86,243,394	68,377,520	12,516,049	12,997,084
Denver & Rio Grande Western	2,591	32,659,759	27,659,286	3,151,748	3,534,496
Duluth, Missabe & Northern	407	12,374,949	7,311,611	3,682,576	3,650,389
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	591	4,464,860	4,565,200	—457,870	—594,530
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	836	19,334,942	13,613,039	4,753,338	3,334,951
El Paso & Southwestern	1,027	10,910,087	8,420,673	1,403,140	1,165,688
Erie	1,989	102,835,505	94,893,209	4,732,254	5,569,108
Florida East Coast	764	13,558,013	11,303,427	1,449,628	981,723
Gal., Harrisburg & San Antonio	1,380	25,063,536	21,897,286	2,516,414	1,484,844
Grand Trunk Western	352	14,320,467	13,639,937	—536,059	—2,319,151
Great Northern	8,163	101,317,204	80,496,913	12,480,988	12,866,411
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe	1,907	29,209,224	21,364,113	6,991,082	6,339,396
Hocking Valley	350	14,093,001	11,572,394	1,708,545	1,560,741
Houston & Texas Central	932	14,843,658	12,226,717	2,085,273	1,432,705
Illinois Central	4,799	141,127,066	109,886,408	22,836,372	24,248,679
International & Great Northern	1,159	17,639,783	16,254,947	920,087	—324,441
Kansas City Southern	779	19,609,283	14,600,297	4,007,802	3,814,194
Lake Erie & Western	718	9,061,493	8,137,732	327,674	197,251
Lehigh Valley	1,448	74,929,913	67,530,014	5,434,671	5,582,216
Long Island	398	28,720,911	23,181,985	3,969,289	3,311,214
Los Angeles & Salt Lake	1,168	19,524,305	16,410,646	1,986,171	1,459,961
Louisville & Nashville	5,041	117,149,124	108,957,124	4,616,531	3,874,426
Maine Central	1,215	20,590,064	19,533,352	—210,179	—466,962
Michigan Central	1,862	72,911,852	52,551,944	15,625,778	15,403,271
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1,650	16,171,727	14,873,834	485,299	137,099
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sault St. M.	4,297	42,938,421	39,443,594	659,667	—189,983
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	1,715	33,488,591	26,764,368	4,891,212	6,256,808
Missouri Pacific	7,300	109,745,072	92,042,456	13,364,877	9,884,376
Mobile & Ohio	1,165	18,190,178	16,124,528	1,325,983	1,174,974
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L.	1,258	20,924,603	19,607,277	758,639	1,071,618
New York Central	6,077	322,538,217	248,180,994	54,858,007	56,679,197
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	574	27,030,664	20,613,593	4,592,717	4,428
N. Y., New Haven & Hartford	1,986	116,405,233	106,402,295	5,513,942	740,034
New York, Ontario & Western	569	14,127,867	12,067,086	1,603,350	1,297,074
Norfolk & Western	2,225	80,760,590	64,006,171	11,993,834	14,870,021
Northern Pacific	6,657	94,538,059	77,630,867	7,875,176	10,843,826
Northwestern Pacific	520	8,609,732	6,365,464	1,760,435	1,608,331
Oregon Short Line	2,360	36,843,202	27,412,139	6,284,629	5,630,965
Oregon-Wash. R. R. & Nav. Co	2,222	29,818,740	26,577,578	1,041,042	—126,427
Pennsylvania	7,323	500,175,084	430,758,629	48,485,067	—1,104,031
Pere Marquette	2,231	38,161,240	30,279,574	6,279,369	5,106,442
Philadelphia & Reading	1,126	84,924,227	68,361,308	14,820,302	12,805,667
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	227	23,226,059	20,340,436	1,682,355	4,066,871
Pittsburgh, Cin., Chi. & St. L	2,412	96,717,043	91,304,583	289,548	—2,748,924
St. Louis-San Francisco	4,760	81,851,289	60,176,585	18,078,976	17,858,441
St. Louis Southwestern	968	17,366,132	10,627,671	5,905,623	5,566,684
St. Louis, Southwestern & Texas	807	7,774,033	8,461,888	—977,782	—807,925
San Antonio & Aransas Pass	739	6,322,114	6,026,768	124,435	116,674
Seaboard Air Line	3,563	42,875,257	37,009,848	3,970,188	2,109,931
Southern	6,971	128,715,150	105,829,077	18,218,807	13,971,782
Southern Pacific	7,110	189,996,741	141,288,801	35,975,085	33,726,877
Texas & Pacific	1,951	36,600,474	30,138,446	4,013,846	2,832,148
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	454	9,503,970	7,319,062	1,746,432	1,355,565
Union Pacific	3,622	114,783,971	77,612,030	30,759,314	28,351,910
Virginian	526	18,024,357	12,405,728	4,575,084	4,726,940
Wabash	2,472	59,217,692	50,506,169	6,846,804	3,863,340
Western Maryland	801	17,643,054	13,866,529	3,069,827	3,074,515
Western Pacific	1,016	12,100,611	10,495,669	388,743	851,995
Wheeling & Lake Erie	511	14,770,707	11,666,450	2,035,748	1,755,356
Yazoo & Mississippi Valley	1,381	20,759,409	18,526,841	876,009	812,049

RAILROAD REVENUES AND EXPENSES.

Interstate commerce commission summary for the calendar years 1921 and 1920. The average number of miles operated in 1921 was 234,912.85 and in 1920, 234,423.77.

	1921.	1920.
Revenues.		
Freight	$3,918,699,970	$4,323,650,077
Passenger	1,153,752,002	1,287,423,443
Mail	95,810,375	150,816,975
Express	104,633,598	143,858,272
All other	164,757,085	163,771,798
Incidental	118,799,853	150,470,050
J't facility—cr.	8,767,197	7,844,911
J't facility—dr.	1,987,865	2,418,281
Operating rev.	5,563,232,215	6,225,417,245
Expenses.		
Maint'nce of way	763,479,568	1,030,503,557
Maintenance of equipment	1,254,221,299	1,593,481,891
Traffic	84,186,263	73,797,532
Transportation	2,286,043,830	2,901,583,273
Miscellaneous	48,938,207	61,886,539
General	167,583,103	174,102,954
T'nsp'rtat'n for investment—cr.	6,973,029	5,029,060
Operating exp.	4,597,479,241	5,830,326,686
Income Account.		
Net revenue	965,752,974	395,090,559
Tax accruals	280,441,488	280,987,121
Uncol'tible rev.	1,978,578	1,259,263
Oper. income	683,332,908	112,844,175
Equipment rents —dr. balance.	52,330,115	35,078,830
Joint facil. rent —dr. balance.	16,192,262	19,613,482
Net op. inc.	614,810,531	58,151,863
Ratio of exp. to rev. (per cent)	82.64	93.65

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Electrical Railway Journal.]

COMPANIES AND MILEAGE IN 1921.

State.	Comp's.	Miles.
Alabama	12	360.98
Arizona	4	54.44
Arkansas	9	128.30
California	36	3,251.74
Colorado	12	468.91
Connecticut	7	1,562.42
Delaware	2	158.80
District of Columbia	7	388.16
Florida	8	196.59
Georgia	11	478.71
Idaho	3	102.20
Illinois	55	3,614.38
Indiana	28	2,452.71
Iowa	24	963.32
Kansas	14	514.69
Kentucky	7	455.59
Louisiana	8	309.20
Maine	14	528.07
Maryland	11	705.00
Massachusetts	34	2,768.29
Michigan	24	1,800.72
Minnesota	13	757.08
Mississippi	7	94.78
Missouri	22	1,158.03
Montana	7	846.02
Nebraska	5	256.09
Nevada	2	10.80
New Hampshire	11	249.90
New Jersey	24	1,582.63
New Mexico	2	10.95
New York	91	5,616.30
North Carolina	11	300.42
North Dakota	4	27.31
Ohio	60	4,214.34
Oklahoma	17	369.53
Oregon	8	694.13
Pennsylvania	105	4,517.03
Rhode Island	4	399.97
South Carolina	4	148.65
South Dakota	3	25.85
Tennessee	11	449.59
Texas	21	985.95
Utah	5	470.50
Vermont	8	103.33
Virginia	13	442.88
Washington	15	1,083.71
West Virginia	17	692.94
Wisconsin	16	761.39
Wyoming	2	22.00
Total	838	47,555.23

OPERATING ACCOUNTS OF ELECTRIC RAILWAYS (1917).

[United States census report.]

State.	Revenues.	Expenses.	*Income.
Alabama	$5,607,745	$3,263,733	$1,875,116
Arizona & N. Mex.	593,013	456,542	116,492
Arkansas	1,956,931	1,079,569	714,996
Calif.	33,982,748	25,582,252	6,327,682
Colorado	5,779,776	3,404,817	1,842,111
Conn. & R. I.	18,266,740	14,187,238	2,765,802
Del., Md. & D. C.	21,289,850	12,496,579	7,097,720
Florida	1,968,990	1,155,091	716,382
Georgia	10,146,512	5,487,899	3,949,844
Idaho & Wyo.	521,988	375,858	126,304
Illinois	66,513,834	38,748,349	22,512,740
Indiana	19,529,011	12,717,072	5,944,800
Iowa	11,342,166	7,208,711	3,601,371
Kansas	4,117,811	2,690,260	1,148,123
Kentucky	6,319,418	3,789,486	2,012,417
Louisiana	6,118,826	3,855,597	1,702,144
Maine	4,781,221	3,120,221	1,462,476
Mass.	45,239,116	34,097,107	8,931,876
Michigan	25,749,103	18,331,269	6,506,678
Minn.	$12,375,143	$7,905,772	$3,405,306
Miss.	1,201,042	890,006	251,533
Missouri	25,347,719	17,369,551	6,210,254
Montana	1,501,383	1,111,411	312,848
Nebraska	4,493,267	2,913,696	1,204,422
Nevada & Utah	3,418,967	2,141,169	1,057,095
N. H.	1,250,769	999,087	184,278
N. Jersey	22,264,081	13,436,048	6,996,342
N. York.	40,380,644	83,360,232	47,306,442
N. C.	2,872,991	1,714,998	1,017,515
N. and S. Dakota	266,352	204,919	49,380
Ohio	57,809,157	40,163,453	14,020,277
Oklahoma	2,201,025	1,321,675	745,310
Oregon	7,102,433	4,240,891	2,168,331
Penn.	71,554,787	43,522,241	24,776,311
S. C.	3,766,633	2,286,500	1,293,078
Tennessee	7,518,664	4,594,774	2,330,377
Texas	12,771,220	7,670,696	4,352,285
Vermont	826,569	599,446	192,439
Virginia	10,093,287	5,415,049	4,195,786
Wash.	15,415,110	9,318,781	4,799,717
W. Va.	5,924,447	3,360,297	2,198,352
Wisconsin	9,270,639	5,774,296	2,868,997
Total	709,825,092	452,594,654	211,473,743

*Net revenue from operation less taxes.

TRAFFIC OF MAXIMUM DENSITY (1917).

City.	Miles track.	*Passengers.
New York—Surface	200.96	326,530,007
Elevated, subway	248.54	835,331,254
Chicago—Surface	982.67	692,815,889
Elevated	153.15	164,314,524

City.	Miles track.	*Passengers.
Philadelphia	610.83	590,743,555
Boston	452.49	381,017,338

*Revenue passengers only. Note—Figures for Philadelphia include 23.33 miles of elevated and subway track and those for Boston include 50.38 miles of elevated and subway track.

PASSENGERS CARRIED ON ELECTRIC RAILWAYS (1917).

State.	Passengers.
Alabama	84,962,155
Arizona	7,893,924
Arkansas	30,525,360
California	638,632,142
Colorado	102,882,744
Connecticut	249,452,728
Delaware	32,648,315
Dist. Columbia	165,445,889
Florida	38,625,356
Georgia	114,021,766
Idaho	3,560,462
Illinois	1,665,552,944
Indiana	231,290,386
Iowa	119,348,038
Kansas	46,212,673
Kentucky	141,218,932
Louisiana	134,017,669
Maine	61,789,846
Maryland	315,969,539
Massachusetts	1,219,706,121
Michigan	593,096,656
Minnesota	316,904,581
Mississippi	12,215,749
Missouri	660,703,957
Montana	25,948,387
Nebraska	95,782,721
Nevada	800,471
New Hampshire	26,341,020
New Jersey	555,286,203
New Mexico	1,594,543
New York	2,951,805,264
North Carolina	32,140,967
North Dakota	3,063,647
Ohio	1,034,245,928
Oklahoma	35,820,508
Oregon	91,926,694
Pennsylvania	1,520,378,517
Rhode Island	128,220,984
South Carolina	28,408,318
South Dakota	2,105,626
Tennessee	122,655,470
Texas	184,912,268
Utah	47,671,180
Vermont	9,268,385
Virginia	135,411,909
Washington	186,361,737
West Virginia	80,920,697
Wisconsin	217,599,493
Wyoming	1,475,704
Total	14,506,914,573

ACCIDENTS ON ELECTRIC LINES.

In 1917 311 employes and 2,262 other persons were killed on the electric railways of the United States.

ACCIDENTS ON STEAM RAILROADS.

[From reports of interstate commerce commission.]

	Employes.		Passengers.		Other persons.		Total.	
Year ended June 30.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1898	1,958	31,761	221	2,945	4,680	6,176	6,859	40,882
1899	2,210	34,923	239	3,442	4,674	6,255	7,123	44,620
1900	2,550	39,643	249	4,128	5,066	6,549	7,865	50,320
1901	2,675	41,142	282	4,988	5,498	7,209	8,455	53,339
1902	2,969	50,524	345	6,683	5,274	7,455	8,588	64,662
1903	3,606	60,481	355	8,231	5,879	7,841	9,840	76,553
1904	3,632	67,067	441	9,111	5,973	7,977	10,046	84,155
1905	3,361	66,833	537	10,457	5,805	8,718	9,703	86,008
1906	3,929	76,701	359	10,764	6,330	10,241	10,618	97,706
1907	4,534	87,644	610	13,041	6,695	10,331	11,839	111,016
1908	3,405	82,487	381	11,556	6,402	10,187	10,188	104,230
1909	2,610	75,006	253	10,311	5,859	10,309	8,722	95,626
1910	3,382	95,671	324	12,451	5,976	11,385	9,682	119,507
1911	3,602	126,039	356	13,433	6,438	10,687	10,396	150,159
1912	3,635	142,442	318	16,386	6,632	10,710	10,585	169,538
1913	3,715	171,417	403	16,539	6,846	12,352	10,964	200,308
1914	3,259	165,212	265	15,121	6,778	12,329	10,302	192,662
1915	2,152	138,092	222	12,110	6,247	11,838	8,621	162,040
1916	2,687	160,663	283	8,379	6,394	11,333	9,364	180,375
1916*	2,941	176,923	291	8,008	6,769	11,791	10,001	196,722
1917*	3,199	174,247	343	8,374	6,545	12,184	10,087	194,305
1918*	3,419	156,013	519	8,082	5,348	10,480	9,286	174,575
1919*	2,138	131,018	273	7,456	4,567	10,579	6,978	149,053
1920*	2,578	149,414	229	7,591	4,151	11,304	6,958	168,309

*Year ended Dec. 31.

FIRST CROSSINGS OF ATLANTIC OCEAN.

By sailing vessel—The Santa Maria, Spanish, commanded by Christopher Columbus. Time, 70 days. (The Atlantic between Norway and Greenland was crossed by Norwegian sailors before the year 1000.)

By steamship—The Savannah, American, Savannah to Liverpool, May 24 to June 20, 1819. Time, 25 days.

By hydroplane—The NC-4, American, from Trepassey, N. F., to Lisbon, Portugal, May 16-17, 1919. Flying time, 26 hours 47 minutes.

By airplane—Vickers-Vimy biplane, British, from St. John's, N. F., to Clifden, Ireland, June 14-15, 1919. Time, 15 hours 57 minutes.

By rigid dirigible—The R-34, British, from East Fortune, Scotland, to Long Island N. Y., July 2-6, 1919. Time, 108 hours.

POETS LAUREATE OF ENGLAND.

John Dryden, 1670-1689.
Thomas Shadwell, 1689-1692.
Nahum Tate, 1692-1715.
Nicholas Rowe, 1715-1718.
Laurence Eusden, 1718-1730.
Colley Cibber, 1730-1757.
William Whitehead, 1758-1785.
Thomas Wharton, 1785-1790.
Henry James Pye, 1790-1813.
Robert Southey, 1813-1843.
William Wordsworth, 1843-1850.
Alfred Tennyson, 1850-1892.
Alfred Austin, 1896-1913.
Robert Bridges, 1913.

LIFE INSURANCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Ordinary. Policies.	Ordinary. Amount.	Industrial. Policies.	Industrial. Amount.	*Total. Policies.	*Total. Amount.
1850	29.407	$68.614.189	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860	60.000	180.000.000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	839.226	2.262.847.000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	679.690	1.564.183.532	236.674	$20.533.469	916.364	$1.584.717.001
1890	1.319.561	3.620.057.439	3.883.529	429.521.128	5.203.090	4.049.578.567
1900	3.176.051	7.093.152.380	11.219.296	1.468.986.366	14.395.347	8.562.138.746
1910	6.954.119	13.227.213.168	23.034.463	3.177.047.874	29.988.582	16.404.261.042
1920	16,733,000	35.299.292.000	47,608,000	7,031,676,000	64,341,000	42.330.968.000

	Total income.	Payments to policyholders.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Surplus.
1890	$196,938.069	$90.007.820	$770.972.061	$678.681.309	$92.290.752
1900	400.257.603	168.687.601	1.742.414.173	1.493.378.709	249.035.464
1910	781.011.249	387.302.073	3.875.877.059	3.325.878.366	549.998.693
1920	1,847,264,000	744,649,000	7,319,997,000	6,989,309,000	330,688,000

FRATERNAL LIFE INSURANCE.

Year.	Companies.	Income.	Disbursement.	Claims paid.	Insurance written.	Insurance in force.
1901	489	$81.628.596	$77.343.460	$64.128.047	$799.626.678	$5.656.453.465
1910	497	128.631.649	110.168.334	92.279.662	1.331.552.713	9.562.511.910
1920	336	181.229.109	135.807.460	109.594.855	1.177.970.840	8.879.451.774

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Yr.	Companies.	Income.	Losses.	Dividends.
1890	580	$157.857.983	$75.334.517	$5.334.495
1900	493	198.312.577	108.307.171	8.446.110
1910	597	381.545.814	166.789.763	20.709.261
1920	789	1,073,624,952	451,469,890	40,088,229

ACCIDENT AND HEALTH INSURANCE.

Year.	Premiums.	Losses.
1915	$41.069.870	$18.519.057
1916	47.505.091	20.631.083
1917	55.594.631	23.731.506
1920	79,180,592	33,540,972

CASUALTY AND OTHER INSURANCE.

Year.	Companies.	Income.	Payments to policyholders.
1890	34	$9.758.413	$2.933.306
1900	62	32.309.619	10.166.796
1910	177	111.041.748	41.465.472
1920	189	489,774,425	196,360,067

MUTUAL ACCIDENT AND SICK BENEFIT ASSOCIATIONS.

Year.	Companies.	Income.	Paid for claims.
1901	102	$3.201.098	$1.633.739
1910	197	11.938.130	5.278.953
1920	109	22,712,185	10,580,188

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY FINANCES.

Year ended Dec. 31, 1920.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

	American Railway.	*Great Northern.	*Northern.	*Western.
Charges for transportation	$333,890,026	$3,537	$2,418	$1,226
Express privilege—Dr.	141,829,491	2,018	101,408	535
Revenue from transportation	192,060,535	1,519	†98,990	691
Revenue from operations other than transportation	3,604,509	944	317	1,569
Total operating revenues	195,665,044	2,463	†98,673	2,260
Operating expenses	234,809,540	30,185	38,793	13,350
Net operating revenues	†39,144,496	†27,722	†137,466	†11,090
Uncollectible revenue from transportation	37,101	†94	193	139
Express taxes	2,182,462	5,412	4,490	2,072
Operating income	†41,364,059	†33,040	†142,149	†13,301
Other income	2,075,796	127,959	144,690	45,081
Gross income	†39,288,263	94,919	2,541	31,780
Deductions from gross income	547,624	6	.....	.....
Net income	†39,835,887	94,913	2,541	31,780
Dividend appropriations of income	.....	.....	.....	32,250
Income balance transferred to profit and loss	†39,835,887	94,913	2,541	†470

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Credit balance on Dec. 31 of the preceding year	.....	822,492	513,573	292,639
Credit balance for the year from income	†39,835,887	94,913	2,541	†470
Dividend appropriations of surplus	.....	900,000	.....	.....
Other profit and loss itmes—credit balance	41,221,715	120,378	9,040	.....
Balance credit carried to balance sheet	1,385,828	137,783	525,154	292,169

*Property operated by American Railway Express Co. for eight months ended Aug. 31, 1920, under joint agreement dated June 12, 1918, and for four months ended Dec. 31, 1920, under contract to purchase the respondent company's equipment; operating figures represent transactions applicable to a period prior to July 1, 1918. †Debit or reverse item.

THE CAPITOL IN WASHINGTON.

The corner stone of the original capitol building was laid by President Washington Sept. 18, 1793. The north wing was finished in 1810 and the south wing in 1811, a wooden passageway connecting them. The original designs of the structure were made by Dr. William Thornton. The two wings were burned by the British in 1814, but were immediately restored. In 1827 the original building was completed at a cost of $2,433,844.13. Extensions of the wings were begun in 1851 and completed in 1859. The dome, which is 287 feet 5 inches in height, was completed in 1865. The capitol stands in latitude 38 degrees 53 minutes 20.4 seconds north and longitude 77 degrees 00 minutes 35.7 seconds west from Greenwich. The area covered by the building is 153,112 square feet. Value of building and grounds: Building, $15,000,000; grounds, $10,400,000; total, $25,400,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Comparative statement showing the receipts from the several objects of internal taxation in the United States during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1921 and 1922.

Objects of taxation.	1921.	1922.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).
Income and profits—Individuals, partnerships and corporations..	$3,228,137,673.75	*$2,087,946,243.76	−$1,140,191,429.99
Estates—Transfers of estates of decedents	154,043,260.39	139,291,712.68	−14,751,547.71
Distilled spirits (nonbeverage)	78,097,756.93	42,259,347.44	−35,838,409.49
Distilled spirits (beverage)	373,736.33	113,128.61	−260,607.72
Rectified spirits or wines	28,587.14	19,192.52	−9,394.62
Still or sparkling wines, cordials, etc.	2,001,779.87	1,306,244.72	−695,535.15
Grape brandy used in fortifying sweet wines	578,628.32	1,115,646.83	+537,018.51
Rectifiers, dealers, etc., (special taxes)	687,519.30	533,742.10	−153,777.20
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export	7,566.89	2,049.45	−5,517.44
Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond	209,368.25	68,856.00	−140,512.25
Miscellaneous collections	613,121.98	135,927.15	−477,194.83
Total	82,598,065.01	45,554,134.82	−37,043,930.19
Fermented liquors—Fermented liquors (barrel tax)	17,133.65	35,239.63	+18,105.98
Brewers: retail and wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special taxes)	8,230.17	10,746.37	+2,516.20
Total	25,363.82	45,986.00	+20,622.18
Tobacco—Cigars (large)	51,076,563.24	44,183,505.34	−6,893,057.90
Cigars (small)	1,013,510.07	968,526.71	−44,983.36
Cigarettes (large)	356,258.38	118,478.19	−237,780.19
Cigarettes (small)	135,053,369.43	150,127,514.62	+15,074,145.19
Snuff of all descriptions	5,795,401.75	6,947,630.94	+1,152,229.17
Tobacco, chewing and smoking	59,330,627.08	66,341,838.88	+7,011,211.80
Cigarette papers and tubes	1,229,286.37	987,736.48	−239,163.37
Miscellaneous collections	180,182.96	138,441.68	−41,741.28
Total	255,219,385.49	270,758,695.68	+15,539,310.19
Revenue Acts of 1918 and 1921.			
Documentary stamps, etc.—Sales by postmasters	20,880,868.86	14,616,958.05	−6,263,910.81
Bonds, capital-stock issues, conveyances, etc.	32,670,622.32	26,730,744.57	−5,939,877.75
Capital-stock transfers	8,790,905.49	9,012,702.29	+221,796.80
Sales of produce (future deliveries)	7,521,675.44	5,558,589.09	−1,963,086.35
Playing cards	2,603,941.42	2,880,441.65	+276,500.23
Transportation of freight	140,019,200.14	85,291,894.02	−54,727,306.12
Transportation of express	17,093,935.58	12,475,868.48	−4,618,067.10
Transportation of persons	97,481,976.35	58,042,159.90	−39,439,816.45
Seats, berths and staterooms	8,485,015.59	5,991,576.84	−2,493,438.75
Oil by pipe lines	9,989,873.62	7,623,863.30	−2,366,010.32
Telegraph, telephone and radio messages	27,360,361.00	28,086,182.48	+725,821.48
Leased wires or talking circuits	1,082,051.46	1,184,635.32	+102,583.86
Insurance (life, marine, inland, fire and casualty)	18,992,094.45	10,855,252.86	−8,136,841.59
Manufacturers' excise tax—Automobile trucks and automobile wagons	11,640,055.92	8,403,902.60	−3,236,153.32
Other automobiles and motorcycles	64,388,184.22	56,684,434.96	−7,703,749.26
Tires, parts or accessories for automobiles, etc.	39,518,009.17	39,341,826.37	−176,182.80
Pianos, organs, etc.	11,568,034.90	4,951,752.13	−6,616,282.77
Tennis rackets and sporting goods, etc.	4,283,902.31	2,215,307.05	−2,068,595.26
Chewing gum	1,332,267.44	742,870.69	−589,396.75
Cameras	849,940.06	681,546.34	−168,393.72
Photographic films, etc.	1,045,430.01	743,670 05	−301,759.96
Candy	20,436,700.35	13,592,045.69	−6,844,654.66
Firearms, shells, etc.	3,702,642.93	3,374,919.42	−327,723.51
Hunting and bowie knives	33,971.36	21,748.02	−12,223.34
Dirk knives, daggers, etc.	2,328 22	6,526.70	+4,198.48
Portable electric fans	297,583.14	125,015.38	−172,567.76
Thermos bottles	175,862.18	88,891.90	−86,970.28
Cigar holders, pipes, etc.	151,702.35	165,453.74	+13,751.39
Automatic slot device machines	100,504.85	88,888.22	−11,616.63
Liveries, livery boots, etc.	150,732.25	112,380.67	−38,351.58
Hunting garments, etc.	182,816.32	230,535.40	+47,719.08
Articles made of fur	9,081,238.55	6,523,971.03	−2,557,267.52
Yachts, motor boats, etc.	553,201.63	398,883.36	−154,318.27
Toilet soap and toilet soap powders	2,223,773.99	1,324,600.55	−899,173.44

Objects of taxation.	1921.	1922.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
Motion-picture films leased	$6,008,108.18	$3,678,868.17	—$2,329,240.01
Child labor tax	24,223.67	15,224.99	—8,998.68
Consumers' or dealers' excise tax—			
Sculpture, paintings, statuary, etc.	1,116,337.02	573,777.32	—532,559.70
Carpets and rugs, picture frames, trunks, wearing apparel, etc.	20,374,604.39	†8,411,090.23	—11,963,514.16
Jewelry, watches, clocks, opera glasses, etc.	24,303,936.91	19,509,070.16	—4,794,866.75
Perfumes, cosmetics and medicinal articles	5,800,768.41	2,305,482.25	—3,495,286.16
Beverages (nonalcoholic), including soft drinks, mineral waters, etc.	58,675,972.86	33,489,185.82	—25,186,787.04
Opium, coca leaves, including special taxes, etc.	1,170,291.32	1,237,777.03	+67,485.71
Corporations, on value of capital stock	81,525,652.88	80,580,885.60	—944,767.28
Brokers, stock, etc.	1,966,312.35	1,928,543.71	—37,768.64
Theaters, museums, circuses, etc.	1,703,280.26	1,850,075.88	+146,695.62
Bowling alleys, billiard and pool tables	2,368,007.65	2,471,602.83	+103,595.18
Shooting galleries	23,313.63	21,266.81	—2,046.82
Riding academies	16,939.88	12,567.80	—4,372.08
Passenger automobiles for hire	1,776,493.88	1,774,618.44	—1,875.44
Yachts, pleasure boats, power boats, etc.	731,092.46	498,267.42	—232,825.04
Admissions to theaters, concerts, cabarets, etc.	89,730,832.94	73,373,937.47	—16,356,895.47
Dues of clubs (athletic, social and sporting)	6,159,817.69	6,610,014.90	+450,197.21
Total	868,167,490.25	646,512,295.95	—221,655,194.30
Miscellaneous—Adulterated and process or renovated butter and mixed flour	50,977.37	33,455.56	—17,521.81
Oleomargarine (colored)	921,192.25	493,988.70	—427,203.55
Oleomargarine (uncolored)	655,427.08	452,774.47	—202,652.61
Oleomargarine, manufacturers and dealers (special taxes)	1,409,846.02	1,159,940.69	—249,905.33
Opium manufactured for smoking purposes	25.00	50.00	+25.00
Collections under provision of national prohibition act	2,152,387.45	1,978,615.19	—173,772.26
Internal revenue collected—Through customs officers	356,296.21	495,559.43	+139,263.22
Other receipts, including unidentified collections	1,619,671.86	2,727,630.07	+1,107,958.21
Total	7,165,823.24	7,342,014.11	+176,190.87
Grand total	4,595,357,061.95	3,197,451,083.00	—1,397,905,978.95

*Includes $14,395.31 income tax on Alaskan railroads. †Includes $381,711.09 from manufacturers' excise tax collected after Jan 1, 1922. ‡Includes $16,521,163.17 collected under sec. 628, $14,040,508.51 under sec. 630, revenue act of 1918, and $2,927,514.14 under sec. 602, revenue act of 1921.

TAX ON PRODUCTS FROM PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Articles taxed.	1921.	1922.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
Cigars (large)	$985,119.22	$455,740.45	—$529,378.77
Cigars (small)	9.00	.....	—9.00
Cigarettes (large)	19.44	77.04	+57.60
Cigarettes (small)	5,833.31	2,097.36	—3,735.95
Manufactured tobacco	490.33	432.59	—57.74
Miscellaneous	11.98	.....	—11.98
Stamp sales (documentary)	.....	1,696.00	+1,696.00
Total	991,483.28	460,043.44	—531,439.84

Note.—These receipts, with the exception of those from sale of documentary stamps, were covered into the treasury of the United States to the credit of the treasurer of the Philippine islands.

TAX ON PRODUCTS FROM PORTO RICO.

Articles taxed.	1921.	1922.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
Distilled spirits (nonbeverage)	$81,414.08	$18,224.58	—$63,189.50
Cigars (large)	1,023,753.99	844,878.82	—178,875.17
Cigars (small)	9,690.00	18,613.65	+8,923.65
Cigarettes (large)	864.00	1,944.00	+1,080.00
Cigarettes (small)	1,218.00	1,110.00	—108.00
Documentary stamps	544.47	431.55	—112.92
Total	1,117,484.54	885,202.60	—232,281.94

WITHDRAWN FOR CONSUMPTION AND ON WHICH TAX WAS PAID.

Articles taxed.	1921.	1922.	Pct. Increase (+) decrease (−)
Distilled spirits—Nonbeverage.....gals.	34,923,483	19,078,843	−45
Beverage.....gals.	*1,128	*198	−82
Spirits or wines, rectified.....gals.	89,742	38,558	−57
Cigars (large)—Class A.....No.	1,773,588,083	2,285,329,690	+29
Class B.....No.	2,131,201,227	1,660,759,580	−22
Class C.....No.	3,033,119,216	2,525,740,254	−17
Class D.....No.	165,135,953	116,813,008	−29
Class E.....No.	45,818,759	32,530,808	−29
Total cigars (large).....No.	7,148,863,238	6,621,173,340	− 7
Cigars (small).....No.	673,667,380	645,684,473	− 4
Cigarettes (large).....No.	49,477,631	16,444,604	−67
Cigarettes (small).....No.	45,015,845,373	50,041,805,753	+11
Snuff, manufactured.....lbs.	32,196,676	38,597,950	+20
Tobacco, chewing and smoking.....lbs.	329,611,732	368,563,368	+12
Oleomargarine—Colored.....lbs.	9,196,996	4,936,458	−46
Uncolored.....lbs.	262,117,704	181,018,792	−31
Adulterated butter.....lbs.	222,841	105,974	−52
Process or renovated butter.....lbs.	5,941,292	6,619,708	− 5
Playing cards.....packs	32,540,514	34,838,428	+ 7

*Represents withdrawals by foreign legations in Washington.

WITHDRAWALS TAX PAID.

Year.	Distilled spirits. Taxable gals.	Fermented liquors. Barrels.	Cigars. Number.	Cigarettes. Number.	Tobacco, chewing and smoking, lbs.	Snuff. Pounds.
1913	143,220,056	65,245,544	8,732,815,703	14,294,895,471	404,362,620	33,209,468
1914	139,138,501	66,105,445	8,707,625,230	16,427,086,016	412,505,213	32,766,741
1915	124,155,178	59,746,701	8,030,385,603	16,756,179,973	402,474,245	29,839,074
1916	136,226,528	58,564,508	8,337,720,530	21,087,757,078	417,235,928	33,170,680
1917	164,665,246	60,729,509	9,216,901,113	30,529,193,538	445,763,206	35,377,751
1918	92,593,396	50,184,594	8,731,919,141	36,959,334,804	417,647,509	35,036,561
1919	84,585,984	30,093,159	7,899,407,423	38,104,738,310	376,959,091	34,895,173
1920	28,444,129	6,934,296	8,966,028,022	50,448,541,689	414,877,746	38,605,173
1921	34,923,483	.....	7,822,530,618	45,065,323,004	329,611,732	32,196,676
1922	19,079,041	.....	7,266,857,813	50,058,250,357	368,563,368	38,597,950
Total	967,031,542	397,603,756	83,712,191,196	319,731,300,240	3,990,000,658	343,695,247

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

District.	1921.	*1922.	Pct. decrease.
Alabama	$18,429,531.41	$11,464,180.76	38
Arizona	4,202,663.42	2,141,234.92	49
Arkansas	10,564,467.99	6,979,045.06	34
1st California	125,376,149.19	81,686,526.04	35
6th California	56,873,190.15	49,966,329.85	12
Colorado	34,214,963.26	19,956,650.68	42
Connecticut	71,603,071.55	50,224,645.95	30
Delaware	11,848,203.14	5,889,266.17	50
Florida	16,476,054.09	14,319,857.28	13
Georgia	37,234,770.85	20,988,706.60	44
Hawaii	20,680,103.23	15,515,063.03	25
Idaho	4,617,761.92	2,111,891.01	54
1st Illinois	353,079,926.71	245,880,134.57	30
8th Illinois	35,845,038.04	24,452,433.16	32
Indiana	78,158,446.40	53,032,399.55	32
Iowa	37,745,745.99	23,658,789.19	37
Kansas	38,689,551.68	30,379,621.69	21
Kentucky	50,696,269.84	33,122,196.21	35
Louisiana	40,121,096.58	22,753,957.90	43
Maine	18,038,864.09	14,804,208.07	18
Maryland	91,296,513.83	63,826,622.72	30
Massachusetts	259,865,213.85	169,813,493.51	35
1st Michigan	245,198,048.80	182,102,205.01	26
4th Michigan	27,196,235.91	19,771,979.49	27
Minnesota	77,722,157.80	46,253,942.88	40
Mississippi	8,996,571.95	4,640,497.50	49
1st Missouri	90,658,133.35	63,816,622.41	30
6th Missouri	35,475,533.25	23,639,865.69	33
Montana	5,446,565.52	3,432,162.06	37
Nebraska	23,683,008.72	15,261,390.75	36
Nevada	1,207,832.91	837,546.39	31
New Hampshire	10,321,265.97	5,909,999.22	43
1st New Jersey	28,752,918.16	21,244,233.36	26
5th New Jersey	114,658,718.59	85,905,105.65	25
New Mexico	1,774,171.86	1,230,700.50	31
1st New York	95,624,118.53	69,790,368.24	27
2d New York	859,851,705.63	587,442,359.85	32
14th New York	61,114,993.00	47,149,084.39	23
21st New York	36,988,349.88	24,616,757.67	33
28th New York	71,893,607.10	50,774,201.07	29

District.	1921.	*1922.	Pct. dec.
North Carolina	$124,890,499.06	$122,413,329.34	2
North Dakota	3,043,905.73	1,911,739.38	37
1st Ohio	77,547,445.20	54,622,623.69	30
10th Ohio	39,870,208.74	27,621,179.08	31
11th Ohio	26,899,619.37	20,702,529.70	23
18th Ohio	141,351,260.14	89,355,347.49	37
Oklahoma	27,569,643.12	18,402,452.57	33
Oregon	28,135,975.16	18,792,189.26	33
1st Pennsylvania	265,725,367.78	189,059,715.49	29
12th Pennsylvania	29,837,654.91	23,627,414.38	21
23d Pennsylvania	193,495,077.74	124,020,912.71	36
Rhode Island	42,259,894.81	35,743,706.98	15
South Carolina	28,610 623.37	11,447,385.27	60
South Dakota	5,049,101.71	2,565 444.05	49
Tennessee	34,369,120.71	21,794,676.93	37
1st Texas	35,586,495.64	27,859,142.37	22
2d Texas	42,639,773.49	24,488,533.36	43
Utah	10,574,849.13	5,130,487.26	51
Vermont	6,358,196.04	4,157,296.23	35
Virginia	61,854,341.11	46,595,648.69	25
Washington	36,815,140.71	†23,875,014.29	35
West Virginia	41,878,872.96	33,452,437.59	20
Wisconsin	74,309 939.26	50,488,606.16	32
Wyoming	3,250,361.11	2,079,558.17	36
Philippines	945,859.66	457,436.51	52
Total	4,595,000,765.74	3,197,451,083.00	30.41
Collected through customs offices	‡356,296.21	.....	..
Grand total	4,595,357,061.95	3,197,451,083.00	30.42

*The collections for 1922 from sale of stamps affixed to products from Porto Rico are included as follows: First New York, $18,220.40; 2d New York, $32.33. There was also collected $866,949.87, which was deposited at San Juan, P. R., to the credit of the treasurer of Porto Rico and is not included in above statement. The collections for 1922 on account of products from the Virgin islands are included as follows: First Illinois, $204.49; 2d New York, $1,743.90. †Includes $14,395.31 income tax on Alaskan railroads. ‡These receipts from 1922, amounting to $495,559.43, are included in the totals by districts, while for 1921 they are shown in the total for the United States only.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS BY STATES (1922).

States and territories.	Income and Profits.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Alabama	$8,915,521 06	$2,548,659.70	$11,464,180.76
Alaska	173,787.12	90,444.90	264,232.02
Arizona	1,426,907.60	714,327.32	2,141,234.92
Arkansas	5,336,259.50	1,642,785.56	6,979,045.06
California	92,160,930.56	39,491,925.33	131,652,855.89
Colorado	14,544,839.51	5,411,811.17	19,956,650.68
Connecticut	27,237,741.39	22,986,904.56	50,224,645.95
Delaware	3,986,540.45	1,902,725.72	5,889,266.17
District Columbia	9,713,186.54	7,332,421.09	17,045,607.63
Florida	8,426,634.92	5,893,222.36	14,319,857.28
Georgia	14,224,997.60	6,763,709.00	20,988,706.60
Hawaii	14,632,590.97	882,472.06	15,515,063.03
Idaho	1,369,524.85	742,366.16	2,111,891.01
Illinois	179,411,220.90	90,921,346.83	270,332,567.73
Indiana	30,705,413.17	22,326,986.38	53,032,399.55
Iowa	17,035,258.68	6,623,530.51	23,658,789.19
Kansas	22,239,912.16	8,139,709 53	30,379,621.69
Kentucky	16,284,599.41	16,837,596.80	33,122,196.21
Louisiana	15,471,946 77	7,282,011.13	22,753,957.90
Maine	10,988,140.96	3,816,067.11	14,804,208.07
Maryland	29,856,506.18	16,924,508.91	46,781,015.09
Massachusetts	130,072,416.00	39,741,077.51	169,813,493.51
Michigan	112,181,550.03	89,692,634.47	201,874,184.50
Minnesota	30,289,954.57	15,963,988.31	46,253,942.88
Mississippi	3,401,726.25	1,238,771.25	4,640,497.50
Missouri	55,017,130.97	32,439,357.13	87,456,488.10
Montana	2,298,931.35	1,133,230.71	3,432,162.06
Nebraska	9,215,529.36	6,045,861.39	15,261,390.75
Nevada	560,743.88	276,802.51	837,546.39
New Hampshire	4,311,723.38	1,598,275.84	3,909,999.22
New Jersey	67,735,036.79	39,414,302.22	107,149,339.01
New Mexico	811,143.97	419,556.53	1,230,700.50
New York	529,971,676.51	249,801,094.71	779,772,771.22
North Carolina	23,172,792.03	99,240,537.31	122,413,329 34
North Dakota	1,162,887.00	748,852 38	1,911,739.38
Ohio	128,789,675.39	63,512,004.57	192,301,679.96
Oklahoma	14,268,859 38	4,133,593.19	18,402,452.57
Oregon	14,916,908.01	3,875,281.25	18,792,189.26
Pennsylvania	245,784,639.02	90,923,403.56	336,708,042.58
Rhode Island	19,990,335.32	15,753,371.66	35,743,706.98
South Carolina	9,698,064.17	1,749,321.10	11,447,385.27
South Dakota	1,642,615.17	922,828.88	2,565,444.05
Tennessee	14,167,088.21	7,627,588.72	21,794,676.93

States and territories.	Income and profits.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Texas	$34,928,114.83	$17,419,560.90	$52,347,675.73
Utah	2,968,453.16	2,162,034.10	5,130,487.26
Vermont	2,997,106.08	1,160,190.15	4,157,296.23
Virginia	18,560,700.80	28,034,947.89	46,595,648.69
Washington	18,707,278.00	4,903,504.27	23,610,782.27
West Virginia	27,947,260.62	5,505,176.97	33,452,437.59
Wisconsin	36,686,469.75	13,802,136.41	50,488,606.16
Wyoming	1,546,973.46	532,584.71	2,079,558.17
Philippines	.....	457,436 51	457,436 51
Total	$2,087,946,243.76	$1,109,504,839.24	$3,197,451,083.00

INCOME AND PROFITS TAX (1920-1922).

States and territories.	1920 †	1921.‡	1922.§	Pct. dec.
Alabama	$14,413,217.67	$14,222,196 12	$8,915,521.06	37
Alaska	372,949.02	279,821.67	173,787.12	38
Arizona	2,685,349.24	2,784,941.73	1,426,907.60	49
Arkansas	9,928,798.46	8,228,525.73	5,336,259.50	35
California	129,858,256.29	129,170,961.21	92,160,930.56	29
Colorado	28,116,321.15	25,085,242.95	14,544,839.51	42
Connecticut	75,958,692.37	49,208,464.34	27,337,741.39	45
Delaware	18,606,049.42	9,848,404.28	3,986,540.45	60
District of Columbia	8,928,755.77	8,054,914.26	9,713,186.54	*21
Florida	8,027,614.62	10,108,053.94	8,426,634.92	17
Georgia	33,731,763.14	28,792,002 73	14,224,997.60	51
Hawaii	10,737,113.35	18,859,082.76	14,632,590.97	22
Idaho	3,730,432.25	3,495 317.45	1,369,524.85	60
Illinois	310,793,183.68	260,944,632.48	179 411,220.90	31
Indiana	49,691,162.26	49,803 541.01	30,705,413.17	38
Iowa	30,352,715.68	28,893 632.48	17,035,258.68	41
Kansas	29,147,067.71	26,873,549.31	22,239,912.16	17
Kentucky	27,003,568.96	25,091,391.06	16,284,599.41	35
Louisiana	31,973,161.51	29,242,438 18	15,471,946.77	47
Maine	16,091,951.59	14,459,568 04	10,988,140.96	24
Maryland	49,905,750.90	44,948,063.92	29,856,506.18	34
Massachusetts	302,205,596.50	214,058 413.88	130,072,416.00	39
Michigan	187,521,362.04	184,494,520.82	112,181,550.03	39
Minnesota	53,405,882.26	53,886,224.54	30,289,954.57	44
Mississippi	9,741,970.10	7,244,977.45	3,401,726.25	53
Missouri	101,963,031.86	86,121,595.25	55,017,130.97	36
Montana	4,830,980.75	3,925,062.65	2,298,931.35	41
Nebraska	16,293,174.65	15,828,609.66	9,215,529.36	42
Nevada	849,759.29	718,136.11	560,743.88	22
New Hampshire	12,579,024.13	8,304,563.93	4,311,723.38	48
New Jersey	109,908,678.42	97,391,062 92	67,735,036.79	30
New Mexico	3,672,720.76	1,306,243.22	811,143.97	38
New York	1,109,802,448.70	814,736,708.37	529,971,676.51	35
North Carolina	44,962,859.99	38,664,722.96	23,172,792.03	40
North Dakota	2,418 932.45	2,072,432.20	1,162,887.00	44
Ohio	279,754,263.17	203,847,472.40	128,789,675.39	37
Oklahoma	20,039,573.97	21,637,304.77	14,268,859.38	34
Oregon	21,994,587.22	21,973,313.00	14,916,908.01	32
Pennsylvania	429,930,354.00	351,737,751.22	245,784,639.02	30
Rhode Island	40,139,827.10	36,086,774.07	19,990,335.32	45
South Carolina	23,943,518.47	26,032,367.96	9,698,064.17	63
South Dakota	4,829,056.81	3,648,484.22	1,642,615.17	55
Tennessee	26,295,058.15	25,606,805.43	14,167,088.21	45
Texas	76,216,882.75	52,190,451.75	34,928,114.83	33
Utah	5,545,632.00	7,116,197.70	2,968,453.16	58
Vermont	5,431,701.59	4,803,370.92	2,997,106.08	38
Virginia	37,447,725.14	31,594,403.02	18,560,700.80	41
Washington	34,755,730.83	29,221,005.72	$18,707,278.00	36
West Virginia	27,671,888.57	35,819,846.89	27,947,260.62	22
Wisconsin	69,522,627.13	57,131,042.40	36,686 469.75	36
Wyoming	3,207 279.76	2,537,062.67	1,546,973.46	39
Total	3,956,936,003.60	3,228,137,673.75	2,087,946,243.76	35

*Increase. †Includes the third and fourth installments of the 1919 and the first and second installments of the 1920 income and profits tax. ‡Includes the third and fourth installments of the 1920 and the first and second installments of the 1921 income and profits tax. §Includes $14,395.31 income tax on Alaska railroads (act of July 18, 1914).

RECEIPTS UNDER ACTS OF 1918 AND 1921.

Following is a statement of internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year 1922, grouped as nearly as possible to correspond with the designation of the taxes levied under the revenue acts of 1918 and 1921:

Title II.—Income tax.... Title III.—War-profits and excess-profits tax (from corporations, partnerships and individuals)	$2,087,931,848.45
Title IV.—Estate tax: Transfer of net estates of decedents	$139,291,712.68
Title V.—Tax on transportation and other facilities and on insurance—Freight transportation	85,291,894.02
Express transportation	12,475,868.48
Passenger transportation	58,042,159.90
Seats, berths and staterooms	5,991,576.84
Oil by pipe lines	7,623,863.30

Telegraph, telephone and radio messages	$28,086,142.48
Leased wires or talking circuits	1,184,635.32
Insurance	10,855,252.86
Total	209,551,433.20
Title VI.—Tax on beverages—	
Distilled spirits	42,372,476.05
Rectified spirits or wines	19,192.52
Bottled-in-bond spirits	68,856.00
Export spirits stamps	2,049.43
Still or sparkling wines, cordials, etc.	1,306,244.72
Grape brandy used in fortifying sweet wines	1,115,646.83
Rectifiers, retail and wholesale liquor dealers, manufacturers of stills, etc.	533,742.10
Fermented liquors	35,239.63
Brewers, retail and wholesale malt liquor dealers	10,746.37
Floor tax on distilled spirits, wines, etc.	135,927.15
Beverages (nonalcoholic), including soft drinks, etc.	33,489,185.82
Total	79,089,306.64
Title VII.—Tax on cigars, tobacco and manufactures thereof—Cigars	45,152,032.05
Cigarettes	150,245,992.81
Tobacco	66,341,838.88
Snuff	6,947,630.94
Cigarette papers and tubes	945,022.84
Miscellaneous collections relating to tobacco	138,441.68
Total	269,770,959.20
Title VIII.—Tax on admissions and dues—Admissions to places of amusement or entertainment	73,373,937.47
Club dues	6,610,014.90
Total	79,983,952.37
Title IX.—Excise taxes—Automobiles, etc.	104,430,163.93
Pianos, organs, etc.	4,951,752.13
Tennis rackets and sporting goods, etc.	2,215,307.05
Chewing gum	742,870.69
Cameras	681,546.34
Photographic films, etc.	743,670.05
Candy	13,592,045.69
Firearms, shells, etc.	3,374,919.42
Hunting and bowie knives	21,748.02
Dirk knives, daggers, etc	6,526.70
Portable electric fans	125,015.38
Thermos bottles	88,891.90
Cigar holders, pipes, etc.	165,453.74
Automatic slot device machines	88,888.22
Liveries, livery boots, etc.	112,380.67
Hunting garments, etc.	230,535.40
Articles made of fur	6,523,971.03
Yachts, motor boats, etc.	398,883.36
Toilet soap and toilet-soap powders	1,324,600.55
Positive motion-picture films leased	3,678,868.17
Sculpture, paintings, statuary, etc.	573,777.32
Carpets and rugs, picture frames, trunks, valises, purses, pocketbooks, lighting fixtures, umbrellas, parasols, certain grade of wearing apparel, etc.	8,411,090.23
Jewelry, watches, clocks, opera glasses, etc.	$19,509,070.16
Perfumes, cosmetics and medicinal articles	2,305,482.25
Total	91,363,342.00
Title X.—Special taxes—Corporations, on value of capital stock	80,580,885.60
Brokers	1,928,543.71
Theaters, museums and concert halls, etc.	1,712,417.04
Circuses, aggregation of entertainments, etc.	137,658.84
Bowling alleys, pool and billiard tables	2,471,602.83
Shooting galleries	21,266.81
Riding academies	12,567.80
Passenger automobiles for hire	1,774,618.44
Use of yachts, power and sailing boats, etc.	498,267.42
Cigar manufacturers	614,547.16
Cigarette manufacturers	309,716.69
Tobacco manufacturers	63,472.63
Importers, manufacturers and compounders of and dealers and practitioners in opium, coca leaves, their salt derivatives, etc., including tax on the product	1,237,777.03
Total	91,363,342.00
Title XI.—Stamp taxes—Bonds, capital stock issues, conveyances, etc.	26,730,744.57
Internal revenue stamps sold by postmasters	14,616,958.05
Capital stock transfers	9,012,702.29
Sales of produce on exchange	5,558,589.09
Playing cards	2,880,441.65
Total	58,799,435.65
Title XII.—Tax on employment of child labor—Child-labor tax	15,224.99
Opium manufactured for smoking purposes (act of Jan. 17, 1914)	50.00
Alaska railroads income tax (act of July 18, 1914)	14,395.31
Collections under provisions of the national prohibition act of Oct. 28, 1919	1,978,615.19
Oleomargarine, adulterated, and process or renovated butter and mixed flour	2,140,159.42
Internal revenue collected through customs offices	495,559.43
Other miscellaneous receipts	2,727,630.07
Total	7,356,409.42
Total from all sources	3,197,451,083.00

COST OF SERVICE.

The cost of administering the internal-revenue laws for the fiscal year 1922 was approximately $41,435,000, not including expenditures from appropriations for refunding internal-revenue collections and taxes illegally collected, which is not an administrative expense. The cost of operation for the year on this basis was $1.30 for each $100, compared with 87 cents for the previous year. The difference in the relative cost of the two years was mainly due to the large reduction in the revenues for 1922.

NUMBER OF THE STARS.

According to the best astronomers the number of stars that can be seen by a person of average eyesight is only about 7,000. The number visible through the telescope has been estimated by J. E. Gore at 70,000,000 and by Profs. Newcomb and Young at 100,000,000.

MONEY AND FINANCE.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN 1920.

[From report of the director of the mint.]

Figures are for calendar year.

Country.	Gold.	Silver.
United States	$51,186,900	$56,435,588
Canada	15,853,478	13,041,736
Mexico	15,265,568	67,955,501
Cent. American states	3,000,000	2,752,380
Argentina	3,000	20,388
Bolivia	5,000	2,242,680
Brazil	1,800,000	20,388
Chile	700,000	1,834,920
Colombia	5,800,000	489,312
Ecuador	750,000	35,679
Peru	1,297,302	9,374,690
Uruguay	8,000	.....
Guiana—British	182,749	
Dutch	300,000	8,155
French	900,000	
Venezuela	500,000	4,078
Austria	.....	14,256
Czecho-Slovakia	181,106	693,262
France	150,904	12,233
Great Britain	.....	50,970
Greece	4,000	152,910
Italy	15,000	356,790
Norway	.....	353,432
Russia-Siberia	1,447,028	50,970
Serbia	.....	15,290
Spain	.....	3,191,387
Sweden	10,000	30,582
Turkey	.....	101,940
New South Wales	1,010,997	6,001,154
Northern Territory	16,537	.....
Queensland	2,360,327	279,555
South Australia	62,015	1,024
Victoria	3,158,486	6,352
Western Australia	12,771,925	227,665
New Zealand	3,893,265	462,366
Tasmania	129,116	635,452
Papua	246,388	.....
British India	9,027,778	2,926,285
China	3,000,000	71,358
Chosen (Korea)	3,000,000	25,485
East Indies—British	600,000	.....
Dutch	1,879,525	1,047,898
Federated Malay states	265,000	.....
Formosa (Taiwan)	417,282	25,485
Indo-China	40,000	1,019
Japan	5,518,015	5,313,486
Sarawak	338,046	5,279
Algeria	.....	152,910
Belgian Congo	2,001,113	10,881
British West Africa	4,336,771	.....
Egypt	294,195	310
Eritrea	11,969	.....
French West Africa	82,478	.....
Madagascar	465,220	18,025
Portuguese E. Africa	180,000	1,019
Rhodesia	11,432,890	168,063
Transvaal, Cape Colony, Natal	168,648,178	909,909
Total	334,987,610	177,592,411

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER SINCE 1492.

[From report of director of the mint, 1918.]

Calendar years.	Gold.	Silver (coining value).
1492—1520	$107,931,000	$54,703,000
1521—1544	114,205,000	98,986,000
1545—1560	90,492,000	207,240,000
1561—1580	90,917,000	248,990,000
1581—1600	98,095,000	348,254,000
1601—1620	113,248,000	351,579,000
1621—1640	110,324,000	327,221,000
1641—1660	116,571,000	304,525,000
1661—1680	123,048,000	280,166,000
1681—1700	143,088,000	284,240,000
1701—1720	170,403,000	295,629,000
1721—1740	$253,611,000	$358,480,000
1741—1760	327,161,000	443,232,000
1761—1780	275,211,000	542,658,000
1781—1800	236,464,000	730,810,000
1801—1810	118,152,000	371,677,000
1811—1820	76,063,000	224,786,000
1821—1830	94,479,000	191,444,000
1831—1840	134,841,000	247,930,000
1841—1850	363,928,000	324,400,000
1851—1855	662,566,000	184,169,000
1856—1860	670,415,000	188,092,000
1861—1865	614,944,000	228,861,000
1866—1870	648,071,000	278,313,000
1871—1875	577,883,000	409,332,000
1876—1880	572,931,000	509,256,000
1881—1885	495,582,000	594,773,000
1886—1890	564,474,000	704,074,000
1891—1895	814,736,000	1,018,708,000
1896—1900	1,286,505,400	1,071,148,400
1901—1905	1,610,309,700	1,066,848,300
1906	402,503,000	213,403,600
1907	412,966,000	238,166,600
1908	443,006,200	262,634,500
1909	454,059,100	274,293,700
1910	455,259,800	286,652,300
1911	461,939,700	292,451,500
1912	466,136,100	419,422,100
1913	459,941,100	289,497,000
1914	439,078,260	217,797,743
1915	468,724,913	238,163,710
1916	454,176,500	218,302,060
1917	419,422,100	225,212,509
1918	383,605,552	256,217,739
1919	365,788,796	228,149,797
1920	334,987,610	225,244,685
Total	18,100,874,536	16,256,913,158

VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Calendar year 1920.

State.	Gold.	Silver.
Alaska	$8,535,700	$903,228
Alabama	200	5
Arizona	4,961,900	5,965,404
California	14,810,900	1,817,256
Colorado	7,508,400	5,674,622
Georgia	700	4
Idaho	468,600	8,088,523
Illinois	.....	9,473
Massachusetts	200	1,274
Michigan	.....	561,945
Missouri	300	135,190
Montana	1,897,700	14,566,746
Nevada	3,626,900	8,217,109
New Mexico	449,000	768,509
North Carolina	1,100	11
Oregon	1,027,700	111,648
Pennsylvania	.....	99
Philippine Islands	1,276,600	24,292
South Carolina	300	1
South Dakota	4,337,800	96,234
Tennessee	5,900	117,790
Texas	100	574,195
Utah	2,128,700	12,910,615
Washington	148,000	195,226
Wyoming	1,276,600	24,292
Total	51,186,900	60,801,955
Fine oz.	2,476,166	55,361,573

Note—Value of silver computed at $1.09827 per fine ounce.

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER BY NATIONS IN 1920.

[From report of the director of the mint.]

Figures are for calendar year.

Country.	Gold.	*Silver.
United States	$16,990,000	$19,756,209
Philippine Islands	.....	276,205

Country.	Gold.	*Silver.	Country.	Gold.	*Silver.
Canada		$1,178,441	Indo-China		$637,062
Ceylon		228,053	Tunisia	$249	243
Great Britain		89,867,671	Japan	2,946,703	
Kenya Colony		1,503,194	Mexico	15,635,686	8,964,844
India		38,068,329	Netherlands	678,137	
Nigeria		943,409	Norway		885
Sarawak		8,889	Persia	169,268	284,807
Straits Settlements		3,437,289	Peru	811,382	
West Africa		2,667,221	Siam		887,099
Chile		202,300	Switzerland		1,429,200
Chunking		1,549,528	Uruguay		221,223
Nanking		41,316,596			
Colombia	$4,844,961	696,825	Total	42,132,957	220,537,291
Denmark		53,315			
Egypt		282,564			
France		4,050,642			

*At average price of a fine ounce of silver in New York, of $1.01940.

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER OF THE WORLD (1907-1920).

Calendar Year.	Gold.		Silver.		Calendar Year.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.		Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
1907	19,921,014	$411 803,902	171,561,490	$221,816,876	1914	12,025,303	$248,585,071	192,501,288	$248,890,489
1908	15,828,573	327,205,649	151,352,824	195,688,499	1915	10,833,495	223,927,555	225,116,911	291,060,247
1909	15,153,116	313,242,714	87,728,951	113,427,331	1916	5,151,994	106,499,095	293 148,559	377,727,429
1910	22,004,542	454 874,248	78,786,842	108,915,627	1917	6,229,345	128,771,999	286,596,905	370,549,404
1911	18,002,444	372,143,555	117,237,838	148,156,282	1918	7,470 623	154,431,477	238,692,502	308,615,528
1912	17,447,478	360,671,382	161,763,415	209,148,657	1919	4,379,655	90,535,484	298,390,518	385,681,478
1913	15,494,784	320,305,619	155,497,316	201,047,035	1920	2,078,167	42,132,957	216,340,290	279,712,698

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

By calendar years.

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Year.	Gold.	Silver.
1883	$29,241,990	$29,246,968	1896	$47,053,060	$23,089,899	1909	$88,776,907	$8,087,852
1884	23,991,756	28,534,866	1897	76,028,485	18,487,207	1910	104,723,735	3,740,468
1885	27,773,012	28,962,176	1898	77,985,757	23,034,033	1911	56,176,822	6,457,301
1886	28,945,542	32,086,709	1899	111,344,220	26,061,520	1912	17,498,522	7,340,995
1887	23,972,383	35,191,081	1900	99,272,942	36,295,321	1913	25,433,378	3,184,229
1888	31,380,808	33,025,606	1901	101,735,188	30,838,461	1914	53,457,817	6,083,823
1889	21,413,931	35,496,683	1902	47,184,932	30,028,167	1915	23,968,401	4,114,082
1890	20,467,182	39,202,908	1903	43,683,970	19,874,440	1916	18,525,026	8,880,800
1891	29,222,005	27,518,858	1904	33,402,428	15,695,610	1917	10,014	29,412,300
1892	34,787,223	12,641,078	1905	249,638,441	6,332,187	1918		25,473,029
1893	56,997,020	8,802,797	1906	77,538,045	10,651,087	1919		11,068,400
1894	79,546,160	9,200,351	1907	131,907,490	13,178,435	1920	16,990,000	25,057,270
1895	59,616,358	5,698,010	1908	131,638,632	12,391,775	1921	10,570,000	89,057,535

PRICE OF BAR SILVER IN LONDON.

Highest, lowest and average price of bar silver per ounce British standard (.925) since 1875 and the equivalent in United States gold coin of an ounce 1.000 fine, taken at the average price.

Calendar Year.	Lowest quotation.	Highest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine oz. at av. quotat'n	Calendar Year.	Lowest quotation.	Highest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine oz. at av. quotat'n
1875	55⅛ d.	57⅝ d.	56⅞ d.	$1.246	1899	26⅝ d.	29 d.	27 7-16 d	$0.60154
1876	46¾	58½	52¾	1.156	1900	27	30¼	28 5-16	.6206?
1877	53¼	58¼	54 13-16	1.201	1901	24 15-16	29 9-16	27 3-16	.59595
1878	49⅛	55¼	52 9-16	1.152	1902	21 11-16	26 1-16	24 1-16	.52795
1879	48⅞	53¾	51¼	1.123	1903	21 11-16	28⅛	24¾	.54257
1880	51⅝	52⅞	52¼	1.145	1904	24 7-16	28 9-16	26 13-32	.57876
1881	50⅞	52⅝	51 15-16	1.138	1905	25 7-16	30 5-16	27 27-32	.61087
1882	50	52⅜	51 13-16	1.136	1906	29	33⅛	30⅜	.67629
1883	50	51 3-16	50⅝	1.110	1907	24¼	32 7-16	30 3-16	.66152
1884	49⅛	51⅜	50¼	1.113	1908	22	27	24 13-32	.55490
1885	46⅞	50	48 9-16	1.0645	1909	22	24 13-16	23.7024	.52016
1886	42	47	45⅜	.9946	1910	23 3-16	26	24 21-32	.54077
1887	43¼	47⅛	44⅝	.97823	1911	23 11-16	26¼	24 19-32	.53928
1888	41⅝	44 9-16	42⅞	.93397	1912	25½	29 11-16	28 3-64	.61470
1889	42	44⅜	41 11-16	.93512	1913	26 7-16	28⅜	27 9-16	.60458
1890	43⅝	54⅝	47¾	1.04833	1914	22½	27¼	25¼	.55312
1891	43½	48¾	45 1-16	.98782	1915	22 5-16	27¼	23 21-32	.51892
1892	37⅛	43¾	39¾	.87106	1916	26 11-16	35 13-16	31¼	.68647
1893	30½	38¾	35 9-16	.78031	1917	35 11-16	55	40 13-16	.89525
1894	27	31¾	28 7-16	.63479	1918	42½	49¼	47 17-32	1.04171
1895	27 3-16	31⅜	28⅞	.65406	1919	47⅜	79½	57 1-32	1.25047
1896	29¾	31 15-16	30⅜	.67437	1920	38⅞	89½	61 13-32	1.34649
1897	23⅝	29 13-16	27 9-16	.60462	1921	30⅝	38⅝	36 23-32	.80522
1898	25	28⅛	26 15-16	.59010					

STOCKS OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES.

Fiscal year ended June 30.	Population.	Total coin and bullion. Gold.	Total coin and bullion. Silver.	Per capita. Gold.	Per capita. Silver.	Per capita. Ttl. met.
1873	41,677,000	$135,000,000	$6,149,305	$3.23	$0.15	$3.38
1880	50,155,783	351,841,206	148,522,678	7.01	2.96	9.97

Fiscal year ended June 30.	Population.	Total coin and bullion— Gold.	Silver.	Per capita— Gold.	Silver.	Ttl. met.
1890	62,622,250	$1,695,563,029	$463,211,919	$11.10	$7.39	$18.49
1900	76,891,000	1,034,439,264	647,371,030	13.45	8.42	21.87
1910	90,363,000	1,635,424,513	727,078,304	18.10	8.05	26.15
1920	105,768,000	2,707,866,274	584,938,429	25.60	5.19	30.79
1921	108,087,000	3,294,909,763	619,725,982	30.48	5.73	36.21

BULLION VALUE OF 371¼ GRAINS OF PURE SILVER AT ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICE OF SILVER.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1860	$1.045	1892	$0.674	1902	$0.408	1912	$0.475
1870	1.027	1893	.603	1903	.419	1913	.488
1880	.885	1894	.490	1904	.447	1914	.428
1885	.823	1895	.505	1905	.472	1915	.401
1886	.769	1896	.522	1906	.523	1916	.530
1887	.757	1897	.467	1907	.511	1917	.692
1888	.726	1898	.456	1908	.414	1918	.761
1889	.723	1899	.465	1909	.402	1919	.867
1890	.809	1900	.479	1910	.418	1920	.788
1891	.764	1901	.460	1911	.419	1921	.488

COMMERCIAL RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD.

Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.
1700	14.81	1874	16.17	1891	20.92	1908	38.62
1720	15.04	1875	16.59	1892	23.72	1909	39.73
1740	14.94	1876	17.88	1893	26.49	1910	38.22
1750	14.55	1877	17.22	1894	32.56	1911	38.34
1760	14.14	1878	17.94	1895	31.60	1912	33.64
1770	14.62	1879	18.40	1896	30 59	1913	34.19
1780	14.72	1880	18.05	1897	34.20	1914	37.34
1790	15.04	1881	18.16	1898	35.03	1915	39.84
1800	15.68	1882	18.19	1899	34.36	1916	30.11
1810	15.77	1883	18.64	1900	33.33	1917	23.09
1820	15.62	1884	18.57	1901	34.68	1918	19.81
1830	15.82	1885	19.41	1902	39.15	1919	16.53
1840	15.62	1886	20.78	1903	38.10	1920	15.35
1850	15.70	1887	21.13	1904	35.70	1921	25.67
1860	15.29	1888	21.99	1905	33.87		
1870	15.57	1889	22.10	1906	30.54		
1873	15.92	1890	19.76	1907	31.24		

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES (1792-1920).

[For 1792-1873 is by R. W. Raymond, commissioner, and since by the director of the mint.]

Period.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
April 2, 1792-July 31, 1834	$14,000,000	Insignificant	$14,000,000
July 31, 1834-Dec. 31, 1844	7,500,000	$250,000	7,750,000
1845-1850	103,036,769	300,000	103,336,769
1851-1860	551,000,000	1,100,000	552,100,000
1861-1870	474,250,000	100,750,000	575,000,000
1871-1880	395,300,000	360,300,000	755,600,000
1881-1890	326,620,000	535,056,000	861,676,000
1891	33,175,000	75,417,000	108,592,000
1892	33,000,000	82,101,000	115,101,000
1893	35,955,000	77,576,000	113,531,000
1894	39,500,000	64,000,000	103,500,000
1895	46,610,000	72,051,000	118,661,000
1896	53,088,000	76,069,000	129,157,000
1897	57,363,000	69,637,000	127,000,000
1898	64,463,000	70,384,000	134,847,000
1899	71,053,000	70,806,000	141,859,000
1900	79,171,000	74,533,000	153,704,000
1901	78,667,000	71,388,000	150,055,000
1902	80,000,000	71,758,000	151,758,000
1903	73,591,700	70,206,000	143,797,700
1904	80,464,700	57,682,800	138,147,500
1905	88,180,700	34,222,000	122,402,700
1906	94,373,800	38,256,400	132,630,200
1907	90,435,700	37,299,700	127,735,400
1908	94,560,000	28,050,600	122,610,600
1909	99,673,400	28,455,200	128,128,600
1910	96,269,100	30,854,500	127,123,600
1911	96,890,000	32,615,700	129,505,700
1912	93,451,500	39,197,400	132,649,000
1913	88,884,400	40,348,100	129,232,500
1914	94,531,800	40,067,700	134,599,500
1915	101,035,700	37,397,300	138,433,000
1916	92,560,300	48,953,000	141,513,300
1917	83,750,700	59,078,100	142,828,800
1918	68,646,700	66,485,129	135,131,829
1919	60,333,400	63,533,652	123,867,052
1920	51,186,900	60,801,955	111,983,855
1921	49,105,500	50,364,389	99,469,889
Total	4,141,980,400	2,615,206,367	6,757,186,767

MONEY OF THE WORLD (DEC. 31, 1920).

Monetary systems and approximate stocks of money in the principal countries of the world as reported by the director of the mint.

Country.	Standard.	Unit.	Gold.*	Silver.*	Paper.*†	Per capita — Gold.	Silver.	Paper.
United States	Gold	Dollar	$2,901,252	$590,493	$4,674,839	$26.85	$5.46	$43.27
Canada	Gold	Dollar	112,604	28,630	540,473	13.46	3.42	64.42
Mexico	Gold	Peso	125,124	25,378	....	8.07	1.63	...
British Honduras	Gold	Dollar	32	201	467	.78	4.90	11.39
Cuba	Gold	Peso	45,000	8,500	150,000	15.52	2.93	56.74
Dominican Republic	Gold	Dollar	....	....	7,000	...	...	7.32
Guatemala	Silver	Peso	....	....	89,760	...	...	40.21
Haiti	Gold	Gourde	800	100	1,960	.32	.04	.98
Honduras	Silver	Peso	36	1,131	1,750	.06	1.79	2.77
Jamaica	Gold	Pound	....	....	2,797	...	...	3.12
Nicaragua	Gold	Cordoba	....	315	2,516	...	.42	3.40
Newfoundland	Gold	Dollar	....	....	20	...	...	.07
Trinidad	Gold	Pound	....	4.83	5,281	...	1.28	14.01
Barbados	Gold	Pound	....	5	13	...	.03	.06
Martinique	Gold	Franc	....	....	3,873	...	...	19.36
Guadeloupe	Gold	Franc	301	119	4,613	1.47	.56	21.72
Argentina	Gold	Peso	494,438	....	624,033	61.73	...	75.32
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	33,544	....	955,007	1.12	...	31.31
Chile	Gold	Peso	....	....	110,530	...	...	28.55
Colombia	Gold	Peso	23,309	6,784	10,094	4.26	1.23	1.84
Guiana, British	Gold	Pound	1,500	1,600	....	...	4.90	5.22
Paraguay	Gold	Peso (Argentina)	....	....	63,542	...	...	63.54
Peru	Gold	Pound	26,647	....	35,286	5.49	...	6.08
Uruguay	Gold	Peso	62,226	....	....	41.32	...	...
Venezuela	Gold	Bolivar	22,546	10,524	6,395	9.95	4.74	2.71
Austria	Gold	Krone	1,774	....	6,208,810	.29	...	1023.37
Belgium	Gold	Franc	51,428	5,289	1,181,013	6.71	.69	154.36
Bulgaria	Gold	Lev	7,155	3,264	647,322	1.29	.59	117.31
Czecho-Slovakia	(‡)	Crown	6,104	16,370	150,047	.44	1.20	11.03
Denmark	Gold	Krone	60,970	697	149,196	20.39	.23	50.73
Esthonia	(‡)	Mark	....	....	12,012	...	...	9.24
Finland	Gold	Markka	15,125	4,602	258,827	4.54	1.39	78.43
France	Gold	Franc	685,517	51,402	7,315,009	11.70	1.24	176.36
Germany	Gold	Mark	260,028	354,999	8,372,713	4.70	6.44	514.93
Great Britain	Gold	Pound	804,232	316,323	2,604,950	17.47	6.86	56.10
Greece	Gold	Drachma	....	....	291,044	...	...	58.70
Hungary	Gold	Krone	7,000	1,400	3,931,192	.34	.06	183.61
Italy	Gold	Lira	204,348	22,407	4,246,174	5.56	.61	115.57
Jugo Slavia	(‡)	Dinar	12,386	2,992	645,417	.89	.21	46.41
Latvia	Gold	Ruble	2,200	.....	844,657	1.46	...	563.10
Lithuania	(‡)	Ost Mark	5	.....	414,000	...	...	207.00
Netherlands	Gold	Guilder	255,729	51,994	456,205	37.73	7.63	67.21
Norway	Gold	Krone	39,472	....	129,340	17.23	...	49.14
Poland	Gold	Mark	2,958	8,948	11,757,906	.24	.74	979.82
Portugal	Gold	Escudo	9,266	19,064	654,232	1.55	3.19	109.83
Roumania	Gold	Leu	329	....	1,827,331	.02	...	105.06
Russia	Gold	Ruble	300,000	....	....	1.64	...	...
Spain	Gold	Peseta	473,762	110,698	834,966	22.24	5.31	40.06
Sweden	Gold	Krona	75,827	262	203,647	13.04	.05	35.02
Switzerland	Gold	Franc	92,205	23,463	200,483	23.89	6.08	51.96
Ceylon	Gold	Rupee	....	7,777	24,112	...	1.82	5.65
China	Silver	Dollar	5,000	120,192	67,382	.01	.36	.20
Cyprus Island	Gold	Pound	....	....	3,407	...	...	12.43
Fed. Malay States	Gold	Dollar	....	....	3,154	...	...	2.39
India, British	Gold	Rupee	116,261	310,575	785,376	.36	.98	2.49
Indo-China, Fr.	Silver	Piaster	5,975	15,147	59,942	.33	.84	3.33
Japan	Gold	Yen	645,486	28,512	874,734	8.21	.36	11.12
Netherlands Indies	Gold	Guilder	89,000	....	....	1.67	...	...
Philippine Islands	Gold	Peso	....	....	49,922	...	...	4.70
Sarawak	Gold	Dollar	....	24	61	...	.04	.11
Siam	Gold	Tical	....	10,320	25,908	...	1.17	2.93
Straits Settlement	Gold	Dollar	1,606	8,687	74,197	2.25	12.17	103.92
Algeria	Gold	Franc	....	....	220,432	...	...	35.55
Belgian Congo	(‡)	Franc	....	4,991	6,755	...	.33	.45
Kenya Colony	Gold	Florin	....	29,052	14,737	...	9.68	4.91
Egypt	Gold	Pound	3,884	35,840	207,497	.30	2.81	16.27
Nigeria	Gold	Pound	....	31,199	25,489	...	5.20	4.25
Nyasaland Prot.	Gold	Pound	584	681	....	.48	.56	...
Rhodesia	Gold	Pound	942	95	2,635	.51	.05	1.43
Sierra Leone	Gold	Pound	....	5	1,100	...	...	.78
South Africa	Gold	Pound	45,960	3,690	94,225	6.70	.53	13.71
Zanzibar Prot.	Gold	Rupee	....	....	1,154	...	...	5.85
Australia	Gold	Pound	115,409	....	279,186	21.09	...	53.20
New Zealand	Gold	Pound	....	....	40,160	...	...	33.47
Total			8,245,826	2,275,133	63,489,907	5.16	1.43	39.79

*Thousands of dollars. †Gold and silver certificates not included. ‡Monetary standard not established in 1920. Blanks indicate no figures available, rather than no stock.

COINS OF THE UNITED STATES (1792-1921).

Gold Coins.

Fifty Dollar Piece, Panama-Pacific International Exposition—Authorized Jan. 16, 1915; weight, 1,290 grains; fineness, .900; total amount coined to June 30, 1921, $150,950.

Double Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849; weight, 516 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1921, $2,451,867,120. Full legal tender.

Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 270 grains; fineness, .916⅔; weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 258 grains; fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899225; fineness changed, act of June 18, 1837, to .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1921, $517,979,850. Full legal tender.

Half-Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 135 grains; fineness, .916⅔; weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 129 grains; fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899225; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1921, $391,249,345. Full legal tender.

Quarter-Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 67.5 grains; fineness, .916⅔; weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 64.5 grains; fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899225; fineness changed, act of June 18, 1837, to .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1921, $44,641,475. Full legal tender.

Quarter-Eagle, Panama-Pacific International Exposition—Authorized Jan. 16, 1915; weight, 64.5 grains; fineness, .900; total amount coined, $25,042.50.

Three-Dollar Piece—Authorized to be coined, act of Feb. 21, 1853; weight, 77.4 grains; fineness, .900; coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 26, 1890. Total amount coined, $1,619,376. Full legal tender.

One Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900; coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 26, 1890. Total amount coined, $19,499,337. Full legal tender.

One Dollar, Louisiana Purchase Exposition—Authorized June 28, 1902; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, $250,000.

One Dollar, Lewis and Clark Exposition—Authorized April 13, 1904; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, $60,000.

One Dollar, Panama-Pacific International Exposition—Authorized Jan. 16, 1915; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900; total amount coined, $25,034.

One Dollar, McKinley Memorial—Authorized Feb. 23, 1916; weight, 25.8; fineness .900; total coined, $30,040.

Silver Coins.

Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 416 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 412½ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined to Feb. 12, 1873, $8,031,238. Coinage reauthorized, act of Feb. 28, 1878; coinage discontinued after July 1, 1891, except for certain purposes, act of July 14, 1890. Amount coined to June 30, 1921, $597,346,848. Full legal tender except when otherwise provided in the contract.

Trade Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of Feb. 12, 1873; weight, 420 grains; fineness, .900; legal tender limited to $5, act of June 22, 1874 (rev. stat.); coinage limited to export demand and legal tender quality repealed, joint resolution, July 22, 1876; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 19, 1887. Total amount coined, $35,965,924.

Lafayette Souvenir Dollar—Authorized by act of March 3, 1899; weight, 412½ grains; fineness .900. Total amount coined $50,000.

Half-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 208 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 206¼ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 192 grains; weight changed, act of Feb. 12, 1873, to 12½ grams, or 192.9 grains. Total amount coined to June 30, 1921, $221,708,656. Legal tender, $10.

Columbian Half-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of Aug. 5, 1892; weight, 192.9 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, $2,500,000. Legal tender, $10.

Half-Dollar, Panama-Pacific International Exposition—Authorized Jan. 16, 1915; weight, 192.9; fineness, .900; total amount coined, $30,000

Half-Dollar, Illinois Centennial—Authorized to be coined, act of June 1, 1918; weight, 192.9 grains; fineness, .200; total amount coined, $50,029.

Half-Dollar, Maine Centennial—Authorized to be coined May 10, 1920; weight, 192.9; fineness, .900; total amount coined, $25,014.

Half-Dollar, Landing of Pilgrims Tercentennial—Authorized to be coined May 12, 1920; weight, 192.9; fineness, .900; total amount coined, $100,056.

Quarter-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 104 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 103⅛ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 96 grains; weight changed, act of Feb. 12, 1873, to 6¼ grams, or 96.45 grains. Total amount coined to June 30, 1921, $137,939,639.50. Legal tender, $10.

Columbian Quarter-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1893; weight, 96.45 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, $10,000. Legal tender, $10.

Twenty-Cent Piece—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1875; weight, 5 grams, or 77.16 grains; fineness, .900; coinage prohibited, act of May 2, 1878. Total amount coined, $271,000.

Dime—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 41.6 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 41⅙ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 38.4 grains; weight changed, act of Feb. 12, 1873, to 2½ grams, or 38.58 grains. Total amount coined to June 30, 1921, $212,010,879.70. Legal tender, $10.

Half-Dime—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 20.8 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 20⅝ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 19.2 grains; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined, $4,880,219.40.

Three-Cent Piece—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1851; weight, 12⅜ grains; fineness, .750; weight changed, act of March 3, 1853, to 11.52 grains; fineness changed, act of March 3, 1853, to .900; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined, $1,282,087.20.

Minor Coins.

Five-Cent (nickel)—Authorized to be coined, act of May 16, 1866; weight, 77.16 grains; composed of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel. Total amount coined to June 30, 1921, $61,540,483.10. Legal tender for $1, but reduced to 25 cents by act of Feb. 12, 1873.

Three-Cent (nickel)—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1865; weight, 30 grains; composed of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel. Total amount coined, $941,349.48. Legal tender for 60 cents, but

reduced to 25 cents by act of Feb. 12, 1873. Coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 26, 1890.

Two-Cent (bronze)—Authorized to be coined, act of April 22, 1864; weight, 96 grains; composed of 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc. Coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined, $912,020.

Cent (copper)—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 264 grains; weight changed, act of Jan. 14, 1793, to 208 grains; weight changed, by proclamation of the president, Jan. 26, 1796, in conformity with act of March 3, 1795, to 168 grains; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 21, 1857. Total amount coined, $1,562,887.44.

Cent (nickel)—Authorized to be coined, act of Feb. 21, 1857; weight, 72 grains; composed of 88 per cent copper and 12 per cent nickel. Coinage discontinued, act of April 22, 1864. Total amount coined, $2,007,720.

Cent (bronze)—Authorized, act of April 22, 1864; weight, 48 grains; composed of 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc. Total amount coined to June 30, 1921, $39,926.11. Legal tender, 25 cents.

Half-Cent (copper)—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 132 grains; weight changed, act of Jan. 14, 1793, to 104 grains; weight changed by proclamation of the president, Jan. 26, 1796, in conformity with act of March 3, 1795, to 84 grains; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 21, 1857. Total amount coined, $39,926.11.

Total Coinage.

Gold	$3,427,397,569.50
Silver	1,112,773,352.80
Minor	109,751,742.96
Total	4,649,922,665.26

†*Coinage, 1921.*

Gold	
Silver	$19,043,000.00
Minor	13,248,976.00
Total	32,291,976.00

*To end of fiscal year June 30, 1921. †Calendar year.

APPROXIMATE VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS.

Coin.	Country.	U. S. equivalent.
Achrefi (gold)*	Persia	$.095
Argentina (gold)*	Argentine Republic.	4.820
Balboa (gold)*	Panama	1.000
Bolivar (gold)*	Venezuela	.193
Boliviano (gold)*	Bolivia	.389
Cash (copper)	China	.006
Cent	China	.005
Centavo (copper)	Mexico	.005
Centime (copper)	France	.002
Colon (gold)*	Costa Rica	.465
Colon (gold)*	Salvador	.500
Condor (gold)	Chile	7.300
Condor (gold)	Colombia	10.000
Condor (gold)	Ecuador	4.900
Cordoba (gold)*	Nicaragua	1.000
Crown (gold)*	Austria	.202
Crown (gold)*	Denmark	.268
Crown (gold)	Great Britain	1.220
Crown (gold)	Norway	.268
Crown (gold)	Sweden	.268
Dinar (gold)*	Serbia	.193
Dinero (silver)	Peru	.050
Dollar (gold)*	British Honduras	1.000
Dollar (gold)*	Newfoundland	1.000
Dollar (gold)*	British possessions	1.000
Dollar (gold)*	Colombia	.9733
Dollar (silver)	Hongkong	.740
Dollar (gold)*	Liberia	1.000
Dollar (gold)*	Straits Settlement	.567
Dollar (silver)*	China	.475
Dollar (gold)	Santo Domingo	1,000
Drachma (gold)	Greece	.193
Escudo (gold)*	Portugal	1.080
Farthing (copper)	Great Britain	.005
Florin (silver)	Austria	.400
Florin (silver)	Great Britain	.490
Florin (gold)*	Netherlands	.402
Franc (silver)*	France	.193
Franc (gold)*	Belgium	.193
Franc (gold)*	Switzerland	.193
Gourde (gold)*	Haiti	.250
Guilder (gold)*	Netherlands	.402
Guinea (gold)	Great Britain	5.040
Gulden (silver)	Austria	.480
Heller (silver)	Austria	.004
Kopeck (copper)	Russia	.005
Kran (silver)*	Persia	.083
Krone (see crown).		
Leu (gold)	Roumania	.193
Libra (gold)*	Peru	4.866
Lira (silver)*	Italy	.193
Lira (gold)	Turkey	4.400
Mark (gold)*	Germany	.238
Markka (gold)*	Finland	.193
Medjidie (gold)	Turkey	.880
Milreis (gold)*	Brazil	.546
Milreis (gold)	Portugal	1.080
Napoleon (gold)	France	$3.860
Onlik (silver)	Turkey	.400
Ore (copper)	Scandinavia	.0025
Para (silver)	Turkey	.001
Penny (copper)	Great Britain	.020
Perper (gold)	Montenegro	.203
Peseta (gold)*	Spain	.193
Peso (gold)*	Argentine Republic	.965
Peso (gold)*	Chile	.365
Peso (gold)	Colombia	.970
Peso (gold)*	Cuba	1.000
Peso (silver)*	Guatemala	.453
Peso (silver)*	Honduras	.453
Peso (silver)	Salvador	.398
Peso (gold)*	Mexico	.498
Peso (gold)*	Paraguay	.965
Peso (gold)*	Philippines	.500
Peso (gold)*	Uruguay	1.034
Pfennig (copper)	Germany	.0025
Piaster (silver)	Cochin China	.550
Piaster (silver)	Indo-China	.490
Piaster (silver)*	Cyprus	.030
Piaster (gold)*	Turkey	.044
Pound (gold)*	Egypt	4.943
Pound (gold)*	Great Britain	4.866
Ruble (gold)*	Russia	.514
Rupee (gold)	India	.486
Scudo (gold, silver)	Italy	.950
Sen (copper)	Japan	.005
Shilling (silver)	Great Britain	.240
Sixpence (silver)	Great Britain	.120
Sol (silver)	Peru	.490
Soldo (copper)	Italy	.010
Sovereign (gold)	Great Britain	4.865
Sucre (gold)	Ecuador	.487
Tael (silver)*†	China	.757
Tical (gold)*	Siam	.370
Yen (gold)*	Japan	.498

*At the beginning of each quarter the secretary of the treasury proclaims the estimate by the director of the mint of the pure metal contents of foreign coins in terms of the money of account of the United States, to be followed in estimating the value of all foreign merchandise exported to the United States during the quarter, expressed in any such metallic currencies. It is not the exchange value. Coins in the foregoing table marked with an asterisk (*) are those the value of which has been estimated by the director of the mint. †The tael is a unit of weight, not a coin. The customs unit is the Haikwan tael (value $0.7570). The values of other taels are based on their relation to the Haikwan tael. The Yuan silver dollar of 100 cents is the monetary unit of the Chinese republic; it is equivalent to 0.644 plus of the Haikwan tael.

BANKING STATISTICS.

[From reports of the comptroller of the currency.]

NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year ended July 1.	Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Total dividends.	Net earnings.
1914	7,453	$1,063,978,175	$714,117,131	$121,147,096	$149,270,170
1915	7,560	1,068,577,080	726,620,202	113,639,415	127,052,973
1916	7,579	1,066,208,875	731,820,305	114,724,595	157,543,547
1917	7,589	1,081 670,000	765,318,000	...	194,321,000
1918	7,691	1,098,264,000	816,801 000	129,778,000	287,705,000
1919	7,762	1,115,507,000	869,457,000	135,588,000	299,980,000
1920	8 019	1,220,781,000	984,977,000	147,793,000	282,083,000
1921	8,147	1,273,237,000	1,026,270,000	158,158,000	216,106,000

NATIONAL BANKS WITH LARGEST CAPITAL.

The national banks having $5,000,000 or more capital in 1922 were:

National City, New York, N. Y., $40,000,000.
Bank of Commerce, New York, $25,000,000.
Continental and Comm'l, Chicago, $25,000,000.
First National, Boston, Mass., $15,000,000.
Chase, New York, N. Y., $15,000,000.
First National of Chicago, Ill., $12,500,000.
Irving, New York, N. Y., $12,500,000.
First National, New York, N. Y., $10,000,000.
National Bank of Com., St. Louis, $10,000,000.
Shawmut, Boston, Mass., $10,000,000.
First National, St. Louis, Mo., $10,000,000.
Mechanics and Metals, New York, $10,000,000.
National Park, New York, N. Y., $10,000,000.
Bank of California, San Francisco, $8,500,000.
Chatham and Phoenix, New York, $7,000,000.
Mellon National, Pittsburgh, Pa., $6,000,000.
Wells Fargo-Nevada, San Francisco, $6,000,000.
First National, Cincinnati, O., $6,000,000.
First National, Milwaukee, Wis, $6,000,000.
First National, Minneapolis, Minn., $5,000,000.
American Exchange, New York, $5,000,000.
First National, Detroit, Mich., $5,000,000.
Anglo and London, San Francisco, $5,000,000.
Corn Exchange, Chicago, Ill., $5,000,000.
Philadelphia, Philadelphia, $5,000,000.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Bank notes outstanding by denominations and amounts.

Denominations.	Mar 13, 1900.	Oct. 31, 1921.
Ones	$348,275	$341,844
Twos	167,466	163,900
Fives	79,310,710	131,768,150
Tens	79,378,160	315,473,350
Twenties	$58,770,660	$242,370,510
Fifties	11,784,150	28,461,750
One hundreds	24,103,400	28,861,200
Five hundreds	104,000	87,500
One thousands	27,000	21,000
Fractional parts	32,409	60,000
Total	254,026,230	747,609,097

BANKING POWER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The banking power of the United States on June 30, 1921, represented by the combined paid-in capital, surplus and profits, deposits and circulation of all reporting banks, including national and state, nonreporting private banks (estimated) and the twelve federal reserve banks, was $48,219,900,000. Comparison of this amount with the banking power for June 30, 1914, aggregating $24,340,100,000, discloses an increase in this seven-year period of $23,879,800,000, or 98.11 per cent.

The following table shows the total of the capital paid in, surplus and profits, deposits and circulation of the banks of the United States, national, state, private and federal reserve, as of June 30, 1921, or report date nearest thereto:

National banks	$16,491,600,000
State (etc.) banks	26,418,300,000
Nonreporting banks	100,200,000
Federal reserve banks	5,209,800,000
Total, 1921	48,219,900,000
Total, 1920	50,981,900,000
Decrease	2,762,000,000

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES ISSUED TO OCT. 31, 1921.

Bank.	Ones.	Twos.	Fives.	Tens.	Total.
Boston	$12,788,000	$6,728,000	$1,920,000	...	$21,436,000
New York	33,944,000	13,272,000	10,620,000	$1,440,000	59,276,000
Philadelphia	19,196 000	4,664,000	6 420,000	...	30,280,000
Cleveland	13,900 000	4,080,000	5,319,000	...	23,299,000
Richmond	10,524,000	1,736,000	...	...	12,260,000
Atlanta	12,388,000	1,656,000	1,620 000	...	15,664,000
Chicago	27,608,000	7,344,000	3,700,000	960,000	39,612,000
St. Louis	9,056 000	2,512,000	4,500,000	1,000,000	17,068,000
Minneapolis	6,012,000	1,648,000	820,000	...	8,480,000
Kansas City	6 688,000	1,792,000	4,340 000	...	12,820,000
Dallas	6,432,000	1,368 000	500,000	...	8,300,000
San Francisco	8,076 000	2,304,000	500,000	...	10,880,000
Total	166,612,000	49 104,000	40,259,000	3,400,000	259,375,000

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

The following table shows the development of the federal reserve system from its inauguration on Nov. 16, 1914, to Oct. 26, 1921 (in thousands of dollars):

Assets.	Nov.27, 1914.	Nov.24, 1916.	Nov. 16, 1917.	Nov. 22, 1918.	Nov. 28, 1919.	Nov. 26, 1920.	Oct. 26, 1921.
Gold	227,840	459,935	1,584,328	2,060,265	2,093,641	2,023.916	2,786,239
Other lawful money	34,630	17.974	52.525	55,992	66.025	171.364	150 909
Bills discounted and bought	7,383	122,593	681,719	2,078,219	2,709,804	2,983.133	1,371,075
United States securities	50 594	241,906	177,314	314,937	320,614	190,946	
Municipal warrants	22.166	1,273	27	...	...	...	
Federal reserve notes—net	15.414	...	...	...	...	...	
Due from f. d. res. banks—net	43,263	...	...	...	...	...	
Uncollected items	...	...	428,544	819,010	1,013,426	709,401	540,069
All other assets	165	3.121	22 111	28 700	32.208	36,152	55,679
Total	270,018	735,060	3,012,406	5,219,527	6,230,041	6,244,580	5,094,915

Liabilities.	Nov.27, 1914.	Nov.24, 1916.	Nov. 16, 1917.	Nov. 22, 1918.	Nov. 28, 1919.	Nov. 26, 1920.	Oct. 26, 1921.
Capital paid in	$18,050	$55,711	$66,691	$80,025	$87,001	$99,020	$103,007
Surplus	.....	.....	.....	1,134	81,087	164,745	213,824
Government deposits	.....	26,319	218,887	113,174	98,157	15,909	46,624
Member bank deposits—net	249,268	637,072	.....	.....	.....	1,734,691	1,669,059
Due to member and nonmember banks	.....	.....	1,501,423	1,718,000	1,943,232	.....	.....
Federal reserve notes—net	2,700	14,296	*972,585	*2,555,215	*2,852,277	3,325,629	2,408,779
Federal reserve bank notes in circulation	.....	1,028	8,000	80,504	256,793	214,610	88,024
Collection items	.....	.....	240,437	620,608	861,436	582,442	466,044
All other liabilities	.....	634	4,383	50,867	50,058	107,534	76,681
Total	270,018	735,060	3,012,406	5,219,527	6,230,041	6,244,580	5,094,915

*In actual circulation.

FEDERAL LAND BANKS.

On Oct. 31, 1921, the twelve federal land banks had assets amounting to $464,214,472. Their mortgage loans amounted to $408,233,159. The total paid-in capital was $27,086,267, of which $6,598,770 was owned by the government, $20,382,402 by national farm loan associations, $105,095 by individual borrowers and subscribers. These banks had accumulated a reserve fund of $1,514,800. The banks' liability on account of farm loan bonds authorized was $420,763,315. The net earnings of these banks to Oct. 31, 1921, were $6,288,284, from which, in addition to the reserve mentioned, dividends were paid to the amount of $2,374,199, and other charges made against surplus to the amount of $234,503, leaving the net undivided profits on hand $2,164,781.

Joint-Stock Land Banks.

While thirty-one joint-stock land banks had been chartered, only twenty-four were doing business at the close of the year ended Oct. 31, 1921, the charters of seven having been surrendered. The aggregate assets of the twenty-four banks on that date amounted to $95,884,117, the principal items being mortgage loans, amounting, including accrued interest uncollected, to $81,074,809; United States bonds and other securities, $2,593,367; cash on hand and in banks, $2,801,162.

TOTAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ALL BANKS, JUNE 30, 1921.

Resources.	
Loans and discounts	$28,932,011,000
Overdrafts	81,849,000
Bonds, stocks and other securities	11,381,923,000
Due from other banks and bankers	4,794,205,000
Real estate, furniture, etc.	1,147,521,000
Checks and other cash items	1,290,667,000
Cash on hand	946,567,000
Other resources	1,096,647,000
Total	49,671,390,000
Liabilities.	
Capital stock paid in	$ 2,903,961,000
Surplus fund	2,542,032,000
Other undivided profits	910,743,000
Circulation (national banks)	704,147,000
Individual deposits	35,459,155,000
United States deposits	390,230,000
Due to other banks and bankers	2,809,414,000
Other liabilities	3,951,708,000
Total	49,671,390,000

CASH IN ALL BANKS JUNE 30, 1921.

Gold coin	$55,131,000
Gold certificates	23,023,000
Silver coin	59,093,000
Silver certificates	$24,195,000
Legal tender notes	26,957,000
National bank notes	340,863,000
Federal reserve notes	173,668,000
Nickels and cents	39,962,000
Not classified	203,670,000
Total	946,567,000
In Federal Reserve Banks.	
Gold coin and certificates	$2,461,931,000
Legal tender notes, silver, etc.	163,527,000
Grand total	3,572,025,000

INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS IN ALL BANKS JUNE 30, 1922.

Banks.	Savings.	Total.
State banks	$2,987,220,000	$10,809,788,000
Stock savings	304,386,000	443,077,000
Mutual sav'gs.	5,394,963,000	5,575,181,000
Loan & trust	1,472,929,000	5,754,931,000
Private	25,082,000	133,897,000
Total	10,184,580,000	22,716,874,000
National	2,957,555,000	12,742,281,000
Grand total	13,142,135,000	35,459,155,000

SAVINGS-BANK STATISTICS OF UNITED STATES FROM 1820.

Yr.	Banks.	Depositors.	Deposits.	Av. to each Depositor.
1820	10	8,635	$1,138,576	$131.86
1830	36	38,085	6,973,304	183.09
1840	61	78,701	14,051,520	178.54
1850	108	251,354	43,431,130	172.78
1860	278	693,870	149,277,504	215.13
1870	517	1,630,846	549,874,358	337.17
1880	629	2,335,582	819,106,973	350.71
1890	921	4,258,893	1,524,844,506	358.03
1900	1,002	6,107,083	2,449,547,885	401.10
1910	1,759	9,142,908	4,070,486,246	445.20
1911	1,884	9,794,647	4,212,583,598	430.09
1912	1,922	10,010,304	4,451,818,522	444.72
1913	1,978	10,766,936	4,727,403,951	439.07
1914	2,100	11,109,499	4,936,591,849	444.03
1915	2,159	11,285,775	4,997,706,013	442.83
1916	1,864	11,148,392	5,088,587,234	420.01
1917	1,797	11,367,013	5,418,022,274	452.15
1918	1,819	11,379,553	5,471,579,948	516.94
1919	1,719	11,434,881	5,902,577,000	497.04
1920	1,707	11,427,556	6,536,470,000	615.00
1921	1,601	10,737,843	6,018,258,000	487.85

UNITED STATES POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.

State.	Deposits.*	Balance.†
Alabama	$530,802	$481,659
Alaska	588,016	685,131
Arizona	797,574	579,229
Arkansas	172,231	201,265
California	3,518,726	3,558,471
Colorado	1,177,839	1,712,562
Connecticut	2,454,619	2,743,999
Delaware	356,659	318,870
District of Columbia	345,825	413,996
Florida	1,114,010	910,776

State.	Deposits.*	Balance.†
Georgia	$184,889	$172,973
Hawaii	78,697	28,999
Idaho	503,732	432,537
Illinois	6,387,514	9,544,875
Indiana	1,045,986	1,426,551
Iowa	289,396	391,567
Kansas	424,868	753,714
Kentucky	389,628	444,095
Louisiana	439,579	451,569
Maine	221,281	322,677
Maryland	343,623	303,879
Massachusetts	7,956,199	6,959,732
Michigan	4,763,592	4,393,041
Minnesota	1,226,336	1,935,128
Mississippi	76,292	101,633
Missouri	2,362,944	3,023,388
Montana	705,128	900,893
Nebraska	301,670	390,996
Nevada	452,418	353,142
New Hampshire	412,677	557,762
New Jersey	4,908,666	5,603,629
New Mexico	54,380	72,028
New York	59,203,652	66,607,073
North Carolina	43,070	44,106
North Dakota	25,193	20,627
Ohio	4,577,107	5,506,038
Oklahoma	340,884	311,709
Oregon	1,833,599	2,146,794
Pennsylvania	12,348,716	15,570,044
Porto Rico	310,354	168,089
Rhode Island	1,014,099	1,131,285
South Carolina	57,421	47,881
South Dakota	25,419	33,590
Tennessee	249,421	282,238
Texas	771,099	867,744
Utah	510,851	548,654
Vermont	79,521	91,180
Virginia	552,460	476,080
Virgin Islands	3,180	2,416
Washington	5,355,985	5,740,472
West Virginia	430,702	435,914
Wisconsin	1,290,794	1,967,666
Wyoming	249,516	219,537
Total	138,745,258	152,389,903

*During fiscal year. †To credit of depositors June 30, 1921.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Jan. 1, 1921.

State.	No.	Members.	Assets.
Pennsylvania*	2,785	1,000,000	$475,000,000
Ohio	775	973,168	462,790,288
New Jersey	939	426,264	238,908,007
Massachusetts	202	296,411	174,042,652
Illinois*	700	269,000	137,000,000
New York	267	249,174	115,779,799
Indiana	358	212,300	109,721,337
Nebraska	74	119,131	77,939,337
Michigan	75	99,765	50,976,795
California	87	42,420	47,851,294
Louisiana	68	80,000	46,183,575
Wisconsin	97	87,000	43,641,142
Missouri	181	71,494	40,863,168
Kansas*	90	82,500	39,100,000
Kentucky*	119	75,000	35,000,000
Dis. of Columbia	21	45,525	30,125,125
Oklahoma	62	46,343	28,590,423
North Carolina*	145	58,000	26,000,000
Washington	43	55,354	20,175,163
Arkansas	49	28,000	17,886,788
Iowa	68	49,000	17,654,390
Minnesota	63	23,904	11,354,493
Colorado	42	22,000	10,986,445
West Virginia*	50	27,700	10,700,000
Maine	39	17,548	9,248,960
Rhode Island	8	14,680	8,126,956
Connecticut	30	18,615	7,097,282
South Carolina	129	15,920	5,777,452
Oregon	10	17,611	5,200,457
New Hampshire	25	11,067	4,700,529
South Dakota	16	6,515	4,006,312
Montana	21	16,156	3,667,486
North Dakota	12	7,325	3,656,795
Tennessee*	12	5,800	3,500,000
Texas	31	9,360	3,251,891
New Mexico	13	4,100	1,707,200
Arizona	4	3,100	1,173,812
Vermont	7	1,499	548,618
Other states†	916	374,170	189,981,000
Total	8,633	4,962,919	2,519,914,971

*Estimated. †Estimated, including Maryland and Alabama, heretofore reported separately.

SAVINGS BANKS OF THE WORLD.

[Compiled in department of commerce from official reports.]

Country.	Date.	Form of bank.	Depositors.	Deposits.	Aver.	Per cap.
Argentina	Oct. 31, 1919.	Postal	312,383	$7,882,158	$25.23	$0.92
Chile	Dec. 31, 1920.	Public	985,692	40,101,996	40.68	9.93
Denmark	Mar. 31, 1919.	Com. and corp.	1,611,554	389,210,173	241.51	133.25
Egypt	Dec. 31, 1919.	Postal	224,760	3,961,419	17.63	.31
Finland	Dec. 31, 1918.	Private	488,764	75,286,010	154.03	22.59
Finland	Dec. 31, 1919.	Postal	104,062	1,051,521	10.10	.32
France	Dec. 31, 1916.	Private	1,922,365	591,352,006	74.64	14.93
France	Dec. 31, 1919.	Postal	6,908,854	194,119,692	28.10	4.90
Algeria	Dec. 31, 1918.	Municipal savings	20,511	885,945	43.19	.16
Tunis	Dec. 31, 1918.	Postal	1,883	1,416,199	752.10	.73
Germany	Dec, 31, 1918.	Public and corp.	32,769,470	3,858,832,710	117.76	57.84
Italy	Dec. 31, 1917.	Com. and corp.	2,639,201	410,338,436	149.80	11.17
Italy	Dec, 31, 1918.	Postal	6,273,500	547,211,842	87.23	14.89
Japan	Dec, 31, 1916.	Private	9,705,600	99,759,850	10.29	1.73
Japan	Mar. 31, 1919.	Postal	20,088,713	301,832,170	15.02	5.23
Formosa	Dec. 31, 1912.	Private	8,065	172,732	21.42	.05
Formosa	Mar. 31, 1919.	Postal	358,204	2,750,812	7.68	.74
Chosen	Mar. 31, 1920.	Postal	1,406,259	7,440,556	5.29	.43
Netherlands	Dec. 31, 1918.	Private	561,179	70,915,614	126.37	10.38
Netherlands	Dec. 31, 1919.	Postal	1,887,362	107,811,734	57.12	15.78
Dutch E. Indies	Dec. 31, 1918.	Private	8,473	2,050,642	242.02	.05
Dutch E. Indies	Dec. 31, 1919.	Postal	182,348	5,602,219	30.72	.12
Dutch Guiana	Dec. 31, 1918.	Postal	12,211	409,047	33.50	4.35
Dutch W. Indies	Dec. 31, 1918.	Postal	4,793	101,229	21.12	1.78
Norway	Dec, 31, 1918.	Com. and private.	1,530,807	419,798,216	274.23	157.93
Spain	Dec. 31, 1919.	Private	926,718	123,014,227	132.74	5.78
Spain	Dec. 31, 1919.	Postal	325,144	14,745,821	45.35	.69
Sweden	Dec. 31, 1919.	Communal	2,200,067	501,366,871	227.89	85.75
Sweden	Dec. 31, 1920.	Postal	661,686	22,607,418	34.17	3.87
Switzerland	Dec. 31, 1918.	Com. and private.	2,597,947	496,732,891	191.20	125.12
United kingdom	Nov. 20, 1917.	Trustee	2,046,996	254,758,195	124.45	6.03
United kingdom	Dec. 31, 1917.	Postal	15,215,824	989,174,810	65.01	23.40
British India	Mar. 31, 1919.	Postal	1,677,407	61,072,871	36.41	.25

Country.	Date.	Form of bank.	Depositors.	Deposits.	Aver.	Per cap.
Australia	Dec. 30, 1920	Government	3,171,230	$510,163,974	$160.87	$95.43
New Zealand	Dec. 31, 1919	Postal	630,783	147,813,554	234.34	123.69
New Zealand	Mar. 31, 1920	Private	95,472	14,231,580	149.07	11.91
Canada	Mar. 31, 1919	Postal	116,541	41,654,920	357.50	4.98
Canada	Mar. 31, 1917	Government	30,277	13,633,610	450.30	1.63
Un. S. Africa	Mar. 31, 1919	Postal	306,103	33,933,496	110.86	4.75
Brit. W. Indies	1917-1918	Government	89,567	6,242,420	69.70	3.40
Brit col. n.e.s.	1917-1918	Government	279,635	17,205,547	61.53	.61
Total foreign...			120,388,410	10,388,647,133	86.29	15.11
United States	June 30, 1921	Postal	466,109	152,389,903	326.94	1.41
United States	June 30, 1921	Mutual and stock.	10,737,843	6,018,258,000	560.47	55.63
Philippines	June 30, 1921	Postal	110,574	3,052,844	27.61	.29
Grand total			131,702,936	16,562,347,880	125.60	20.54

Note.—The foreign units were converted at their approximate exchange value as follows: Chilean peso, $0.19745; Egyptian pound, $3.80; Finnish mark, $0.0975 for 1918 and $0.031 for 1919; French franc at 5.45 to the dollar for 1918 and 10.75 for 1919; German mark, $0.1215; Italian lira at 8.36 to the dollar for 1917 and 6.35 for 1918; Spanish peseta, $0.19869; pound sterling at $3.56 for Australia, at $3.85 for New Zealand in 1919 and $4 at end of March, 1920. Other conversions at par.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISTRICTS AND OFFICIALS.

Federal Reserve Board.

Appointed by the president.

Members.	Terms expire.
W. P. G. Harding (Ala.), governor	1922
Edmund Platt (N. Y.), vice-governor	1928
Adolph C. Miller (Cal.)	1924
Charles S. Hamlin (Mass.)	1926
John R. Mitchell (Minn.)	1931

Ex Officio—The secretary of treasury, chairman, and the comptroller of currency.

Secretary—W. W. Hoxton.

Assistant secretary—W. L. Eddy.

Chief, Division of Examination—J. F. Herson.

Fiscal Agent—W. M. Imlay.

General counsel—Walter S. Logan.

Statistician—M. Jacobson.

Headquarters—Treasury dept., Washington, D.C.

Salaries—Of five members, $12,000 a year; comptroller of currency as ex officio member $7,000 a year additional to his salary of $5,000 as comptroller. The executive secretary receives $10,000 a year, the secretary to the board $6,000, the assistant secretary $3,600, the general counsel $8,500, the chief of operations and examination $5,000 and the fiscal agent $4,000.

Duties—The federal reserve board exercises a general supervision over the affairs and management of the federal reserve banks. It has the power to discount paper, issue federal reserve notes and perform other banking functions prescribed by the law. It appoints its own officers and employes and derives its support from assessments levied on the reserve banks. The members of the board are appointed by the president of the United States.

Federal Reserve Cities.

Dist. and city.	Dist. and city.
1. Boston, Mass.	7. Chicago, Ill.
2. New York, N. Y.	8. St. Louis, Mo.
3. Philadelphia, Pa.	9. Minneapolis, Minn.
4. Cleveland, O.	10. Kansas City, Mo.
5. Richmond, Va.	11. Dallas, Tex.
6. Atlanta, Ga.	12. San Francisco, Cal.

Federal Reserve Districts.

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and all of Connecticut except the county of Fairfield.

2. The state of New York and the northern part of the state of New Jersey comprising the counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, Warren and the county of Fairfield in the state of Connecticut.

3. All that part of New Jersey comprising the counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Ocean and Salem; the state of Delaware; all that part of Pennsylvania east of the western boundary of McKean, Elk, Clearfield, Cambria and Bedford counties.

4. Ohio; all that part of Pennsylvania west of district No. 3; Marshall, Ohio, Brooke, Hancock, Wetzel and Tyler counties, West Virginia; all that part of Kentucky east of the western boundary of Boone, Grant, Scott, Woodford, Jessamine, Garrard, Lincoln, Pulaski and McCreary counties.

5. District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina; all of West Virginia except Marshall, Ohio, Brooke, Hancock, Wetzel and Tyler counties.

6. Alabama, Georgia and Florida; all that part of Tennessee east of the western boundary of Stewart, Houston, Wayne, Humphreys and Perry counties; all that part of Mississippi south of the northern boundary of Issaquena, Sharkey, Yazoo, Kemper, Madison, Leake and Neshoba counties; all of that part of Louisiana south of the northern boundaries of the parishes of Vernon, Rapides and Avoyelles.

7. Iowa; all that part of Wisconsin south of the northern boundary of Marquette, Oconto, Langlade, Marathon, Jackson and Vernon counties; all of the southern peninsula of Michigan, viz., that part east of Lake Michigan; all that part of Illinois north of the southern boundary of Hancock, Schuyler, Cass, Sangamon, Christian, Shelby, Cumberland and Clark counties; all that part of Indiana north of the southern boundary of Vigo, Clay, Owen, Monroe, Brown, Bartholomew, Jennings, Ripley and Ohio counties.

8. Arkansas; all that part of Missouri east of the western boundary of Harrison, Daviess, Caldwell, Ray, Lafayette, Johnson, Henry, St. Clair, Cedar, Dade, Lawrence and Barry counties; all that part of Illinois and Indiana not included in district No. 7; all that part of Kentucky not included in district No. 4; all that part of Tennessee and Mississippi not included in district No. 6.

9. Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota; all that part of Wisconsin and Michigan not included in district No. 7.

10. Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming; all that part of Missouri not included in district No. 8; all of Oklahoma except the counties of Atoka, Bryan, Choctaw, Coal, Johnston, McCurtain, Marshall and Pushmataha; all that part of New Mexico north of the southern boundary of McKinley, Sandoval, Santa Fe, San Miguel and Union counties.

11. Texas; all that part of New Mexico and Oklahoma not included in district No. 10; all that part of Louisiana not included in district No. 6; and Pima, Graham, Greenlee, Cochise and Santa Cruz counties, Arizona.

12. California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada and Utah; all that part of Arizona not included in district No. 11.

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES (1920).

[United States geological survey.]

Minerals.		Quantity.	Value.
Aluminum	pounds	.....	$41,375,000
Antimony	short tons	2,785	173,450
Antimonial lead	short tons	12,535	1,963,255
Arsenous oxide	short tons	11,502	2,021,356
Asbestos	short tons	1,710	1,154,000
Asphaltum	short tons	886,500	13,219,000
Barytes (crude)	short tons	207,700	1,946,800
Bauxite	long tons	521,308	3,247,345
Borates	pounds	120,320	2,173,000
Bromine	pounds	1,160,584	745,381
Cadmium	pounds	129,283	151,261
Calcium chloride	short tons	58,604	2,045,851
Cement	barrels	96,944,000	194,513,000
Chromic iron ore	long tons	2,502	44,113
Clay products	short tons	.....	364,220,000
Coal, anthracite	long tons	79,500,000	.....
Coal, bituminous	short tons	556,563,000	1,950,000,000
Coke	short tons	51,885,000	.....
Copper	pounds	1,209,061,040	222,467,000
Emery	short tons	2,327	21,685
Feldspar	short tons	*71,054	*585,200
Ferro-alloys	long tons	*399,900	*46,995,000
Fluor spar	short tons	186,000	4,544,000
Fuller's earth	short tons	128,488	2,506,189
Garnet (abrasive)	short tons	5,476	434,425
Gold (coining value)	troy oz.	2,395,017	49,509,400
Graphite (amorphous)	short tons	4,694	49,758
Graphite (crystalline)	pounds	9,632,360	576,444
Grindstones		53,484	1,707,004
Gypsum	short tons	3,130,305	24,542,512
Infusorial earth	short tons	83,000	832,000
Iron (pig)	long tons	35,683,234	1,137,926,882
Iron ore	long tons	69,558,000	290,607,000
Lead	short tons	476,849	76,296,000
Lime	short tons	3,350,000	33,321,000
Magnesite (crude)	short tons	303,767	2,748,150
Manganese ore	long tons	94,000	2,385,000
Manganiferous ore	long tons	673,000	2,091,000
Mica, sheet	pounds	*1,545,709	*483,567
Mica, scrap	short tons	*3,258	*58,084
Millstones		.....	61,676
Mineral paints	short tons	*155,648	*25,810,671
Mineral waters	gallons sold	40,000,000	5,000,000
Natural gas	M cubic feet	*735,000,000	*162,000,000
Natural-gas gasoline	gallons	*340,647,000	*63,608,900
Nickel	pounds	698,000	275,120
Oilstones		1,144	231,747
Peat	short tons	73,204	921,732
Petroleum	barrels	*735,000,000	*162,000,000
Phosphate rock	long tons	4,103,982	25,079,572
Platinum	troy oz.	41,544	4,697,722
Potash	short tons	41,444	7,463,026
Precious stones		.....	107,500
Pumice	short tons	41,841	114,433
Pyrite	long tons	275,000	1,450,000
Quartz (silica)	short tons	22,000	233,000
Quicksilver	flasks	13,070	1,041,156
Salt	barrels	49,751,343	30,539,168
Sand, building	short tons	75,743,000	57,972,000
Sand, glass	short tons	2,144,000	4,722,000
Sand-lime brick	thousands	162,289	2,364,470
Silver (com. value)	troy oz.	56,564,504	57,420,325
Slate		.....	8,726,442
Stone	short tons	68,500,000	120,500,000
Sulphur	long tons	1,517,625	30,000,000
Talc, soapstone	short tons	222,724	3,052,038
Tin	pounds	40,000	20,100
Titanium ore	short tons	277	.....
Tungsten ore	short tons	216	27,760
Uranium minerals		.....	2,363,500
Zinc	short tons	450,045	72,907,000
Total†		.....	6,707,000,000

*Figures are for 1919, those for 1920 not being available. †The total is approximate only, estimates being substituted for the unavailable 1920 figures.

COAL PRODUCTION BY STATES (1921).

In tons of 2,240 pounds. Calendar year.

State.	Tons.	State.	Tons.	State.	Tons.
Anthracite.					
Penn.	78,100,000				
Bituminous.					
Alabama..	10,893,000	Colorado..	8,152,000	Kansas ...	3,212,000
Arkansas.	1,250,000	Illinois ...	60,268,000	Kentucky.	26,786,000
		Indiana ..	16,964,000	Maryland.	2,932,000
		Iowa	4,464,000	Michigan.	1,009,000
				Missouri..	3,304,000
				Montana..	2,768,000
				N. Mexico.	2,054,000
				N. Dakota	714,000

State.	Tons.	State.	Tons.
Ohio	28,571,000	Wash. ...	2,024,000
Oklahoma.	2,946,000	W. Va. ..	63,571,000
Penn.	100,000,000	Wyoming.	6,607,000
Tennessee.	3,929,000	Other states	133,000
Texas	938,000	Total bituminous..	363,326,000
Utah	3,571,000	Grand tot.	441,426,000
Virginia...	6,964,000		

COAL PRODUCTION BY CALENDAR YEARS.

Tons of 2,240 pounds.

Year.	Anthracite.	Bituminous.
1880.....	25,580,189	38,242,641
1890.....	41,489,858	99,377,073
1900.....	51,309,214	189,480,097
1905.....	69,405,958	281,239,252
1910.....	75,514,296	372,339,703
1915.....	79,459,876	442,624,426
1916.....	78,195,083	448,678,288
1917.....	88,939,117	492,670,146
1918.....	88,237,575	517,308,768
1919.....	78,653,751	415,946,480
1920.....	79,998,437	583,332,707
1921*.....	78,100,000	363,326,000

*Preliminary figures.

PIG IRON PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

In tons of 2,240 pounds. Calendar year 1921.

State.	Tons.	State.	Tons.
Alabama ..	1,207,408	Illinois	1,612,033
Colorado ..	226,364	Kentucky ..	764,759
Conn.	2,142	Maryland ..	147,189
Michigan ..	1,893,611	Virginia ..	67,239
N. Jersey..	968,600	Wisconsin..	226,863
Ohio	3,799,613		
Penn.	6,252,766	Total	16,688,126
Tennessee..	19,479	Tot. 1920..	36,925,987

Note—In the foregoing table Colorado includes Missouri, Washington, California and Oregon; Connecticut includes Massachusetts; Kentucky includes Mississippi and West Virginia; Georgia includes Texas; Michigan includes Indiana; New Jersey includes New York.

CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES (1921).

Section.	*Barrels.
East coast	96,846,025
Pennsylvania	19,289,120
Illinois-Indiana	38,338,157
Oklahoma-Kansas	63,387,391
Louisiana-Arkansas	31,419,098
Texas	91,927,469
Colorado-Wyoming	16,405,965
California	85,749,432
Total	443,362,657

*Of 42 gallons.

Production by Years.

Year.	Barrels.	Year.	Barrels.
1880	26,600,638	1918	355,927,716
1890	45,823,572	1919	377,719,000
1900	63,620,529	1920	433,915,029
1916	300,767,158	1921	443,362,657
1917	335,315,601		

ACCIDENTS IN MINES, QUARRIES AND SMELTERS.

[From reports of bureau of mines, interior department.]

FATALITIES IN COAL MINES.

Year.*	No.	Proportion.†	Year.*	No.	Proportion.†
1906...	2,138	3.39	1914...	2,454	3.22
1907...	3,242	4.81	1915...	2,269	3.09
1908...	2,445	3.60	1916...	2,226	3.09
1909...	2,642	3.96	1917...	2,696	3.56
1910...	2,821	3.89	1918...	2,580	3.94
1911...	2,656	3.65	1919...	2,317	4.27
1912...	2,419	3.35	1920...	2,260	...
1913...	2,785	3.73			

FATALITIES IN QUARRIES.

1916...	173	1.91	1919...	123	1.63
1917...	131	1.59	1920...	178	2.19
1918...	125	1.83			

FATALITIES IN METAL MINES.

Year.*	No.	Year.*	No.
1914.....	559	1918.....	646
1915.....	553	1919.....	468
1916.....	697	1920.....	425
1917.....	852		

ACCIDENTS AT SMELTING PLANTS.

	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Killed	36	53	42	34	20
Injured	9,656	7,745	6,743	4,431	4,147

*Calendar years. †Number killed per 1,000 men employed.

DEATH OF SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, noted as an antarctic explorer, died on board his ship, the Quest, on Jan. 5, 1922, from a sudden attack of heart disease. His death did not become known to the outer world until Jan. 29, when his body was brought to Montevideo, Uruguay, on a Norwegian steamer. Sir Ernest was making his fourth voyage to the antarctic regions and at the time of his passing away his ship was anchored near the island of South Georgia. The purpose of the expedition was to chart large sections of the unknown parts of the antarctic, south Atlantic and south Pacific oceans. Soundings were to be made to discover the limits of the continental shelf.

Sir Ernest Shackleton was born in Kilkee, Ireland, Feb. 15, 1874. He was educated in Dulwich college, England, and while still a youth went to sea before the mast on a sailing ship. In 1901 he left on his first antarctic voyage as third lieutenant of the Scott expedition. In 1907-1909 he commanded the expedition which reached the south magnetic pole, discovered the King Edward VII. plateau and came within ninety-seven miles of the pole itself. In 1914 he led another expedition, in which he displayed great heroism and endurance in rescuing his shipwrecked companions. He was director of the equipment and mobile forces of Great Britain in the north Russian winter campaign of 1918-1919.

He left London Sept. 17, 1921, as commander of what was officially known as the British oceanographical and subantarctic expedition. Heavy storms on the way had put the wireless outfit on the Quest out of commission. That on the Norwegian ship, which brought his remains to Montevideo, was also out of order or the news of his death would have become known to the world sooner. Capt. L. Hussey, the meteorologist of the expedition, accompanied the body to Uruguay. There he was advised from England that Lady Shackleton, in accordance with the previously expressed desire of her husband, had directed that his resting place should be near where he died. His remains were therefore taken back to South Georgia and buried there.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES

[Compiled by the bureau of labor statistics, Washington, D. C.]

Year.	Sirloin steak. Av. price. Per lb.	Sirloin steak. Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Round steak. Av. price. Per lb.	Round steak. Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Rib roast. Av. price. Per lb.	Rib roast. Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Chuck roast. Av. price. Per lb.	Chuck roast. Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Plate beef. Av. price. Per lb.	Plate beef. Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Pork chops. Av. price. Per lb.	Pork chops. Amt. for $1. Lbs.
1913	$0.254	3.9	$0.223	4.5	$0.198	5.1	$0.160	6.3	$0.121	8.3	$0.210	4.8
1914	.259	3.9	.236	4.2	.204	4.9	.167	6.0	.126	7.9	.220	4.5
1915	.257	3.9	.230	4.3	.201	5.0	.161	6.2	.121	8.3	.203	4.9
1916	.273	3.7	.245	4.1	.212	4.7	.171	5.8	.128	7 8	.227	4.4
1917	.315	3.2	.290	3.4	.249	4.0	.209	4.8	.157	6.4	.319	3.1
1918	.389	2.6	.369	2.7	.307	3.3	.266	3.8	.206	4.9	.390	2.6
1919	.417	2.4	.389	2.6	.325	3.1	.270	3.7	.202	5.0	.423	2.4
1920	.347	2.3	.395	2.5	.332	2.0	.262	3.8	.183	5.3	.423	2.4
1921	.388	2.6	.344	2.9	.291	3.4	.212	4.7	.143	7.0	.349	2.9
1922—June.	.384	2.6	.335	3.0	.282	3.5	.201	5.0	.129	7.8	.339	2.9

Year.	Bacon. Av. price. Per lb.	Bacon. Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Ham. Av. price. Per lb.	Ham. Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Lard. Av. price. Per lb.	Lard. Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Hens. Av. price. Per lb.	Hens. Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Eggs. Av. price. Per doz.	Eggs. Amt. for $1. Doz.	Butter. Av. price. Per lb.	Butter. Amt. for $1. Lbs.
1913	$0.270	3.7	$0.269	3.7	$0.158	6.3	$0.213	4.7	$0.345	2 9	$0.383	2.6
1914	.275	3.6	.273	3.7	.156	6.4	.218	4.6	.353	2.8	.362	2.8
1915	.269	3.7	.261	3.8	.148	6.8	.208	4.8	.341	2.9	.358	2.8
1916	.287	3.5	.294	3.4	.175	5.7	.236	4.2	.375	2.7	.394	2.5
1917	.410	2.4	.382	2.6	.276	3.6	.286	3.5	.481	2.1	.487	2.1
1918	.529	1.9	.479	2.1	.333	3.0	.377	2.7	.569	1.8	.577	1.7
1919	.554	1.8	.534	1.9	.369	2.7	.411	2.4	.628	1.6	.678	1.5
1920	.523	1.9	.555	1.8	.295	3.4	.447	2.2	.681	1.5	.701	1.4
1921	.427	2.3	.488	2.0	.180	5.6	.397	2.5	.509	2.0	.517	1.9
1922—June.	.404	2.5	.520	1.9	.172	5.8	.369	2.7	.341	2.9	.449	2.2

Year.	Cheese. Av. price. Per lb.	Cheese. Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Milk. Av. price. Per qt.	Milk. Amt. for $1. Qts.	Bread. Av. price. Per lb.	Bread. Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Flour. Av. price. Per lb.	Flour. Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Cornmeal. Av. price. Per lb.	Cornmeal. Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Rice. Av. price. Per lb.	Rice. Amt. for $1. Lbs.
1913	$0.221	4.5	$0 089	11.2	$0.056	17.9	$0.033	30.3	$0.030	33.3	$0.087	11.5
1914	.229	4.4	.089	11.2	.063	15.9	.034	29.4	.032	31.3	.088	11.4
1915	.232	4.3	.088	11.4	.070	14.3	.042	23.8	.033	30.3	.091	11.0
1916	.258	3.9	.091	11.0	.073	13.7	.044	22.7	.034	29.4	.091	11.0
1917	.332	3.0	.112	9.0	.092	10.9	.070	14.3	.058	17.2	.104	9.6
1918	.359	2.8	.139	7.2	.098	10.2	.067	14.9	.068	14.7	.129	7.8
1919	.426	2.3	.155	6.5	.100	10.0	.072	13.9	.064	15.6	.151	6.6
1920	.416	2.4	.167	6.0	.115	8.7	.081	12.3	.065	15.4	.174	5.7
1921	.340	2.9	.146	6.8	.099	10 1	.058	17.2	.045	22.2	.095	10.5
1922—June.	.311	3.2	.125	8.0	.088	11.4	.053	18.9	.039	25.6	.096	10.4

Year.	Potatoes. Av. price. Per lb.	Potatoes. Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Sugar. Av. price. Per lb.	Sugar. Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Coffee. Av. price. Per lb.	Coffee. Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Tea. Av. price. Per lb.	Tea. Amt. for $1. Lbs.
1913	$0.017	58.8	$0.055	18.2	$0.298	3.4	$0.544	1.8
1914	.018	55.6	.059	16.9	.297	3.4	.546	1.8
1915	.015	66.7	.066	15.2	.300	3.3	.545	1.8
1916	.027	37.0	.080	12.5	.299	3.3	.546	1.8
1917	.043	23.3	.093	10.8	.302	3.3	.582	1.7
1918	.032	31.3	.097	10.3	.305	3.3	.648	1.5
1919	.038	26.3	.113	8.8	.433	2.3	.701	1.4
1920	.063	15.9	.194	5.2	.470	2.1	.733	1.4
1921	.031	32.3	.080	12.5	.363	2.8	.697	1.4
1922—June	.036	27.8	.071	14.0	.361	2.8	.679	1.5

COST OF FOOD IN VARIOUS CITIES.

The following table published by the bureau of labor statistics in August, 1922, shows the percentage of increase or decrease in the retail cost of twenty-two articles of food in June, 1922, compared with the average cost in the year 1913, and percentage of decrease in June, 1922, compared with June, 1921:

City.	Pct. inc. 1922-'13	Pct. dec. 1922-'21
Atlanta	41	1
Baltimore	45	1
Birmingham	43	4
Boston	39	6
Bridgeport	..	5
Buffalo	43	*2
Butte	..	1
Charleston	47	3
Chicago	45	2
Cincinnati	44	4
Cleveland	38	2
Columbus	..	1
Dallas	41	3
Denver	31	3
Detroit	48	*2
Fall River	40	2
Houston	..	3
Indianapolis	38	*1
Jacksonville	36	1
Kansas City	38	3
Little Rock	36	4
Los Angeles	33	2
Louisville	31	1
Manchester	38	5
Memphis	35	3
Milwaukee	42	*2
Minneapolis	44	*4
Mobile	..	2
Newark	37	2
New Haven	37	2
New Orleans	40	0.2
New York	46	1
Norfolk	..	8
Omaha	42	1
Peoria	..	2
Philadelphia	44	*1
Pittsburgh	39	5
Portland, Me.	..	4
Portland, Ore.	28	0.2
Providence	41	6
Richmond	55	0.3
Rochester	..	*2
St. Louis	42	5
St. Paul	..	*4
Salt Lake City	22	5
San Francisco	37	2
Savannah	..	4
Scranton	47	1
Seattle	35	*2
Springfield, Ill.	..	1
Washington, D. C.	50	3

*Increase.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES.

The figures are for June in each year.

Commodities.	1913.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Farm products	100	218	114	131
Food, etc.	100	236	137	140
Clothing	100	302	172	179
Fuel, lighting	100	238	191	225
Metals	100	186	133	120
Building materials	100	308	163	167
Chemicals, drugs	100	210	133	122
House furnishings	100	337	196	176
Miscellaneous	100	236	125	114
All commodities	100	243	142	150

ANNALIST COMPUTATION.

The New York Annalist's "Curve in the Cost of Living," or index number, which shows the fluctuations in the average wholesale price of twenty-five food commodities selected and arranged to represent a theoretical family's food budget, indicated that prices fell generally from September, 1920, to January, 1922, and then had an upward tendency, with considerable fluctuations in April, May and June, when they rose rapidly.

The index number published Aug. 14, 1922, showed:

Weekly Averages.

Aug. 12, 1922	197.801	Aug. 14, 1920	279.929
Aug. 13, 1921	177.694		

Yearly Averages.

1922*	181.413	1917	261.796
1921	174.308	1916	175.720
1920	282.757	1896	80.096
1919	295.607	1890	109.252
1918	287.080		

*To Aug. 14.

RETAIL PRICES OF COAL IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Monthly Labor Review of the department of labor.]

The following table shows the average retail prices of coal per ton of 2,000 pounds in some of the principal cities of the United States and for the United States as a whole on June 15, 1921 and 1922:

City.	1922	1921.
Atlanta, Ga.—Bituminous	$8.135	$8.813
Baltimore, Md.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	*15.000	*14.500
Chestnut	*14.750	*14.500
Bituminous	7.950	8.125
Boston, Mass.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	15.000	15.000
Chestnut	15.000	15.000
Bridgeport, Conn.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	13.750	14.000
Chestnut	13.750	14.000
Buffalo, N. Y.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	12.813	12.820
Chestnut	12.813	12.820
Chicago, Ill—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	15.538	14.990
Chestnut	15.450	15.140
Bituminous	8.854	8.634
Cincinnati, O.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	15.500	15.333
Chestnut	15.667	15.750
Bituminous	6.769	6.786
Cleveland, O—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	14.375	14.125
Chestnut	14.438	14.138
Bituminous	8.014	8.517
Dallas, Tex.—Arkansas anthracite—Egg	16.300	17.084
Bituminous	14.692	14.000
Denver, Col.—Colorado anthracite—Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	15.750	16.100
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	15.750	16.100
Bituminous	10.211	10.882
Detroit, Mich.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	14.563	14.450
Chestnut	14.563	14.550
Bituminous	8.844	10.067
Indianapolis, Ind.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	15.625	15.250
Chestnut	15.667	15.417
Bituminous	7.182	8.638
Kansas City, Mo.—Arkansas anthracite—Furnace	16.429	16.714
Stove or No. 4	17.063	17.438
Bituminous	8.734	9.633
Los Angeles, Cal.—Bituminous	14.000	18.000
Louisville, Ky.—Bituminous	7.315	7.808
Milwaukee, Wis.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	15.990	15.900
Chestnut	15.950	15.900
Bituminous	9.620	10.644
Minneapolis, Minn.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	17.750	17.580
Chestnut	17.750	17.600
Bituminous	11.948	12.303
New Haven, Conn.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	14.000	13.792
Chestnut	14.000	13.792
New Orleans, La.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	17.000	16.500
Chestnut	17.000	16.500
Bituminous	8.357	10.250
New York, N. Y.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	13.142	13.242
Chestnut	13.142	13.242
Omaha, Neb.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	22.010	22.000
Chestnut	22.000	22.000
Bituminous	11.857	12.281
Philadelphia, Pa.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	*14.094	*13.938
Chestnut	*14.094	*13.938
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	*15.750	*15.750
Chestnut	*15.667	*15.950
Bituminous	6.750	7.250
St. Louis, Mo.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	15.938	16.000
Chestnut	16.125	16.188
Bituminous	6.868	6.816
St. Paul, Minn.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	17.750	17.533
Chestnut	17.750	17.567
Bituminous	12.374	13.053
Salt Lake City, Utah—Colorado anthracite—Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	19.125	19.300
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	20.000	20.000
Bituminous	8.567	9.250
San Francisco, Cal.—New Mexico anthracite—Cerillos egg	27.250	26.500
Colorado anthracite—Egg	26.250	26.000
Bituminous	18.038	18.455
United States—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	14.878	14.766
Chestnut	14.921	14.834
Bituminous	9.486	10.385

*Tons of 2,240 pounds.

SECOND PAGEANT OF PROGRESS IN CHICAGO.

The second annual exposition known as "The Pageant of Progress" was held on the Municipal pier, Chicago, July 29-Aug. 20, 1922. It was originally planned to last only to Aug. 14, but the street-car strike in Chicago and other labor troubles cut down the attendance and the show was continued six days longer. A profit of approximately $50,000, as compared with $300,000 in 1921, was made. About $227,000 was taken in at the gate. The officers of the exposition in 1922 were:

President—Dr. John D. Robertson.
First Vice-President—Thomas E. Wilson.
Second Vice-President—Eugene R. Pike.
Secretary—Edgar A. Jonas.
Treasurer—D. F. Kelly.
Business Manager—Henry J. Kramer.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

Nonsectarian and undenominational schools marked with an asterisk (*).

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
Adelphi college,* Brooklyn, N. Y. (1896)	Frank D. Blodgett, A.M., LL.D.	28	541
Adrian college, Adrian, Mich. (1859)	Harlan L. Feeman, A.M., D.D.	16	165
Agnes Scott college, Decatur, Ga.	F. H. Gaines, D.D., LL.D.	45	435
Ag. and Mech. Col. of Tex.,* Col. S. Tex. (1876)	W. B. Bizzell, D.C.L., LL.D.	160	3,000
Alabama Poly. Inst.,* Auburn, Ala. (1872)	Spright Dowell	98	1,897
Albany college, Albany, Ore. (1866)	A. M. Williams, D.D.	11	213
Albion college, Albion Mich. (1861)	John W. Laird, D.D., LL.D.	36	599
Alcorn Ag. & Mech. Col.* Rodney, Miss. (1871)	Levi J. Rowan, Ph.D.	30	450
Alfred university,* Alfred, N. Y. (1836)	Boothe C. Davis, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.	48	478
Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa. (1815)	Fred W. Hixon, D.D., LL.D.	35	636
Alma college, Alma, Mich. (1887)	Harry Mears Crooks LL.D.	23	276
Amer. Inter. col.,* Springfield, Mass. (1885)	C. Stowe McGowan (chancellor)	18	135
American univ., Washington, D. C. (1913)	Rev. Lucius C. Clark, D.D.	19	200
Amherst college,* Amherst, Mass. (1821)	Alexander Meiklejohn, A.M., Ph.D.	48	520
Antioch college,* Yellow Springs, O. (1852)	Arthur E. Morgan	28	185
Arkansas college, Batesville, Ark. (1872)	W. S. Lacy, A.B., D.D.	16	175
Armour Inst. of Tech.,* Chicago, Ill. (1893)	Howard M. Raymond, B.S.	73	2,120
Asbury college, Wilmore, Ky. (1890)	H. C. Morrison, D.D.	29	500
Atlanta university,* Atlanta, Ga. (1869)	Edward T. Ware, A.B., D.D.	39	549
Auburn Theo. sem., Auburn, N. Y. (1819)	G. B. Stewart, D.D., LL.D.	14	341
Augsburg sem., Minneapolis, Minn. (1869)	George Sverdrup, D.D.	19	130
Augustana college, Rock Island, Ill. (1860)	Gustav Andreen, Ph.D., D.D.	34	1,099
Austin college, Sherman, Tex. (1849)	T. S. Clyce, D.D., LL.D.	18	277
Baker university, Baldwin City, Kas. (1858)	Osman G. Markham (acting)	31	483
Baldwin Wallace college, Berea, O. (1845)	Albert B. Storms	47	991
Barnard college,* New York, N. Y. (1889)	V.C.Gelderslеeve, Ph.D., LL.D. (dean)	102	735
Bates college,* Lewiston, Me. (1864)	Clifton D. Gray, A.M., Ph.D.	38	681
Baylor univ., Waco and Dallas, Tex. (1845)	Samuel P. Brooks, A.M., LL.D.	180	2,660
Beloit college,* Beloit, Wis. (1846)	Melvin A. Brannon, D.D., LL.D.	52	645
Benedict college, Columbia, S. C. (1871)	C. B. Antisdel, M.A., B.D.	36	813
Berea college,* Berea, Ky. (1855)	William J. Hutchins, B.A., D.D.	146	2,584
Bethany college, Bethany, W. Va. (1840)	Lloyd Goodnight	24	305
Bethany college, Lindsborg, Kas. (1881)	E. P. Pihlblad, A.M., D.D., R.V.O.	42	632
Bethel college, Russellville, Ky.	George F. Dasher, S.B., LL.D.	14	188
Birmingham Southern col., B'ham, Ala. (1897)	Guy E. Snavely, Ph.D.	48	750
Blackburn college, Carlinville, Ill. (1857)	William M. Hudson, Ph.D., D.D.	9	140
Bonebrake Theo. sem., The, Dayton, O. (1871)	Josiah P. Landis, D.D., Ph.D.	7	65
Boston college, Chestnut Hill, Mass. (1863)	Rev. William Devlin S.J.	37	758
Boston university, Boston, Mass. (1869)	Lemuel H. Murlin, D.D., LL.D.	362	9,812
Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Me. (1794)	Kenneth C. M. Sills, LL.D.	33	458
Bradley Polytechnic institute, Peoria, Ill.	Theodore C. Burgess, Ph.D.	48	2,377
Bridgewater college, Bridgewater, Va. (1880)	Paul H. Bowman, D.D.	22	230
Brigham Young college, Logan, Utah (1877)	W. H. Henderson	38	550
Brown university,* Providence, R. I. (1764)	William H. P. Faunce, D.D., LL.D.	105	1,650
Bryn Mawr college,* Bryn Mawr, Pa. (1885)	Marion E. Park, Ph.D., LL.D.	67	472
Bucknell university, Lewisburg, Pa. (1846)	Emory W. Hunt, D.D., LL.D.	58	950
Butler college,* Indianapolis, Ind. (1850)	Robert J. Aley, Ph.D., LL.D.	38	1,052
California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena, Cal. (1891)	R.A.Millikan, Ph.D., Sc.D., (ch'man)	74	448
Campion col., Prairie du Chien, Wis. (1880)	Rev. A. H. Rhode, S.J.	35	245
Canisius college, Buffalo, N. Y. (1870)	Rev. L. M. Ahern, S.J., A.M.	30	1,150
Carleton college, Northfield, Minn. (1866)	Donald G. Cowling, D.D., Ph.D.	99	842
Carnegie Inst. Tech.,* Pittsburgh Pa. (1905)	A. A. Hammerschlag, Sc.D., LL.D.	283	4,271
Carroll college, Waukesha, Wis. (1846)	William A. Ganfield, D.D., LL.D.	21	323
Carson & Neman col., Jeff. City, Tenn. (1851)	Oscar E. Sams	23	376
Carthage college,* Carthage, Ill. (1870)	Harvey D. Hoover, A.M., Ph.D.	26	306
Case Sch. Ap. Science,* Cleveland, O. (1881)	Chas. S. Howe, Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D	68	717
Catawba college, Newton, N. C. (1851)	A. D. Wolfinger, D.D.	14	135
Cathedral college, New York, N. Y. (1903)	Francis C. Campbell, D.D.	25	350
Cath. Univ. of Am., Washington, D. C. (1889)	Thomas J. Shahan, D.D.	91	450
Cedarville college, Cedarville, O. (1887)	W. R. McChesney, D.D., Ph.D.	14	430
Centre college Danville, Ky. (1819)	(Vacancy)	12	287
Central college, Fayette, Mo. (1857)	Paul H. Linn, LL.B., D.D.	14	376
Central college, Tuscaloosa, Ala.	M. W. Hatton Litt.M.	14	153
Central Wesleyan col., Warrenton, Mo. (1864)	Otto E. Kriege, D.D., A.M.	22	372
Chicago Theological sem., Chicago, Ill. (1854)	Ozora S. Davis, Ph.D., D.D.	8	126
Chilocco Indian school, Chilocco, Okla.	O. M. Blair (ass't supt.)	35	550
Claflin university, Orangeburg, S. C. (1869)	J. B. Randolph	29	550
Clark university, Atlanta, Ga. (1870)	Henry A. King, D.D.	20	480
Clark university,* Worcester, Mass. (1889)	W. W. Atwood, B.S., Ph.D.	30	562
Clarkson Col. Tech.,* Potsdam, N. Y. (1896)	John P. Brooks, Sc.D.	19	220
Clemson Ag. col.,* Clemson Col., S. C. (1896)	W. M. Riggs, E.M.E., LL.D.	75	1,169
Coe college, Cedar Rapids, Ia., (1881)	Harry M. Gage, D.D. LL.D.	50	1,207
Colby college, Waterville Me. (1820)	Arthur J. Roberts, A.M.	30	475
Colgate university,* Hamilton, N. Y. (1819)	Geo. B. Cutten, Ph.D., LL.D., D.D.	48	678
College of Emporia, Emporia, Kas. (1882)	Frederick W. Lewis, D.D.	25	340
Col. of City of New York, The, N. Y. (1847)	Sydney E. Mezes, Ph.D., LL.D.	464	18,000
College of Idaho, Caldwell, Idaho (1891)	William J. Boone	15	273
College of the Ozarks, Clarksville, Ark. (1891)	Hubert S. Lyle, M.A., D.D.	14	175
College of the Pacific, San Jose, Cal. (1851)	Tully C. Knoles, D.D.	33	490
College of Wooster, Wooster, O. (1868)	Charles F. Wishart, D.D., LL.D.	40	735
Colorado Agr. col.,* Ft. Collins, Col. (1871)	Charles A. Lory, LL.D., D.Sc.	100	2,200

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors	Students.
Colorado col.,* Colorado Springs, Col. (1874).	Clyde A. Duniway, Ph.D., LL.D.	50	720
Colorado Sch. of Mines,* Golden, Col. (1874)	Victor G. Alderson, D.Sc.	35	480
Columbia univ.,* New York N. Y. (1754)	N. M. Butler, Ph.D., LL.D., Litt.D.	1,655	29,222
Concordia college, Bronxville, N. Y. (1881)	George A. Romoser, D.D.	11	168
Concordia college, Fort Wayne, Ind. (1839)	Rev. Martin Luecke	14	290
Concordia college, Milwaukee, Wis. (1881)	C. Chr. Barth, D.D.	11	207
Concordia college, St. Paul, Minn. (1893)	Theodore Buenger	12	223
Connecticut Agr. col.,* Storrs, Conn. (1881)	Charles L. Beach, B.S., M.S.	44	677
Conn. Col. for Women, N. London, Conn. (1915)	Benjamin T. Marshall, M.A., D.D.	43	350
Converse col.,* Spartanburg, S. C. (1890)	Robert P. Pell, A.B., Litt.D.	36	446
Cornell college, Mount Vernon, Iowa (1853)	Charles Wesley Flint, D.D., LL.D.	45	768
Cornell university,* Ithaca, N. Y. (1868)	Livingston Farrand, LL.D.	900	8,307
Cotner college, Bethany, Neb. (1889)	Andrew D. Harmon, A.M., LL.D.	30	288
Creighton university, Omaha, Neb. (1879)	J. F. McCormick, S.J., D.D., LL.D.	155	1,989
Culver Military academy, Culver, Ind.	Brig.-Gen. L. R. Gignilliat	95	1,700
Culver-Stockton col., Canton, Mo. (1853)	John H. Wood	14	266
Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn. (1842)	John R. Harris, D.D.	20	500
Dakota Wes. univ., Mitchell, S. D. (1883)	E. D. Kohlstedt, A.M., D.D.	30	687
Dartmouth college,* Hanover, N. H. (1769)	Ernest M. Hopkins, Litt.D., LL.D.	160	2,000
Davidson college, Davidson, N. C. (1837)	William J. Martin, Ph.D., LL.D.	25	512
Defiance college, Defiance, O. (1902)	Albert G. Caris, M.A., Litt.D.	23	534
Denison university, Granville, O. (1831)	Clark W. Chamberlain, Ph.D.	71	950
De Paul university, Chicago, Ill. (1898)	Very Rev. Thomas F. Levan, C.M., Ph.D., D.D.	50	5,528
DePauw university, Greencastle, Ind. (1837)	George R. Grose, D.D., LL.D.	64	1,505
Des Moines univ., Des Moines, Iowa (1865)	John W. Million, A.M., LL.D.	50	1,265
Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa. (1783)	James H. Morgan, LL.D.	22	468
Doane college, Crete, Neb. (1872)	John N. Bennett	21	248
Drake university, Des Moines, Iowa (1881)	Arthur Holmes, Ph.D.	88	2,292
Drew Theo. seminary, Madison, N. J. (1866)	Ezra S. Tipple, D.D., LL.D.	33	306
Drury college, Springfield, Mo. (1873)	Thomas W. Nadal, Ph.D., LL.D.	31	423
Earlham college, Richmond, Ind. (1847)	David M. Edwards, Ph.D.	35	500
Eastern college,* Manassas, Va. (1900)	R. H. Halliday	15	150
Ellsworth college, Iowa Falls, Iowa (1890)	Ido F. Meyer, Litt.M., M.A.	19	450
Elmhurst college, Elmhurst, Ill. (1871)	J. H. Schiek, D.D.	13	165
Elmira college, Elmira, N. Y. (1855)	Frederick Lent, Ph.D.	31	444
Elon college, Elon College, N. C. (1890)	W. A. Harper, M.A., Litt.D.	29	329
Emory and Henry college, Emory, Va. (1838)	J. S. French, LL.D.	15	211
Emory university, Emory U., Ga. (1836)	Harvey W. Cox, Ph.D.	189	1,274
Erskine college, Due West, S. C. (1839)	R. C. Geier, D.D.	8	111
Eureka college, Eureka, Ill. (1855)	L. O. Lehman	22	300
Evansville college, Evansville, Ind. (1807)	Alfred F. Hughes, D.D.	43	550
Fairmount college, Wichita, Kas. (1895)	W. H. Rollins, D.D., LL.D.	22	474
Fargo college, Fargo, N. D. (1888)	R. A. Beard, D.D., (chairman)	31	587
Findlay college, Findlay, O. (1882)	William Harris Guyer, A.M., D.D.	20	444
Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn. (1866)	Fayette A. McKenzie, Ph.D., LL.D.	41	604
Fordham university, New York, N. Y. (1841)	Rev. E. P. Tivnan, S.J., Ph.D.	200	3,500
Frances Shimer sch., Mt. Carroll, Ill. (1853)	Wm. P. McKee, A.M., B.D. (dean)	20	170
Franklin & Marshall col., Lancaster, Pa. (1887)	Henry H. Apple, D.D., LL.D.	28	406
Franklin college, Franklin, Ind. (1834)	C. E. Goodell, LL.D.	26	718
Franklin college,* New Athens, O. (1825)	W. M. Hughes, A.M., B.D.	7	107
Friends university, Wichita, Kas. (1898)	William O. Mendenhall, LL.D.	16	340
Furman university, Greenville, S. C. (1851)	W. J. McGlothlin, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.	21	716
Gallaudet college, Washington, D. C. (1864)	Percival Hall, M.A., Litt.D.	19	114
General Theo. sem., New York, N. Y. (1817)	Rev. H. Fosbroke, D.D. (dean)	14	92
George Peabody college, Nashville, Tenn.	Bruce R. Payne, A.M., Ph.D.	110	3,250
Geo. Washington U., The, Wash., D. C. (1821)	Howard L. Hodgkins, Ph.D., Sc.D.	282	5,946
Georgetown college, Georgetown, Ky. (1829)	M. B. Adams, D.D., LL.D.	25	352
Georgetown univ., Washington, D. C. (1789)	Rev. John B. Creeden, S.J.	221	2,262
Georgia Sch. of Tech., Atlanta, Ga. (1888)	Nathaniel P. Pratt (executive)	123	2,830
Gettysburg college, Gettysburg, Pa. (1832)	Wm. A. Granville, Ph.D., LL.D.	35	504
Goshen college, Goshen, Ind. (1903)	I. R. Detweiler	18	270
Goucher college, Baltimore, Md. (1888)	William W. Guth, Ph.D., LL.D.	75	886
Graceland college,* Lamoni Ia. (1895)	George N. Briggs, B.A., B.D.	20	300
Grand Island col., Grand Island, Neb. (1892)	John M. Wells	14	214
Greenville college, Greenville, Ill. (1892)	Eldon G. Burritt, A.M.	28	409
Grinnell college, Grinnell, Ia. (1847)	J. H. T. Main, Ph.D., LL.D.	85	880
Grove City college,* Grove City, Pa. (1876)	Weir C. Kettler, LL.D., Litt.D.	25	700
Guilford col., Guilford College, N. C. (1888)	Raymond Binford	20	240
Gustavus Adol. col., St. Peter, Minn. (1862)	O. J. Johnson, D.D.	24	377
Hamilton college,* Clinton, N. Y. (1812)	Frederick C. Ferry, A.M., Ph.D.	31	324
Hamline university, St. Paul, Minn. (1854)	Samuel F. Kerfoot, D.D.	33	550
Hamp.-Sidney col., Hamp.-Sidney, Va. (1776)	J. D. Eggleston, A.M., LL.D.	13	180
Hampton institute,* Hampton, Va. (1868)	James E. Gregg, D.D.	114	2,002
Hanover college, Hanover, Ind. (1832)	William A. Millis, LL.D.	19	371
Harvard univ.,* Cambridge, Mass. (1636)	A. L. Lowell, M.A., LL.D., Ph.D.	957	8,080
Hastings college, Hastings, Neb. (1882)	Calvin H. French, D.D., LL.D.	28	543
Haverford college, Haverford, Pa. (1833)	William W. Comfort, Ph.D., LL.D.	25	225
Hedding college, Abingdon, Ill. (1856)	Clarence G. Greene	19	150
Heidelberg university, Tiffin, O. (1850)	Charles E. Miller, D.D., LL.D.	30	403
Henderson-Brown col., Arkadelphia, Ark. (1890)	J. M. Workman, A.B., LL.D.	27	337
Hendrix college, Conway, Ark. (1884)	J. H. Reynolds, A.M., LL.D.	18	387
Highland college, Highland, Kas. (1857)	J. L. Howe	5	75

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
Hillsdale college, Hillsdale, Mich. (1855)	Joseph W. Mauck, A.M., LL.D.	26	464
Hiram college, Hiram, O. (1850)	Miner Lee Bates, A.M., LL.D.	24	326
Hiwasse college,* Madisonville, Tenn. (1849)	J. E. Lowry, A.M.	10	218
Hobart college,* Geneva, N. Y. (1822)	Murray Bartlett, D.D.	28	240
Holy Cross college, Worcester, Mass. (1843)	Rev. James J. Carlin, S.J.	40	752
Hope college, Holland, Mich. (1866)	Edward D. Dimnent, D.D.	25	562
Howard college, Birmingham, Ala. (1889)	J. C. Dawson, Ph.D., LL.D.	20	612
Howard Payne col., Brownwood, Tex. (1890)	W. R. Hornburg, (v. pres.)	25	1,000
Howard univ.,* Washington, D. C. (1867)	J. Stanley Durkee, A.M., Ph.D.	135	1,954
Hunter College of City of New York (1870)	George S. Davis, LL.D.	199	4,569
Huron college, Huron, S. D. (1883)	Geo. S. McCune, A.M., D.D.	25	502
Illinois college, Jacksonville, Ill. (1829)	C. H. Rammelkamp, Ph.D.	26	523
Illinois Col. of Photography, Effingham, Ill.	LeGrand A. Flack	6	130
Illinois State Normal univ., Normal (1857)	David Felmly, LL.D.	75	3,299
Illinois Wes. univ., Bloomington, Ill. (1850)	William J. Davidson, D.D.	45	600
Indiana university,* Bloomington, Ind. (1820)	William Lowe Bryan, Ph.D., LL.D.	210	4,258
Iowa State Col. of Ag. & Mech. Arts, Ames ('69)	Raymond A. Pearson, LL.D.	380	7,096
Iowa Wesleyan col., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa (1842)	U. S. Smith, D.D.	23	300
Jamestown college, Jamestown, N. D. (1909)	Barend H. Kroeze, A.M., D.D., LL.D.	28	281
James Millikin univ., Decatur, Ill. (1901)	L. E. Holden, D.D., LL.D.	58	1,197
John B. Stetson univ.* DeLand, Fla. (1883)	Lincoln Hulley, Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D.	31	543
Johns Hopkins univ.,* Baltimore, Md. (1876)	Frank J. Goodnow, LL.D.	449	3,871
Juniata college, Huntingdon, Pa. (1876)	I. H. Brumbaugh, A.M., Litt.D.	27	534
Kalamazoo college, Kalamazoo, Mich. (1833)	Charles Hoban, D.D.	27	366
Kansas City univ,. Kansas City, Kas. (1886)	John C. Williams (chancellor)	20	325
Kansas Wesleyan univ., Salina, Kas. (1886)	L. B. Bowers, D.D.	46	939
Kemper Hall, Kenosha, Wis. (1871)	Rev. W. W. Webb	18	110
Kentucky Wes. col., Winchester, Ky. (1866)	Will B. Campbell, D.D.	15	135
Kenyon college, Gambier, O. (1824)	William F. Pierce, L.H.D., D.D.	17	225
Kingfisher college, Kingfisher, Okla. (1894)	Henry W. Tuttle	14	140
Knox college, Galesburg, Ill. (1837)	James L. McConaughy, A.M., Ph.D.	42	603
Knoxville college, Knoxville, Tenn. (1875)	James K. Giffin, D.D.	32	425
Lafayette college, Easton, Pa. (1832)	J. H. McCracken, Ph.D., LL.D.	70	850
LaGrange college, LaGrange, Mo.	John W. Crouch	14	250
Lake Erie college,* Painesville, O. (1837)	Miss V. B. Small, M.A., Litt.D., LL.D.	26	160
Lake Forest col.,* Lake Forest, Ill. (1876)	Herbert M. Moore, LL.D.	22	225
Lander college, Greenwood, S. C. (1872)	John O. Wilson, D.D.	30	301
Lane college, Jackson, Tenn.	J. F. Lane, A.M., Ph.D.	26	462
Lane Theological sem., Cincinnati, O. (1832)	William McKibbin, D.D., LL.D.	7	43
LaSalle college, Philadelphia, Pa. (1867)	Rev. Brother Richard, F.S.C.	20	356
Lawrence college,* Appleton, Wis. (1847)	Samuel Plantz, Ph.D., LL.D.	70	1,200
Lebanon Valley college, Annville, Pa. (1866)	G. O. Gossard, B.D., D.D.	21	400
Lehigh university,* Bethlehem, Pa. (1866)	Charles R. Richards, S.B.	102	1,132
Lenox college, Hopkinton, Iowa (1856)	J. F. Hinkhouse, D.D.	10	125
Lewis institute, Chicago, Ill. (1895)	George N. Carman, (director)	125	4,000
Lincoln univ., Lincoln Univ., Pa. (1857)	John B. Rendall, D.D.	16	239
Lincoln college, Lincoln, Ill. (1865)	A. E. Turner, LL.D.	19	275
Lincoln Institute of Ky., Lincoln Ridge, Ky.	A. E. Thomson, D.D.	18	187
Livingstone college, Salisbury, N. C.	D. C. Suggs, A.M., D.D.	25	654
Lombard college,* Galesburg, Ill. (1851)	Joseph H. Tilden, A.M., LL.D.	28	248
Louisiana college, Pineville, Ala. (1906)	C. Cottingham, M.A., LL.D.	25	452
Louisiana St. univ.,* Baton Rouge, La. (1860)	Thomas D. Boyd, A.M., LL.D.	110	1,960
Loyola university, Chicago, Ill. (1869)	William H. Agnew, S.J.	200	3,000
Luther college, Decorah, Iowa (1861)	Oscar L. Olson, Ph.D.	23	272
Lynchburg college, Lynchburg, Va. (1903)	J. F. T. Hundley	22	195
Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn. (1884)	Elmer Allen Bess, D.D.	25	400
Manhattan college, New York, N. Y. (1863)	Rev. Brother Thomas, F.S.C.	33	458
Marietta college,* Marietta, O. (1835)	Edward S. Parsons, A.M., L.H.D.	23	481
Marquette univ., Milwaukee, Wis. (1864)	Rev. Albert O. Fox, S.J.	275	4,346
Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn. (1819)	Samuel T. Wilson, D.D., LL.D.	72	815
Mass. Agr. col.,* Amherst, Mass. (1863)	Kenyon L. Butterfield, A.M., LL.D.	85	1,200
Mass. Inst. of Technology, Cambridge (1861)	Elihu Thomson, Ph.D., Sc.D. (acting)	375	3,800
McCormick Theo. sem., Chicago, Ill. (1829)	James G. K. McClure, D.D., LL.D.	18	170
McKendree college, Lebanon, Ill. (1828)	G. E. McCammon, D.D.	16	125
McMinville college, McMinville, Ore. (1857)	Leonard W. Riley, A.B., D.D.	18	248
Mercer university, Macon, Ga. (1837)	Rufus W. Weaver, D.D., LL.D.	55	633
Meredith college, Raleigh, N. C. (1899)	Charles E. Brewer, A.M., Ph.D.	34	304
Miami university, Oxford, O. (1809)	R. M. Hughes, M.Sc.	83	2,274
Michigan Agr. col., East Lansing, Mich. (1857)	David Friday	214	2,460
Mich. Col. of Mines,* Houghton, Mich. (1884)	F. W. McNair, Sc.D.	32	336
Middlebury college,* Middlebury, Vt. (1800)	Paul D. Moody	78	859
Midland college, Fremont, Neb. (1887)	J. F. Krueger	32	715
Milligan col., Milligan College, Tenn. (1882)	H. J. Derthick	12	104
Mills college,* Mills College, Cal. (1885)	Aurelia H. Reinhardt, Ph.D., LL.D.	65	500
Millsaps college, Jackson, Miss. (1892)	A. F. Watkins, A.B., D.D.	15	521
Milton college, Milton, Wis. (1867)	A. E. Whitford (acting)	22	182
Milton university,* Baltimore, Md. (1847)	William J. Heaps, Ph.D., LL.D.	15	250
Milwaukee-Downer college, Milwaukee, Wis.	Lucia R. Briggs	40	382
Milwaukee-Downer seminary, Millwaukee, Wis.	Anna A. Raymond	14	180
Miss. A. & M. col., Agr. & Mech. College, Miss.	D. C. Hull	120	2,100
Mississippi college, Clinton, Miss. (1826)	J. W. Provine, D.D., Ph.D.	17	433
Missouri Valley col., Marshall, Mo. (1889)	W. H. Black, D.D., LL.D.	13	327
Missouri Wesleyan col., Cameron, Mo. (1887)	Cameron Harmon, A.M., D.D.	23	554

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
Monmouth college, Monmouth, Ill. (1857)	T. H. McMichael, A.M., D.D.	30	467
Montana State college,* Bozeman (1893)	Alfred Atkinson	78	1,203
Montana Wesleyan college, Helena (1889)	C. M. Donaldson, A.B., D.D.	16	206
Morgan college & acad., Baltimore, Md. (1867)	John O. Spencer, Ph.D.	18	425
Morningside college, Sioux City, Iowa (1894)	Frank E. Mossman, Ph.D., D.D.	43	1,243
Morris Brown university, Atlanta, Ga. (1885)	John Henry Lewis	24	1,005
Mount Angel college, Mount Angel, Ore. (1887)	Rev. Victor Rassier, O.S.B.	22	256
Mount Holyoke col.,* S. Hadley, Mass. (1837)	MissM.E.Woolley,M.A.,Litt.D.,L.H.D.	136	795
Mount St. Mary's col., Emmitsburg, Md. (1808)	Rt. Rev. B. J. Bradley, A.M., LL.D.	40	557
Mount Union college, Alliance, O. (1858)	W. H. McMaster, A.M., D.D.	25	578
Muhlenburg college, Allentown, Pa. (1867)	John A. W. Haas, D.D., LL.D.	21	905
Municipal Univ. of Akron, Akron, O. (1870)	Parke R. Kolbe, Ph.D.	45	985
Muskingum college, New Concord, O. (1837)	J. K. Montgomery, D.D.	67	1,448
Neb. Wes. univ., Univ. Place, Neb. (1888)	I. B. Schreckengast, Ph.M.	56	1,006
Newberry college, Newberry, S. C. (1856)	Sidney J. Derrick, LL.D.	18	345
N. H. Col. of Ag. & Mech. Arts.,*Durham (1866)	Ralph D. Hetzel, A.B., LL.B., LL.D.	85	973
New Orleans univ., New Orleans, La. (1873)	Charles M. Melden, D.D., Ph.D.	25	590
New Rochelle col., New Rochelle, N. Y. (1904)	Joseph F. Mooney, D.D.	39	520
Newton Theo. inst., Newt. Center, Mass. (1825)	George F. Horr, D.D., LL.D.	8	130
New York univ.,* New York, N. Y. (1830)	E. E. Brown, Ph.D., LL.D. (chan.)	688	13,322
Niagara univ., Niagara Falls, N. Y. (1856)	Very Rev. Wm. E. Katzenberger,C.M.	23	400
N. C. St. Col. of Ag.&Eng.,* Raleigh,N.C. (1889)	W. C. Riddick, A.B., C.E., LL.D.	93	1,203
N. C. Col. for Women,* Greensboro,N.C. (1892)	Julius S. Foust, LL.D.	113	1,656
N. Dakota Agricultural col.,* Fargo (1890)	John Lee Coulter	75	1,185
Northern Baptist Theo. Sem., Chicago (1913)	George W. Taft, D.D.	13	104
Northland college, Ashland, Wis. (1892)	Joseph D. Brownell, D.D.	16	197
Northwestern univ., Evanston, Ill. (1865)	Walter Dill Scott, Ph.D., LL.D.	604	8,519
North-Western college, Naperville, Ill. (1861)	Edward E. Rall, Ph.D.	37	593
Norwich university, Northfield, Vt. (1819)	Charles A. Plumley	30	300
N. W. Mil. & Nav. acad., Lake Geneva, Wis.	Col. R. P. Davidson, A.M.	18	190
Oberlin college,* Oberlin, O. (1833)	Henry C. King, D.D., LL.D.	163	1,758
Occidental college, Los Angeles, Cal. (1887)	Remsen du Bois Bird, D.D.	32	500
Ohio Northern university, Ada, O. (1871)	Albert E. Smith, D.D., Ph.D.	40	850
Ohio State university,* Columbus, O. (1870)	William O. Thompson, D.D., LL.D.	676	7,817
Ohio university,* Athens, O. (1804)	Elmer B. Bryan	90	3,604
Ohio Wesleyan univ.,* Delaware, O. (1842)	John W. Hoffman, D.D., LL.D.	117	2,539
Okla. Agr. & Mech. col.,* Stillwater (1891)	J. B. Eskridge, Ph.D.	146	2,400
Oklahoma City col., Oklahoma City (1881)	Edwin G. Green	16	386
Oregon Agricultural col.,* Corvallis (1885)	William J. Kerr, D.Sc.	426	3,914
Ottawa university, Ottawa, Kas. (1865)	Silas Eber Price, D.D.	26	431
Otterbein college, Westerville, O. (1847)	W. G. Clippinger, A.B., D.D.	34	503
Ouachita college, Arkadelphia, Ark., (1886)	Charles E. Dicken, D.D., LL.D.	26	325
Pacific university, Forest Grove, Ore. (1849)	Robert F. Clark, A.M.	22	250
Paine college, Augusta, Ga. (1882)	Ray S. Tomlin (acting)	14	200
Park college,* Parkville, Mo. (1875)	Frederick W. Hawley, D.D., LL.D.	20	422
Parsons college, Fairfield, Iowa (1875)	R. Amos Montgomery, D.D., LL.D.	23	563
Penn college, Oskaloosa, Iowa (1873)	Henry E. McGrew, A.M., D.D.	25	650
Pennsylvania Col. for Wom.* Pitts., Pa. (1869)	John C. Acheson, LL.D.	23	203
Pennsylvania Mil. col.,* Chester, Pa. (1858)	Col. C. E. Hyatt, C.E., LL.D.	24	170
Pennsylvania State col., The,* State Col., Pa.	John M. Thomas, D.D., LL.D.	315	5,190
Philander Smith col., Little Rock, Ark. (1887)	Rev. James M. Cox, D.D.	24	417
Piedmont college, Demorest, Ga. (1897)	Frank E. Jenkins, D.D.	40	272
Polytechnic inst.,* Brooklyn, N. Y. (1854)	Fred W. Atkinson, Ph.D.	53	450
Pomona college,* Claremont, Cal. (1887)	James A. Blaisdell, D.D.	68	793
Pratt institute,* Brooklyn, N. Y. (1887)	Frederic B. Pratt, A.M. (director)	195	4,755
Presbyt'n Col. of S. C., Clinton, S. C. (1905)	Davison McD. Douglas, M.A., D.D.	16	163
Princeton Theo. sem., Princeton, N. J. (1812)	J. Ross Stevenson, D.D., LL.D.	15	195
Princeton university,* Princeton, N. J. (1746)	John Grier Hibben, Ph.D., LL.D.	242	2,253
Pritchett college, Glasgow, Mo. (1868)	Oscar Dahlene, M.S.	8	79
Purdue university,* Lafayette, Ind. (1874)	(Vacancy)	241	3,113
Radcliffe college,* Cambridge, Mass. (1879)	LeB. R. Briggs, A.M., LL.D., Litt.D.	140	662
Rand.-Macon Col. for Men, Ashland, Va. (1830)	Robert E. Blackwell, A.M, LL.D.	25	207
Rand.-Macon Wom.'s col. Lynchburg, Va. (1893)	D. R. Anderson, Ph.D.	50	631
Redfield college, Redfield, S. D. (1887)	O. J. Tiede	10	60
Rensselaer Poly. inst.,* Troy, N. Y. (1824)	P. C. Ricketts, C.S., E.D., LL.D.	83	1,133
Rhode Island State col.,* Kingston, R. I. (1892)	Howard Edwards, LL.D.	42	401
Rice institute, Houston, Tex. (1912)	Edgar O. Lovett, Ph.D., LL.D.	63	878
Rio Grande college, Rio Grande, O. (1876)	Simeon H. Bing, A.M.	14	600
Ripon college,* Ripon, Wis. (1850)	Silas Evans, D.D., LL.D.	29	423
Roanoke college, Salem, Va. (1853)	Charles J. Smith, A.M., D.D.	22	220
Roch'r Ath. & Mech. inst., Roch'r, N. Y. (1885)	J. A. Randall	71	2,300
Rochester Theo. sem., Rochester, N. Y. (1850)	Clarence A. Barbour, D.D.	10	64
Rockford col. for Wom.,* Rockford, Ill. (1847)	William A. Maddox, Ph.D.	45	482
Rock Hill college, Ellicott City, Md. (1857)	Brother E. Felix, A.M.	15	150
Rollins college,* Winter Park, Fla. (1885)	R. J. Sprague, Ph.D. (acting)	31	370
Rose Poly. inst.,* Terre Haute, Ind. (1883)	Phillip B. Woodworth, M.E.E., Sc.D.	20	238
Rust college, Holly Springs, Miss. (1868)	George Evans, A.M., D.D.	26	459
Rutgers college, New Brunswick, N. J. (1766)	W. H. S. Demarest, D.D., LL.D.	125	2,162
St. Anselm's col., Manchester, N. H. (1899)	Abbot Ernest Helmstetter, O.S.B.	40	300
St. Benedict's college, Atchison, Kas. (1858)	Martin Veth, S.J.L., LL.D.	27	404
St. Charles college, Catonsville, Md. (1848)	Charles D. Hogue, S.S., Ph.D.	16	220
St. John's college, Annapolis, Md. (1784)	Thomas Fell, Ph.D., LL.D., D.C.L.	17	200
St. John's college, Brooklyn, N. Y. (1870)	Very Rev. J. W. Moore, C.M., LL.D.	15	180

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
St. John's college, Washington, D. C. (1866)	Brother D. E. Edward, LL.D.	16	424
St. John's college, Winfield, Kas.	A. W. Meyer	12	176
St. John's Military academy, Delafield, Wis.	Sidney T. Smythe, Ph.D., D.D.	30	500
St. John's univ., Collegeville, Minn. (1857)	A. Deutsch, Ph.D.	45	435
St. Joseph's college, Collegeville, Ind. (1891)	Rev. I. A. Wagner, C.P., P.S., Ph.D.	24	300
St. Lawrence university, Canton, N. Y. (1858)	Richard E. Sykes, D.D.	64	1,186
St. Louis university, St. Louis, Mo. (1818)	M. J. O'Connor, D.D., S.J.	287	3,085
St. Mary's college, Oakland, Cal. (1863)	Brother Vantasian, F.S.C., A.B.	22	523
St. Mary's college, St. Mary's, Kas. (1848)	Rev. W. E. Cogley, S.J.	42	500
St. Mary's college, St. Mary's, Ky. (1821)	Rev. M. Jaglowicz, C.R.	9	130
St. Meinrad seminary, St. Meinrad, Ind. (1857)	Rt.-Rev. A. Schmitt, O.S.B.	15	196
St. Olaf college, Northfield, Minn. (1874)	L. W. Boe, D.D.	56	880
St. Paul's college, Concordia, Mo.	J. H. C. Kaeppel	7	110
St. Stanislaus college, Chicago (1890)	Rev. T. Ligman, C.R.	7	139
St. Stephen's col., Annandale on H'd'n, N.Y. ('60)	Bernard I. Bell, D.D., S.T.B.	18	110
St. Viator college, Kankakee, Ill. (1868)	William J. Bergin, C.S.V.	32	520
Scarritt Morrisville col., Morrisville, Mo. ('46)	J. J. Copeland, A.B., B.D.	6	....
Scotia Women's col., Concord, N. C. (1870)	A. W. Verner, D.D.	22	280
Seton Hall college, South Orange, N. J. (1856)	James F. Mooney, D.D., LL.D.	26	412
Shaw university, Raleigh, N. C. (1865)	Joseph L. Peacock, A.M., D.D.	28	868
Shorter college, Rome, Ga. (1877)	William D. Furry, LL.D., (acting)	25	257
Shurtleff college, Alton, Ill. (1827)	George M. Potter, A.M.	15	192
Simmons college,* Boston, Mass. (1899)	Henry Lafavour, Ph.D., LL.D.	121	1,535
Simmons university, Louisville, Ky.	C. H. Parris, D.D., F.R.G.S.	21	500
Simpson college, Indianola, Iowa (1860)	John L. Hillman	35	632
Sioux Falls college, Sioux Falls, S. D.	V. C. Coulter, (chancellor)	18	292
Smith college,* Northampton, Mass. (1872)	William A. Neilson, Ph.D., LL.D.	197	1,999
S. Carolina Col. for Women, Rock Hill (1886)	D. B. Johnson, A.M., LL.D.	95	1,367
S. Dak. St. Sch. of Mines,* Rapid City (1885)	C. C. O'Harra, Ph.D., LL.D.	15	187
S. Dak. State col.,* Brookings, S. D. (1871)	W. E. Johnson, Ph.D.	85	1,336
So. Baptist Theo. sem., Louisville, Ky. (1859)	Edgar Y. Mullins, D.D., LL.D.	18	416
Southwestern college, Winfield, Kas. (1885)	Albert E. Kirk, Ph.D., D.D.	35	714
S'thwest'n Pres. univ., Clarksville, Tenn. (1875)	Charles E. Diehl (chancellor)	13	120
Southwestern univ., Georgetown, Tex. (1873)	Paul W. Horn, A.M., LL.D.	28	629
Spelman seminary, Atlanta, Ga.	Miss Lucy Hale Tapley	35	800
Springhill college, Mobile, Ala. (1830)	J. C. Kearns, S.J.	32	280
Stanford univ., Stanford Univ., Cal. (1891)	Ray L. Wilbur, M.D., LL.D.	378	3,850
State Col. of Wash.,* Pullman, Wash. (1892)	E. O. Holland, Ph.D.	164	2,692
State Univ. of Iowa,* Iowa City (1847)	Walter A. Jessup, Ph.D.	428	6,100
State Univ. of Montana,* Missoula (1895)	C. H. Clapp, Ph.D.	75	1,534
St. Univ. of N. Mexico,* Albuquerque (1892)	David S. Hill, Ph.D., LL.D.	27	367
Sterling College, Sterling, Kas. (1887)	Ross T. Campbell, D.D.	15	227
Stevens Institute of Tech.,* Hoboken, N. J.	A. C. Humphreys, M.E., Sc.D., LL.D.	60	802
Straight college, New Orleans, La. (1869)	Isaac M. Agard, Ph.D. (acting)	30	524
Suomi college, Hancock, Mich. (1896)	J. Wargelin, A.B., D.D.	12	101
Susquehanna univ., Selinsgrove, Pa. (1869)	Charles T. Aikens, D.D.	43	470
Swarthmore college, Swarthmore, Pa. (1869)	Frank Aydelotte, A.M., B.Litt.	50	510
Syracuse university,* Syracuse, N. Y. (1870)	C. W. Flint, D.D., LL.D. (chanc.)	506	6,422
Tabor college, Tabor, Iowa (1866)	S. E. Lynd, D.D.	10	70
Talladega college,* Talladega, Ala. (1867)	Frederick A. Sumner, M.A.	42	612
Tarkio college, Tarkio, Mo. (1883)	Joseph A. Thompson, D.D., LL.D.	17	236
Taylor university, Upland, Ind. (1848)	B. W. Ayers, Ph.D. (acting)	20	406
Teachers college,* New York, N. Y. (1888)	J. E. Russell, Ph.D., LL.D. (dean)	231	10,424
Teach. Col. of Indpls., The,* Indpls., Ind. (1882)	Mrs. Eliza A. Baker, LL.D.	40	1,235
Temple university,* Philadelphia, Pa. (1884)	Russell H. Conwell, D.D., LL.D.	408	8,276
Texas Christian univ., Ft. Worth, Tex. (1873)	Edward McShane Waits, A.B.	50	740
Tillotson college, Austin, Tex. (1881)	F. W. Fletcher	20	300
Tome school, The,* Port Deposit, Md.	Murray P. Brush, Ph.D. (director)	28	250
Tougaloo college, Tougaloo, Miss. (1869)	William T. Holmes, D.D.	23	419
Transylvania college, Lexington, Ky. (1793)	Andrew D. Harmon, A.M., LL.D.	27	280
Trinity college, Durham, N. C. (1838)	William P. Few, A.M., Ph.D., LL.D.	41	1,011
Trinity college,* Hartford, Conn. (1823)	Remsen B. Ogilbey, D.D.	28	264
Trinity college, Washington, D. C. (1900)	Sister Raphael	46	370
Trinity university, Waxahachie Tex. (1869)	John H. Burma, D.D.	26	345
Tufts college, Tufts College, Mass. (1852)	John A. Cousens	381	2,091
Tulane university,* New Orleans, La. (1834)	A. B. Dinwiddie, Ph.D., LL.D.	387	4,060
Tusculum college, Greenville, Tenn. (1794)	Charles O. Gray, D.D., LL.D.	20	200
Tuskegee institute,* Tuskegee, Ala. (1881)	Robert Russa Moton, D.D., LL.D.	239	1,485
Union Christian college, Meron, Ind. (1860)	W. S. Alexander, D.D.	8	100
Union college, Barbourville, Ky.	Ezra T. Franklin, A.M.	15	273
Union college, College View, Neb. (1891)	Otto M. John, M.S.	30	530
Union college,* Schenectady, N. Y. (1795)	Charles A. Richmond, D.D., LL.D.	51	698
Union Theo. sem., New York, N. Y. (1836)	Arthur C. McGiffert, D.D., LL.D.	30	320
Union university, Jackson, Tenn. (1848)	H. E. Watters, A.M., D.D.	32	735
U. S. Mil. academy,* West Point, N. Y. (1802)	Brig.-Gen. D.M'Arthur, U.S.A. (supt.)	167	1,154
U. S. Naval academy,* Annapolis, Md. (1845)	Rear-Ad. H. B. Wilson, U.S.N. (supt.)	221	2,253
University of Alabama,* Tuscaloosa (1831)	George H. Denny, LL.D., D.C.L.	200	3,250
University of Arizona,* Tucson (1891)	R. B. von Kleinsmid, A.M., Sc.D.	95	1,732
University of Arkansas,* Fayetteville (1871)	John C. Futrall, M.A., LL.D.	107	1,710
University of Buffalo,* Buffalo, N. Y. (1846)	Samuel P. Capen, Ph.D., LL.D.	238	1,610
University of California,* Berkeley, (1860)	David P. Barrows, Ph.D., LL.D.	1,131	20,596
Univ. of Chat., Chattanooga, Tenn. (1867)	Arlo Ayres Brown	39	552
University of Chicago,* Chicago, Ill. (1892)	Harry Pratt Judson, LL.D.	355	11,385

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
Univ. of Cincinnati,* Cincinnati, O. (1870)	Frederick C. Hicks, Ph.D.	383	3,956
University of Colorado,* Boulder (1877)	George Norlin, Ph.D., LL.D.	200	5,100
University of Dayton, Dayton, O. (1878)	Joseph A. Tatzlaff, D.D.	56	758
University of Delaware,* Newark, Del. (1833)	Walter Hullihen, Ph.D.	63	471
University of Denver, Denver, Col. (1864)	Heber R. Harper, LL.D.	97	3,278
University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich. (1879)	John P. Nichols, D.D., S.J.	168	1,838
University of Florida, Gainesville (1905)	A. H. Murphree, LL.D.	65	1,845
University of Georgia,* Athens (1785)	David C. Barrow, LL.D. (chancellor)	90	1,281
University of Hawaii, Honolulu (1908)	Arthur L. Dean, A.B., Ph.D.	42	404
University of Idaho,* Moscow (1892)	Alfred H. Upham, Ph.D.	110	1,435
University of Illinois,* Urbana (1867)	David Kinley, Ph.D., LL.D.	987	10,627
University of Kansas,* Lawrence (1866)	E. H. Lindley, Ph.D. (chan.)	303	4,667
University of Kentucky,* Lexington (1865)	Frank LeRond McVey, Ph.D., LL.D.	150	2,500
University of Maine,* Orono (1865)	Clarence C. Little, Sc.D.	119	1,460
University of Maryland,* College Park (1784)	A. F. Woods, A.M., D.Agr.	200	2,800
University of Michigan,* Ann Arbor (1837)	Marion L. Burton, Ph.D., LL.D.	753	11,800
University of Minnesota,* Minneapolis (1868)	Lotus D. Coffman, LL.D.	950	9,854
University of Mississippi,* University (1848)	J. N. Powers, LL.D., (chancellor)	45	678
University of Missouri,* Columbia (1839)	John Carleton Jones, A.M., LL.D.	305	5,852
University of Nebraska,* Lincoln (1869)	S. Avery, Ph.D., LL.D. (chancellor)	289	8,196
University of Nevada, Reno (1886)	Walter E. Clark, Ph.D., LL.D.	60	636
Univ. of New Mexico, Albuquerque (1892)	David S. Hill, Ph.D., LL.D.	35	559
Univ. of North Carolina,* Chapel Hill (1789)	Harry W. Chase, Ph.D., LL.D.	126	2,708
Univ. of North Dakota, Grand Forks, (1883)	Thomas F. Kane, Ph.D., LL.D.	115	1,857
Univ. of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind. (1849)	Mathew Walsh, C.S.C., Ph.D.	95	2,400
University of Oklahoma,* Norman (1892)	Stratton D. Brooks, Ph.D., LL.D.	163	4,700
University of Oregon,* Eugene (1878)	Prince L. Campbell, A.B., LL.D.	153	3,122
Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (1740)	J. H. Penniman, Ph.D., LL.D.	1,100	14,545
Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1787)	John G. Bowman, LL.D. (chan.)	525	6,300
University of Porto Rico, Rio Piedras (1903)	John B. Huyke, LL.D. (chancellor)	52	1,121
University of Redlands, Redlands, Cal. (1909)	Victor Le Roy Duke, A.M., LL.D.	23	379
University of Richmond, Richmond, Va. (1832)	F. W. Boatwright, LL.D.	48	829
Univ. of Roch., The, Rochester, N. Y. (1850)	Rush Rhees, D.D., LL.D.	69	2,085
Univ. of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, Cal. (1851)	Zacheus T. Maher, S.J.	35	350
Univ. of So. California, Los Angeles (1879)	G. F. Bovard, A.M., D.D., LL.D.	277	4,859
Univ. of Southern Minnesota,* Austin (1896)	L. R. Decker, (acting)	28	800
Univ. of South Carolina,* Columbia (1805)	W. D. Melton	39	621
Univ. of South Dakota,* Vermilion (1882)	Robert L. Slagle, M.A., Ph.D.	74	1,055
Univ. of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. (1868)	Benjamin F. Finney	27	233
University of Tennessee,* Knoxville (1794)	H. A. Morgan, B.S.A., LL.D.	226	2,807
University of Texas,* Austin (1883)	Robert E. Vinson, D.D., LL.D.	314	4,742
University of Utah,* Salt Lake City (1850)	George Thomas, A.M., Ph.D.	153	5,762
University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla. (1895)	James M. Gordon, A.M., LL.D.	30	425
University of Vermont,* Burlington (1791)	Guy W. Bailey, A.B., LL.D.	150	1,700
University of Virginia,* Charlottesville (1819)	Edwin A. Alderman, D.C.L., LL.D.	100	4,189
University of Washington,* Seattle (1862)	Henry Suzzalo, Ph.D., LL.D.	262	6,631
University of Wisconsin,* Madison (1848)	Edw. A. Birge, Ph.D., Sc.D., LL.D.	885	11,367
University of Wyoming,* Laramie (1886)	A. G. Crane, Ph.D.	60	1,200
Upper Iowa university, Fayette, Iowa (1858)	J. P. Van Horn	23	504
Upsala college, Kenilworth, N. J. (1893)	C. G. Ericsson, B.D.	15	94
Ursinus college, Collegeville, Pa. (1869)	George L. Omwake, D.D., Ph.D.	22	285
Utah Agricultural col.,* Logan, Utah (1890)	E. G. Peterson, M.A., Ph.D.	80	2,777
Valparaiso university, Valparaiso, Ind. (1873)	John E. Roessler	115	3,250
Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn. (1873)	J. H. Kirkland, Ph.D. (chancellor)	215	1,251
Vassar college,* Poughkeepsie, N. Y. (1861)	H. N. McCracken, Ph.D., LL.D.	150	1,143
Villanova college, Villanova, Pa. (1842)	F. A. Driscoll, O.S.A.	29	575
Vincennes university,* Vincennes, Ind. (1806)	William Halnon, A.M.	27	450
Virginia Military inst.,* Lexington, Va. (1839)	Maj.-Gen. E.W. Nicols, LL.D., (supt.)	50	600
Virginia Poly. inst.,* Blacksburg, Va. (1872)	J. A. Burruss, A.M., Ph.D.	144	1,497
Virginia Union university, Richmond, Va.	William John Clark	20	459
Wabash college,* Crawfordsville, Ind. (1832)	George L. Mackintosh, D.D., LL.D.	26	498
Wake Forest col., Wake Forest, N. C. (1834)	William L. Poteat, LL.D.	40	711
Washburn college, Topeka, Kas. (1865)	Parley P. Womer, D.D., Sc.D.	60	1,300
Wash. & Jefferson col.,* Wash., Pa. (1802)	S. S. Baker	31	539
Wash. and Lee univ.,* Lexington, Va. (1749)	Henry L. Smith, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D.	35	777
Washington university, St. Louis, Mo. (1853)	Frederick A. Hall, LL.D. (chan.)	353	5,067
Waynesburg college,* Waynesburg, Pa. (1850)	Paul R. Stewart (acting)	19	224
Washington college, Chestertown, Md. (1782)	Clarence P. Gould, Ph.D.	12	121
Wash. col.,* Washington College, Tenn. (1795)	James T. Cooter, D.D.	7	90
Wellesley college,* Wellesley, Mass. (1875)	Ellen E. Pendleton, M.A., Litt.D.	150	1,548
Wells college,* Aurora, N. Y. (1868)	Kerr D. Macmillan, B.D., S.T.D.	36	230
Wesleyan univ., Middletown, Conn. (1831)	William A. Shanklin, D.D., LL.D.	52	540
Western Col. for Women,* Oxford, O. (1854)	W. W. Boyd, Ph.D.	35	320
West. Maryland col., Westminster, Md. (1867)	Albert N. Ward, D.D.	29	402
Western Reserve univ.,* Cleveland, O. (1826)	Jas. D. Williamson, D.D. (acting)	396	2,956
Western Theo. sem., Pittsburgh, Pa. (1825)	James A. Kelso, Ph.D., D.D.	11	57
Westminster college, Fulton, Mo. (1849)	E. E. Reed, M.A., D.D., LL.D.	13	174
Westminster col., New Wilmington, Pa. (1852)	W. Charles Wallace, D.D.	24	341
West Virginia university, Morgantown (1867)	Frank B. Trotter, A.M., LL.D.	188	2,587
W. Virginia Wesleyan col., Buckhannon (1890)	Wallace L. Fleming, Ph.D., D.D.	30	450
Wheaton college,* Norton, Mass. (1834)	Samuel V. Cole, D.D., LL.D.	30	309
Wheaton college, Wheaton, Ill. (1860)	Charles A. Blanchard, A.M., D.D.	31	415
Whitman college,* Walla Walla, Wash. (1882)	S. B. L. Penrose, D.D., LL.D.	31	449

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
Whittier college, Whittier, Cal. (1901)	Harry N. Wright, Ph.D	23	188
Wilberforce university, Wilberforce, O. (1856)	John A. Gregg	62	1,600
Wiley university, Marshall, Tex. (1873)	M. W. Dogan, A.M., Ph.D	20	700
Willamette university, Salem, Ore. (1844)	Carl G. Doney, Ph.D., LL.D	36	567
Wm. & Mary col.,* Williamsburg, Va. (1693)	J. A. C. Chandler, Ph.D	40	1,200
William and Vashti college, Aledo, Ill (1908)	Ray C. Pellett	4	6
William Jewell college, Liberty, Mo. (1849)	John P. Greene, D.D., LL.D	17	307
Williams college,* Williamstown, Mass. (1793)	Harry A. Garfield, L.H.D., LL.D	57	550
William Smith college,* Geneva, N. Y. (1908)	Murray Bartlett, D.D	27	95
Wilson college, Chambersburg, Pa. (1870)	E. D. Warfield, D.D., LL.D., Litt.D.	33	359
Wittenberg college, Springfield, O. (1845)	Rees E. Tulloss, Ph.D., D.D	35	1,220
Wofford college, Spartanburg, S. C. (1854)	H. N. Snyder, M.A., Litt.D., LL.D.	21	345
Women's Col. of Delaware,* Newark (1914)	Winifred J. Robinson, Ph.D., (dean)	30	188
Worcester Poly. inst.,* Worcester, Mass. (1865)	Ira N. Hollis, A.M., L.H.D	59	502
Yale university,* New Haven, Conn. (1701)	James R. Angell, Litt.D., LL.D	575	3,815
Yankton college, Yankton, S. D. (1881)	Henry K. Warren, M. A., LL.D	25	431
York college, York, Neb. (1890)	W. O. Jones, D.D	18	500
Y. M. C. A. college, Chicago (1884)	Frank H. Burt, LL.D	20	708

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From bureau of education biennial report.]

STATE SCHOOL SYSTEMS (JUNE, 1920).

Children.

State.	*Number.	Enrolled.
Alabama	769,256	569,940
Arizona	86,941	76,505
Arkansas	563,659	483,172
California	679,119	696,238
Colorado	231,833	220,232
Connecticut	325,519	261,463
Delaware	52,535	38,483
District of Columbia	77,505	65,298
Florida	272,667	225,160
Georgia	933,368	690,918
Idaho	121,560	115,192
Illinois	1,564,806	1,127,560
Indiana	712,772	566,288
Iowa	597,914	514,521
Kansas	463,037	406,880
Kentucky	702,391	538,753
Louisiana	557,553	354,079
Maine	180,434	137,681
Maryland	361,297	241,618
Massachusetts	875,109	623,586
Michigan	871,856	691,674
Minnesota	615,733	503,597
Mississippi	591,102	†563,273
Missouri	859,277	672,483
Montana	137,344	126,576
Nebraska	344,436	311,821
Nevada	15,419	14,114
New Hampshire	99,775	64,205
New Jersey	767,979	594,780
New Mexico	107,990	81,399
New York	2,361,888	1,719,841
North Carolina	838,845	691,249
North Dakota	198,799	168,283
Ohio	1,331,685	1,020,663
Oklahoma	636,340	589,282
Oregon	179,601	151,028
Pennsylvania	2,251,289	1,610,459
Rhode Island	143,011	93,501
South Carolina	569,916	478,045
South Dakota	177,188	146,955
Tennessee	707,933	619,852
Texas	1,411,202	1,035,648
Utah	134,601	117,406
Vermont	84,188	61,785
Virginia	689,398	505,190
Washington	309,294	291,053
West Virginia	433,832	346,256
Wisconsin	682,524	465,243
Wyoming	47,068	43,112
United States	27,728,788	21,732,340

Division.	*Number.	Enrolled.
North Atlantic Division	7,089,192	5,167,301
North Central Division	8,420,027	6,595,968
South Atlantic Division	4,229,363	3,282,217
South Central Division	5,939,436	4,753,999
Western Division	2,050,770	1,932,855
Alaska	12,530	3,360
Canal Zone	4,080	3,486
Hawaii		41,350
Philippines		935,678
Porto Rico		180,458

*Estimated number of children 5 to 18 years of age. †In 1919.

Teachers.

State.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Alabama	2,553	10,005	12,558
Arizona	211	1,744	1,955
Arkansas	3,272	7,204	10,476
California	2,363	16,980	19,343
Colorado	678	6,708	7,386
Connecticut	547	6,978	7,525
Delaware	123	1,011	1,134
Dist. of Columbia	249	1,847	2,096
Florida	1,076	5,743	6,819
Georgia	2,084	13,837	15,921
Idaho	590	3,392	3,982
Illinois	5,500	31,099	36,599
Indiana	2,900	14,309	17,209
Iowa	2,265	25,395	27,660
Kansas	2,054	14,935	16,989
Kentucky	4,138	9,211	*13,349
Louisiana	1,224	7,742	8,966
Maine	595	6,425	7,020
Maryland	767	5,908	6,675
Massachusetts	1,624	17,230	18,854
Michigan	2,789	21,513	24,302
Minnesota	1,728	17,847	19,575
Mississippi	2,632	9,330	*11,962
Missouri	3,425	17,701	21,126
Montana	773	6,442	7,215
Nebraska	1,084	13,789	14,873
Nevada	61	614	675
New Hampshire	252	2,795	3,047
New Jersey	1,828	15,612	17,440
New Mexico	566	2,186	2,752
New York	6,338	55,365	61,703
North Carolina	2,664	14,188	16,852
North Dakota	1,104	7,871	8,975
Ohio	6,069	20,328	26,397
Oklahoma	2,916	12,473	15,389
Oregon	994	6,784	7,778
Pennsylvania	7,207	36,904	44,111
Rhode Island	232	2,739	2,971
South Carolina	1,423	8,276	9,699
South Dakota	821	7,032	7,853
Tennessee	2,971	10,306	13,277
Texas	5,229	23,772	29,001
Utah	973	2,931	3,904
Vermont	106	2,796	2,902
Virginia	1,552	12,719	14,271
Washington	1,376	8,501	9,877
West Virginia	3,225	7,996	11,221
Wisconsin	1,523	15,571	17,094
Wyoming	246	1,986	2,232
United States	96,920	574,070	670,990

Division.	Men.	Women.	Total.
North Atlantic	18,729	146,844	165,573
North Central	31,262	207,390	238,652
South Atlantic	13,163	71,525	84,688
South Central	24,935	90,043	114,978
Western	8,831	58,268	67,099
Alaska	18	145	164
Canal Zone	32	70	102
Hawaii	147	1,179	1,326
Philippines	12,874	8,380	21,254
Porto Rico	1,067	2,765	3,832

*In 1919.

Salaries and Total Expenditures.

State.	Salaries.	Expenditures.
Alabama	$5,931,197	$9,118,691
Arizona	2,551,290	6,339,288
Arkansas	5,216,575	7,706,621
California	24,108,564	48,980 298
Colorado	6,879,681	13,200,165
Connecticut	8,217,719	16,318,420
Delaware	895,913	1,676,503
Dis. of Columbia	2,685,470	4,297,895
Florida	3,447,238	7,030,933
Georgia	6,932,836	9,076,453
Idaho	3,633,232	8,591,942
Illinois	37,736,611	69 358,022
Indiana	19,330,624	42,764,748
Iowa	20,219,013	37,334,167
Kansas	12,991,832	26,257,009
Kentucky	10,596,581	12,975,075
Louisiana	6,697,393	11,366,934
Maine	3,457,595	6 403,673
Maryland	6,022,565	8,242,399
Massachusetts	25,847,792	40 908 940
Michigan	23,443,981	47,683,763
Minnesota	17,267,412	35,734,096
Mississippi	3,482,855	*4,474,796
Missouri	16,831,754	28,707,190
Montana	5,691,427	6 874,693
Nebraska	10,907,631	20,452,569
Nevada	691,028	1,383,850
New Hampshire	2,039 888	3,810,669
New Jersey	20,555,310	40,909,827
New Mexico	2,211,190	4,139 597
New York	63,659,257	106,045 319
North Carolina	7,853,579	12,147,856
North Dakota	6,238,155	12,883,443
Ohio	32,304 241	67,426,541
Oklahoma	12,248,035	22,906,219
Oregon	6,769 432	9,997,892
Pennsylvania	38,547,773	70,326,245
Rhode Island	2,988,888	4,766,333
South Carolina	4,496,816	6,627 017
South Dakota	5,450,483	11,592,896
Tennessee	6,557,966	10,141,374
Texas	17,889 658	33,606,210
Utah	3,619,078	8,239,829
Vermont	1,812,250	3,588,098
Virginia	7,689,152	12,975 089
Washington	11,717,175	21,606,131
West Virginia	6,761,502	11,402,488
Wisconsin	14,534 163	27,255,056
Wyoming	1,801,086	3,741,793
United States	569 460,886	1,039,395.055

Division.	Salaries.	Expenditures.
North Atlantic	167,126,472	293,077,524
North Central	217,255,900	427,449,500
South Atlantic	46,785,071	73,476,633
South Central	68,620,260	112 295,920
Western	69,673,183	133,095,478
Alaska	208,000	343,822
Canal Zone	122,125	180.391
Hawaii	1,552,400	2,536,924
Philippines	.....	.....
Porto Rico	1,993.388	2,959,245

*In 1919.

HIGH SCHOOLS (1920).

Public.		*Private.*	
Schools	13,951	Schools	2,093
Teachers—Men	29,731	Teachers—Men	5,698
Women	55,257	Women	9,248
Students—Boys	851.954	Students—Boys	83,980
Girls	1,081,867	Girls	99,667

NORMAL SCHOOLS (1920).

Public.		*Private.*	
Schools	266	Schools	60
Teachers—Men	1,899	Teachers—Men	457
Women	3,911	Women	751
Students—Men	14,144	Students—Men	2,544
Women	77,516	Women	6,920

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOLS (1918).

Institutions	672
Instructors—Men	29,509
Instructors—Women	7,013
Preparatory students—Men	28,157
Preparatory students—Women	16,503
Collegiate students—Men	134,271
Collegiate students—Women	105,436
Colleges for men	124
Undergraduate students	36,872
Colleges for women	100
Undergraduate students	25,495
Coeducational colleges	330
Undergraduate students—Men	97,399
Undergraduate students—Women	79,941
Total students	177,330

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS (1920).

Theology—		Dentistry—	
Schools	105	Schools	39
Students	7,105	Students	8,513
Law—		Pharmacy—	
Schools	106	Schools	51
Students	20,842	Students	4,827
Medicine—		Veterinary—	
Schools	78	Schools	15
Students	14,800	Students	956

SCHOOLS FOR BLIND AND DEAF (1918).

Public schools for blind	62
Pupils	5,386
State schools for deaf	68
Pupils	11,316
Public schools for deaf	69
Pupils	2,482
Private schools for deaf	17
Pupils	605

SCHOOLS FOR FEEBLE-MINDED (1918).

State—Number	43	Pupils	983
Pupils	35,968	Public—Day	131
Private—Number	31	Pupils	13,133

OTHER SCHOOLS (1920).

Training nurses	1,755	Reform*	135
Students	54,953	Students	63,762
Commercial	902	Summer*	480
Students	336,032	Students	160,411

*In 1918.

STUDENTS IN VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS (1921).

Agricultural	42,922
Trade or industrial	25,056
Home economics	22,561
Continuation	119,734

Note—The figures are for all day and not for evening or part time schools.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Aug. 15, 1922.

Cases entered	116,298
Training	89,250
Discontinued training	27,048
Total expense*	$95,981,225.62

*July 1, 1920, to July 1, 1921.

SCHOOLS IN OUTLYING POSSESSIONS.

Hawaii (1920)—Public schools, No..	173	Pupils	3,728
Teachers	1,161	Teachers	147
Pupils	38,295	Philippines (1920)—Primary schools..	5,280
Porto Rico (1918-1919)—		Intermediate schools	614
Common schools—Pupils	160,794	Secondary schools	50
Teachers	2,984	Total schools	5,944
Alaska (1920)—Schools	67	Teachers—American	341
		Filipino	17,234

COMMON SCHOOL STATISTICS BY YEARS.

	Children.		Teachers.				
Year.	*Number.	Enrolled.	†Attendance.	Men.	Women.	Total.	‡Salaries.	Total cost.
1870	12,055,443	6,871,522	4,077,347	77,529	122,926	200,515	$37,832,566	$63,396,660
1880	15,065,767	9,867,505	6,144,143	122,795	163,798	286,593	55,942,972	78,094,687
1890	18,543,201	12,722,581	8,153,635	125,525	238,397	363,922	91,836,484	140,506,715
1900	21,404,322	15,503,110	10,632,772	126,588	296,474	423,062	137,687,746	214,964,618
1910	24,360,888	17,813,852	12,827,307	110,481	412,729	523,210	253,915,470	426,250,434
1911	24,745,562	18,035,118	12,871,980	110,328	423,278	533,606	266,678,471	446,726,929
1912	25,167,445	18,182,937	13,302,303	114,559	432,730	547,289	284,945,162	482,886,793
1913	25,499,928	18,523,558	13,510,643	113,342	451,118	564,460	303,537,849	534,058,580
1914	26,002,153	19,153,786	14,216,459	114,662	465,396	580,058	323,610,915	555,077,146
1915	26,425,100	19,693,007	14,964,886	118,435	485,566	604,001	344,668,690	605,460,785
1916	26,846,976	20,351,687	15,358,927	123,038	499,333	622,371	364,789,265	640,717,053
1918	27,686,476	20,853,516	15,548,914	105,194	545,515	650,709	436,477,090	763,678,089
1920§	27,728,788	21,732,340	16,248,997	96,920	574,070	670,990	569,460,886	1,039,385,055

*Children 5 to 18 years of age. †Average daily attendance. ‡Of teachers. §Statistics now collected for even years only.

STUDENTS IN LEADING FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES.

[From Minerva, The Statesman's Year-Book.]

Aberdeen	1,550	Keio	5,810	Sofia	2,116
Allahabad	3,368	Kiel	2,008	Strassburg	1,132
Amsterdam	1,215	Kiev (1914)	3,000	Sydney	3,397
Athens	3,250	Konigsberg	1,995	Tokyo	5,233
Barcelona	2,430	Kovno	800	Toronto	5,903
Basel	1,034	Kyoto	2,052	Toulouse	1,764
Belgrade	7,668	Lausanne	1,254	Tubingen	3,302
Berlin	11,807	Leeds	1,670	Turin	2,649
Bern	1,773	Leiden	1,212	Upsala	2,493
Birmingham	1,900	Leipzig	5,614	Utrecht	1,096
Bologna	3,031	Lemberg (1914)	5,567		
Bombay	4,152	Liege	2,656		
Bonn	4,754	Lille	739		
Bordeaux	2,548	Liverpool	2,540		
Breslau	4,026	London	8,100		
Bristol	1,000	Louvain	2,783		
Brussels	1,644	Lund	1,423		
Budapest	4,589	Lyons	2,593		
Buenos Aires	10,404	Madras	10,576		
Bukharest	4,644	Madrid	2,675		
Cairo	9,540	McGill	2,756		
Calcutta	17,409	Manchester	2,700		
Cambridge	5,960	Marburg	2,586		
Christiania	1,500	Meiji	2,600		
Cologne	4,026	Moscow (1914)	9,760		
Copenhagen	4,000	Munich	9,659		
Cracow	2,960	Munster	2,984		
Dijon	686	Nancy	2,248		
Dublin (National)	1,800	Naples	9,266		
Dublin (Trin.)	1,400	Odessa (1914)	2,023		
Durham	1,410	Oxford	4,200		
Edinburgh	4,440	Padua	2,082		
Erlangen	1,800	Palermo	3,460		
Freiburg	3,931	Paris	11,026		
Ghent	1,006	Pavia	1,512		
Geneva	1,858	Petrograd (1914)	7,455		
Genoa	2,459	Pisa	1,729		
Giessen	2,112	Poitiers	687		
Glasgow	4,700	Prague (Bohemian)	8,770		
Gothenburg	2,021	Prague (German)	3,668		
Gottingen	3,390	Punjab	6,595		
Graz	1,952	Rennes	1,570		
Grenoble	1,746	Rome	5,178		
Griefswald	1,576	Rostock	1,352		
Halle	3,187	Salamanca	1,200		
Havana	2,272	Santiago (Chile)	1,000		
Heidelberg	2,931	Seville	1,100		
Helsingfors	2,532	Sheffield	2,600		
Innsbruck	1,510				
Jena	2,672				
Kazan (1914)	2,122				
Valencia	1,700				
Valadolid	4,600				
Vienna	10,515				
Wales	2,800				
Warsaw	2,257				
Waseda	4,100				
Wurzberg	3,787				
Zagreb	3,249				
Zurich	1,615				

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS TO EDUCATION.

[From report of United States commissioner of education.]

Institutions.	1916.	1918.
Univ. and colleges	$30,196,006	$27,450,945
Schools of theology	2,257,359	
Schools of law	138,588	
Schools of medicine	2,253,598	
Public normal schools	758,998	40,548
Private normal schools	143,012	610,817
Private high schools	1,357,719	1,748,258
Total	37,095,280	

GIFTS BY YEARS.

1871	$8,593,740	1896	$11,677,048
1872	10,072,540	1897	10,049,141
1873	11,225,977	1898	10,981,209
1874	6,053,804	1899	25,332,792
1875	4,126,562	1900	15,066,561
1876	4,691,845	1901	21,158,400
1877	3,015,256	1902	20,348,739
1878	3,103,289	1903	17,915,075
1879	5,249,810	1904	17,261,375
1880	5,518,501	1905	21,827,875
1881	7,440,224	1906	23,347,070
1883	7,141,363	1907	28,585,780
1884	11,270,286	1908	19,763,421
1885	9,314,081	1909	21,192,450
1886	5,976,168	1910	24,755,663
1887	7,512,910	1911	27,634,029
1888	6,646,368	1912	30,061,310
1889	6,942,058	1913	29,651,310
1890	8,011,019	1914	31,357,398
1891	8,519,233	1915	26,023,246
1892	8,721,902	1916	37,095,280
1893	8,207,690	1918	29,856,568
1894	10,855,365	Total	677,393,176
1895	8,240,876		

Note.—No data collected for 1882 and 1917.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

CANAL STATISTICS (OFFICIAL).

Length from deep water to deep water—50.5 miles.
Length on land—40.5 miles.
Length at summit level—31.7 miles.
Bottom width of channel—Maximum, 1,000 feet; minimum (in Gaillard cut), 300 feet.
Depth—Minimum, 41 feet; maximum 45 feet.
Summit level—85 feet above mean tide.
Locks in pairs—12.
Locks, usable length—1,000 feet.
Locks, usable width—110 feet.
Gatun lake, area—164 square miles.
Gatun lake channel, depth—85 to 45 feet.
Concrete required—5,000,000 cubic yards.
Time of transit through canal—10 to 12 hours.
Time of passage through locks—3 hours.
Length of relocated Panama railroad—46.2 miles.
Canal Zone area—About 448 square miles.
Canal Zone area owned by United States—About 322 square miles.
French buildings acquired—2,150.
French buildings used—1,537.
Value of utilized French equipment—$1,000,000.
Cubic yards excavated by French—108,046,960.
Cubic yards excavated by Americans—250,000,000.
Canal force, average employed—About 39,000.
Approximate cost of construction—$375,000,000.

CHRONOLOGY.

First exploration of route 1527.
Advocated by Humboldt 1803.
Panama railroad built 1850-1855.
Panama canal company formed by De Lesseps 1879.
Work on canal begun Feb. 24, 1881.
Canal company failed Dec. 11, 1888.
De Lesseps and others sentenced to prison for fraud Feb. 9, 1893.
New French canal company formed October, 1894.
De Lesseps died Dec. 7, 1894.
Hay-Pauncefote treaty (superseding the Clayton-Bulwer treaty) signed Nov. 18, 1901; ratified by senate Dec. 16; ratified by Great Britain Jan. 20, 1902.
Canal property offered to the United States for $40,000,000 Jan. 9, 1902; accepted Feb. 16, 1903.
Bill authorizing construction of canal passed by house of representatives Jan. 9, 1902; passed by senate June 19, 1902; approved June 28, 1902.
Canal treaty with Colombia signed Jan. 22, 1903; ratified by senate March 17, 1903; rejected by Colombia Aug. 12, 1903.
Revolution in Panama Nov. 3, 1903.
Canal treaty with Panama negotiated Nov. 18, 1903; ratified by republic of Panama Dec. 2, 1903; ratified by the United States senate Feb. 23, 1904.
Canal commissioners appointed Feb. 29, 1904.
Papers transferring canal to the United States signed in Paris April 22, 1904.
Bill for government of Canal Zone passed by the senate April 15, 1904; passed by house April 21; approved April 26.
Canal property at Panama formally turned over to the United States commissioners May 4, 1904.
Work begun by Americans May 4, 1904.
President outlines rules for the government of the Canal Zone and war department takes charge of the work on May 9, 1904.
Gen. George W. Davis appointed first governor of Canal Zone May 9, 1904.
John F. Wallace appointed chief engineer May 10, 1904; resigned June 29, 1905.
Republic of Panama paid $10,000,000 May 21, 1904.
First payment on $40,000,000 to French company made May 24, 1904.
Lorin C. Collins appointed Supreme court judge for Canal Zone June 17, 1905.
New commission with Theodore P. Shonts as chairman named April 3, 1905; Shonts resigned March 4, 1907.
John F. Stevens appointed chief engineer June 29, 1905; resigned Feb. 26, 1907.
Lieut.-Col. George W. Goethals appointed chief engineer Feb. 26, 1907.
Gatun dam finished June 14, 1913.
Dry excavation completed Sept. 10, 1913.
First vessel lifted through Gatun locks Sept. 26, 1913.
Gamboa dike blown up Oct. 10, 1913.
First vessels pass through Miraflores locks Oct. 14, 1913.
Permanent organization of canal administration in effect April 1, 1914; Col. George W. Goethals first governor; existence of isthmian canal commission ended.
First freight barges go through canal from ocean to ocean May 14, 1914.
First steamship (the Cristobal) passes through canal Aug. 13, 1914.
Canal opened for general traffic Aug. 15, 1914.
Canal blocked by slides, September, 1915, to April, 1916.

COMMODITY STATISTICS (1922).

Commodities carried westbound and eastbound through the canal whose combined shipments for the fiscal year 1922 aggregated 100,000 cargo tons or more:

Commodity.	Tons.
Carried Westbound.	
Manufactured goods	1,403,411
Oils	988,829
Coal and coke	404,389
Cotton, raw	198,684
Metals, various	174,104
Sugar	155,409
Sulphur	100,449
Carried Eastbound.	
Wheat	804,736
Lumber	720,622
Nitrate	470,796
Barley	418,234
Canned goods	344,601
Oils, various	296,394
Sugar	257,967
Cold storage food	193,396
Metals, various	179,582
Ores	156,136
Wool	148,103
Flour	130,217

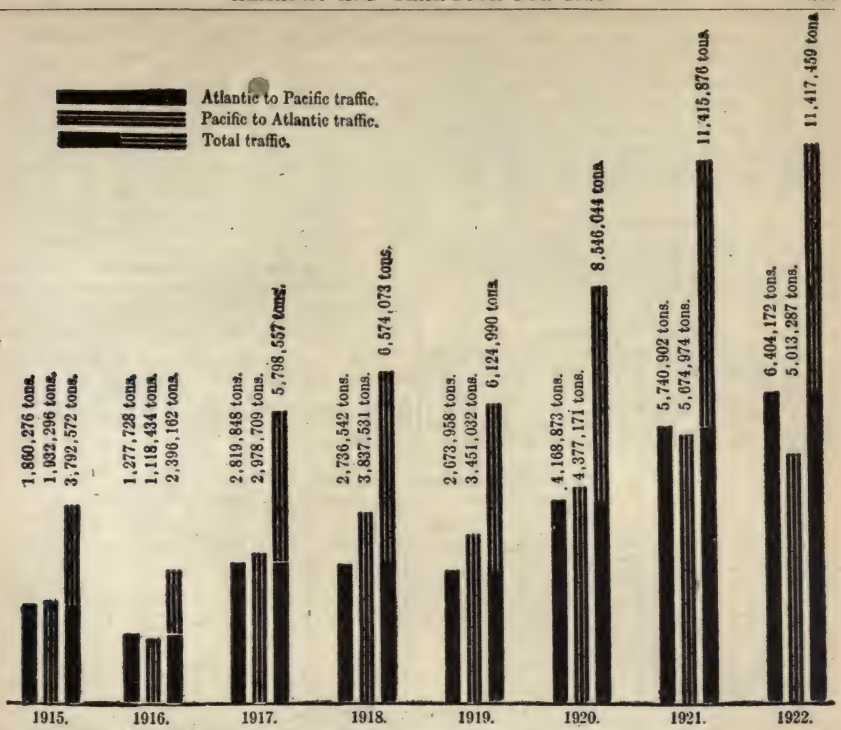
NATIONALITY OF SHIPS USING CANAL.

Flag.	Ships.	Tolls.	Cargo tons.
American	1,095	$4,867,495.81	4,950,519
British	935	3,728,007.80	3,329,861
Norwegian	113	374,870.62	408,268
Japanese	189	953,949.00	1,044,515
Chilean	53	115,757.90	46,182
Danish	53	222,146.65	272,779
Dutch	66	260,138.38	290,573
Peruvian	60	103,035.30	64,370
French	51	216,475.40	139,463
Swedish	35	105,939.90	141,448
Spanish	9	32,712.88	23,701
Italian	20	75,511.30	38,851
Other	57	141,791.47	134,380
Total	2,736	11,197,832.41	10,884,910

TRAFFIC BY TRADE ROUTES.

(Abbreviations: e. c., east coast; w. c., west coast.)

Between—	Ships.	Cargo tons.
U. S. coastwise ports	555	2,562,527
U. S. e. c. and far east	284	2,031,487
U. S. w. c. and Europe	305	1,488,879
S. Amer. w. c. and Europe	255	946,931
U. S. e. c. and w. c. S.Amer.	283	793,123
Australasia and Europe	154	741,433
Canada w. c. and Europe	97	569,825



REGISTERED TONNAGE OF ALL VESSELS TRANSITING THE PANAMA CANAL FROM ITS OPENING.

Between—	Ships.	Cargo tons.
U. S. e. c. and Australasia..	66	334,047
Mexico e.c. and w.c. S. Amer.	55	256,562
Canada w. c. and e. c. U. S.	49	248,329
Cristobal and w. c. S. Amer.	246	117,901
U. S. e. c. and Balboa.....	16	57,142
Mexican e. c. and w. c. U. S.	18	42,533
Cristobal and w. c. U. S.....	35	44,704
Cristobal and w. c. Cent. Am.	58	37,191
Miscellaneous	246	612,296
Warships, etc.	14	.....
Total	2,736	10,884,910

TRAFFIC SUMMARY.
Fiscal years ended June 30.

Year.	Vessels.	Cargo tons.
1915.....	1,072	4.926.145
1916.....	760	3.063.371
1917.....	1.806	7.083.045
1918.....	2.068	7.533.031
1919.....	2.028	6.946,540
1920.....	2.478	9.374.499
1921.....	2.892	11.599.214
1922.....	2,736	10,884,910

REVENUES AND EXPENSES.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenses.
1914-15	$4.358.002.37	$4.289.159.00
1916	2.558,542.38	6.999.750.15
1917	5.808.398.70	6.788.047.60
1918	6.601.275.92	5.903.719.69
1919	6.354.016.98	6.112.194.77
1920	8.935.871.57	6.548.272.43
1921	12.040.116.70	9.328.300.14
1922	11,197,832.41	.....

PANAMA CANAL OFFICIALS.

Governor—Col. Jay J. Morrow, U. S. A.
Executive Secretary—C. A. McIlvaine.
Chief Division of Civil Affairs—Crede H. Calhoun.
Chief Division of Police and Fire—Guy Johannes.
District Attorney—Albert C. Hindman.
Department Headquarters — Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.
Engineer of Maintenance—Col. M. L. Walker, U. S. A.
Chief Quartermaster—R. K. Morris.
Auditor—H. A. A. Smith.
Chief Health Officer—Col. H. C. Fisher, U. S. A.
Chief Quarantine Officer—Surgeon W. C. Rucker, U. S. P. S. H. S.

Washington Office.

General Purchasing Officer and Chief of Office —A. L. Flint.
Assistant to Chief of Office—Ray L. Smith.

Courts.

District Judge—Charles Kerr.
Clerks—E. L. Goolsley and J. S. Campbell.

CANAL ZONE.

The Canal Zone contains about 436 square miles and on Jan. 1, 1920, had a total population of 21,650. It begins at a point three ma-

rine miles from mean low water mark in each ocean and extends for five miles on each side of the center line of the route of the canal. It includes the group of islands in the Bay of Panama, named Perico, Naos, Culebra and Flamenco. The cities of Panama and Colon are excluded from the zone, but the United States has the right to enforce sanitary ordinances and maintain public order there in case the republic of Panama should not be able to do so.

LABOR FORCE.

June 21, 1922, the actual working force on the canal was 10,176, of whom 7,623 were silver and 2,553 gold employes, the latter being almost exclusively white Americans.

PANAMA RAILROAD.

The Panama railroad and the steamships run in connection with it between New York and Colon are owned and operated by the United States government. The road practically parallels the canal nearly the whole distance. It is 46½ miles long and runs between the cities of Colon and Panama.

SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL TRAFFIC.

FREIGHT BY YEARS.

Year.	Tons.	Value.	Charges.
1910	62,363,218	$654,010,844	$38,710,904
1911	53,477,216	595,019,844	29,492,196
1912	72,472,676	791,357,837	40,578,225
1913	79,718,344	865,957,838	44,380,865
1914	55,369,939	634,800,268	27,597,099
1915	71,290,304	882,263,141	41,984,031
1916	91,888,219	974,161,156	60,845,023
1917	89,813,898	1,196,922,183	89,277,226
1918	85,680,327	987,005,347	83,507,638
1919	68,235,554	914,513,944	58,478,567
1920	79,282,496	1,119,774,214	85,741,850
1921	48,259,254	746,134,195	43,344,174

SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC.

The total receipts of transit tonnage tolls of the Suez canal in 1920 amounted to $53,492,000. The total toll-paying tonnage for 1913 was 20,033,884, while that for 1920 was 17,574,657.

In 1920 the total number of vessels passing through the Suez canal was 4,009, as against 5,085 in 1913. The average time of vessels going through the canal is sixteen hours. The canal is 103 miles long. It was opened for navigation Nov. 17, 1869.

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD.

Canal.	Opened, year.	Length, miles.	Depth, feet.	Width,* feet.	Cost.
Cape Cod	1914	8	25	150	$12,000,000
Corinth (Greece)	1893	4	26.25	72	5,000,000
Kronstadt-Petrograd (Russia)	1890	16	20.50	220	10,000,000
Elbe and Trave (Germany)	1900	41	10	72	5,831,000
Kaiser Wilhelm or Kiel (Germany)†	1895	61	45	150	94,818,000
Manchester ship (England)	1894	35.5	26	120	75,000,000
New Orleans Industrial (U. S.)	1921	6	30	150	20,000,000
Panama (U. S.)	1914	50.5	45	300	375,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie (U. S.)	1855	1.6	22	100	10,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie (Canada)	1895	1.11	20.25	142	2,791,873
Suez (Egypt)	1869	90	31	108	100,000,000
Welland (Canada)	1887	26.75	14	100	25,000,000

*At the bottom. †Rebuilt.

IMPEACHMENT CASES IN THE UNITED STATES.

BEFORE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The senate has sat as a court of impeachment in the cases of the following accused officials, with the result stated:

William Blount, senator from Tennessee, in 1799; charges dismissed for want of jurisdiction, Blount having resigned previously.

John Pickering, judge of the United States District court for New Hampshire; removed from office in 1804.

Samuel Chase, associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States; acquitted 1805.

James H. Peck, judge of the United States District court for Missouri; acquitted 1831.

West H. Humphreys, judge of the United States District court for Tennessee; removed from office, 1862.

Andrew Johnson, president of the United States; acquitted 1868.

William W. Belknap, secretary of war; acquitted 1876.

Charles Swayne, judge of the United States District court for the northern district of Florida; acquitted 1905.

Robert W. Archbald, associate judge of the United States Commerce court; convicted 1913.

AGAINST GOVERNORS.

Nine governors in the United States have faced impeachment proceedings. These men and the results that followed were:

Charles Robinson, Kansas, 1862; acquitted.

Harrison Reed, Florida, 1868; charges dropped.

Wm. W. Holden, N. Carolina, 1870; removed.

Powell Clayton, Arkansas, 1871; charges dropped.

David Butler, Nebraska, 1871; removed.

Henry C. Warmoth, Louisiana; 1872; term expired and proceedings dropped.

Adelbert Ames, Mississippi, 1876; resigned.

William Sulzer, New York, 1913; removed.

James E. Ferguson, Texas, 1917; removed.

FAMOUS WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD.

Name and location.	Height in feet.
Gavarnie, France	1,385
Grand, Labrador	2,000
Minnehaha, Minnesota	50
Missouri, Montana	90
Montmorenci, Quebec	265
Multnomah, Oregon	850
Murchison, Africa	120
Niagara, New York-Ont.	164
Rjukan, Norway	780
Schauffhausen, Switzerl'd	100
Skjaeggedalsfos, Norway	530
Shoshone, Idaho	210
Staubbach, Switzerland	1,000
Stirling, New Zealand	500
Sutherland, New Zealand	1,904
Takkakaw, British Col.	1,200
Twin, Idaho	180
Yellowstone (upper), Mont.	110
Yellowstone (lower), Mont.	310
Ygnassu, Brazil	210
Yosemite (upper), Calif.	1,436
Yosemite (middle), Calif.	626
Yosemite (lower), Calif.	400
Vettis, Norway	950
Victoria, Africa	400
Voringfos, Norway	600

HOLIDAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

GENERALLY OR LOCALLY OBSERVED.

Arbor Day—Usually fixed by governor.
Armistice Day—Nov. 11.
Bennington Battle Day—Aug. 16.
Child Labor Day—Last Sunday in January.
Christmas Day—Dec. 25.
Columbus Day—Oct. 12.
Confederate Memorial Day—See Memorial day.
Davis, Jefferson, Birthday—June 3.
Decoration Day—See Memorial day.
Election Days—See Election Calendar.
Fire Prevention Day—Oct. 9.
Flag Day—June 14.
Georgia Day—Feb. 12.
Independence Day—July 4.
Indian Day—Fourth Friday in September.
Jefferson's Birthday—April 13.
Labor Day—First Monday in September.
Landing Day—July 25 (Porto Rico).
Lee's Birthday—Jan. 19.
Lincoln's Birthday—Feb. 12.
Maine (Battle Ship) Day—Feb. 15.
Mardi Gras—February (New Orleans).
McKinley Day—Jan. 29.
Mecklenburg Independence Declaration—May 20.
Memorial Day—Federal, May 30; confederate, April 26 (Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi) and May 10 (North and South Carolina).
Mothers' Day—Second Sunday in May.
New Orleans, Battle of—Jan. 8.
New Year's Day—Jan. 1.
Patriots' Day—April 19 (Maine, Massachusetts).
Pioneers' Day—July 15 (Idaho), July 24 (Utah).
Texas Independence Day—March 2.
Thanksgiving Day—Last Thursday in November.
Washington's Birthday—Feb. 22.

HOLIDAYS IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

Alabama—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; Mardi Gras (the day before Ash Wednesday, first day of Lent); Good Friday (the Friday before Easter); April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); July 4; Labor day (first Monday in September); Thanksgiving day (last Thursday in November); Dec. 25.

Alaska—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30 (Memorial day); July 4; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Arizona—Jan. 1; Arbor day (first Monday in February); Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Arkansas—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; July 4; Thanksgiving day; Oct. 12 (Columbus day); Dec. 25.

California—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Sept. 9 (Admission day); Labor day (first Monday in September); Oct. 12; general election day in November; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Colorado—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor and School day (third Friday in April); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon from June 1 to Aug. 31 in the city of Denver.

Connecticut—Jan. 1; Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday); Feb. 22; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; Labor day (first Monday in September); Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Delaware—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

District of Columbia—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; March 4 (Inauguration day); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Florida—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Arbor day (first Friday in February); Feb. 22; April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25.

Georgia—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Arbor day (first Friday in December); Dec. 25.

Idaho—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor day (first Friday after May 1); July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Illinois—Jan. 1; Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday); Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Labor day (first Monday in September); Indian day (fourth Friday in September); Oct. 12 (Columbus day); election days when members of the legislature are chosen; Saturday afternoons; Armistice day, Nov. 11; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25. Arbor, Bird, Flag and Mothers' days are appointed by the governor, but are not legal holidays. Like McKinley day (Jan. 29), "Remember the Maine" day (Feb. 15), Douglas day (April 23), they are observed by special exercises, flag displays, etc.; banks are not closed. Arbor and Bird days usually come on the third Friday of April in the northern part of the state and the fourth Friday of October in the southern part. Flag day is June 14 and Mothers' day the second Sunday in May. Legal holidays in Illinois, as in other states, are established by the legislature, usually by laws affecting negotiable instruments. New Year's day, July 4 and Christmas day and Sundays have been accepted as legal holidays from the beginning of the state's history. Thanksgiving day has been regularly observed since 1863 and election days since 1872. (Limited later to elections at which members of the legislature are chosen.) Following are the dates on which Illinois legislative acts creating legal holidays since 1881 were approved: Washington's birthday, May 30, 1881; Memorial day, May 30, 1881; Labor day, June 17, 1891; Lincoln's birthday, June 17, 1891; Saturday afternoons in cities of 200 000 or more population, May 13, 1905; Columbus day, May 10, 1909; Mothers' day, May 8, 1914; Indian day, June 28, 1919; Armistice day, June 24, 1921.

Indiana—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Iowa—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Kansas—The only holidays by statute are Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; Labor day (first Monday in September) and Arbor day; Oct. 12; but the days commonly observed in other states are holidays by general consent.

Kentucky—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25.

Louisiana—Jan. 1; Jan. 8 (anniversary of the battle of New Orleans); Feb. 22; Mardi Gras (day before Ash Wednesday); Good Friday (Friday before Easter); April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); July 4; Nov. 1 (All Saints' day); general election day; fourth Saturday in November (Labor day, in the parish of New Orleans only); Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon in New Orleans.

Maine—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; Labor day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Maryland—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4;

first Monday in September; Sept. 12 (Defenders' day); Oct. 12; general election day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Massachusetts—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; April 19 (Patriots' day); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Michigan—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Oct. 12; general election day; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Minnesota—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; Good Friday (Friday before Easter); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25; Arbor day (as appointed by the governor).

Mississippi—First Monday in September; by common consent July 4, Thanksgiving day and Dec. 25 are observed as holidays.

Missouri—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Labor day; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon in cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants.

Montana—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor day (third Tuesday in April); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; any day appointed by the governor as a fast day.

Nebraska—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor day (April 22); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Nevada—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; July 4; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

New Hampshire—Feb. 22; fast day appointed by the governor; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25.

New Jersey—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving and fast days, and every Saturday afternoon.

New Mexico—Jan. 1; July 4; Thanksgiving and fast days; Dec. 25; Memorial, Labor and Arbor days appointed by the governor.

New York—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving and fast days; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

North Carolina—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); May 10 (Confederate Memorial day); May 20 (anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence); July 4; state election day in August; first Thursday in September (Labor day); Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

North Dakota—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Arbor day (when appointed by the governor); general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Ohio—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon in cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

Oklahoma—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Oregon—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; first Saturday in June; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; public fast days; Dec. 25.

Pennsylvania—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; Good Friday; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Philippines—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Thursday and Friday of Holy week; July 4; Aug. 13; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; Dec. 30.

Porto Rico—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; July 25 (Landing day); Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Rhode Island—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; second Friday in May (Arbor day); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

South Carolina—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; May 10 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25, 26, 27.

South Dakota—Same as in North Dakota.

Tennessee—Jan. 1; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Texas—Jan. 1; Feb. 22 (Arbor day); March 2 (anniversary of Texas independence); April 21 (anniversary of battle of San Jacinto); July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; appointed fast days; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Utah—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; April 15 (Arbor day); May 30; July 4; July 24 (Pioneer day); first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day and appointed fast days; Dec. 25.

Vermont—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Aug. 16 (Bennington Battle day); Labor day; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Virginia—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving and appointed fast days; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Washington—Jan. 1; Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday); Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

West Virginia—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Labor day; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Wisconsin—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Wyoming—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Dec. 25.

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The national holidays, such as July 4, New Year's, etc., are such by general custom and observance and not because of congressional legislation. Congress has passed no laws establishing holidays for the whole country. It has made Labor day a holiday in the District of Columbia, but the law is of no effect elsewhere. It has also designated the second Sunday in May as Mothers' day. President Wilson issued a proclamation May 30, 1916, requesting that June 14, the anniversary of the day on which the national emblem was adopted by congress, be observed as Flag day throughout the nation.

HOLIDAYS IN CANADA.

The following holidays are generally observed in the dominion of Canada with the closing of banks and public offices and the cessation of business: Jan. 1; Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, May 24 (Empire day), June 3 (King's birthday), July 1 (Dominion day), first Monday in September (Labor day), Dec. 25 (Christmas day). The last Monday in October is usually proclaimed as Thanksgiving day.

FOREIGN INDEPENDENCE DAYS.

Argentina, May 25; Armenia, May 28; Baltic states, Nov. 18; Bolivia, Aug. 6; Brazil, Sept. 7; Bulgaria, Oct. 5; China, Oct. 10 (anniversary of revolution); Colombia, July 20; Costa Rica, Sept. 15. Czecho-Slovakia, Oct. 28; Ecuador, Aug. 10; Finland, Dec. 6; France, July 14 (Bastile day); Germany, Nov. 9 (anniversary of republic); Greece, April 7; Guatemala, Sept. 15; Haiti, Jan. 1; Honduras, Sept. 15; Liberia, July 26; Mexico, Sept. 16; Nicaragua, Sept. 15; Norway, May 17; Panama, Nov. 28; Paraguay, May 14 and 15; Peru, July 28-30; Poland, May 3 (Constitutional day); Portugal, Dec. 1; Salvador, Sept. 15; Uruguay, Feb. 28; Venezuela, July 4.

NATIONAL PARKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Under supervision of the secretary of the interior.

Name.	Location.	Created.	Acres.
Abraham Lincoln Homestead*	Kentucky	July 17, 1916	137
Antietam	Maryland	Aug. 20, 1890	43
Chickamauga and Chattanooga	Georgia and Tennessee	Aug. 18, 1890	6,195
Crater Lake	Oregon	May 22, 1902	159,360
General Grant	California	Oct. 1, 1890	2,560
Gettysburg	Pennsylvania	Feb. 11, 1895	877
Glacier	Montana	May 11, 1910	981,681
Grand Canyon	Arizona	Feb. 26, 1919	806,400
Guilford Courthouse*	North Carolina	Mar. 2, 1917	125
Hawaii	Hawaii	Aug. 1, 1916	74,935
Hot Springs Reservation	Arkansas	Apr. 20, 1832	912
Lafayette	Maine	Feb. 26, 1919	5,000
Lassen Volcanic	California	Aug. 9 1916	82,880
Mesa Verde	Colorado	June 29, 1906	42,376
Mount McKinley	Alaska	Feb. 26, 1917	1,408,000
Mount Rainier	Washington	Mar. 2. 1899	207,360
Palm Canyons	California	Aug. 26, 1922	1,600
Platt	Oklahoma	Apr. 21, 1904	848
Rock Creek	District of Columbia	Sept. 27. 1890	1,606
Rocky Mountain	Colorado	Jan. 26, 1915	230,000
Sequoia	California	Sept. 25, 1890	160,000
Shiloh	Tennessee	Dec. 27, 1894	3,000
Sully's Hill	North Dakota	Apr. 27, 1904	960
Vicksburg	Mississippi	Feb. 21, 1899	1,233
Wind Cave	South Dakota	Jan. 9, 1903	10,522
Yellowstone	Wyoming, Montana and Idaho	Mar. 1, 1872	2,142,720
Yosemite	California	Oct. 1, 1890	967,680
Zion	Utah	Nov. 19, 1919	15,840
Zoological	District of Columbia	Mar. 2, 1889	170

*In charge of secretary of war.

NOTES ON NATIONAL PARKS.

Abraham Lincoln Homestead—Farm near Hodgenville, Ky., with log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born.

Antietam—Battle field of the civil war in Washington county, Maryland.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga—Battle fields of the civil war in the vicinity of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Crater Lake—Park contains remarkable mountain, lake and fine scenery in the Cascade range, Klamath county, Oregon; may be reached from Klamath Falls or from Medford on the Southern Pacific road.

General Grant—In Fresno and Tulare counties, California; forest and mountain scenery; reached from Sanger on the Southern Pacific road.

Gettysburg—Battle field of the civil war in southeastern Pennsylvania.

Glacier—Tract of mountainous country in northern Montana with glaciers, lakes, forests and peaks.

Grand canyon—In northwestern Arizona; greatest eroded canyon within the United States.

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park—Scene of battle between Gen. Greene and Gen. Cornwallis, near Greensboro, N. C., in war of the revolution.

Hawaii—Includes celebrated volcanoes Kilauea, Mauna Loa and Haleakala; main feature is Lava lake at Kilauea.

Hot Springs Reservation—Tract of land in Garland county, Arkansas, noted for its springs of warm mineral waters.

Lafayette—Lands on Mount Desert island, Maine, which island was discovered by Samuel de Champlain and upon which he first landed when, acting under the authority of Sieur de Monts, he explored and described the present New England coast; the geology, fauna and flora on the island are of great scientific interest.

Lassen Volcanic—On the boundary of Plumas and Shasta counties, California, contains volcanic and other peaks, hot springs, mud geysers, ice caves, lakes of volcanic glass, canyons and forests.

Mesa Verde—In the extreme southwestern part of Colorado; contains pueblo and other ruins; reached from Mancos on the Rio Grande Southern road.

Mount McKinley—Area of 2,200 square miles in south central Alaska, containing Mount McKinley, the highest mountain in America; many large glaciers and beautiful lakes and forests.

Mount Rainier—Mountain district in southern Washington; reached from Ashford on the Tacoma Eastern railroad and from Fairfax on the Northern Pacific road.

Platt—Tract of land containing sulphur springs in Murray county, Oklahoma; reached by Santa Fe and St. Louis-San Francisco railroads.

Rock Creek—Park in outskirts of Washington, D. C.

Rocky Mountain—Tract of mountainous land of great scenic beauty in Grand, Boulder and Larimer counties, Colorado; contains forests, lakes and peaks; reached by Union Pacific and other roads.

Sequoia—Mountain tract in Tulare county, California, containing forest of big trees; reached from Visalia.

Shiloh—Battle field of civil war in Hardin county, southern Tennessee.

Sully's Hill—On the shore of Devil's lake, North Dakota; contains elevation on which Gen. Alfred Sully with a few men withstood a band of Indians for several days in 1863; reached from Devil's Lake, Narrows and Tokio stations on the Great Northern road.

Vicksburg—Battle field of civil war near city of same name in Mississippi.

Wind Cave—Canyon and extensive cave in Custer county, South Dakota, twelve miles from Hot Springs, on the Northwestern and Burlington roads; in Black Hills region.

Yellowstone—Famous park in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho, containing geysers and many other natural phenomena as well as beautiful mountain, lake and river scenery; reached from stations on the Northern Pacific, Burlington and Oregon Short Line roads.

Yosemite—Splendid valley in the Sierras in Mariposa county, California; reached from Merced on the Santa Fe and Southern Pa-

cific roads by way of the Yosemite Valley railroad.

Zion—Canyon in southwestern Utah through which flows the north fork of the Virgin or Zion river; an extraordinary example of canyon erosion; nearest railroad Los Angeles & Salt Lake.

Zoological—Park in Washington, D. C., devoted to the zoological collection of the government; adjoins Rock Creek park.

PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

By law approved June 8, 1906, entitled "An act for the preservation of American antiquities," the president of the United States is authorized, in his discretion, to declare by proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon lands owned or controlled by the United States, to be national monuments. Under such authority the following monuments have been created:

Name and state.	Year.	Acres.
Bandelier, N. M.	1916	22,075
Big Hole battle field, Mont.	1910	5
Cabrillo, Cal.	1913	1.5
Capulin mountain, N. M.	1916	681
Casa Grande, Ariz.	1889	480
Chaco canyon, N. M.	1907	20,629
Cinder Cone,* Cal.	1907	5,120
Colorado, Col.	1911	13,883
Devil's tower, Wyo.	1906	1,152
Devil postpile,* Cal.	1911	800
Dinosaur, Utah.	1915	80
El Morro, N. M.	1906	160
Gila cliff dwellings,* N. M.	1907	160
Gran Quivira, N. M.	1909	560
Jewel cave,* S. D.	1908	1,280
Katmai, Alaska	1919	1,088,000
Lassen peak,* Cal.	1907	1,280
Lewis and Clark cavern, Mont.	1908	160
Montezuma castle, Ariz.	1906	160
Mount Olympus,* Wash.	1909	299,370
Muir Woods, Cal.	1908	295
Natural bridges, Utah.	1909	2,740
Navajo, Ariz.	1909	360
Old Kasaan, Alaska	1916	38
Oregon caves,* Ore.	1909	480
Papago Saguaro, Ariz.	1914	2,050
Petrified forest, Ariz.	1906	25,625
Pinnacles, California	1908	2,080
Scott's bluff, Neb.	1919	2,054
Rainbow bridge, Utah.	1910	160
Shoshone cavern, Wyo.	1909	210
Sitka, Alaska	1910	57
Tonto,* Ariz.	1907	640
Tumacacori, Ariz.	1908	10
Verendrye, N. D.	1917	253
Walnut canyon, Ariz.	1915	960
Wheeler,* Col.	1908	300
Yucca house, Cal.	1919	9.6

*Administered by department of agriculture; others by interior department, except the Big Hole battle field and the Cabrillo monument, which are under the war department.

NOTES ON NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

Bandelier—Prehistoric aboriginal ruins in Sandoval and Santa Fe counties, New Mexico, with cliff dwellings, ceremonial cave and other relics of a vanished people.

Big Hole battle field—Scene of fight at Big Hole pass on Big Hole or Wisdom river, Aug. 9, 1877, between Nez Perce Indians under Chief Joseph and a small force of soldiers commanded by Col., John Gibbond in Silver Bow county, Montana; reached from Melrose.

Cabrillo statue—At Point Loma, Cal.; land first sighted by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, discoverer of California, when he approached San Diego bay, Sept. 28, 1542; site of about 1½ acres set aside for heroic statue of Cabrillo.

Capulin mountain—Striking example of recent extinct volcanoes in Union county, New Mexico, near town of Des Moines.

Casa Grande—Ruins of a large prehistoric dwelling near Florence, Arizona.

Chaco canyon—Located in San Juan and McKinley counties, New Mexico; contains extensive prehistoric communal or pueblo ruins.

Cinder cone—An elevation in Lassen county in northern California; is of importance as illustrating volcanic activity in the vicinity 200 years ago.

Colorado—Extraordinary examples of erosion in Mesa county, western Colorado; reached from Grand Junction.

Devil postpile—Natural formations, including Rainbow waterfalls, within the Sierra national forest in California; area set aside is on middle fork of San Joaquin river.

Devil's tower—A lofty and isolated rock in Crook county, Wyoming; is an extraordinary example of the effect of erosion in the higher mountains.

Dinosaur—Section in eastern Utah containing an extraordinary deposit of dinosaurian and other gigantic reptilian remains of the Jura-Trias period, which are of great scientific interest and value.

El Morro—An elevation near Wingate station on the Santa Fe railroad in New Mexico; contains prehistoric ruins and interesting rock inscriptions.

Gila cliff dwellings—In the Mogollon mountains, New Mexico; known also as the Gila Hot Springs cliff houses; are among the best preserved remains of the cliff dwellers of the southwest.

Gran Quivira—Ruined town not far from Manzano in the central part of New Mexico; remains of large cathedral and chapel and of many houses thought to date from prehistoric times.

Jewel cave—A natural formation of scientific interest within the Black Hills national forest in Custer county, South Dakota.

Katmai—Belt of unusual volcanic activity on the southern coast of Alaska, including Mount Katmai and the "Valley of the Ten Thousand Smokes," exhibiting remarkable natural phenomena.

Lassen peak—In natural forest of same name in Shasta county, northern California; marks the southern terminus of the long line of extinct volcanoes in the Cascade range, from which one of the greatest volcanic fields in the world extends.

Lewis and Clark cavern—An extraordinary limestone cavern near Limespur, Jefferson county, Montana.

Montezuma castle—Large prehistoric ruin or cliff dwelling on Beaver creek, Arizona.

Mount Olympus—Mountain in the state of Washington; has extensive glaciers and on its slopes are the breeding grounds of the Olympic elk.

Muir woods—In Marin county, California; an extensive growth of redwood trees of great age and size; land presented to the government by William Kent, formerly of Chicago.

Natural bridges—Rock formations in southeastern Utah extending over streams or chasms; have loftier heights and greater spans than any other similar formations known; reserved as extraordinary examples of stream erosion.

Navajo—Within the Navajo Indian reservation in Arizona; includes a number of prehistoric cliff dwellings and pueblo ruins new to science.

Old Kasaan—Abandoned Indian village in Alaska in which are numerous totem poles and other objects of historical interest.

Oregon caves—Within the Siskiyou national

forest in Oregon; caves are of natural formation and of unusual scientific interest and importance.

Palm Canyons—Three canyons in Riverside county containing only group of wild Washington palms in existence; of botanical interest.

Papago Saguaro—Splendid collection of characteristic desert flora, interesting rock formations and numerous pictographs in Maricopa county, Arizona; reached by Arizona Eastern railroad.

Petrified forest—Fossilized or mineralized wood in Gila and Apache counties, Arizona.

Pinnacles—A series of natural formations of rock with a number of caves underlying them; located within Pinnacles national forest in California.

Rainbow bridge—An extraordinary natural bridge in southeastern Utah, having an arch which in form and appearance is much like a rainbow; is 309 feet high and 278 feet span; of scientific interest as an example of eccentric stream erosion.

Scott's bluff—This bluff is the highest known point in Nebraska and was used as a landmark and rendezvous by immigrants and frontiersmen traveling over Mitchell pass lying to the south of the elevation and forming part of the old Oregon trail. It is on the North Platte river and is reached by the Union Pacific railroad.

Shoshone cavern—A cave in Big Horn county, Wyoming, of unknown extent, but of many windings and ramifications and containing vaulted chambers of large size, magnificently decorated with sparkling crystals and beautiful stalactites, and containing pits of unknown depth.

Sitka—Tract of about fifty-seven acres within public park, near Sitka, Alaska; battle ground of Russian conquest of Alaska in 1804; site of former village of Kiki-Siti tribe, the most warlike of Alaska Indians; contains numerous totem poles constructed by the Indians, recording the genealogical history of their several clans.

Tonto—Comprises two prehistoric ruins of ancient cliff dwellings in Gila county, Arizona.

Tumacacori—Ruin of an ancient Spanish mission of brick, cement and mortar in Santa Cruz county, Arizona.

Verendrye—A high and imposing butte, locally known as Crowhigh mountain, on the Missouri river, near Spanish, N. D.; used as observation point by Verendrye, an explorer, between 1738 and 1742; place of historic interest.

Walnut canyon—Canyon eight miles southeast of Flagstaff, Arizona; contains ruins of cliff dwellings of great ethnograpic, scientific and educational interest.

Wheeler—Volcanic formations illustrating erratic erosion; in Rio Grande and Cochetopa national forests in southwestern Colorado.

Yucca house—An imposing pile of masonry of great archæological value, a relic of the prehistoric inhabitants of that part of the country; located on the eastern slope of Sleeping Ute mountain in Montezuma county, Colorado.

DIMENSIONS AND AREA OF THE UNITED STATES.

The gross area of the United States is 3,026,789 square miles. The land area amounts to 2,973,774 square miles, and the water area—exclusive of the area in the Great Lakes, the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Gulf of Mexico within the three-mile limit—amounts to 53,015 square miles. These and other data determined or compiled by the United States geological survey department of the interior, to show the limits of the continental United States, contain some interesting facts.

The southernmost point of the mainland is Cape Sable, Fla., which is in latitude 25° 7′ and longitude 81° 5′. The extreme southern point of Texas is in latitude 25° 50′, and longitude 97° 24′. Cape Sable is therefore 49 miles farther south than the most southern point in Texas.

A small detached land area of northern Minnesota at longitude 95° 9′ extends northward to latitude 49° 23′.

The easternmost point of the United States is West Quoddy head, near Eastport, Maine, in longitude 66° 57′ and latitude 44° 49′; the westernmost point is Cape Alva, Wash., in latitude 48° 10′, which extends into the Pacific ocean to longitude 124° 45′.

From the southernmost point in Texas due north to the forty-ninth parallel, the boundary between the United States and Canada, the distance is 1,598 miles. From West Quoddy head due west to the Pacific ocean the distance is 2,807 miles. The shortest distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific across the United States is between points near Charleston, S. C., and San Diego, Cal., and is 2,152 miles.

The length of the Canadian boundary line from the Atlantic to the Pacific is 3,898 miles. The length of the Mexican boundary from the gulf to the Pacific is 1,744 miles. The Gulf of Mexico borders the United States for 3,640 miles.

Nearly all maps of the United States show the parallels of latitude as curved lines and are likely to lead the ordinary observer to believe that certain eastern or western states are farther north than some of the central states that are actually in the same latitude. For this reason, one who is asked which extends farther south, Florida or Texas, is very likely to say "Texas," but, as stated, the mainland of Florida is nearly 50 miles farther south than the southernmost point in Texas. For the same reason, when we consider the geographic positions of countries south of the United States we find that errors are likely to be made in estimating position or extent in longitude. Few realize that the island of Cuba, for example, if transposed directly north would extend from New York city to Indiana, or that Havana is farther west than Cleveland, O., or that the Panama canal is due south of Pittsburgh, Pa., or that Nome, Alaska, is farther west than Hawaii.

PORK PACKING STATISTICS.

Season from Nov. 1 to March 1.

City.	1920-21. No. hogs.	1919-20. No. hogs.	1918-19. No. hogs.	1917-18. No. hogs.	1916-17. No. hogs.	1915-16. No. hogs.	1914-15. No. hogs.
Chicago	2,793,435	3,035,688	3,835,110	2,895,846	3,339,072	3,623,682	2,871,328
Cincinnati	335,800	337,800	290,800	233,409	268,366	283,584	225,673
Indianapolis	542,801	523,740	672,772	534,559	732,416	762,824	684,247
Kansas City	809,381	976,430	1,606,094	1,044,898	1,137,394	1,234,916	1,100,581
Milwaukee*	458,789	532,128	728,468	491,004	550,021	688,905	765,820
St. Louis	1,264,132	1,263,369	1,310,780	1,060,902	1,105,887	1,249,145	771,990
Omaha	753,826	762,772	1,259,808	805,675	964,173	952,746	789,423

*Including Cudahy.

UNITED STATES RECLAMATION SERVICE.

Director, Arthur P. Davis, interior department building, 19th and F streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. Employes: Washington office, 75; field, 3,000 to 5,000. Expenditure per year about $10,000,000.

The reclamation service was organized as a bureau of the interior department under the reclamation act of June 17, 1902. It is engaged in the investigation, construction, and operation of irrigation works in the seventeen arid and semiarid states of the far west. Twenty-five primary projects comprising 2,825,000 acres and three Indian projects comprising 384,000 acres are under construction or operation, and the major works aid in serving an additional 1,100,000 acres under private canals that generally get stored water from the government reservoirs. The funds for this work have come chiefly from the sale of public lands, from repayments by the water users, and more recently from oil-leasing and other mineral operations, and the money expended is returned to the fund by graduated payments of settlers, usually in twenty annual installments without interest, in accordance with the reclamation extension act of Aug. 13, 1914.

The service has built about 13,600 miles of canals, ditches and drains (including 117,000 canal structures), involving the excavation of 200,000,000 cubic yards of materials. In connection with this work there have been constructed 100 storage and diversion dams with an aggregate volume of 14,500,000 cubic yards, including Arrowrock dam (349 feet high), Idaho, on the Boise river, and the Elephant Butte dam (306 feet high), New Mexico, on the Rio Grande. The service has built 101 tunnels, 1,000 miles of road, 83 miles of railroad, 3,280 miles of telephone lines, a dozen power plants and 840 miles of transmission lines. It is mining coal, and has manufactured 1,676,000 barrels of cement and sand cement. The net construction cost to June 30, 1922, was $135,000,000.

More than 450,000 persons are living on the 33,000 farms irrigated by the service and in the project towns and cities. Of the 2,825,000 acres above referred to water was furnished in 1921 to 1,227,500 acres, and of this area 1,157,900 acres were harvested in 1921, producing crops worth nearly $50,000,000, or an average of about $43 per acre. The additional lands using stored water yielded crops worth $45,000,000 more.

Public land farm units on the several projects are opened for settlement from time to time as canals are extended to make irrigation water available. Under present law soldiers of the world war have a preference right to enter these farms, and at recent openings such soldiers have taken all units.

Information in regard to farms available for settlement may be obtained by addressing director U. S. reclamation service, department of the interior, Washington, D. C.

The service issues the Reclamation Record, an illustrated monthly publication containing articles of interest to irrigation farmers and engineers. An annual report is also issued.

An engineering library of about 5,000 manuscript and printed volumes on the subject of irrigation is maintained in the Washington office of the service. This library contains description of the construction and operation of the projects, with numerous photographs and maps, plans, specifications, cost data and results of original experimental investigations, and is available for consultation by those interested.

AREA AND COST OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

Report to June 30, 1922.

State.	Project.	Acres.	*Gross cost.	Revenues.	Net cost.
Arizona	Salt River	192,077	$12,860,216	$2,312,097	$10,548,119
	Yuma auxiliary	45,000	690,493	17	690,476
Arizona-California	Yuma	65,000	9,004,814	62,631	8,942,183
California	Orland	20,533	1,069,750	11,790	1,057,960
Colorado	Grand Valley	45,000	3,782,558	17,360	3,765,198
	Uncompahgre	100,000	6,695,564	28,381	6,667,183
Idaho	Boise	329,803	12,602,919	177,138	12,425,781
	King Hill	16,195	1,481,077	9,453	1,471,624
	Minidoka	121,557	7,172,969	326,729	6,846,240
Montana	Huntley	32,885	1,483,619	15,934	1,467,685
	Milk river	189,868	3,886,013	26,493	3,859,520
	St. Mary storage	.....	2,732,680	32,303	2,700,377
	Sun river	170,187	4,076,323	38,483	4,037,840
Montana-North Dakota	Lower Yellowstone	59,529	3,607,548	41,143	3,566,405
Nebraska-Wyoming	North Platte	251,224	13,031,316	68,986	12,962,330
Nevada	Newlands	187,000	6,829,133	137,719	6,691,414
New Mexico	Carlsbad	24,991	1,410,458	13,155	1,397,303
New Mexico-Texas	Rio Grande	150,000	11,349,893	34,544	11,315,349
North Dakota	North Dakota pumping	25,710	696,429	11,632	684,797
Oregon	Deschutes	.....	8,386	.....	8,386
	Umatilla	28,300	2,819,311	20,426	2,798,885
Oregon-California	Klamath	140,880	3,684,373	144,040	3,540,333
South Dakota	Belle Fourche	97,430	3,584,739	16,049	3,568,690
Utah	Strawberry valley	54,000	3,503,349	30,888	3,472,461
Washington	Okanogan	8,200	1,403,337	5,279	1,398,058
	Yakima	139,600	11,222,984	236,874	10,986,110
Wyoming	Riverton†	100,000	637,942	3,534	634,408
	Shoshone	137,000	7,543,413	63,556	7,479,857
Total		2,731,969	138,871,606	3,886,634	134,984,972
Indian projects—Mont.	Blackfeet	107,500	1,146,390	2,030	1,144,360
	Flathead	124,500	4,517,052	25,465	4,491,587
	Fort Peck	152,000	886,121	.....	886,121
Total Indian		384,000	6,549,563	27,495	6,522,068
Grand total		3,115,969	145,421,169	3,914,129	141,507,040

*Includes net cost operation and maintenance prior to public notice. †Partly from reclamation and partly from general treasury for Indian bureau.

IRRIGATION AND CROP RESULTS IN 1921.*

[U. S. reclamation service.]

State and project.	Irrigated acreage.	Cropped acreage.	Crop value. Total.	Crop value. Per acre.
Arizona—Salt river	202,430	190,000	$11,435,380	$59.87
Arizona-California—Yuma	52,400	52,400	2,098,060	40.04
California—Orland	14,700	11,450	495,810	43.30
Colorado—Grand valley	12,300	11,390	356,730	31.32
Uncompahgre	63,760	63,600	2,614,300	41.10
Idaho—Boise	111,500	103,340	4,203,940	40.68
King Hill	5,900	5,390	119,210	22.20
Minidoka—Gravity division	60,650	57,400	1,641,140	28.59
Pumping division	46,580	43,320	1,768,140	40.81
Montana—Huntley	18,800	18,440	440,770	23.90
Milk river	16,400	16,110	129,830	8.06
Sun river—Fort Shaw division	†8,910	8,700	117,440	13.49
Greenfields division	‡12,840	12,390	172,940	13.96
Montana-North Dakota—Lower Yellowstone	19,980	19,980	304,220	15.23
Neb.-Wyo.—North Platte—N. P. C. & C. Co. lands	11,020	10,890	330,980	30.40
Interstate division	86,380	85,580	2,406,920	28.12
Fort Laramie division	12,150	12,140	188,930	15.56
Northport division	2,250	1,800	35,900	20.00
Nevada—Newlands	46,160	43,440	1,254,580	§35.57
New Mexico—Carlsbad	23,810	21,620	919,650	42.53
New Mexico-Texas—Rio Grande	85,580	77,660	2,493,710	32.11
North Dakota—North Dakota pumping	2,080	1,960	54,320	27.70
Oregon—Umatilla	13,150	11,610	343 890	29.62
Oregon-California—Klamath	36,100	32,720	431,950	13.20
South Dakota—Belle Fourche	55,100	55,100	513,750	9.32
Utah—Strawberry valley	32,500	31,380	1,020,590	32.52
Washington—Okanogan	5,650	5,330	2,051,270	385.00
Yakima—Sunnyside division	94,500	80,680	7,797,000	96.65
Tieton division	28,500	27,200	3,166,410	116.40
Wyoming—Shoshone—Garland division	34,570	34,170	633,460	18.54
Frannie division	10,850	9,710	79,080	8.15
Total	1,227,500	1,157,900	49,620,300	42,85

*Data are for calendar year, irrigation season, except on Salt river project, where data are for corresponding "agricultural year," October, 1920, to September, 1921.

†Figures for Fort Shaw division, Sun river project, are for 208 irrigated farms covering an irrigated acreage of 8,880, in addition to which there were irrigated in town sites 22 acres and for miscellaneous purposes 8 acres.

‡Figures for Greenfields division, Sun river project, are for 169 irrigated farms, all but 450 acres of which produced crops.

§For crops in full production excluding 7,874 acres of wild grass pasture and 3,170 acres otherwise not in full production. For all crops, $28.88.

CROPS ON IRRIGATED FARMS BY YEARS.

[U. S. reclamation service.]

Year.	Acres.	Value.	Year.	Acres.	Value.
1910	475,000	$12,500,000	1916	1,010,000	$35,000,000
1911	560,000	13,000,000	1917	1,030,000	57,000,000
1912	645,000	14,500,000	1918	1,140,000	67,000,000
1913	700,000	16,000,000	1919	1,177,210	88,609,969
1914	770,000	16,500,000	1920	1,156,130	67,751,620
1915	857,000	19,000,000	1921	1,157,900	49,620,300

STATE PRISONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Alabama—Wetumpka.
Alaska—Sitka (U. S. jail).
Arizona—Florence.
Arkansas—Little Rock.
California—Folsom.
San Quentin.
Colorado—Canon City.
Connecticut—Weathersfield.
Delaware—Wilmington (workhouse).
District of Columbia—U.S. jail.
Florida—Tallahassee (commission).
Georgia—Atlanta (commission).
Idaho—Boise.
Illinois—Joliet, Chester.
Indiana—Michigan City.
Indianapolis (women).
Iowa—Fort Madison, Anamosa.
Kansas—Lansing.
Kentucky—Frankfort.
Eddyville (branch).
Louisiana—Baton Rouge.
Maine—Thomaston.
Maryland—Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Charlestown.
Bridgewater.
South Framingham (women).
Michigan—Jackson.
Marquette (branch).
Minnesota—Stillwater.
Mississippi—Jackson (commission).
Missouri—Jefferson City.
Montana—Deer Lodge.
Nebraska—Lincoln.
Nevada—Carson City.
New Hampshire—Concord.
New Jersey—Trenton.
New Mexico—Santa Fe.
New York—Auburn.
Dannemora (Clinton).
Great Meadows (Comstock).
Sing Sing (Ossining).
North Carolina—Raleigh.
North Dakota—Bismarck.
Ohio—Columbus.
Oklahoma—McAlester.
Oregon—Salem.
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia.
Allegheny (Pittsburgh).
Rhode Island—Howard.
South Carolina—Columbia.
South Dakota—Sioux Falls.
Tennessee—Nashville.
Petros (branch).
Texas—Huntsville.
Rusk.
Utah—Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Windsor.
Virginia—Richmond.
Washington—Walla Walla.
West Virginia—Moundsville.
Wisconsin—Waupun.
Wyoming—Rawlins.

United States Prisons.

Atlanta, Ga.—Penitentiary.
Fort Leavenworth, Kas.—Penitentiary.
McNeil's Island, Wash.—Penitentiary.
Mare Island, Cal.—Naval prison
Boston, Mass.—Naval prison.
Portsm'th, N.H.—Naval prison.

ELEVATION OF AMERICAN CITIES.

[From Henry Gannett's "Dictionary of Altitudes."]

Where two elevations in the same city are given they represent the lowest and highest officially recorded at or near the surface of the ground.

	Feet.
Alabama—	
Birmingham	591-606
Mobile	8-15
Montgomery	160-222
Arizona—Flagstaff	6,894
Phœnix	1,083-1,090
Tucson	2,376
Williams	6,752
Arkansas—Fort Smith	423-448
Hot Springs	598-607
Little Rock	249-299
California—Alameda	12
Berkeley	29-183
Fresno	287
Long Beach	47
Los Angeles	256-338
Oakland	8-24
Pasadena	829
Sacramento	30
San Bernardino	1,011-1,077
San Diego	6-46
San Francisco	6-85
San Jose	81-118
Stockton	11-19
Colorado—	
Colorado Springs	5,968-5,982
Cripple Creek	9,591
Denver	5,183-5,279
Leadville	10,190
Pueblo	4,657-4,690
Connecticut—Bridgeport	9
Hartford	34-38
Meriden	150
New Britain	199
New Haven	6-38
Norwalk	39
Stamford	34
Waterbury	260
Delaware—Wilmington	8-134
District of Columbia—	
Washington	10-34
Florida—Jacksonville	8
Pensacola	39
Tampa	15
Georgia—Atlanta	1,032-1,163
Augusta	143
Macon	311-334
Savannah	31
Idaho—Boise	2,695
Illinois—Aurora	647
Bloomington	781
Chicago	590-652
Danville	598-602
Decatur	647
East St. Louis	415-420
Elgin	715
Evanston	601-603
Jacksonville	600-614
Joliet	536-540
Moline	573-586
Oak Park	630
Peoria	453-468
Quincy	360-488
Rockford	716-730
Rock Island	540-569
Springfield	595-612
Indiana—Evansville	318-383
Fort Wayne	763-788
Hammond	589-597
Indianapolis	720-726
Muncie	935-950
South Bend	708-725
Terre Haute	485
Iowa—Burlington	511-533
Cedar Rapids	732-737
Clinton	566-589
Council Bluffs	962-984
Davenport	529-591
Des Moines	803-805
Dubuque	605-841
Sioux City	1,076-1,110
Waterloo	847-852
Kansas—Atchison	760-840
Hutchinson	1,523-1,530
Kansas City	750-779
Leavenworth	765-787
Topeka	880-934
Wichita	1,291-1,296
Kentucky—Covington	513
Lexington	946-980
Louisville	394-457
Newport	500-513
Louisiana—New Orleans	6-15
Shreveport	185-240
Maine—Bangor	18-24
Lewiston	149-199
Portland	11-26
Maryland—Annapolis	2-42
Baltimore	63-92
Cumberland	609-776
Hagerstown	520-563
Massachusetts—Boston	8-169
Brockton	128
Cambridge	22
Chelsea	11
Everett	12
Fall River	42
Fitchburg	438
Haverhill	35
Holyoke	115
Lawrence	65
Lowell	101-111
Lynn	26
Malden	34
Medford	13
New Bedford	17
Newton	33
Pittsfield	1,013
Salem	10
Somerville	13
Springfield	83
Taunton	54
Waltham	51
Worcester	469-477
Michigan—Ann Arbor	611-771
Battle Creek	816-823
Bay City	594
Detroit	579-635
Flint	711-712
Grand Rapids	610-641
Jackson	940-944
Kalamazoo	753-784
Lansing	828-845
Muskegon	592-619
Saginaw	593
Minnesota—Duluth	607-627
Minneapolis	816-848
St. Paul	683-935
Mississippi—Jackson	283-298
Macon	175-179
Natchez	16-202
Vicksburg	43-197
Missouri—	
Jefferson City	554-637
Joplin	983-1,114
Kansas City	742-811
St. Joseph	813-847
St. Louis	413-487
Springfield	1,260
Montana—Butte	5,534-5,713
Helena	3,913-4,157
Kalispell	2,946
Livingston	4,491
Nebraska—	
Grand Island	1,858-1,864
Lincoln	1,148
Omaha	960-1,042
Nevada—Carson City	4,660
New Hampshire—	
Manchester	173
Nashua	150
New Jersey—Atlantic City	9-10
Bayonne	50
Camden	21-31
East Orange	173
Elizabeth	12-38
Jersey City	8-104
Newark	3-119
New Brunswick	18-97
Orange	187-193
Passaic	57
Paterson	82-193
Trenton	31-56
New Mexico—	
Albuquerque	4,493-5,008
Deming	4,325
Las Vegas	6,391
Santa Fe	6,947-6,956
New York—Albany	5-26
Amsterdam	264-280
Auburn	643-768
Binghamton	863-865
Buffalo	576-586
Elmira	836-858
Jamestown	1,317
Kingston	182-223
New York	8-72
Poughkeepsie	28-243
Rochester	505-514
Schenectady	233-241
Syracuse	403-431
Troy	23-35
Utica	406-548
Watertown	398
West Point	10
North Carolina—	
Asheville	1,981-1,986
Charlotte	708-721
Wilmington	25
Winston-Salem	858-877
North Dakota—	
Bismarck	1,618-1,672
Grand Forks	836-841
Minot	1,557
Valley City	1,221-1,311
Ohio—Akron	873-1,007
Canton	1,030-1,036
Cleveland	578-785
Cincinnati	481-545
Columbus	712-794
Dayton	739-745
Hamilton	591-605
Lima	833-880
Lorain	610
Newark	822
Portsmouth	468-525
Springfield	980-987
Steubenville	641-781
Toledo	582-602
Youngstown	839-847
Zanesville	694-704
Oklahoma—Muskogee	588-611
Oklahoma City	1,197
Oregon—Portland	28-175
Salem	163
Pennsylvania—	
Allentown	254-321
Altoona	1,161-1,192
Chester	22-24
Easton	211-864
Erie	575-713
Harrisburg	317-357
Hazleton	1,624
Johnstown	1,169-1,184
Lancaster	300-357
McKeesport	752
New Castle	806
Norristown	83
Philadelphia	26-408
Pittsburgh	731-756
Reading	206-264
Scranton	726-762
Wilkesbarre	532-643

	Feet.
Williamsport	520-528
York	370-371
Rhode Island—Central Falls	88
Cranston	84
Newport	6
Pawtucket	92
Providence	11
Woonsocket	162
South Carolina—	
Charleston	10-15
Columbia	190-322
South Dakota—	
Chamberlain	1,323-1,359
Deadwood	4,532-4,543
Pierre	1,440-1,441
Rapid City	3,196-3,244
Sioux Falls	1,389-1,420
Tennessee—	
Chattanooga	631-690
Knoxville	807-933
Memphis	117-273
Nashville	450
Texas—Austin	466-507
Beaumont	17-24
Dallas	425-448
El Paso	3,695-3,711
Fort Worth	534-620
Galveston	4-6
Houston	38-53
San Antonio	637-672
Waco	400-427
Utah—Ogden	4,296
Salt Lake City	4,224-4,253
Vermont—Montpelier	484
Virginia—Lynchburg	517-526
Norfolk	12
Petersburg	11-85
Portsmouth	10
Richmond	15-206
Roanoke	423
Washington—Bellingham	60
Everett	7-21
Seattle	10
Spokane	1,879-1,935
Tacoma	12-210
West Virginia—	
Charleston	602-603
Huntington	565
Wheeling	622-652
Wisconsin—Appleton	709-719
Beloit	741-743
Eau Claire	788-841
Fond du Lac	747-775
Green Bay	590
Kenosha	611
LaCrosse	644-657
Madison	849-860
Milwaukee	579-636
Oshkosh	743-760
Racine	588-629
Sheboygan	589
Superior	606-671
Wyoming—	
Cheyenne	6,062-6,101
Laramie	7,132-7,165

GEOGRAPHIC CENTERS OF THE STATES.

[Computed by the United States geological survey.]

State.	County.	Locality.
Alabama	Chilton	12 miles southwest of Clanton.
Arizona	Yavapai	45 miles southeast of Prescott.
Arkansas	Pulaski	12 miles northwest of Little Rock.
California	Madera	35 miles northeast of Madera.
Colorado	Park	30 miles northwest of Pikes Peak.
Connecticut	Hartford	At East Berlin.
Delaware	Kent	11 miles east of Dover.
District of Columbia	Washington	Near corner of Fourth and L streets, N. W.
Florida	Hernando	12 miles north-northwest of Brookville.
Georgia	Twiggs	18 miles southeast of Macon.
Idaho	Custer	At Custer.
Illinois	Logan	28 miles northeast of Springfield.
Indiana	Boone	14 miles north-northwest of Indianapolis.
Iowa	Story	5 miles northeast of Ames.
Kansas	Barton	15 miles northeast of Great Bend.
Kentucky	Marion	3 miles north-northwest of Lebanon.
Louisiana	Avoyelles	3 miles southeast of Marksville.
Maine	Piscataquis	18 miles north of Dover.
Maryland	Anne Arundel	3 miles east of Collington.
Massachusetts	Worcester	North part of city of Worcester.
Michigan	Wexford	5 miles north-northwest of Cadillac.
Minnesota	Crow Wing	10 miles southwest of Brainerd.
Mississippi	Leake	9 miles west-northwest of Carthage.
Missouri	Miller	20 miles southwest of Jefferson City.
Montana	Fergus	12 miles west of Lewiston.
Nebraska	Custer	10 miles northwest of Broken Bow.
Nevada	Lander	24 miles southeast of Austin.
New Hampshire	Belknap	3 miles east of Ashland.
New Jersey	Mercer	5 miles southeast of the state capitol.
New Mexico	Torrance	12 miles south-southwest of Willard.
New York	Madison	6 miles south-southeast of Oneida.
North Carolina	Chatham	10 miles northwest of Sanford.
North Dakota	Sheridan	25 miles northeast of Washburn.
Ohio	Delaware	25 miles north-northeast of Columbus.
Oklahoma	Oklahoma	8 miles north of Oklahoma City.
Oregon	Crook	25 miles south-southeast from Prineville.
Pennsylvania	Center	2½ miles southwest of Bellefonte.
Rhode Island	Kent	1 mile south-southwest of Crompton.
South Carolina	Richland	13 miles southeast of Columbia.
South Dakota	Hughes	8 miles northeast of Pierre.
Tennessee	Rutherford	5 miles northeast of Murfreesboro.
Texas	McCulloch	20 miles northeast of Brady.
Utah	Sanpete	3 miles north of Manti.
Vermont	Washington	3 miles east of Roxbury.
Virginia	Appomattox	11 miles east-southeast of Amherst.
Washington	Chelan	10 miles west-southwest of Wenatchee.
West Virginia	Braxton	4 miles east of Sutton.
Wisconsin	Wood	9 miles southeast of Marshfield.
Wyoming	Fremont	58 miles east-northeast of Lander.

The geographic center of Alaska is difficult to determine, for the outline of the territory is very irregular, but if the outlying islands are included in the determination it is not far from a point 95 miles south of Fort Gibbons, in latitude 63°46′, longitude 152°20′.

SWEDEN VOTES AGAINST PROHIBITION.

Sweden voted on the question of national prohibition Aug. 27, 1922. More than 60 per cent of the electorate cast their ballots. The vote for prohibition was 901,053 and that against prohibition 930,655.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE.

Civil service act approved Jan. 16, 1883.

Officers—Three commissioners are appointed by the president to assist him in classifying the government offices and positions, formulating rules and enforcing the law. Their office is in Washington, D. C. The chief examiner is appointed by the commissioners to secure accuracy, uniformity and justice in the proceedings of the examining boards. The secretary to the commission is appointed by the president.

General Rules—The fundamental rules governing appointments to government positions are found in the civil service act itself. Based upon these are many other regulations formulated by the commission and promulgated by the president from time to time as new contingencies arise. The present rules were approved March 20, 1903, and went into effect April 15, 1903. In a general way they require that there must be free, open examinations of applicants for positions in the public service; that appointments shall be made from those graded highest in the examinations; that appointments to the service in Washington shall be apportioned among the states and territories according to population; that there shall be a period (six months) of probation before any absolute appointment is made; that no person in the public service is for that reason obliged to contribute to any political fund or is subject to dismissal for refusing to so contribute; that no person in the public service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person. Applicants for positions shall not be questioned as to their political or religious beliefs and no discrimination shall be exercised against or in favor of any applicant or employe on account of his religion or politics. The classified civil service shall include all officers and employes in the executive civil service of the United States except laborers and persons whose appointments are subject to confirmation by the senate.

Examinations—These are conducted by boards of examiners chosen from among persons in government employ and are held twice a year in all the states and territories at convenient places. In Illinois, for example, they are usually held at Cairo, Chicago and Peoria. The dates are announced through the newspapers or by other means. They can always be learned by applying to the commission or to the nearest postoffice or custom house. Those who desire to take examinations are advised to write to the commission in Washington for the "Manual of Examinations," which is sent free to all applicants. It is revised semiannually to Jan. 1 and July 1. The January edition contains a schedule of the spring examinations and the July edition contains a schedule of the fall examinations. Full information is given as to the methods and rules governing examinations, manner of making application, qualifications required, regulations for rating examination papers, certification for and chances of appointment, and as far as possible it outlines the scope of the different subjects of general and technical examinations. These are practical in character and are designed to test the relative capacity and fitness to discharge the duties to be performed. It is necessary to obtain an average percentage of 70 to be eligible for appointment, except that applicants entitled to preference because of honorable discharge from the military or naval service for disability, resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, need obtain but 65 per cent. The period of eligibility is one year.

Qualifications of Applicants—No person will be examined who is not a citizen of the United States; who is not within the age limitations prescribed; who is physically disqualified for the service which he seeks; who has been guilty of criminal, infamous, dishonest or disgraceful conduct; who has been dismissed from the public service for delinquency and misconduct or has failed to receive absolute appointment after probation; who is addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating liquors to excess, or who has made a false statement in his application. The age limitations in the more important branches of the public service are: Postoffice, 18 to 45 years; rural letter carriers, 17 to 55; internal revenue, 21 years and over; railway mail, 18 to 35; lighthouse, 18 to 50; life saving, 18 to 45; general departmental, 20 and over. These age limitations are subject to change by the commission. They do not apply to applicants of the preferred class. Applicants for the position of railway mail clerk must be at least 5 feet 6 inches in height, exclusive of boots or shoes, and weigh not less than 135 pounds in ordinary clothing and have no physical defects. Applicants for certain other positions have to come up to similar physical requirements.

Method of Appointment—Whenever a vacancy exists the appointing officer makes requisition upon the civil service commission for a certification of names to fill the vacancy, specifying the kind of position vacant, the sex desired and the salary. The commission thereupon takes from the proper register of eligibles the names of three persons standing highest of the sex called for and certifies them to the appointing officer, who is required to make the selection. He may choose any one of the three names, returning the other two to the register to await further certification. The time of examination is not considered, as the highest in average percentage on the register must be certified first. If after a probationary period of six months the name of the appointee is continued on the roll of the department in which he serves the appointment is considered absolute.

Removals—No person can be removed from a competitive position except for such cause as will promote efficiency of the public service and for reasons given in writing. No examination of witnesses nor any trial shall be required except in the discretion of the officer making the removal.

Salaries—Entrance to the department service is usually in the lowest grades, the higher grades being generally filled by promotion. The usual entrance grade is about $900, but the applicant may be appointed at $840, $760 or even $600.

EMPLOYES IN THE FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE.

July 31, 1921.

In Washington.

White house	42
State department	655
Treasury department	26,704
War department	6,429
Navy department	9,649
Postoffice department	3,964
Interior department	5,829
Department of justice	721
Department of agriculture	4,676
Department of commerce	4,244
Interstate commerce commission	1,228
Civil service commission	361
Department of labor	1,166
Bureau of efficiency	55
Smithsonian institution	487
State, war and navy department bldg.	1,229
Panama canal	105

Government printing office	4,464
Federal trade commission	318
Shipping board	2,302
Railroad administration	1,214
Alien property custodian	162
Tariff commission	99
Employes' compensation commission	79
Federal board for vocational education	972
Social hygiene board	17
General accounting office	1,544
Miscellaneous	159
Total	78,865

Outside Washington.

State department	3,078
Treasury department	46,526
War department	62,115
Department of justice	2,360
Postoffice department	284,611
Navy department	60,100
Department of interior	13,876
Department of agriculture	14,503
Department of commerce	8,802
Department of labor	2,667
Interstate commerce commission	691
Civil service commission	24
Shipping board	4,273
Railroad administration	113
Federal board for vocational education	5,439
Panama canal	9,250
Social hygiene board	63
Railroad labor board	76
Miscellaneous	50
Total	518,617
Grand total	597,482

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Equal suffrage with men was conferred upon the women of the United States by the ratification and formal proclamation of the nineteenth amendment to the federal constitution Aug. 26, 1920. Tennessee was the thirty-sixth and last state to ratify the amendment, which required the approval of the legislatures of three-fourths of all the states before becoming effective.

Nationwide woman suffrage in the United States was made possible in 1919 when the 66th congress at its first session adopted a joint resolution proposing an amendment, popularly known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment, to the federal constitution extending the right of suffrage to women. The resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states.

"'Article —. The right of citizens of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"'Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.'"

In the 65th congress a similar resolution was passed by the house of representatives Jan. 10, 1918, by a vote of 274 yeas to 136 nays. In the senate progress was slow and on Sept. 30 President Wilson made a personal appeal for the passage of the resolution. A vote was taken on Oct. 1, but the necessary two-thirds vote was not attained and the measure failed. On the first day of the special session of the 66th congress, May 19, 1919, Representative James R. Mann of Illinois introduced the Susan B. Anthony resolution in the house and on May 21 it was adopted by a vote of 304 to 88, the necessary two-thirds total being 262.

In the senate efforts were made to delay the adoption of the resolution, but these were unsuccessful and a vote was taken on June 4. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 56 to 25, receiving two votes more than the requisite two-thirds of the senators voting.

The resolution was drafted, substantially in the form in which it was eventually passed, by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton in 1875. It was first introduced by Senator A. A. Sargent of California in 1878. It was defeated in the senate in 1887, 1914, 1918 and once in 1919. In the house it was defeated in 1915 by a vote of 174 yeas to 204 nays.

The order in which the states voted for and against ratification follows:

For Ratification.

1919.

Illinois—June 10.
Wisconsin—June 10.
Michigan—June 10.
Kansas—June 16.
New York—June 16.
Ohio—June 16.
Pennsylvania—June 24.
Massachus'ts—June 25.
Texas—June 28.
Iowa—July 2.
Missouri—July 3.
Arkansas—July 28.
Montana—July 30.
Nebraska—Aug. 2.
Minnesota—Sept. 8.
N. Hampshire—Sept. 10
Utah—Sept. 30.
California—Nov. 1.
Maine—Nov. 5.
North Dakota—Dec. 1.
South Dakota—Dec. 3.
Colorado—Dec. 12.

1920.

Rhode Island—Jan. 6.
Kentucky—Jan. 6.
Oregon—Jan. 12.
Indiana—Jan. 16.
Wyoming—Jan. 27.
Nevada—Feb. 7.
New Jersey—Feb. 9.
Idaho—Feb. 11.
Arizona—Feb. 12.
New Mexico—Feb. 19.
Oklahoma—Feb. 28.
W. Virginia—Mar. 10.
Washington—Mar. 22.
Tennessee—Aug. 18.
Connecticut—Sept. 14.

Against Ratification.

1919.

Georgia—July 24.
Alabama—Sept. 17.

1920.

Mississippi—Jan. 21.
S. Carolina—Jan. 22.
Virginia—Feb. 12.
Maryland—Feb. 17.
Delaware—April 1.
Louisiana—June 8.
N. Carolina—Aug. 19.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.

The Rockefeller Foundation, endowed by John D. Rockefeller with more than $100,000,000, was given a charter by the state of New York in 1913. Its purpose is "to promote the well-being and advance the civilization of the people of the United States and its territories and possessions, and of foreign lands, in the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge, in the prevention of suffering and in the promotion of any and all the elements of human progress." It has devoted much of its income to assisting medical schools in various countries, including China, to medical research and to training in public health service. It has sought particularly to combat yellow fever, malaria, tuberculosis and the hookworm disease. The work has been largely through the International Health board, the China Medical board and other subsidiary or departmental organizations.

On Dec. 31, 1920, the general fund of the foundation was $171,204,624, with a reserve of $3,111,288 and special funds aggregating $116,800, making a total of $174,432,712. Its medical school lands, buildings and equipment in China were valued at $7,528,505.

The general offices of the Rockefeller Foundation are at 61 Broadway, New York city. The chairman of the board of trustees is John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the president of the foundation is George E. Vincent.

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS.

[Condensed from "Rules of Practice in the United States Patent Office."]

Business with the patent office should be transacted in writing. All office letters must be sent in the name of the "commissioner of patents." On the propriety of making an application for a patent the inventor must judge for himself. The office is open to him and its records and models may be inspected either by himself or by any attorney or expert he may call to his aid. Pending applications are preserved in secrecy, but after a patent has issued the model, specification, drawings, and all documents relating to the case are subject to general inspection, and copies, except of the model, are furnished at rates specified hereinafter.

An applicant may prosecute his own case, but he is advised, unless familiar with such matters, to employ a competent patent attorney, as the value of patents depends largely upon the skillful preparation of the specification and claims.

A patent may be obtained by any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, not known or used by others in this country before his invention or discovery thereof, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country before his invention or discovery thereof, or more than two years prior to his application, and not patented in a country foreign to the United States, on an application filed by him or his legal representatives or assigns more than twelve months before his application, and not in public use or on sale in the United States for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned, upon payment of the fees required by law and other due proceedings had.

In case of the death of the inventor, the application will be made by and the patent issued to his executor or administrator.

Applications for patents must be made to the commissioner of patents and must be signed by the inventor or in case of his death by his executor or administrator. A complete application comprises the first fee of $15, a petition, specification and oath, all of which must be in the English language, and drawings when required. Papers for permanent record must be legibly written or printed in permanent ink. The application must be completed and prepared for examination within one year. The petition must be addressed to the commissioner of patents and must state the name, residence and postoffice address of the petitioner, designate by title the invention sought to be patented, contain a reference to the specification for a full disclosure of such invention and must be signed by the inventor.

The specification is a written description of the invention or discovery and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding and using the same, and is required to be in such full, clear, concise and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which the invention or discovery appertains or with which it is most nearly connected to make, construct, compound and use the same. In case of a mere improvement the specification must particularly point out the parts to which the improvement relates, distinguishing clearly between what is old and what is claimed as new. The following order of arrangement should be observed in framing the specification: (a) Preamble stating the name and residence of the applicant and the title of the invention. (b) General statement of the object and nature of the invention. (c) Brief description of the several views of the drawing (if the invention admit of such illustration). (d) Detailed description. (e) Claim or claims. (f) Signature of applicant.

Two or more independent inventions cannot be claimed in one application; but where several distinct inventions are dependent upon each other and mutually contribute to produce a single result they may be claimed in one application. The applicant, if the inventor, must make oath or affirmation that he does verily believe himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, manufacture, composition or improvement for which he solicits a patent; that he does not know and does not believe that the same was ever known or used before his invention or discovery thereof, and shall state of what country he is a citizen and where he resides and whether he is a sole or joint inventor of the invention claimed in his application. In every original application the applicant must distinctly state under oath that to the best of his knowledge and belief the invention has not been in public use or on sale in the United States for more than two years prior to his application or patented or described in any printed publication in any country before his invention or more than two years prior to his application, or patented in any foreign country on an application filed by himself or his legal representatives or assigns more than twelve months prior to his application in this country. If any application for patent has been filed in any foreign country by the applicant in this country, or by his legal representatives or assigns, prior to his application in this country, he shall state the country or countries in which such application has been filed, giving the date of such application, and shall also state that no application has been filed in any other country or countries than those mentioned, and if no application for patent has been filed in any foreign country he shall so state. This oath must be subscribed to by the affiant.

The oath or affirmation may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any minister, charge d'affaires, consul or commercial agent of the United States, or by any official authorized to administer oaths in the country in which the applicant may be.

Drawings must be made upon pure white paper of a thickness corresponding to a two-sheet or three-sheet Bristol board. The surface of the paper must be calendered and smooth. India ink alone must be used to secure perfectly black and solid lines. The size of the sheet on which a drawing is made must be exactly ten by fifteen inches. One inch from its edges a single marginal line is to be drawn, leaving the "sight" precisely eight by thirteen inches. Within this margin all work and signatures must be included.

A model will be required or admitted as a part of the application only when on examination of the case in its regular order the primary examiner shall find it to be necessary or useful.

A design patent may be obtained by any person who has invented any new, original and ornamental design for an article of manufacture, not known or used by others in this country before his invention thereof, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country before his invention thereof, or more than two years prior to his application, and not caused to be

patented by him in a foreign country on an application filed more than four months before his application in this country and not in public use or on sale in this country for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned, upon payment of the fees required by law and other due proceedings had, the same as in cases of inventions or discoveries.

Patents for designs are granted for three and one-half years, seven years or fourteen years as the applicant may elect. The proceedings in applications for patents for designs are substantially the same as in applications for other patents. The design must be represented by a drawing made to conform to the rules laid down for drawings of mechanical inventions.

A reissue is granted when the original patent is inoperative or invalid by reason of a defective or insufficient specification, or by reason of the patentee claiming as his invention or discovery more than he had a right to claim as new, provided the error has arisen through accident or mistake.

[For rules as to interferences, reconsideration of cases, appeals, hearings, motions, testimony, briefs and other technical or legal data, inventors are referred to the "Rules of Practice," which may be obtained free from the United States patent office.]

Every patent shall issue within a period of three months from the date of the payment of the final fee. A patent will not be antedated. Every patent will contain a short title of the invention or discovery indicating its nature and object, and a grant to the patentee, his heirs and assigns, for the term of seventeen years, of the exclusive right to vend the invention or discovery throughout the United States and its territories.

Fees are payable in advance. Following is the schedule of fees and prices:

On filing each original application	$20.00
On issuing each original patent	20.00
In design cases—For 3 years and 6 months	10.00
For 7 years	15.00
For 14 years	30.00
On every application for reissue	30.00
On filing each disclaimer	10.00
On appeal from the primary examiner	10.00
On appeal from examiners in chief to commissioner	20.00
For uncertified copies of patent if in print—For specification and drawing, per copy	.10
For the certificate	$0.25
For the grant	.50
For certifying to a duplicate of a model	.50
For manuscript copies of records, for every 100 words or fraction thereof	.10
If certified, for the certificate additional	.25
For 20-coupon orders	2.00
For 100 coupons in stub book	10.00
For uncertified copies of specifications, etc.	.10
For drawings, if in print	.10
For copies of drawings not in print, the reasonable cost of making them.	
For photo prints of drawings, for each sheet of drawings—Size 10x15 in., per copy	.25
Size 8x12½ inches, per copy	.15
For recording documents of 300 words or under	1.00
Of over 300 and under 1,000 words	2.00
For each additional 1,000 words or fraction thereof	1.00
For abstracts of title to patents or inventions—For the search, one hour or less, and certificate	1.00
Each additional hour or fraction thereof	.50
For each brief from digest of assignments, 200 words or less	.20
Each additional 100 words or fraction thereof	.10
For searching titles or records, one hour or less	.50
Each additional hour or fraction thereof	.50
For assistance to attorneys, 1 hour or less	1.00
Each additional hour or fraction thereof	1.00
For copies of matter in any foreign language, for every 100 words or a fraction thereof	.10
For translation, for every 100 words or fraction thereof	.50
For Official Gazette, per year	5.00

PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS.

Yr.	Appli'tions.	Issues.	Yr.	Appli'tions.	Issues.
1908..	60,142	33,682	1915..	70,069	44,934
1909..	64,408	37,421	1916..	71,033	45,927
1910..	63,293	35,930	1917..	70,373	42,760
1911..	67,370	34,084	1918..	60,616	39,941
1912..	70,976	37,731	1919..	80,400	38,598
1913..	70,367	35,788	1920..	86,815	39,882
1914..	70,404	41,850	1921..	93,328	41,401

COPYRIGHT LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright, in force July 1, 1909, as amended by the acts approved Aug. 24, 1912; March 2, 1913, March 28, 1914, and Dec. 18, 1919, provides that any person entitled thereto, upon complying with the provisions of the law, shall have the exclusive right (a) to print, reprint, publish, copy and vend the copyrighted work; (b) to translate the copyrighted work or make any other version of it if it be a literary work; to dramatize it if it be at nondramatic work; to convert it into a novel or other nondramatic work if it be a drama; to arrange or adapt it if it be a musical work; to finish it if it be a model or design for a work of art; (c) to deliver or authorize the delivery of the copyrighted work if it be a lecture, sermon, address or similar production; (d) to perform the copyrighted work publicly if it be a drama or, if it be a dramatic work and not reproduced in copies for sale, to vend the manuscript or any record thereof; to make or to procure the making of any transcription or record thereof by which it may in any manner be exhibited, performed or produced, and to exhibit, perform or produce it in any manner whatsoever; (e) to perform the copyrighted work publicly for profit if it be a musical composition and for the purpose of public performance for profit and to make any arrangement or setting of it in any system of notation or any form of record in which the thought of an author may be read or reproduced.

So far as it secures copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work the law includes only compositions published after the act went into effect; it does not include the works of a foreign author or composer unless the country of which he is a citizen or subject grants similar rights to American citizens. Whenever the owner of a musical copyright has used or permitted the use of the copyrighted work upon the part of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, any other person may make a similar use of the work upon the payment to the owner of a royalty of 2 cents on each such part manufactured. The reproduction or rendition of a musical composition by or upon coin-operated machines shall not be deemed a public performance for profit unless a fee is charged for admission to the place where the reproduction occurs.

The works for which copyright may be secured include all the writings of an author.

The application for registration shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs:

(a) Books, including composite and cyclopedic works, directories, gazetteers and other compilations.
(b) Periodicals, including newspapers.
(c) Lectures, sermons, addresses, prepared for oral delivery.
(d) Dramatic or dramatic-musical compositions.
(e) Musical compositions.
(f) Maps.
(g) Works of art; models or designs for works of art.
(h) Reproductions of a work of art.
(i) Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.
(j) Photographs.
(k) Prints and pictorial illustrations.
(l) Motion picture photo plays.
(m) Motion pictures other than photo plays.

These specifications do not, however, limit the subject matter of copyright as defined in the law nor does any error in classification invalidate the copyright protection secured.

Copyright extends to the work of a foreign author or proprietor only in case he is domiciled in the United States at the time of the first publication of his work or if the country of which he is a citizen grants similar copyright protection to citizens of the United States.

The existence of the reciprocal conditions aforesaid shall be determined by the president of the United States, by proclamations made from time to time. Provided, however, that all works made the subject of copyright first produced or published abroad after Aug. 1, 1914, and before the date of the president's proclamation of peace, of which the authors or proprietors are citizens or subjects of any foreign state or nation granting similar protection for works by citizens of the United States, shall be entitled to the protection conferred by the copyright laws of the United States from and after the accomplishment, before the expiration of fifteen months after the date of the president's proclamation of peace, of the conditions and formalities prescribed with respect to such works by the copyright laws of the United States.

Any person entitled thereto by the law may secure copyright for his work by publication thereof with the notice of copyright required by the act, and such notice shall be affixed to each copy published or offered for sale in the United States. Such person may obtain registration of his claim to copyright by complying with the provisions of the act, including the deposit of copies, whereupon the register of copyrights shall issue to him a certificate as provided for in the law. Copyright may also be had of the works of an author of which copies are not reproduced for sale by the deposit with claim of copyright of one complete copy, if it be a lecture or similar production, or a dramatic, musical or dramatico-musical composition; of a title and description, with one print taken from each scene or act, if the work be a motion-picture photo play; of a photographic print if it be a photograph; of a title and description, with not less than two prints taken from different sections of a complete motion picture, if the work be a motion picture other than a photo play, or of a photograph or other identifying reproduction thereof if it be a work of art or a plastic work or drawing.

After copyright has been secured there must be deposited in the copyright office in Washington, D. C., two complete copies of the best edition thereof then published, or if the work is by a foreign author and published in a foreign country one complete copy of the best edition then published, which copies or copy, if the work be a book or periodical, shall have been produced in accordance with the manufacturing provisions of the act, or if such work be a contribution to a periodical for which contribution special registration is requested, one copy of the issue or issues containing such contribution. Failure to deposit the copies within a given time after notice from the register of copyrights makes the proprietor of the copyright liable to a fine of $100 and twice the retail price of the work, and the copyright becomes void.

The text of all books and periodicals specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) above, except the original text of a book of foreign origin in a language other than English, must in order to secure protection be printed from type set within the limits of the United States, either by hand, machinery or other process, and the printing of the text and the binding of the books must also be done within the United States. An affidavit of such manufacture is required.

The notice of copyright required consists either of the word "copyright" or the abbreviation "copr.," accompanied by the name of the copyright proprietor, and if the work be a printed literary, musical or dramatic work, the notice must also include the year in which the copyright was secured by publication. In the case, however, of copies of works specified in paragraphs (f) to (k) inclusive (given above) the notice may consist of the letter C. inclosed within a circle, accompanied by the initials, monogram, mark or symbol of the copyright proprietor, provided his name appears elsewhere on the copies. In the case of a book or other printed publication the notice shall be applied on the title page or on the page immediately following, or if a periodical either upon the title page or upon the first page of text of each separate number or under the title heading; or if a musical work upon its title page or the first page of music.

Where the copyright proprietor has sought to comply with the law with respect to notice, the omission of such notice by mistake from a particular copy or copies shall not invalidate the copyright or prevent recovery for infringement against any person who, after actual notice of the copyright, begins an undertaking to infringe it, but shall prevent the recovery of damages against an innocent infringer who has been misled by the omission of the notice.

In the case of a book in English published abroad before publication in this country, the deposit in the copyright office within thirty days of one copy of the foreign edition, with a request for the reservation of the copyright, secures for the author or owner an ad interim copyright for thirty days after such deposit is made.

The copyright secured by the act endures for twenty-eight years from the date of the first publication. In the case of any posthumous work, periodical, encyclopedic or other composite work upon which the copyright was originally secured by the proprietor thereof, or of any work copyrighted by a corporate body, or by an employer for whom such work is made for hire, the proprietor for such copyright shall be entitled to a renewal of the copyright in such work for the further term of twenty-eight years when application for such renewal shall have been made within one year prior to the expiration of the original term. In the case of any other copyrighted work, including a contribution by an individual author to a periodical or to a cyclopedic or other composite work when such contribution has been separately copyrighted, the author of

such work, if living, or the heirs, executors or next of kin, if the author be dead, shall be entitled to a renewal of the copyright for a further term of twenty-eight years. In default of such application for renewal the copyright in any work shall end at the expiration of twenty-eight years.

If any person shall infringe the copyright in any work protected under the copyright laws of the United States, such person shall be liable;

(a) To an injunction restraining such infringement.

(b) To pay to the copyright proprietor such damages as the copyright proprietor may have suffered due to the infringement, as well as all the profits which the infringer shall have made from such infringement, and in proving profits the plaintiff shall be required to prove sales only and the defendant shall be required to prove every element of cost which he claims, or in lieu of actual damages or profits such damages as to the court shall appear to be just, and in assessing such damages the court may, in its discretion, allow the amounts as hereinafter stated (in numbered paragraphs), but in the case of a newspaper reproduction of a copyrighted photograph such damages shall not exceed the sum of $200 nor be less than $50, and in the case of the infringement of an undramatized or nondramatic work by means of motion pictures, where the infringer shall show that he was not aware that he was infringing, and that such infringement could not have been reasonably foreseen, such damages shall not exceed $100; and in the case of an infringement of a copyrighted dramatic or dramatico-musical work by a maker of motion pictures and his agencies for the distribution thereof to exhibitors where such infringer shows that he was not aware that he was infringing a copyrighted work and that such infringements could not have been reasonably foreseen, the entire sum of such damages recoverable by the copyright proprietor from such infringing maker and his agencies shall not exceed the sum of $5,000 nor be less than $250, and such damages shall in no other case exceed the sum of $250 and shall not be regarded as a penalty. The foregoing exceptions shall not deprive the copyright proprietor of any other remedy given him under this law.

1. In the case of a painting, statue or sculpture, $10 for every infringing copy made or sold by or found in the possession of the infringer or his agents or employes.

2. In the case of any work enumerated in the list (given above) of works for which copyright may be asked, except a painting, statue or sculpture, $1 for every infringing copy.

3. In the case of a lecture, sermon or address, $50 for every infringing delivery.

4. In the case of dramatic or dramatico-musical or a choral or orchestral composition, $100 for the first and $50 for every subsequent infringing performance; in the case of other musical compositions, $10 for every infringing performance.

(c) To deliver up on oath all articles alleged to infringe a copyright.

(d) To deliver up on oath for destruction all the infringing copies or devices, as well as all plates, molds, matrices or other means for making such infringing copies, as the court may order.

(e) Whenever the owner of a musical copyright has used or permitted the use of the copyrighted work upon the parts of musical instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, then in case of infringement by the unauthorized manufacture, use or sale of interchangeable parts, such as disks, rolls, bands or cylinders for use in mechanical music-producing machines, no criminal action shall be brought, but in a civil action an injunction may be granted upon such terms as the court may impose and the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover in lieu of profits and damages a royalty as provided in the act.

Any person who shall willfully and for profit infringe any copyright, or willfully aid or abet such infringement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding one year or by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or both, in the discretion of the court. It is provided, however, that nothing in the act shall prevent the performance of religious or secular works, such as oratorios, cantatas, masses or octavo choruses by public schools, church choirs or vocal societies, provided the performance is for charitable or educational purposes and not for profit.

Any person who shall fraudulently place a copyright notice upon any uncopyrighted article, or shall fraudulently remove or alter the notice upon any copyrighted article, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not less than $100 or more than $1,000. Any person who shall knowingly sell or issue any article bearing a notice of United States copyright which has not been copyrighted in this country, or who shall knowingly import any article bearing such notice, shall be liable to a fine of $100.

During the existence of the American copyright in any book the importation of any piratical copies thereof or of any copies not produced in accordance with the manufacturing provisions of the copyright law, or of any plates of the same not made from type set in this country, or any copies produced by lithographic or photo-engraving process not performed within the United States, is prohibited. Except as to piratical copies this does not apply:

(a) To works in raised characters for the blind;

(b) To a foreign newspaper or magazine, although containing matter copyrighted in the United States printed or reprinted by authority of the copyright owner, unless such newspaper or magazine contains also copyright matter printed without such authorization;

(c) To the authorized edition of a book in a foreign language of which only a translation into English has been copyrighted in this country;

(d) To any book published abroad with the authorization of the author or copyright proprietor under the following circumstances:

1. When imported, not more than one copy at a time, for individual use and not for sale, but such privilege of importation shall not extend to a foreign reprint of a book by an American author copyrighted in the United States;

2. When imported by or for the use of the United States;

3. When imported for use and not for sale, not more than one copy of any such book in any one invoice, in good faith, by or for any society or institution incorporated for educational, literary, philosophical, scientific or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for any college, academy, school or seminary of learning, or for any state school, college, university or free public library in the United States;

4. When such books form parts of libraries or collections purchased en bloc for the use of societies, institutions or libraries, or form parts of the library or personal baggage belonging to persons or families arriving from foreign countries and are not intended for sale.

No criminal actions shall be maintained under the copyright law unless the same be

begun within three years after the cause of action arose.

Copyright may be assigned, mortgaged or bequeathed by will.

There shall be appointed by the librarian of congress a register of copyrights at a salary of $4,000 a year and an assistant register at $3,000 a year.

These with their subordinate assistants shall perform all the duties relating to the registration of copyrights. The register of copyrights shall keep such record books in the copyright office as are required to carry out the provisions of the law, and whenever deposit has been made in the copyright office of a copy of any work under the provisions of the act he shall make entry thereof.

In the case of each entry the person recorded as the claimant of the copyright shall be entitled to a certificate of registration under seal of the copyright office.

The register of copyrights shall receive and the persons to whom the services designated are rendered shall pay the following fees: For the registration of any work subject to copyright, $1, which sum is to include a certificate of registration under seal: Provided, That in the case of photographs the fee shall be 50 cents where a certificate is not demanded. For every additional certificate of registration made, 50 cents. For recording and certifying any instrument of writing for the assignment of copyright or license, or for any copy of such certificate or license, duly certified, if not over 300 words in length, $1; if more than 300 and less than 1,000, $2; if more than 1,000 words in length, $1 additional for each 1,000 words or fraction thereof over 300 words. For recording the notice of user or acquiescence specified in the act, 25 cents for each notice of not over fifty words and an additional 25 cents for each additional 100 words. For comparing any copy of an assignment with the record of such document in the copyright office and certifying the same under seal, $1. For recording the extension or renewal of copyright, 50 cents. For recording the transfer of the proprietorship of copyrighted articles, 10 cents for each title of a book or other article in addition to the fee for recording the instrument of assignment. For any requested search of copyright office records, indexes or deposits, 50 cents for each full hour consumed in making such search. Only one registration at one fee shall be required in the case of several volumes of the same book deposited at the same time.

For copyright blanks and additional information as to copyright regulations address the register of copyrights, library of congress, Washington, D. C.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

Under the act of Feb. 20, 1905, as subsequently amended, the owner of a trade-mark used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several states, or with the Indian tribes, provided such owner shall be domiciled within the United States or resides or is located in any foreign country which affords similar privileges to the citizens of the United States, may obtain registration for such trade-mark by complying with the following requirements: First, by filing in the patent office an application therefor, addressed to the commissioner of patents, signed by the applicant, specifying his name, domicile, location and citizenship; the class of merchandise and the particular description of the goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark is appropriated; a statement of the mode in which the same is applied and affixed to the goods and the length of time during which the trade-mark has been used; a description of the trade-mark itself shall be included, if desired by the applicant or required by the commissioner, provided such description is of a character to meet the approval of the commissioner. With this statement shall be filed a drawing of the trade-mark, signed by the applicant or his attorney, and such number of specimens of the trade-mark as actually used as may be required by the commissioner of patents.

The application must be accompanied by a written declaration, verified by the applicant or by a member of the firm or an officer of the corporation or association applying, to the effect that the applicant believes himself or the firm in whose behalf he makes the application to be the owner of the trade-mark sought to be registered and that no other person or concern, to the best of the applicant's knowledge, has the right to use such trade-mark in the United States, either in the identical form or in such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive.

No mark by which the goods of the owner of the mark may be distinguished from other goods of the same class shall be refused registration on account of the nature of such mark unless it—

(a) Consists of or comprises immoral or scandalous matter.

(b) Consists of or comprises the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States or any simulation thereof, or of any state or municipality or of any foreign nation, or of any design or picture that has been or may hereafter be adopted by any fraternal society as its emblem, or of any name, distinguishing mark, character, emblem, colors, flag or banner adopted by any institution, organization, club or society which was incorporated in any state in the United States prior to the date of the adoption and use by the applicant: Provided, that the name, etc., was adopted and publicly used prior to the date of the adoption and use by the applicant. Trade-marks so similar to others as to cause confusion or mistakes shall not be registered. No mark which consists merely of a name not written, impressed or woven in some particular manner or in association with the portrait of an individual, or merely in words or devices which are descriptive of the goods with which they are used or merely a geographical name or term, shall be registered. No portrait of a living individual may be registered as a trade-mark except with his consent in writing.

Certificates of registration remain in force twenty years and may be renewed from time to time for like periods on payment of the required fees. Following are the rates for trade-mark fees:

Original application	$10.00
Application for renewal	10.00
Notice of opposition	10.00
Appeals from examiners to commissioner	15.00

For certified and uncertified copies of certificate and other papers and for recording transfers and other papers the fees are the same as in patent cases. (See "Applications for Patents" above.)

Further information may be had by applying to commissioner of patents, Washington, D. C.

TRADE-MARKS ISSUED.

1916	6,791	1919	4,208
1917	5,339	1920	10,282
1918	4,061	1921	11,605

DEATHS OF NOTED MEN AND WOMEN (1890-1922)

Abbey, E. A., Aug. 1, 1911.
Abbott, Bessie, Feb. 9, 1919.
Abdul Hamid, Feb. 10, 1918.
Adam, Paul, Jan. 2, 1920.
Adams, C. F., March 8, 1918.
Adams, Charles F., March. 20, 1915.
Adams, F. U., Aug. 29, 1921.
Aehrenthal, A. L., Feb. 17, 1912.
Alden, H. M., Oct. 7, 1919.
Aldrich, N. W., April 16, 1915.
Aldrich, T. B., Mar. 19, 1907.
Alexander III., Nov. 1, 1894.
Alexander, J. W., June 1, 1915.
Alexis, Nord, May 1, 1910.
Allen, Grant, Oct. 25, 1895.
Allison, W. B., Aug. 4, 1908.
Alma-Tadema, L., June 24, 1912.
Altgeld, John P., March 12, 1902.
Altman, Benj., Oct. 7, 1913.
Alverstone, Viscount, Dec. 15, 1915.
Anderson, Galusha, July 20, 1918.
Andrassy, Count, Jan. 30, 1900.
Angell, Jas. B., Apr. 1, 1916.
Anson, A. C., April 14, 1922.
Anthony, Susan B., March 13, 1906.
Arabi Pasha, Sept. 21, 1911.
Archbold, J. D., Dec. 5, 1916.
Armour, P. D., Jan. 6, 1901.
Armstrong, M., May 26, 1918.
Arnold, Edwin, Mar. 25, 1904.
Aronson, R., Feb. 5, 1919.
Astor, John J., Apr. 15, 1912.
Astor, John Jacob, Feb. 22, 1890.
Astor, W. W., Oct. 18, 1919
Audran, Edmond, Aug. 19, 1901.
Augusta Victoria, April 11, 1921.
Austin, Alfred, June 1, 1913.
Avebury, Lord, May 28, 1913.
Bacon, Robert, May 29, 1919.
Bajer, M. F., Jan. 24, 1922.
Ballin, Albert, Nov. 9, 1918.
Ballinger, R. A., June 6, 1922.
Bangs, John K., Jan. 21, 1922.
Barber, Ohio C., Feb. 14, 1920.
Barclay, Florence L., March 10, 1921.
Barnum, P. T., Apr. 7, 1891.
Barr, Amelia E., March 10, 1919.
Barr, Robert, Oct. 22, 1912.
Bartholdi, F. A., Oct. 4, 1904.
Bartlett, A. C., May 30, 1922.
Barton, Clara, April 12, 1912.
Bascom, John, Oct., 2, 1911.
Bataille, H., March 2, 1922.
Bates, John C., Feb. 4, 1919.
Bebel, August F., Aug. 13, 1913.
Becquerel, A. H., Aug. 25, 1908.
Behring, E. von., Apr. 1, 1917.
Beit, Alfred, July 16, 1906.
Bell, Alexander G., Aug. 1, 1922.
Bell, Digby, June 20, 1917.
Bell, J. F., Jan. 8, 1919.
Bellamy, Edw., May 22, 1898.
Bellew, Kyrle, Nov. 2, 1911.
Belmont, August, Nov. 24, 1890.
Belmont, August, Jr., March 29, 1919.
Belmont, O. H. P., June 10, 1908.
Benedict XV., Jan. 22, 1922.
Bennett, James G., May 14, 1918.
Beresford, C. W., Sept. 6, 1919.
Bertillon, A., Feb. 13, 1914.
Bertillon, J., July 7, 1922.
Besant, Sir Walter, June 9, 1901.
Beseler, H. H., Dec. 22, 1921.
Bethmann-Hollweg, Theobold von, Jan. 1, 1921.
Bigelow, John, Dec. 19, 1911.
Bismarck, Prince, July 30, 1898.
Bitter, Karl T. F., April 10, 1915.
Bjornson, B., April 26, 1910.
Black, Frank S., Mar. 21, 1913.
Black, John C., Aug. 17, 1915.
Black, William, Dec. 10, 1898.
Blackie, J. S., March 3, 1895.
Blackwood, W., Nov. 11, 1912.
Blaine, James G., Jan. 27, 1893.
Blake, Lillie D., Dec. 30, 1913.
Blavatsky, Mme., May 9, 1891.
Bliss, Cornelius N., Oct. 9, 1911.
Blouet, Paul, May 24, 1903.
Bly, Nellie (Mrs. E. Seaman), Jan. 27, 1922.
Bogardus, A. H., March 23, 1913.
Boito, Arrigo, June 11, 1918.
Bonaparte, C. J., June 28, 1921.
Bonheur, Rosa, May 25, 1899.
Booth, Edwin, June 7, 1893.
Booth, William, Aug. 20, 1912.
Botha, Louis, Aug. 28, 1919.
Boucicault, Aubrey, July 10, 1913.
Boucicault, Dion, Sept. 18, 1890.
Boutroux, E., Nov. 22, 1921.
Bowman, Thomas, March 3, 1914.
Bradley, L. D., Jan. 9, 1917.
Brady, A. N., July 22, 1913.
Bragg, Edward S., June 20, 1912.
Brady, Cyrus T., Jan. 24, 1920.
Braham, J. H., Oct. 28, 1919.
Brahms, Johannes, April 2, 1897.
Brassey, Earl, Nov. 13, 1919.
Brassey, Thos., Feb. 23, 1918.
Breton, Jules A., July 5, 1906.
Brewer, David J., March 28, 1910.
Brisson, Henri, Apr. 14, 1912.
Bristow, Benjamin H., June 22, 1896.
Brooks, Phillips, Jan. 23, 1893.
Brough, Lionel, Nov. 8, 1909.
Broughton, Rhoda, June 5, 1920.
Bryce, James, Jan. 22, 1922.
Buck, Dudley, Oct. 6, 1909.
Buckley, J. M., Feb. 8, 1920.
Buckner, S. B., Jan. 8, 1914.
Buelow, K., Aug. 31, 1921.
Bullen, Frank T., March 1, 1915.
Bulow, Hans von, Feb. 13, 1894.
Burdett-Coutts, Baroness, Dec. 30, 1906.
Burdette, R. J., Nov. 19, 1914.
Burleigh, B., June 17, 1914.
Burnand, F. C., Apr. 21, 1917.
Burnham, D. H., June 1, 1912.
Burnham, S. W., March 11, 1921.
Burroughs, John, March 29, 1921.
Burrows, J. C., Nov. 16, 1915.
Busse, F. A., July 9, 1914.
Butler, Gen. B. F., Jan. 11, 1893.
Calhoun, W. J., Sept. 19, 1916.
Campanini, C., Dec. 19, 1919.
Campbell-Bannerman, H., Apr. 22, 1908.
Canalejas, J., Nov. 12, 1912.
Carden, D., Oct. 16, 1915.
Carleton, H. G., Dec. 10, 1910.
Carleton, Will, Dec. 18, 1912.
Carlisle, John G., July 31, 1910.
Carlos I., Feb. 1, 1908.
Carnegie, Andrew, Aug. 11, 1919.
Carnot, President, June 24, 1894.
Carolus-Duran, E. A., Feb. 18, 1917.
Carr, Clark E., Feb. 28, 1919.
Carranza, V., May 20, 1920.
Carreno, Teresa, June 12, 1917.
Carte, D'Oyly, April 3, 1901.
Carus, Paul, Feb. 11, 1919.
Caruso, Enrico, Aug. 2, 1921.
Cary, Annie Louise, April 3, 1921.
Caryll, Ivan, Nov. 29, 1921.
Casimir-Perier, Mar. 12, 1907.
Cervera, P., April 3, 1909.
Chadwick, F. E., Jan. 27, 1919.
Chamberlain, Joseph, July 2, 1914.
Chambers, C. H., March 28, 1921.
Chanute, Octave, Nov. 23, 1910.
Chapman, J. W., Dec. 25, 1918.
Charles I. (Austria-Hungary), April 1, 1922.
Chase, William M., Oct. 25, 1916.
Cheney, J. V., May 1, 1922.
Childs, George W., Feb. 3, 1894.
Choate, Joseph H., May 14, 1917.
Christian IX., Jan. 29, 1906.
Chulalongcorn I., Oct. 23, 1910.
Claretie, Jules, Dec. 23, 1913.
Clark, A. H., Dec. 31, 1918.
Clark, Champ, March 2, 1921.
Clarke, Charles H., Aug. 10, 1915.
Clay, Bertha M., March 14, 1914.
Clemens, S. L., April 21, 1910.
Clement, Clay, Feb. 21, 1910.
Cleveland, Grover, June 24, 1908.
Cody, W. F., Jan. 10, 1917.
Colbert, Elias, June 28, 1921.
Coleridge-Taylor, S., Sept. 1, 1912.
Collier, R. J., Nov. 8, 1918.
Collins, Michael, Aug. 22, 1922.
Collyer, Robert, Nov. 30, 1912.
Colonne, Edouard, March 28, 1910.
Colt, S. P., Aug. 13, 1921.
Comstock, A., Sept. 21, 1915.
Constant, Benj., May 26, 1902.
Cooke, Jay, Feb. 16, 1905.
Cooley, L. E., Feb. 3, 1917.
Coolidge, T. J., Nov. 17, 1920.

Coppee, Francois, May 23, 1908.
Coquelin, B. C., Jan. 26, 1909.
Coquelin, E. A. H., Feb. 8, 1919.
Corbin, Austin, June 4, 1896.
Corning, Erastus, Aug. 30, 1896.
Corthell, E. L., May 16, 1916.
Cox, George B., May 20, 1916.
Cox, Kenyon, March 17, 1919.
Craddock, C. E., July 31, 1922.
Cramp, Edwin S., June 6, 1913.
Crane, Richard T., Jan. 8, 1912.
Crawford, Emily, Dec. 30, 1915.
Crawford, F. M., Apr. 9, 1909.
Crawford, Jack, Feb. 27, 1917.
Crockett, S. R., Apr. 20, 1914.
Croke, Archbishop, July 22, 1902.
Croker, R., April 29, 1922.
Cromer, Earl of, Jan. 29, 1917.
Cronje, Piet, Feb. 4, 1911.
Crook, George, March 19, 1890.
Crookes, Wm., April 4, 1919.
Crosby, Fanny, Feb. 12, 1915.
Cullom, Shelby M., Jan. 28, 1914.
Cummings, Amos J., May 2, 1902.
Curie, Pierre, April 19, 1906.
Curtin, Jeremiah, Dec. 14, 1906.
Curtis, George W., Aug. 31, 1892.
Curtis, William E., Oct. 5, 1911.
Curzon, Lady, July 18, 1906.
Cuyler, T. L., Feb. 26, 1909.
Dahn, Felix S., Jan. 3, 1912.
Daly, Augustin, July 7, 1899.
Dana, Charles A., Oct. 17, 1897.
Daniel, John W., June 29, 1910.
Dato, Eduardo, Mar. 8, 1921.
Davenport, Homer, May 2, 1912.
Davis, Geo. R., Nov. 25, 1899.
Davis, Henry G., March, 11, 1916.
Davis, Mrs. Jefferson, Oct. 16, 1906.
Davis, Richard H., April 11, 1916.
Davis, Winnie, Sept. 18, 1898.
Davison, H. P., May 6, 1922.
Davitt, Michael, May 31, 1906.
Debussy, C. C., Mar. 26, 1918.
Deering, Wm., Dec. 9, 1913.
De Koven, R., Jan. 16, 1920.
De Martens, F., June 20, 1909.
Denis, Ernest, Jan. 5, 1921.
Deschanel, P., April 28, 1922.
Deslys, Gaby, Feb. 11, 1920.
Detaille, Edouard, Dec. 24, 1912.
DeWet, C. R., Feb. 3, 1922.
Dewey, George, Jan. 16, 1917.
Diaz, Porfirio, July 2, 1915.
Dilke, Chas. W., Jan. 26, 1911.
Dingley, Nelson, Jan. 13, 1899.
Dobson, Austin, Sept. 2, 1921.
Dodge, G. M., Jan. 3, 1916.
Dolliver, J. P., Oct. 15, 1910.
Donnelly, Ignatius, Jan. 2, 1901.
Douglass, Frederick, Feb. 20, 1895.
Dow, Neal, Oct. 2, 1897.
Drachman, Holger, Jan. 15, 1908.
Draper, Andrew S., April 27, 1913.
Drexel, Anthony J., June 30, 1893.
Driver, S. R., Feb. 26, 1914.
Drummond, H., March 11, 1897.
Du Maurier, G., Oct. 8, 1896.
Dumas, Alexandre, Nov. 27, 1895.
Dunbar, Paul L., Feb. 9, 1906.
Dvorak, Antonin, May 1, 1904.
Dwight, Timothy, May 26, 1916.
East, Sir Edward, Sept. 28, 1913.
Eddy, Mary Baker, Dec. 3, 1910.
Edmunds, G. F., Feb. 27, 1919.
Edward VII., May 6, 1910.
Edwards, Amelia B., April 15, 1892.
Eggleston, Edward, Sept. 3, 1902.
Eggleston, G. Cary, April 14, 1911.
Ehrlich, Paul, Aug. 20, 1915.
Eisner, K., Feb. 21, 1919.
Elizabeth, Empress, Sept. 10, 1898.
Elkins, S. B., Jan. 4, 1911.
Ellis, Edw. S., June 20, 1916.
Emmett, "Fritz," June 15, 1891.
English, Wm. H., Feb. 7, 1896.
Erlanger, C., April 24, 1919.
Erzberger, M., Aug. 26, 1921.
Eugenie, Empress, July 11, 1920.
Evans, Henry C., Dec. 12, 1921.
Evans, Robley D., Jan. 3, 1912.
Evarts, Wm. M., Feb. 28, 1901.
Excell, Edwin O., June 11, 1921.
Faguet, E., June 7, 1916.
Fair, James G., Dec. 28, 1894.
Fairbanks, C. W., June 4, 1918.
Fairchild, Lucius, May 23, 1896.
Faithfull, Emily, June 1, 1895.
Fallows, Samuel, Sept. 5, 1922.
Farley, J. M., Sept. 17, 1918.
Farjeon, B. L., July 23, 1903.
Faure, Felix, Feb. 16, 1899.
Fenn, G. M., Aug. 27, 1909.
Ferdinand, Archduke, June 28, 1914.
Ferrer, Francisco, Oct. 13, 1909.
Field, Cyrus W., July 12, 1892.
Field, Eugene, Nov. 4, 1895.
Field, Kate, May 18, 1896.
Field, Marshall, Jan. 16, 1906.
Field, R. M., Nov. 11, 1902.
Field, Roswell, Jan. 10, 1919.
Field, S. J., April 9, 1899.
Fielding, Edw., June 30, 1921.
Finlay, Chas., Aug. 20, 1915.
Fisher, John, July 10, 1920.
Fisk, Clinton B., July 9, 1890.
Fitch, George, Aug. 9, 1915.
Flagler, H. M., May 20, 1913.
Florence, Wm. J., Nov. 19, 1891.
Flower, R. P., May 12, 1899.
Foraker, J. B., May 10, 1917.
Forbes, Archibald, March 30, 1900.
Ford, Patrick, Sept. 23, 1913.
Foss, Cyrus D., Jan. 29, 1910.
Foster, Geo. B., Dec. 22, 1918.
Fox, Della, June 16, 1913.
Fox, John, Jr., July 8, 1919.
Francis Joseph I., Nov. 21, 1916.
Frederick VIII., May 14, 1912.
Frederick, Empress, Aug. 5, 1901.
Fremont, J. C., July 13, 1890.
French, W. M. R., June 3, 1914.
Fried, A. H., May 6, 1921.
Frohman, Chas., May 7, 1915.
Froude, Jas. A., Oct. 20, 1894.
Frye, Wm. P., Aug. 8, 1911.
Fuller, M. W., July 4, 1910.
Funston, F., Feb. 19, 1917.
Furness, H. H., Aug. 13, 1912.
Gaillard, D. D., Dec. 5, 1913.
Galbraith, F. W., June 9, 1921.
Gallieni, J. S., May 27, 1916.
Gardiner, Asa B., May 28, 1919
Garner, R. L., Jan. 22, 1920.
Garnett, Henry, Nov. 5, 1914.
Gary, Jos. E., Oct. 31, 1906.
Gates, John W., Aug. 9, 1911.
Gaul, G. W., Dec. 21, 1919.
Gaynor, Wm. J., Sept. 10, 1913.
Geikie, Jas., March 2, 1915.
George, Henry, Oct. 29, 1896.
George I. (Greece), March 18, 1913.
Gibbons, James, Mar. 24, 1921.
Gilbert, Wm. S., May 2, 1911.
Gilder, Jeannette L., Jan. 17, 1916.
Gilder, R. W., Nov. 18, 1909.
Gill, David, Jan. 24, 1914.
Gilmore, Patrick S., Sept. 24, 1892.
Gladden, Washington, July 2, 1918.
Gladstone, W. E., May 19, 1898.
Goode, Geo. B., Sept. 6, 1896.
Goodwin, J. C., Dec. 18, 1912.
Goodwin, N. C., Jan. 31, 1919.
Gorgas, W. C., July 4, 1920.
Gould, Jay, Dec. 2, 1892.
Gould, Nath'l, July 25, 1919.
Gounod, Charles F., Oct. 18, 1893.
Grant, F. D., April 11, 1912.
Grant, Nellie (Mrs. F. H. Jones), Aug. 30, 1922.
Gray, Elisha, Jan. 21, 1901.
Green, Hetty, July 3, 1916.
Gresham, Walter Q., May 28, 1895.
Grieg, Edvard, Sept. 4, 1907.
Griffith, Arthur, Aug. 12, 1922.
Grodekoff, N. I., Dec. 26, 1913.
Grundy, Sydney, July 4, 1914.
Guild, Curtis, April 6, 1915.
Guilmant, F. A., March 30, 1911.
Gunsaulus, F. W., March 17, 1921.
Gunther, C. F., Feb. 10, 1920.
Haeckel, E. H., Aug. 9, 1919.
Hagenbeck, Carl, April 14, 1913.
Hale, Edw. E., June 10, 1909.
Halevy, Ludovic, May 8, 1908.
Hall, Pauline, Dec. 29, 1919.
Halsbury, Earl of, Dec. 11, 1921.
Halstead, Murat, July 2, 1908.
Hamilton, Gail, Aug. 17, 1896.
Hampton, Wade, Apr. 11, 1902
Hanlon, Edward, Jan. 4, 1908.
Hanna, M. A., Feb. 15, 1904.

Hanshaw, T. W., Mar. 4, 1914.
Harahan, J. T., Jan. 22, 1912.
Hardie, J. K., Sept. 26, 1915.
Hare, John, Dec. 28, 1921.
Harlan, John M., Oct. 14, 1911.
Harland, Marion, June 2, 1922.
Harper, Olive, May 3, 1915.
Harper, Wm. R., Jan. 10, 1906.
Harpignies, H. J., Aug. 28, 1916.
Harriman, E. H., Sept. 9, 1909.
Harris, J. Chandler, July 3, 1908.
Harris, Wm. T., Nov. 5, 1909.
Harrison, Benj., Mar. 13, 1901.
Harrison, Carter, Sr., Oct. 28, 1893.
Hatch, Rufus, Feb. 23, 1893.
Hawker, H. G., July 12, 1921.
Hay, John, July 1, 1905.
Hayes, R. B., Jan. 17, 1893.
Hearn, Lafcadio, Sept. 26, 1904.
Hearst, Mrs. P. A., April 13, 1919.
Heilprin, Angelo, July 17, 1907.
Heilprin, Louis, Feb. 13, 1912.
Henderson, C. R., March 29, 1915.
Henderson, D. B., Feb. 25, 1906
Henry, O., June 5, 1910.
Hepburn, W. P., Feb. 7, 1916.
Herbert, H. A., March 6, 1919.
Herkomer, H., Mar. 31, 1914.
Herrmann, A., Dec. 17, 1896
Herndon, Agnes, Jan. 1, 1921.
Herne, Jas. A., June 2, 1901.
Hertling, G. F. von, Jan. 4, 1919.
Hertz, Ralph, July 12, 1921.
Hewitt, A. S., Jan. 18, 1903.
Hewitt, P. C., Aug. 25, 1921.
Heyse, Paul, April 2, 1914.
Higginson, H. L., Nov. 14, 1919.
Higinbotham, H. N., April 18, 1919.
Hilkoff, M., March 21, 1909.
Hill, David B., Oct. 20, 1910.
Hill, Jas. J., May 29, 1916.
Hitchcock, E. A., Apr. 9, 1909.
Hitt, John, April 29, 1911.
Hitt, Robt. R., Sept. 20, 1906.
Hoar, Geo. F., Sept. 30, 1904.
Hoard, Wm. D., Nov. 22, 1918.
Hobart, G. A., Nov. 21, 1899.
Hodler, Ferd., May 21, 1918.
Hoe, Robert, Sept. 22, 1909.
Holden, E. S., Mar. 16, 1914.
Hollaender, G., Dec. 6, 1915.
Holleben, T. v., Feb. 1, 1913.
Holman, W. S., April 22, 1897.
Holmes, Mary J., Oct. 6, 1907.
Holmes, Oliver W., Oct. 7, 1894.
Hopkins, A. J. Aug. 23, 1922.
Hosmer, Harriet, Feb. 21, 1908.
Howard, O. O., Oct. 26, 1909.
Howe, Julia W., Oct. 17, 1910.
Howells, W. D., May 11, 1920.
Hoxie, Vinnie R., Nov. 20, 1914.
Hubbard, Elbert, May 7, 1915.
Hubbard, J. M., July 22, 1921.
Huerta, V., Jan. 13, 1916.
Hughes, Sam, Aug. 24, 1921.
Humbert, King, July 29, 1900.
Hunt, Wm. H., Sept. 7, 1910.
Huntington, C. P., Aug. 14, 1900.
Hutchins, Stilson, April 22, 1912.
Huxley, T. H., June 29, 1894.
Hyacinthe, Pere, Feb. 9, 1912.
Hyndman, H. M., Nov. 22, 1921.
Ibsen, Henrik, May 23, 1906.
Ide, Henry C., June 13, 1921.
Ignatieff, N. P., July 4, 1908.
Ingalls, J. J., Aug. 16, 1900.
Ingersoll, R. G., July 21, 1899.
Ireland, John, Sept. 25, 1918.
Irving, Henry, Oct. 18, 1905.
Irving, Laurence, May 29, 1914.
Isherwood, B. F., June 19, 1915.
Israels, Joseph, Aug. 12, 1911.
Ito, Admiral Y., Jan. 14, 1914.
Jackson, G. W., Feb. 5, 1922.
James, Henry, Feb. 28, 1916.
James, Wm., Aug. 26, 1910.
Jameson, L. S., Nov. 26, 1917.
Jaures, J. L., July 31, 1914.
Jefferson, Jos., Apr. 23, 1905.
Jewett, Sarah O., June 24, 1909.
Joachim, Jos., Aug. 15, 1907.
Jokai, Maurus, May 5, 1904.
Johnson, Eastman, April 5, 1906.
Johnson, J. A., Sept. 21, 1909.
Jones, Fernando, Nov. 8, 1911.
Joubert, Gen., Mar. 27, 1900.
Judd, Orange, Dec. 27, 1892.
Judge, W. Q., Mar. 22, 1896.
Judith, Mme., Oct. 27, 1912.
Kaempf, J., May 25, 1918.
Katsuro, Taro, Oct. 10, 1913.
Keene, Jas. R., Jan. 3, 1913.
Kelcey, Herbert, July 10, 1917.
Kellar, Harry, March 10, 1922.
Kellogg, Clara L., May 13, 1916.
Kelly, Myra, March 31, 1910.
Kelvin, Lord, Dec. 17, 1907.
Kendal, W. H., Nov. 6, 1917.
Kiderlen-Waechter, A. von, Dec. 30, 1912.
Kiralfy, Imre, April 27, 1919.
Kitchener, H. H., June 5, 1916.
Kjelland, Alex., April 6, 1906.
Knott, J. P., June 8, 1911.
Koch, Robert, May 27, 1910.
Knox, P. C., Oct. 12, 1921.
Kolchak, A. V., Feb. 7, 1920.
Kossuth, Louis, Mar. 20, 1894.
Kropotkin, P. A., Feb. 8, 1921.
Kruger, Paul, July 14, 1904.
Kwang-Hsu, Nov. 14, 1908.
Labouchere, Henry, Jan. 16, 1912.
La Farge, John, Nov. 14, 1910.
Lamar, J. R., Jan. 2, 1916.
Lamprecht, K., May 11, 1915.
Landon, M. DeL., Dec. 16, 1910.
Lane, F. K., May 18, 1921.
Lang, Andrew, July 21, 1912.
Langley, S. P., Feb. 27, 1906.
Larcom, Lucy, April 17, 1893.
Laurier, W., Feb. 17, 1919.
Laveran, C. L. A., May 18, 1922.
Lawton, H. W., Dec. 19, 1899.
Layton, F., Aug. 16, 1919.
Lecoca, C., Oct. 25, 1918.
Lee, Margaret, Dec. 26, 1914.
Le Febre, J. J., Feb. 24, 1912.
Lemaitre, F. E., Aug. 6, 1914.
Leo XIII., July 20, 1903.
Leoncavallo, R., Aug. 9, 1919.
Leopold II., Dec. 17, 1909.
Leroux, X. H., Feb. 3, 1919.
Lewis, A. H., Dec. 23, 1914.
Liebknecht, K., Jan. 16, 1919.
Li Hung-chang, Nov. 7, 1901.
Liliuokalani, Nov. 11, 1917.
Lister, Joseph, Feb. 11, 1912.
Lockwood, Belva, May 19, 1917.
Lockyer, J. N., Aug. 16, 1920.
Logan, Olive, April 23, 1909.
Lombroso, C., Oct. 19, 1909.
London, Jack, Nov. 27, 1916.
Long, John D., Aug. 27, 1915.
Longpre, Paul de, June 29, 1911.
Lorimer, G. C., Sept. 8, 1904.
Lossing, B. J., June 3, 1891.
Low, Seth, Sept. 17, 1916.
Lowell, Jas. R., Aug. 12, 1891.
Lowell, P., Nov. 12, 1916.
Loyson, Charles, Feb. 9, 1912.
Lubbock, J. (see Avebury).
Lublin, David, Jan. 1, 1919.
Lucca, Pauline, Feb. 28, 1908.
Lurton, Horace, July 12, 1914.
Luxembourg, Rosa, Jan. 16, 1919.
Maartens, M., Aug. 4, 1915.
Mabie, H. W., Dec. 31, 1916.
Mace, Jem, Nov. 30, 1910.
MacLaurin, R. G., Jan. 15, 1920.
MacNaughton, Mrs. A., March 31, 1910.
MacVeagh, W., Jan. 11, 1917.
Magruder, Benj. D., April 21, 1910.
Mahan, A. T., Dec. 1, 1914.
Mandel, Leon, Nov. 4, 1911.
Manning, Cardinal, Jan. 14, 1892.
Mansfield, R., Aug. 30, 1907.
Marble, M., July 24, 1917.
Maretzek, Max, May 14, 1897.
Markham, C. R., Jan. 30, 1916.
Marryat, Florence, Oct. 27, 1899.
Marsh, O. C., March 18, 1899.
Marsh, R., Aug. 10, 1915.
Martinelli, S., July 5, 1918.
Mason, William E., June 16, 1921.
Massenet, Jules, Aug. 13, 1912.
Mathews, Wm., Feb. 15, 1909.
Maupassant, Guy de, July 6, 1893.
Maxim, H. S., Nov. 24, 1916.
Mayer, Levy, Aug. 14, 1922.
Maynard, B. W., Sept. 7, 1922.
Mead, L. G., Oct. 15, 1910.
Medill, Jos., March 16, 1899.
Meissonier, Jan. 31, 1891.
Melville, G. W., March 17, 1912.
Mendes, Catulle, Feb. 8, 1909.
Menelik II., Dec. 12, 1913.
Menzel, Adolf, Feb. 9, 1905.
Meredith, Geo., May 18, 1909.
Merritt, Wesley, Dec. 3, 1911.
Metchnikoff, E., July 17, 1916.
Meyer, G. v. L., Mar. 9, 1918.
Michel, Louise, Jan. 9, 1905.
Miguel, Jose M., June 13, 1921.
Millais, Sir John, Aug. 13, 1896.
Miller, Chas R., July 18, 1922.
Miller, Joaquin, Feb. 17, 1913.
Miller, John S., Feb. 16, 1922.
Miller, Roswell, Jan. 3, 1913.
Millet, F. D., April 15, 1912.
Mills, Benj. F., May 1, 1916.
Mills, Enos, Sept 21, 1922.
Mills, L. L., Jan. 18, 1909.
Mills, Roger Q., Sept. 2, 1911.
Mirbeau, O., Feb. 16, 1917.
Mistral, Frederic, March 25, 1914.
Mitchel, J. P., July 6, 1918.

Mitchell, John, Sept. 9, 1919.
Mitchell, Maggie, March 22, 1918.
Modjeska, Helena, April 8, 1909.
Monaco, Prince of, June 26, 1922.
Monvel, B. de, March 16, 1913.
Moody, D. L., Dec. 22, 1899.
Morgan, J. P., Mar. 31, 1913.
Morrison, W. R., Sept. 29, 1909.
Morton, Levi P., May 17, 1920.
Morton, Paul, Jan. 19, 1911.
Mosby, John S., May 30, 1916.
Moscheles, F., Dec. 22, 1917.
Most, Johann, March 17, 1906.
Moulton, Louise C., Aug. 10, 1908.
Muensterberg, H., Dec. 16, 1916.
Muir, John, Dec. 24, 1914.
Murfree, Mary N., July 31, 1922.
Murphy, J. B., Aug. 11, 1916.
Murray, J. A. H., July 26, 1915.
Murray, Sir John, March 16, 1914.
Mutsuhito, Emperor, July 30, 1912.
McArthur, John, May 15, 1906.
McCarthy, Justin, April 24, 1912.
McClure, A. K., June 6, 1909.
McCormick, Mrs. C. H., Jan. 17, 1921.
McCormick, R. S., April 16, 1919.
McCosh, Jas., Nov. 16, 1894.
McGovern, T., Feb. 22, 1918.
McKinley, W., Sept. 14, 1901.
McLean, J. R., June 9, 1916.
McRea, Jas., March. 28, 1913.
McVicker, J. H., Mar. 7, 1896.
Naeyer, E. D., Sept. 10, 1913.
Nares, Geo. S., Jan. 16, 1915.
Nation, Carrie, June 9, 1911.
Nelson, W. R., April 12, 1915.
Newcomb, Simon, July 11, 1909.
Newman, J. H., Aug. 11, 1890.
Nicholas I. (Montenegro), Mar. 1, 1921.
Nicholas II. (Russia), July 16, 1918.
Nightingale, Florence, Aug. 14, 1910.
Nikisch, A., Jan. 23, 1922.
Nilsson, Christine, Nov. 22, 1921.
Nixon, John E., Dec. 15, 1921.
Nixon, Wm. P., Feb. 20, 1912.
Nogi, M., Sept. 13, 1912.
Nordica, Lillian, May 10, 1914.
Northcliffe, Lord (A. Harmsworth), Aug. 14, 1922.
Note, Jean, April 1, 1922.
Nye, Edgar W., Feb. 21, 1896.
O'Brien, R. B., Mar. 19, 1918.
Ochiltree, Thomas, Nov. 26, 1902.
Ohnet, Georges, May 5, 1918.
Okuma, Marquis, Jan. 10, 1922.
Oliphant, Mrs. M., June 25, 1897.
Ollivier, Emile, Aug. 20, 1913.
Olmsted, J. C., Feb. 24, 1920.
Olney, Richard, April 8, 1917.
O'Neil, James, Aug. 10, 1920.
Opp, Julie, April 8, 1921.
Orchardson, W. O., April 13, 1910.
O'Reilly, J. B., Aug. 11, 1890.
O'Reilly, R. M., Nov. 3, 1912.
Oscar II., Dec. 8, 1907.
Osler, Wm., Dec. 29, 1919.
Otis, H. G., July 30, 1917.
Otto, King, Oct. 11, 1916.
"Ouida" (Louise de la Ramee), Jan. 24, 1908.

Page, Gertrude, April 1, 1922.
Page, W. H., Dec. 22, 1918.
Paine, C. J., Aug. 14, 1916.
Paine, R. T., Aug. 11, 1910.
Palma, Tomas E., Nov. 4, 1908.
Palmer, J. M., Sept. 25, 1900.
Palmer, Potter, May 4, 1902.
Palmer, Mrs. Potter, May 5, 1918.
Palmer, T. W., June 1, 1913.
Parker, H. W., Dec. 18, 1919.
Parker, Jos., Nov. 28, 1902.
Parkman, Francis, Nov. 8, 1893.
Passy, Fred, June 12, 1912.
Pastor, "Tony," Aug. 26, 1908.
Patti, Adelina, Sept. 27, 1919.
Payer, J. von., Aug. 31, 1915.
Paz, J. C. P., March 10, 1912.
Pearson, Arthur, Dec. 9, 1921.
Pearsons, D. K., April 27, 1912.
Peary, R. E., Feb. 20, 1920.
Peck, G. W., April 16, 1916.
Peck, H. T., March 23, 1914.
Peffer, W. A., Oct. 7, 1912.
Penfield, F. C., June 19, 1922.
Pennypacker, S. A., Sept. 2, 1916.
Penrose, Boies, Dec. 31, 1921.
Perkins, Eli, Dec. 16, 1910.
Perkins, G. W., June 18, 1920.
Peter I., Aug. 16, 1921.
Pickering, E. C., Feb. 3, 1919.
Picquart, M. G., Jan. 18, 1914.
Pierrepont, E., Mar. 6, 1892.
Pingree, H. S., June 18, 1901.
Pitou, A., Dec. 4, 1915.
Pittman, Ben, Dec. 28, 1910.
Pius X., Aug. 20, 1914.
Pixley, F., Dec. 30, 1919.
Platt, T. C., March 6, 1910.
Playfair, Lyon, May 29, 1898.
Plumb, Glenn E., Aug. 1, 1922.
Plympton, E., April 12, 1915.
Poincare, J. H., July 18, 1912.
Poole, Wm. F., Mar. 1, 1894.
Poor, H. W., April 13, 1915.
Porter, Horace, May 29, 1921.
Porter, Noah, March 4, 1892.
Potter, H. C., July 21, 1908.
Powell, Maud, Jan. 8, 1920.
Poynter, E. J., July 26, 1919.
Pratt, B. L., May 18, 1917.
Piatt, John J., Feb. 16, 1917.
Pia, Maria, July 5, 1911.
Pryor, R. A., March 14, 1919.
Pulitzer, Jos., Oct. 29, 1911.
Pullman, G. M., Oct. 19, 1897.
Pullman, Mrs. G. M., March 28, 1921.
Pyle, Howard, Nov. 9, 1911.
Rampolla, Cardinal, Dec. 16, 1913.
Ramsay, Wm., July 23, 1916.
Randall, S. J., April 13, 1890.
Rankin, McK., Apr. 17, 1914.
Rathenau, W., June 24, 1922.
Rayleigh, J. W., June 20, 1919.
Reclus, Elisee, July 4, 1905.
Redmond, J. E., Mar. 6, 1918.
Reed, Thos. B., Dec. 7, 1902.
Rehan, Ada, Jan. 8, 1916.
Reid, Whitelaw, Dec. 15, 1912.
Rejane, Mme., June 15, 1920.
Remenyi, Edouard, May 15, 1898.
Remington, F., Dec. 26, 1909.
Renan, Jos. E., Oct. 2, 1892.
Reszke, Edouard de, May 30, 1917.
Rexford, Eben E., Oct. 18, 1916.
Rhodes, Cecil, Mar. 26, 1902.
Ridpath, J. C., July 31, 1900.
Riis, Jacob A., May 26, 1914.
Riley, J. W., July 22, 1916.
Ripley, E. P., Feb. 4, 1920.
Ristori, Adelaide, Oct. 9, 1906.
Roberts, Lord, Nov. 14, 1914.
Robson, Stuart, Apr. 29, 1903.
Rochefort, Henri, July 1, 1913.
Rockefeller, W., June 24, 1922.
Rockhill, W. W., Dec. 8, 1914.
Rodin, A., Nov. 17, 1917.
Roebling, W., April 15, 1912.
Rogers, H. H., May 19, 1909.
Rojestvensky, S., Jan. 14, 1909.
Roosevelt, Theo., Jan. 6, 1919.
Root, Geo. F., Aug. 6, 1895.
Root, Jos. C., Dec. 25, 1913.
Rose, James A., May 29, 1912.
Rosen, R. R., Dec. 31, 1921.
Rosewater, E., Aug. 21, 1906.
Rossa, J. O'D., June 29, 1915.
Rossetti, W. M., Feb. 5, 1919.
Rothschild, N. M., March 31, 1915.
Roulede, P. de, Jan. 30, 1914.
Rubinstein, A. G., Nov. 20, 1894.
Ruskin, John, Jan. 20, 1900.
Russell, Sir Charles, Aug. 10, 1900.
Russell, Lillian, June 6, 1922.
Russell, Wm. H., Feb. 10, 1907.
Sagasta, P. M., Jan. 5, 1903.
Sage, Russell, July 22, 1906.
Sage, Mrs. R., Nov. 4, 1918.
Saint-Gaudens, August, Aug. 3, 1907.
Saint-Saens, C., Dec. 16, 1921.
St. John, Florence, Jan. 30, 1912.
St. John, J. P., Aug. 31, 1916.
Salisbury, Lord, Aug. 22, 1903.
Salisbury, R. D., Aug. 15, 1922.
Saltus, Edgar, Aug. 1, 1921.
Salvini, Alexandre, Dec. 14, 1896.
Salvini, Tomasso, Jan. 1, 1916.
Sampson, W. T., May 6, 1902.
Sankey, Ira D., Aug. 13, 1908.
Sarasate, P. de, Sept. 20, 1908.
Sardou, Victorien, Nov. 8, 1908.
Satolli, Francis, Jan. 8, 1910.
Schaefer, Jacob, March 8, 1910.
Schley, W. S., Oct. 2, 1911.
Schliemann, H., Dec. 25, 1890.
Schurz, Carl, May 14, 1906.
Scott, Robt. F., March 29, 1912.
Segur, A. de, Aug. 14, 1916.
Seidl, Anton, March 29, 1898.
Seton-Karr, Henry, May 29, 1914.
Shackleton, E., Jan. 5, 1922.
Shaw, Anna H., July 2, 1919.
Shelley, Kate, Jan. 21, 1912.
Sheridan, M. V., Feb. 21, 1918.
Sherman, J. S., Oct. 30, 1912.
Sherman, John, Oct. 22, 1900.
Sherman, W. T., Feb. 14, 1891.

Shonts, T. P., Sept. 21, 1919.
Sickles, D. E., May 3, 1914.
Sienkiewicz, H., Nov. 16, 1916.
Sigel, Franz, Aug. 21, 1902.
Skiff, F. J. V., Feb. 24, 1921.
Smiles, Sam'l, April 16, 1904.
Smith, F. H., April 7, 1915.
Smith, Goldwin, June 7, 1910.
Smith, Jos. F. Nov. 19, 1918.
Smyth, J. M., Nov. 4, 1909.
Soldene, Emily, April 8, 1912.
Somerset, Lady, Mar. 11, 1921.
Sophia, Queen, Dec. 30, 1913.
Spencer, Herbert, Dec. 8, 1903.
Spofford, Harriet P., Aug. 15, 1921.
Spooner, J. C., June 11, 1919.
Sprague, O. S. A., Feb. 20, 1909.
Sprague, Wm., Sept. 11, 1915.
Spreckels, Claus, Dec. 26, 1908.
Stanford, Leland, June 20, 1893.
Stanley, H. M., May 10, 1904.
Stanton, E. C., Oct. 26, 1902.
Stead, W. T., April 15, 1912.
Stedman, E. C., Jan. 18, 1908.
Stephen, G., Nov. 29, 1921.
Stephenson, I., Mar. 15, 1918.
Stevenson, A. E., June 14, 1914.
Stillman, Jas., March 15, 1918.
Stockton, F. R., April 20, 1902.
Stolypin, P. A., Sept. 18, 1911.
Storey, Geo. A., July 29, 1919.
Story, Julian, Feb. 24, 1919.
Strakosch, Max, March 17, 1892.
Strathcona, Lord, Jan. 21, 1914.
Strauss, Eduard, Dec. 30, 1916.
Strauss, Johann, May 3, 1899.
Strindberg, A., May 14, 1912.
Stuart, Ruth McE., May 4, 1917.
Sullivan, Sir Arthur, Nov. 22, 1900.
Sullivan, J. L., Feb. 2, 1918.
Sullivan, R. C., April 14, 1920.
Suppe, Franz v., June 21, 1895.
Sutro, Adolph, Aug. 8, 1898.
Suttner, Bertha V., June 21, 1914.
Svendsen, J. S., June 14, 1911.
Swift, Louis, Jan. 5, 1913.
Swinburne, A. C., April 10, 1909.
Swing, David, Oct. 3, 1894.
Sylva, Carmen, Mar. 2, 1916.
Taine, H. A., March 5, 1893.
Takamine, J., July 22, 1922.
Talmage, F. DeW., Feb. 9, 1912.
Talmage, T. DeW., April 12, 1902.
Tanner, H. S., Dec. 28, 1918.
Taylor, Bert L., Mar. 19, 1921.
Teller, H. M., Feb. 23, 1914.
Tenniel, John, Feb. 26, 1914.
Tennyson, Alfred, Oct. 6, 1892.
Terhune, Mary V., June 2, 1922.
Terry, A. H., Dec. 16, 1890.
Terry, E. O., April 2, 1912.
Thaxter, Celia L., Aug. 27, 1894.
Thebes, Mme. de, Dec. 26, 1916.
Thureau-Dagnan, P., Feb. 24, 1913.
Thurman, A. G., Dec. 12, 1895.
Thwaites, R. G., Oct. 22, 1913.
Ticknor, B. H., Jan. 17, 1914.
Tillman, B. R., July 3, 1918.
Tilton, Theo., May 25, 1907.
Tisza, K. de, March 23, 1902.
Tolstoy, Leo, Nov. 20, 1910.
Torney, G. H., Dec. 27, 1913.
Tourgee, A. W., May 21, 1905.
Townsend, G. A., April 15, 1914.
Tracy, B. F., Aug. 6, 1915.
Tree, Beerbohm, July 2, 1917.
Trowbridge, J. T., Feb. 12, 1916.
Tschaikowsky, Nov. 5, 1893.
Tsu-hsi, Nov. 15, 1908.
Tuley, M. F., Dec. 25, 1905.
Twain, Mark (see Clemens, S. L.).
Tyndall, John, Dec. 4, 1893.
Vail, Theo. N., April 16, 1920.
Vambery, A., Sept. 15, 1913.
Vanderbilt, A. G., May 7, 1915.
Vanderbilt, C., Sept. 12, 1899.
Vanderbilt, W. K., July 22, 1920.
Van Hise, C. R., Nov. 19, 1918.
Van Norden, W., Jan. 1, 1914.
Van Wyck, R. A., Nov. 15, 1918.
Verdi, Giuseppe, Jan. 27, 1901.
Verhaeren, E., Nov. 27, 1916.
Verne, Jules, March 24, 1905.
Victoria, Queen, Jan. 22, 1901.
Vilas, Wm. F., Aug. 27, 1908.
Villard, Henry, Oct. 12, 1900.
Villiers, Frederic, April 3, 1922.
Vincent, J. H., May 9, 1920.
Virchow, Rudolph, Sept. 5, 1902.
Vizetelly, E. A., March 27, 1922.
Voorhees, D. W., April 10, 1897.
Wagner, C. W., May 13, 1918.
Waite, C. B., March 25, 1909.
Walker, Dr. Mary, Feb. 21, 1919.
Wallace, A. R., Nov. 7, 1913.
Wallace, J. F., July 3, 1921.
Wallace, Lew, Feb. 15, 1905.
Ward, A. Mont., Dec. 7, 1913.
Ward, Genevieve, Aug. 18, 1922.
Ward, (Mrs.) Humphry, March 24, 1920.
Ward, J. Q. A., May 1, 1910.
Ward, May A., Jan. 14, 1918.
Ware, Eugene F., July 2, 1911.
Warman, Cy, April 7, 1914.
Washington, B. T., Nov. 14, 1915.
Watterson, Henry, Dec. 22, 1921.
Watts-Dunton, W. T., June 7, 1914.
Weaver, Jas. B., Feb. 6, 1912.
Webster, Jean, June 11, 1916.
Wekerle, A., Aug. 27, 1921.
Wells, Kate G., Dec. 13, 1911.
Westinghouse, G., March 12, 1914.
Wheeler, Jos., Jan. 25, 1906.
Whistler, J. A. McN., July 17, 1903.
White, A. D., Nov. 4, 1918.
White, Edw. D., May 19, 1921.
White, Horace, Sept. 16, 1916.
Whitney, M. W., Sept. 19, 1910.
Whitney, W. C., Feb. 2, 1904.
Whittier, J. G., Sept. 7, 1892.
Whymper, E., Sept. 16, 1911.
Wilcox, Ella W., Oct. 30, 1919.
Wilde, Oscar, Nov. 30, 1900.
Wilder, M. P., Jan. 10, 1915.
Wilhelmj, Aug., Jan. 23, 1908.
Willard, Frances E., Feb. 17, 1898.
Wilson, Augusta E., Aug. 9, 1909.
Wilson, Ellen L., Aug. 6, 1914.
Wilson, Henry, June 22, 1922.
Wilson, Jas., Aug. 26, 1920.
Winans, W., Aug. 12, 1920.
Windom, Wm., Jan. 29, 1891.
Wines, F. H., Jan. 31, 1912.
Winter, J. S., Dec. 14, 1911.
Winter, Wm., June 30, 1917.
Wittle, S. J., March 12, 1915.
Wolseley, Viscount, March 25, 1913.
Woodford, S. L., Feb. 14, 1913.
Woolley, Celia P., March 9, 1918.
Woolley, J. C., Aug. 13, 1922.
Woodruff, T. L., Oct. 12, 1913.
Wright, C. D., Feb. 20, 1909.
Wright, Wilbur, May 30, 1912.
Wu Ting-fang, June 23, 1922.
Wyman, A. U., March 4, 1915.
Wyman, Walter, Nov. 21, 1911.
Wyndham, Charles, Jan. 12, 1919.
Yamagata, A., Feb. 1, 1922.
Yates, E. H., May 20, 1894.
Yeamans, Annie, March 3, 1912.
Yerkes, C. T., Dec. 29, 1905.
Yuan Shih-kai, June 6, 1916.
Zeppelin, F., March 8, 1917.
Zola, Emile, Sept. 29, 1902.
Zorn, Anders, Aug. 22, 1920.

GEOGRAPHIC CENTER OF THE UNITED STATES.

According to the United States geological survey the geographic center of the continental United States (exclusive of Alaska) is in the eastern part of Smith county, Kansas, latitude 39 degrees 50 minutes, longitude 98 degrees 35 minutes. Smith county is one of the northern tier of Kansas counties bordering on Nebraska and is about midway between the eastern and western boundaries of the state. The point indicated as the geographic center is not far from the town of Lebanon, a station on the Rock Island railroad.

The geographic center of the United States and its island possessions has not been officially determined, but taking the Virgin islands as the easternmost limit, the Aleutian islands as the westernmost, Alaska as the northernmost and the Samoan islands belonging to the United States as the southernmost extremity it is evident that the central point in latitude and longitude must be in the Pacific ocean west of San Francisco, Cal. Including the Philippines it would be in about the same longitude as Hawaii.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD.

ADMINISTRATION, 1922.

Captain Commandant—William E. Reynolds.
Aid to Commandant—Lieut.-Com. Frederick C. Billard.
Inspector—Commander A. J. Henderson.
Chief of Division of Operations—Oliver M. Maxam.
Chief of Division of Personnel—Commander Harry G. Hamlet.
Chief of Division of Material—Kendall J. Minot.
Chief of Division of Communications—Lieut.-Com. Edward D. Jones.
Chief of Division of Construction and Repair—Commander J. M. Moore.
Chief of Division of Engineering—Chief Engineer Quincy B. Newman.

OPERATIONS IN 1921.*

Persons rescued from peril.....	1,621
Persons on board vessels assisted	14,013
Persons in distress cared for...	650
Vessels boarded and papers examined	18,348
Vessels seized or reported for violation of law.....	340
Fines and penalties incurred by vessels reported	$86,610.00
Derelicts and obstructions to navigation removed or destroyed	8
Instances of lives saved and vessels assisted	1,933
Instances of miscellaneous assistance	855
Value of vessels assisted (including cargoes)	$66,260,445.00
Net expenditure for maintenance	$10,137,633.44

*Fiscal year ended June 30.

FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES.

Under an act of congress approved Jan. 28, 1915, it was provided that in lieu of the then existing revenue cutter service and life saving service there should be established an organization to be known as the coast guard, which was to constitute a part of the military forces of the United States, operating under the secretary of the navy in time of war and under the treasury department in time of peace. The coast guard was transferred to the navy department April 6, 1917, and was returned to the treasury department by executive order Aug. 28, 1919. The revenue cutter service had existed since 1790, while the life saving service had its beginning in 1848, although it was not made into a separate establishment until June 18, 1878. The consolidation of the two services was completed in 1915. The coast guard being a part of the military forces of the government, the military system of the former revenue cutter service was utilized as a basis for the organization of the coast guard. The transfer of the personnel of the former life saving service to the coast guard was accomplished by issuing appointments as commissioned officers, warrant officers and petty officers to the district superintendents, keepers and No. 1 surfmen, respectively, and regularly enlisting the surfmen. On June 30, 1921, there were 414 warrant officers and 3,545 petty officers and other enlisted men. The pay of the commissioned personnel, except for the grade of district superintendent, corresponds with the pay and allowances of like rank in the army. The pay of warrant officers and enlisted men remains the same as before the consolidation of the service. Warrant officers are appointed by the secretary of the treasury and hold their appointments during good behavior. Petty officers and other men are enlisted for periods of one year. Warrant and petty officers receive 10 per cent increase for every five years of service, not to exceed 40 per cent in all. Enlisted men receive an increase for each three years of continuous service up to and including fifteen years.

The authorized commissioned personnel of the coast guard is 270, divided into the following grades: One captain commandant, 6 senior captains, 31 captains, 37 first lieutenants, 94 second and third lieutenants, 1 engineer in chief, 6 captains of engineers, 28 first lieutenants and 51 second and third lieutenants of engineers, 2 constructors with rank of first lieutenant, 1 district superintendent with relative rank of captain, 3 district superintendents with relative rank of first lieutenant, 4 district superintendents with relative rank of second lieutenant, and 5 district superintendents with relative rank of third lieutenant. A coast guard academy is maintained in New London, Conn. June 30, 1921, there were fourteen cadets of the line at the academy. The school course extends over three years and embraces instruction in professional and academic subjects. Admission is by competitive examination and candidates must be not less than 18 years nor more than 24 years of age. Candidates for the engineer corps must be not less than 20 nor more than 25 years of age.

By law the officers of the coast guard rank as follows:

Captain commandant, with colonel in army and captain in navy.
Senior captain and engineer in chief, with lieutenant-colonel in army and commander in navy.
Captain and captain of engineers, with major in army and lieutenant-commander in navy.
First lieutenant and first lieutenant of engineers, with captain in army and senior lieutenant in navy.
Second lieutenant and second lieutenant of engineers, with first lieutenant in army and junior lieutenant in navy.
Third lieutenant and third lieutenant of engineers, with second lieutenant in army and ensign in navy.

DUTIES OF COAST GUARD.

In general the duties of the coast guard may be classified as follows:

1. Rendering assistance to vessels in distress and saving life and property.
2. Destruction or removal of wrecks, derelicts and other floating dangers to navigation.
3. Extending medical aid to United States vessels engaged in deep sea fisheries.
4. Protection of the customs revenue.
5. Operating as a part of the navy in time of war or when the president shall direct.
6. Enforcement of law and regulations governing anchorage of vessels in navigable waters.
7. Enforcement of law relative to quarantine and neutrality.
8. Suppressing mutinies on merchant vessels.
9. Enforcement of navigation and other laws governing merchant vessels and motor boats.
10. Enforcement of law to provide for safety of life on navigable waters during regattas and marine parades.
11. Protection of game and the seal and other fisheries in Alaska, etc.
12. Enforcement of sponge fishing law.
13. Patrol of Grand Banks for protection of shipping from ice.
14. Patrol of western rivers during floods and for other purposes.

In addition to the foregoing the services of the coast guard include many other things, such as warning vessels running into danger, medical and surgical aid to the sick and injured, recovery and burial of bodies cast up by the waters, extinguishing fires, maintenance of public order, acting as pilots in

emergencies and furnishing transportation to other branches of the public service.

COAST GUARD STATIONS.

The stations are distributed as follows: First district (Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts to Plum island), 18; second district (Massachusetts, Plum island to Woods Hole), 23; third district (Woods Hole, Mass., to Thames river, Conn., including Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard and Fishers island), 16; fourth district (Long island), 29; fifth district (New Jersey), 33; sixth district (coast between Delaware and Chesapeake bays), 19; seventh district (Cape Henry, Va., to New River inlet, N. C.), 31; eighth district (North Carolina from New River inlet, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida), 12; ninth district (Gulf coast of United States except Florida), 8; tenth district (Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron to Hammond bay), 20; eleventh district (Lakes Huron, west of Hammond bay, and Michigan, east coast; Beaver and Mackinac islands, and Louisville, Ky.), 21; twelfth district (Lake Michigan), 22; thirteenth district (California, Oregon, Washington and Nome, Alaska), 21.

VESSELS OF THE COAST GUARD.

Cruising Cutters.

Names.	Tons.	Names.	Tons.
Acushnet	800	Morrill	420
Algonquin	1,119	Onondaga	1,192
Androscoggin	1,605	Ossipee	908
Apache	708	Pamlico	451
Bear	1,700	Pequot	...
Bothwell	500	Scally	500
Carr	500	Seminole	860
Comanche	589	Seneca	1,445
Earp	500	Shawnee	773
Gresham	1,090	Snohomish	879
Haida	1,773	Tallapoosa	912
Itasca	980	Tampa	1,773
Kankakee	383	Tuscarora	739
Manning	1,155	Unalga	1,181
McGourty	500	Vicksburg	1,010
Modoc	1,773	Yamacraw	1,082
Mojave	1,773	Yocona	383

The coast guard also has twenty-seven inshore patrol cutters, twenty-five harbor cutters, twenty-two harbor launches and two station ships.

EASTER SUNDAY DATES.

1850 March 31	1884 April 13	1918 March 31	1935 April 21
1851 April 20	1885 April 5	1919 April 20	1936 April 12
1852 April 11	1886 April 25	1920 April 4	1937 March 28
1853 March 27	1887 April 10	1921 March 27	1938 April 17
1854 April 16	1888 April 1	1922 April 16	1939 April 9
1855 April 8	1889 April 21	1923 April 1	1940 March 24
1856 March 23	1890 April 6	1924 April 20	1941 April 13
1857 April 12	1891 March 29	1925 April 12	1942 April 5
1858 April 4	1892 April 17	1926 April 4	1943 April 25
1859 April 24	1893 April 2	1927 April 17	1944 April 9
1860 April 8	1894 March 25	1928 April 8	1945 April 1
1861 March 31	1895 April 14	1929 March 31	1946 April 21
1862 April 20	1896 April 5	1930 April 20	1947 April 6
1863 April 5	1897 April 18	1931 April 5	1948 March 28
1864 March 27	1898 April 10	1932 March 27	1949 April 17
1865 April 16	1899 April 2	1933 April 16	1950 April 9
1866 April 1	1900 April 15	1934 April 1	
1867 April 21	1901 April 7		
1868 April 12	1902 March 30		
1869 March 28	1903 April 12		
1870 April 17	1904 April 3		
1871 April 9	1905 April 23		
1872 March 31	1906 April 15		
1873 April 13	1907 March 31		
1874 April 5	1908 April 19		
1875 March 28	1909 April 11		
1876 April 16	1910 March 27		
1877 April 1	1911 April 16		
1878 April 21	1912 April 7		
1879 April 13	1913 March 23		
1880 March 28	1914 April 12		
1881 April 17	1915 April 4		
1882 April 9	1916 April 23		
1883 March 25	1917 April 8		

The earliest date on which Easter Sunday has fallen in recent times was March 22, 1818. As will be seen from the above table, it fell on March 23 in 1856 and 1913. The time of the celebration of the principal church days which depend upon Easter is as follows:

Days.	Before Easter.
Septuagesima Sunday	9 weeks
First Sunday in Lent	6 weeks
Ash Wednesday (beginning of Lent)	46 days
Palm Sunday	8 days
After Easter.	
Rogation Sunday	5 weeks
Ascension Day (Holy Thursday)	40 days
Pentecost (Whitsunday)	7 weeks
Trinity Sunday	8 weeks

ASSASSINATION OF FIELD MARSHAL WILSON.

Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, former chief of staff of the British army and head of the Ulster defensive arrangements against the Sinn Fein, was shot and killed as he was in the act of entering his home in London, England, June 22, 1922. He had just returned in full uniform after having unveiled a monument to the railway war dead at the Liverpool street railway station and was walking toward the door of his residence when two men armed with big army revolvers approached. He drew his dress sword to defend himself but the men fired several times at him and he fell with bullets in his forehead and ankle. He died in ten minutes without regaining consciousness.

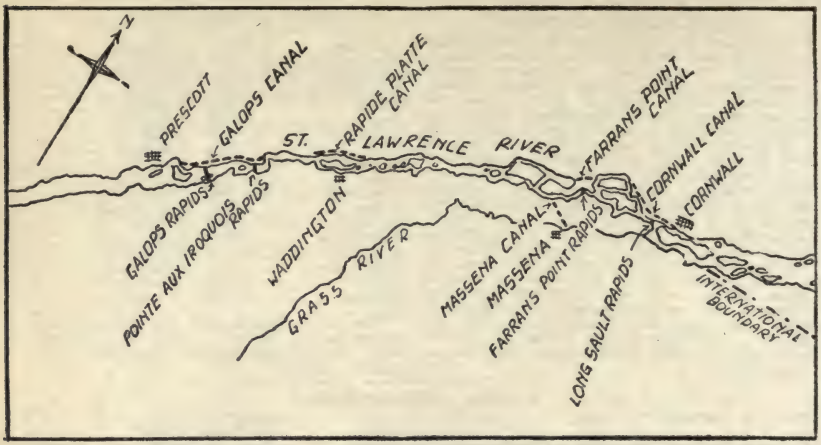
The murderers attempted to escape by commandeering a taxicab but were chased by several men who had seen the shooting and were captured by policemen who had joined in the pursuit. The gunmen gave their names as James Connelly and James O'Brien.

The funeral of the field marshal took place in St. Paul's cathedral on June 26. The cortege from the house to the church was witnessed by great crowds. About 6,000 troops were in line and military, diplomatic and political celebrities marched through the rain. Marshal Foch and Gen. Weygand of France walked with the Duke of Connaught in the procession and attended the services. Field Marshals French, Haig, Robertson and Admiral Beatty were among the pallbearers.

Connelly and O'Brien were hanged Aug. 10.

Field Marshal Sir Henry Hughes Wilson was born May 5, 1864. He took an active part in the Burma and South African campaigns and in the world war.

THE ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY.



RAPIDS AND CANALS ON ST. LAWRENCE BETWEEN PRESCOTT AND CORNWALL.

RAPIDS AND CANALS ON ST. LAWRENCE BETWEEN CORNWALL AND MONTREAL.

Interest in the improvement of the St. Lawrence river so as to permit its navigation by ocean steamships between the ports on the great lakes and those of foreign countries was increased in 1922 by the publication of the report made by the international joint commission. This was submitted to the senate and the house of representatives by President Harding on Jan. 26. It was signed by William H. Smith and Lawrence J. Burpee, joint secretaries of the commission.

On Jan. 21, 1920, the governments of the United States and Canada referred to the commission for investigation and report, under the terms of article 9 of the treaty of Jan. 11, 1909, certain questions relating to the improvement of the St. Lawrence river between Lake Ontario and Montreal for navigation and power. Briefly these questions were:

QUESTIONS PROPOUNDED.

1. What further improvement in the St. Lawrence river, between Montreal and Lake Ontario, is necessary to make the same navigable for deep-draft vessels of either the lake or ocean-going type? What draft of water is recommended and what is the estimated cost? In answering this question the commission is asked to consider: (a) Navigation interests alone, whether by the construction of locks and dams in the river, by side canals with the necessary locks or by a combination of the two; (b) the combination of navigation and power to obtain the greatest beneficial use of the waters of the river.

2. Which of the schemes submitted by the government or other engineers is preferred and why?

3. What general method of procedure and in

what general order shall the various physical and administrative features of the improvement be carried out?

4. Upon what basis shall the capital cost of the completed improvement be apportioned to each country?

5. Upon what basis shall the costs of operation and maintenance be apportioned to each country?

6. What method of control is recommended for the operation of the improved waterway to secure its most beneficial use?

7. Will regulating Lake Ontario increase the low-water flow in the St. Lawrence ship channel below Montreal? And if so to what extent?

8. To what extent will the improvement develop the resources, commerce and industry of each country?

9. What traffic, both incoming and outgoing, in kind and quantity is likely to be carried upon the proposed route both at its inception and in the future, consideration to be given not only to present conditions but to probable changes resulting from the development of industrial activities due to the availability of large quantities of hydraulic power?

The report summarizes the instructions to the board of engineers created by the two governments. This board consisted of Lieut.-Col. W. P. Wooten of the corps of engineers, U. S. army, and W. A. Bowden, chief engineer of the department of railways and canals, Canada. Before giving the replies of the commission to the foregoing questions the report furnishes some interesting details of the physical characteristics of the great lakes-Gulf of St. Lawrence system of waterways and the progressive efforts of Canada and the United States to improve navigation, together with a brief history of the development of commerce in the region under consideration.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The ultimate source of the St. Lawrence river is at the head of the St. Louis river, at the extreme western end of Lake Superior, 1,870 miles from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The basin of the St. Lawrence is a great transverse valley, 309,500 square miles in area. It extends into the heart of the continent, but much the larger part of the basin lies north of the international boundary.

The St. Lawrence is remarkable for the number of expansions in its course. Starting with Lake Superior, which empties through St. Mary's river, the next great expansion is Lake Huron and Lake Michigan, which both discharge through St. Clair river into Lake St. Clair, thence by the Detroit river into Lake Erie and by the Niagara into Lake Ontario. The St. Lawrence proper has in its course three minor expansions—Lake St. Francis, Lake St. Louis and Lake St. Peter—the first and second above and the third below Montreal. The total fall between Lake Superior and the gulf is 603 feet. As a whole the waterway is deep, the shoalest places being in St. Mary's river, Lake St. Clair, Lake St. Louis and Lake St. Peter.

Lake Superior is 383 miles long, with an average width of eighty miles, and its area is 31,800 square miles. Lake Huron has an area of 23,200 square miles, is 223 miles long and its average breadth is 100 miles. Lake Michigan is 321 miles long, with an average width of fifty-eight miles. Its area is 22,450 square miles. Lake St. Clair is twenty-six miles long, with an average width of twenty miles and an area of 445 square miles. Lake Erie is 236 miles long, with an average width of thirty-eight miles and an area of 9,940 square miles. Lake Ontario is 190 miles long, with an average width of forty miles and an area of 7,260 square miles. The mean and maximum depths of these lakes are: Lake Superior, 475 and 1,012; Huron, 250 and 750; Michigan, 325 and 870; Erie, 70 and 210; Ontario, 300 and 738.

The St. Lawrence proper flows from one to three miles wide from Lake Ontario to Quebec and with a much greater width from Quebec to the gulf. The river is navigable for all classes of vessels down to Prescott, where the Gallops rapids begin. Below these are the Rapide Plat and the Long Sault, the latter immediately above Cornwall. Lake St. Francis follows and between that lake and Lake St. Louis are the Coteau, Cedars and Cascades rapids. The last rapids are the Lachine and a minor fall at Montreal known as St. Mary current. No rapids obstruct the river below Montreal.

EXISTING IMPROVEMENTS.

As shown in the report of the joint commission the work of improving the navigation facilities of the great lakes and St. Lawrence waterway system by means of canals and channel dredging has been going on for about a century. Up to 1920 the total expenditure on rivers, harbors and canals in the water system from Lake Superior to the Gulf of St. Lawrence by the United States had been $146,000,000 and by Canada about $194,000,000, or altogether $340,000,000. This does not include expenditures by the states of New York, Ohio and Illinois or the Chicago sanitary district. The United States had spent in round numbers on ship channels connecting the waters of the great lakes the following sums: In St. Mary's river, $9,400,000; St. Clair river, $769,000; Lake St. Clair, $2,900,000; Detroit river, $12,500,000; Niagara river, $98,000; St. Lawrence river, $68,000.

By means of these improvements by the American and Canadian governments vessels loaded down to 14 feet can pass between Lake Superior and Montreal. Between Montreal and Quebec the channel is 30 feet deep; below Quebec the river is navigable by ocean craft of all sizes.

From Montreal to Prescott is 119.10 miles, 40 per cent of which is through canals, but as the level of Lake Ontario is reached above Galops rapids, 11.35 miles from Montreal, a little more than 40 per cent of the distance to the Lake Ontario level is through canals. This distance of 119 miles is covered by steamers in 8 hours coming down stream and in 19 hours going up the stream toward the west.

The following statement, condensed from a report by Col. J. G. Warren, U. S. corps of engineers, gives a general survey of the channel improvements in the connecting rivers of the great lakes and in the St. Lawrence:

Beginning at Duluth, at the western end of Lake Superior, there is ample depth and sea room until after passing Point Iroquois at the head of St. Mary's river. This river and the shoals above it are about 64 miles long and have been improved at various places. Disregarding for the present the canals and locks at the falls of the river, the limiting channel depth and width in the river are: From Point Iroquois to the canals, a distance of 14 miles, there are six vessel courses and the channel has a least width of 800 feet, with a least depth of 23 feet at low water except at Vidal shoals, where the clear depth is 20.8 feet. Through the main channel of the Hay lake route the depth is 21 feet. Between Hay lake and Mud lake two channels have been provided, passing on either side of Neebish island. The west channel is for down-bound traffic

and the other for up-bound traffic. Both can be navigated at night.

After entering Lake Huron the traffic divides, one portion going toward Lake Michigan and the other southward toward Lake Erie. Width and depth are restricted at the entrance to the St. Clair river. The channel in Lake Huron has been made 2,400 feet wide and 19½ feet draft at low water. Thence the natural width and depth are sufficient for vessels of 24 feet draft at low water for 36½ miles to the mouth of this river in Lake St. Clair, where there are two canals about 3½ miles long, one for up-bound traffic and the other for down-bound traffic, each 300 feet wide and 20 feet deep at low water. The channel across Lake St. Clair has a least width of 800 feet and a depth of 20 feet at low water. Thence through the Detroit river the natural depth and width are ample to the head of the Fighting Island channel, which is 800 feet wide and 23 feet deep at low water. The channel then divides, one branch, the Livingstone channel, with a limiting width of 300 feet and a depth of 22 feet at low water, for down-bound traffic, and the Amherstburg channel, with a width of 800 feet and a depth of 21 feet at low water, for up-bound traffic. After entering Lake Erie there is ample depth and sea room.

From the lower end of Lake Erie the Welland canal connects with Lake Ontario and there is ample depth and sea room in that lake down to its discharge into the St. Lawrence river proper. For a distance of 68 miles from Lake Ontario to Galops rapids the river has a fall of only 1 foot and the channel is more than 30 feet deep, with a minimum width of about 500 feet. At the Galops rapids the river has a fall of about 10 feet in 3 miles, with two channels, the northern one being navigable by light draft boats only and the southern one being unnavigable. From the foot of Galops rapids at Lotus (Sheldon) island to the head of Ogden island, 8 miles, fall of about 9½ feet, the river is confined to a single tortuous channel, consisting of three pools, 30 feet or more deep, separated at Sparrowhawk point and Rockway point by narrow channels, controlling depths 20 to 25 feet, having maximum current velocities of 7 miles an hour on curves of 2,000 feet radius. The international boundary bisects this channel. The Galops rapids and swift-current channel to Rockway point are overcome by navigation through the Galops canal in Canada.

From the head of Ogen island to the foot of Crysler island (Bradford's point), 11 miles, fall about 18 feet, the river is again divided by islands into two channels. The Canadian channel is much the larger; the upper four miles comprise the Rapide du Plat, which is overcome by the Rapide Plat or Morrisburg canal. The American channel is narrow, tortuous and not navigable except by small steam or motor boats.

From Bradford's point to Richards bay, 7 miles, fall about 3 feet, the river consists practically of a single wide pool or channel, nearly all on the United States side of the boundary line, 30 to 50 feet deep, except at the head of Cat island, where it is 20 to 23 feet deep. On the Canadian side within this reach is found the Farrans point canal. Descending vessels run the rapids.

Just below Richards bay, at Tallcotts point, the Long Sault rapids begin and extend, including the rapid-current channel below the rapids, for 11½ miles down to Massena point (mouth of Grass river), with a fall of 48 feet. The American channel is commercially unnavigable. The Canadian channel within this reach is navigable only by special passenger steamers and small craft which run the rapids. The rapids are overcome by the Cornwall canal, used by vessels both ascending and descending. From Massena point to St. Regis, where the international boundary leaves the river, 6½ miles, fall about 2½ feet, the United States channel is of ample width and 30 to 50 feet deep, except opposite the mouth of the Raquette river, where the controlling depth is 22 feet. This stretch of the river is practically an arm of the Lake St. Francis pool, which lake is wholly in Canada.

From St. Regis to the sea the St. Lawrence navigable waterway is as follows: Channel through Lake St. Francis, 30 miles, available for vessels of 14 feet draft to the head of the Soulanges canal. The canal is on the north bank of the river and extends from Coteau landing to Cascade point and overcomes the Coteau, Cedars and Cascade rapids. It is used by vessels both descending and ascending. From the Soulanges canal to Lachine canal there is 16 feet of navigable water through Lake St. Louis. The Lachine canal extends from Lachine to Montreal and vessels lock down from it into the St. Lawrence river below the Lachine rapids, the first rapids barring the ascent of the river.

Montreal is at the head of ocean navigation on the St. Lawrence, 1,003 miles from the Strait of Belle Isle. The St. Lawrence river ship channel, 330 miles, between Montreal and Father point, has a depth of 30 feet with a width of 450 feet in the straight portions and 600 to 700 feet in the bends between Montreal and Quebec, 160 miles, and a width of 1,000 feet everywhere below Quebec. The remaining distance of 673 miles is in the broad mouth of the river and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The following detailed statement of the St. Lawrence river canals is credited by the joint commission to a blue book issued by the department of rivers and canals in Ottawa:

Lachine Canal.

Length—8¼ miles.
Number of locks—5.
Dimensions of locks—275x45 feet.
Total rise of lockage—45 feet.
Depth of water, on sills, new lock—14 feet.
At 3 locks—14 feet.
Average width of new canal—130 feet.
The canal overcomes the Lachine rapids.

Soulanges Canal.

Length—14 miles.
Number of locks to lift—4.
Guard—1.
Dimensions of locks—280x45 feet.
Total rise of lockage—84 feet.
Depth of water on sills—15 feet.
Breadth of canal at bottom—100 feet.
At the water surface—154 feet.
The canal overcomes the Cascades rapids, Cedar rapids and Coteau rapids.

Cornwall Canal.

Length—11 miles.
Number of locks—6.
Guard locks—1.
Dimensions of locks—270x45 feet.
Total rise of lockage—48 feet.
Depth of water on sills—14 feet.
Breadth of canal at bottom—90 feet.
At the water surface—154 feet.
The canal overcomes the Long Sault rapids.

Farrans Point Canal.

Length—1½ miles.
Number of locks—1.
New lock, dimensions—800x50 feet.
Old lock, dimensions—200x45 feet.
Total rise of lockage—3½ feet.
Depth of water on sills, new lock—14 feet.
On sills, old lock—9 feet.

Breadth of canal at bottom—90 feet.
At water surface—154 feet.
The canal overcomes Farrans Point rapids.

Rapide Plat Canal.

Length—3⅜ miles.
Number of locks—2.
Dimensions of locks—270x45 feet.
Total rise of lockage—11½ feet.
Depth of water on sills—14 feet.
Breadth of canal at bottom—80 feet.
At water surface—152 feet.
The canal overcomes the Rapide Plat rapids.

Galops Canal.

Length—7½ miles.
Number of locks—3.
Lift lock at foot—800x50 feet.
Guard lock at head—270x45 feet.
Lift lock at Galops rapids—303x45 feet.
Total rise of lockage—15½ feet.
Depth of water on sills—14 feet.
Breadth of canal at bottom—80 feet.
At water surface—144 feet.
The canal overcomes the rapids at Pointe aux Iroquois, Point Cardinal and the Galops.

CONNECTING GREAT LAKES.

The principal canals connecting the great lakes are the Welland between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, passing Niagara falls and rapids, and the Sault Ste. Marie, overcoming the rapids in St. Mary's river between Lake Superior and Lakes Huron and Michigan.

New Welland Canal.

The new Welland canal, which connects Port Colborne on Lake Erie with Port Weller on Lake Ontario, is well under way. It was designed to accommodate the largest vessels likely to be built on the great lakes. It is 25 feet deep and has seven locks each with a lift of 46½ feet. Each lock is 800 feet long by 80 feet wide, with a depth at extreme low water of 30 feet. Provision has been made for a channel with a depth of 35 feet when conditions make it desirable. The Welland canal now in use runs from Port Colborne to Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario. It has a depth of 14 feet and is provided with twenty-five masonry locks.

Sault Ste. Marie Canals.

There are two canals through St. Mary's river, which flows into Lake Huron from Lake Superior. One is Canadian and the other American, 1.6 miles and 1.11 miles in length respectively. The American canal is 22 feet deep and the Canadian 20. There are four locks in the former and one in the latter.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS.

The commission finds that there is nothing to warrant the belief that ocean-going vessels of suitable draft could not safely navigate the waters between Lake Ontario and Montreal as well as the entire waterway from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the head of the great lakes or that such vessels would hesitate to do so if cargoes are available.

As to the economical practicability of the waterway the commission finds that there exists to-day between the region economically tributary to the great lakes and overseas points, as well as between the same region and the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, a volume of outbound and inbound trade that might reasonably be expected to seek this route sufficient to justify the expense involved in its improvement.

It finds that the existing means of transportation between the tributary area in the United States and the seaboard are altogether inadequate. The remedy, in the opinion of the commission, lies in the utilization of every practicable means of communication and particularly of the wonderful natural waterway extending from the heart of the continent to the Atlantic, together with such a system of co-operation between the railways and waterways as would at one and the same time bring the loads the railways have to carry within practicable limits and give the west an additional route for its foreign and coastwise trade. The experience of Great Britain, Germany, Belgium and other countries demonstrates the tremendous importance of water communication and the manifest advantage of linking up rail and water routes. An example of effective co-ordination of railway and water routes is found in the Canadian Pacific railway, which, in conjunction with its rail system extending from ocean to ocean, maintains lines of steamers not only on the Atlantic and Pacific but also on the inland waters of British Columbia and on the great lakes.

With regard to the division of expenses between the United States and Canada the commission finds that each country should be debited with its share of the entire cost of all works necessary for navigation, including the cost of the Welland ship canal, based on the proportion the cargo tonnage carried to and from its own ports by way of the St. Lawrence bears to the entire tonnage by the same route. The ratio to be charged to each obviously would require to be readjusted periodically.

In regard to the water-power side of the question the commission finds that this must be regarded as subsidiary to navigation. In apportioning between the two countries the water power capable of development in the international section of the St. Lawrence each country should be charged with such quantities of power as are set apart to meet the requirements of existing plants. In regard to the distribution between the two countries of the cost of "power works," the commission is of the opinion that each country will be entitled to half the available power in the international section of the river, and the cost of the works necessary solely for the development of that power should be borne equally by each country. It is further of the opinion that the cost of "navigation works" required for the combined use of navigation and power over and above the cost of works necessary for navigation alone should be apportioned equally between the two countries.

In regard to the method of control the commission believes that all "navigation works" lying wholly within one country should be maintained and operated by the country in which they are located; that "navigation works," not lying wholly within one country and not capable of economic and efficient administration as complete and independent units should be maintained and operated by an international board on which each country should have equal representation. All "power works" should be built, maintained and operated by the country in which they are located.

The commission makes recommendations in harmony with the foregoing conclusions.

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS.

In reply to the specific questions put to it the commission says:

1. The commission believes (a) that the greatest beneficial use of the waters of the St. Lawrence river between Montreal and Lake Ontario may be obtained by a combination of navigation and power development in the international section and of navigation alone in the national section, with power development therein at some future date.

(b) The commission approves of a combination of dams and side canals with locks in the international section and side canals with locks in the national section.

(c) The draft recommended is 25 feet in the canals and 30 feet on the sills of the locks.

(d) The estimated cost of the completed work between Montreal and Lake Ontario as recommended by the engineering board is about $252,000,000. To this must be added the cost of the New Welland ship canal to ascertain the total expenditure involved.

2. The scheme submitted by the engineering board is preferred. The commission recommends further examination and study of the engineering board's plans in connection with various reports submitted to the commission.

3. The commission believes that the works at or near the Long Sault rapids, whose completion may be expected to require the longest time, should be begun as soon as funds are available; all other works both in the international and national sections of the river should be begun in time to insure their completion at approximately the same time as the Long Sault works. The administrative features of the improvement have been set forth in the foregoing summary of conclusions.

4. (a) The capital cost of "navigation works" and of the new Welland canal to be apportioned between the two countries on the basis of the benefits to be derived by each country from the use of the waterway.

(b) The capital cost of "power works" to be borne by the country in which they are located.

(c) The capital cost of "navigation works" for the combined use of navigation and power over and above the cost of works necessary for navigation alone to be apportioned equally between the two countries.

5. The apportionment of costs of operation and maintenance of all works both for the purposes of navigation and of power to be on the same basis as the costs of the construction of such works respectively.

6. [The reply to the question as to method of control is the same as that given above in the summary of conclusions.]

7. The commission is of the opinion that regulating Lake Ontario will increase the low water flow in the St. Lawrence ship channel below Montreal. This increase in low water flow will be secured by works provided in connection with the improvement of the upper St. Lawrence and consequently at no additional cost.

8. The commission has brought together a very considerable volume of data relating to the resources, commerce and industry of the area that it is believed would be economically tributary to the proposed deep waterway and has based certain conclusions upon those data. [The main conclusion is there exists in the region tributary to the great lakes abundant material, raw and manufactured, to furnish cargoes for ocean ships from lake ports to overseas and coastwise ports; that these commodities already form a large part of the foreign and domestic trade of the United States and Canada; that in many instances, with the existing transportation facilities, the quantity of foreign exports is restricted because of the difficulty in guaranteeing delivery in a reasonable time and because of the excessive transportation charges; that the large and growing demands of the same region for foreign products and the products of the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards will insure ample cargoes, and that the banking and other facilities of this region are adequate to take care of its foreign trade.] It is impossible to state in specific terms the extent to which the improvement would develop the resources, commerce and industry of each country.

9. It is also impossible to give a specific answer to the question as to what traffic, incoming and outgoing, in kind and quantity, is likely to be carried upon the proposed route. The commission has reached the general conclusion that sufficient traffic will seek the new water route, irrespective of new traffic created as the result of opening that route, to justify its construction. It is convinced that the traffic available for the new waterway will rapidly increase with the further development of the area tributary thereto and that the creation of new hydraulic power in connection with the waterway will stimulate industrial growth both in manufactures and transportation.

In the course of its report the commission replies to some of the objections raised to the St. Lawrence river route. It points out that, though the ship channel below Montreal is long, restricted and tortuous, though the lower St. Lawrence and the gulf are subject to fog and ice conditions, and though the waterway is open to trade only about seven and a half months a year as against the twelve months' period of the Atlantic coast, the port of Montreal actually has a greater volume of foreign trade than any other port on the American continent with the single exception of New York. It is also pointed out that more than 80 per cent of the vessels listed in Lloyd's Register for 1918-1919 had drafts of 25 feet or less and that more than 99 per cent drew 30 feet or less. It never was intended that great modern liners should use the proposed waterway.

It is estimated that the total undeveloped power in the St. Lawrence between Prescott and Montreal is 4,000,000 horsepower, of which five-twelfths, or 1,665,000 horsepower, is in the upper reach. The total already developed is 300,000 horsepower, of which 200,000 horsepower is on the Canadian side. It is calculated that the total power of the St. Lawrence in the international reach would save 80,000,000 tons of coal in 60 years if used as secondary power to steam control stations in the United States and would save 34,000,000 tons as primary power, or a total saving of 35,500,000 per annum.

APPROVED BY PRESIDENT.

In a speech at an agricultural conference in Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 1922, President Harding said:

"I have spoken of the advantage which Europe enjoys because of its access to the sea, the cheapest and surest transportation facility. In our own country is presented one of the world's most attractive opportunities for extension of the seaways many hundred miles inland. The heart of the continent, with its vast resources in both agriculture and industry, would be brought in communication with all the ocean routes by the execution of the St. Lawrence waterway project.

"To enable ocean-going vessels to have access to all the ports of the great lakes would have a most stimulating effect upon the industrial life of the continent's interior. The feasibility of the project is unquestioned, and its cost, compared with some other great engineering works, would be small. Disorganized and prostrate, the nations of central Europe are even now setting their hands to the development of a great continental waterway which, connecting the Rhine and Danube, will bring water transportation from the Black to the North sea, from Mediterranean to Baltic.

"If nationalist prejudices and economic difficulties can be overcome by Europe they certainly should not be formidable obstacles to an achievement less expensive and giving

promise of greater advantages to the people of North America. Not only would the cost of transportation be greatly reduced but a vast population would be brought overnight in immediate touch with the markets of the entire world."

SECRETARY HUGHES ACTS.

The American state department on May 25, 1922, issued the following statement:

"The secretary of state, on May 17, 1922, sent to the British ambassador a note stating that the United States government would be glad to take up with the Canadian government the negotiation of a treaty looking to the deepening of the waterways which would enable ocean-going ships to reach the great lakes.

"The note to the British ambassador referred to the fact that on Jan. 21, 1920, the governments of the United States and Canada referred to the international joint commission for investigation and report, under the terms of article IX of the treaty of Jan. 11, 1909, relating to boundary waters, questions with respect to the improvement of the St. Lawrence river between Lake Ontario and Montreal, both for navigation and the development of water power. This commission reported on Dec. 19, 1921.

"The secretary of state said that he was authorized to state that the president favors the negotiation of a treaty on the basis of this report of the international joint commission, or such modifications as might be agreed on, and requested to be informed as to whether the appropriate British and Canadian authorities are disposed to undertake the negotiation of a treaty.

"The department understands that this note has been forwarded to the Canadian government. No answer has as yet been received."

CANADA DELAYS ACTION.

Before the end of the month Canada, through Premier W. L. Mackenzie King, replied as follows to Secretary Hughes:

"The government of Canada has not thus far had opportunity to give to the report of the international joint commission and the accompanying report of the board of engineers appointed to examine the subject that careful consideration which their importance merits. Moreover, having regard to the magnitude of the project and the very large outlay of public money involved, the government is of the opinion that it would not appear to be expedient to deal with this matter at the present time."

Prime Minister King made an announcement to the same effect in the house of commons in Ottawa on May 29.

PERSONNEL OF COMMISSION.

The international joint commission in 1922 consisted of the following: United States section—Obadiah Gardner, Rockland, Me., chairman; Clarence D. Clark, Evanston, Wyo., and Marcus A. Smith, Tucson, Ariz. The secretary was William H. Smith, Washington, D. C. Canadian section—Charles A. Magrath, Ottawa, Ont., chairman; Henry A. Powell, K. C., St. John, N. B., and Sir William Hearst, K. C. M. G., Toronto, Ont. Lawrence J. Burpee, Ottawa, Ont., was the secretary.

LIQUORS AND SPIRITS PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year ended June 30, 1921.

	Barrels.
Fermented liquor..	9,220,188
Distilled spirits.	Gallons
Rum	543,507
Whisky	753,375
Alcohol	85,068,776
Fruit brandy	1,530,792
Total	87,896,450

BY STATES

State.	Spirits, gals.
Cal. and Nevada..	6,021,044
Col. and Wyoming.	27,518
Connecticut	2,677
Hawaii	176,518
Illinois	20,827,336
Indiana	6,338,481
Kentucky	2,956,601
La. and Mississippi.	17,906,590
Maryland	11,673,096
Dist. of Columbia.	905,053
Massachusetts	3,142,022
Michigan	1,277,427
Minnesota	349,977
Missouri	915,492
New Jersey	240,104
New York	2,546,740
Ohio	2,748,021
Pennsylvania	8,902,776
South Carolina	322,524
Wash. and Alaska.	12,938
Wisconsin	603,515
Total	87,896,450

State.	Liquors, barrels.
California	246,063
Colorado	37,218
Connecticut	227,716
Delaware	11,593
Dist. of Columbia.	24,395
Georgia	14,859
Idaho	500
Illinois	964,617
Indiana	147,262
Kentucky	130,586
La. and Mississippi.	150,259
Maryland	141,026
Massachusetts	201,630
Michigan	193,469
Minnesota	208,914
Missouri	841,067
Nebraska	31,991
New Hampshire	5,677
New Jersey	548,237
New York	2,258,388
Ohio	725,617
Pennsylvania	1,286,227
Rhode Island	82,577
Tennessee	37,744
Texas	60,565
Utah	1,707
Washington	8,142
Wisconsin	629,049
Wyoming	3,043
Total	9,220,188

ASSASSINATION OF WALTER RATHENAU.

Walter Rathenau, German minister of foreign affairs and a leader in the reconstruction of his country, was assassinated on the morning of June 24, 1922, as he was on his way to his office. The murderers, who were waiting for him at his door, followed his automobile in another motor car and at a crossing fired eight revolver shots at him and hurled a hand grenade, killing him instantly. The assassins escaped in their machine.

The excitement caused by this assassination was so great that for a time it was feared that the government might lose control of the situation. The theory of the social democrats was that the parties of the right or monarchists were attempting to overthrow the republic. What amounted almost to a stage of siege was declared in Berlin and precautions, military and other, were taken. Socialists and radicals held great demonstrations in Berlin and elsewhere against the conservatives and monarchists.

It was discovered by the police that the men who committed the crime were Hermann Fisher and Edwin Kern, former officers in the German army and ardent monarchists. It was not until July 18, however, that they succeeded in trapping the young men in the turret of Saalec castle, near the watering place, Koesen, in Prussia. Rather than be captured the assassins committed suicide by shooting themselves with revolvers. Before doing so one shouted "We die for our ideals!" and the other, "Long live Capt. Ehrhardt!"

EARTHQUAKES AND ERUPTIONS IN RECENT TIMES.

ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE.
(Eruption of Mont Pelee.)

Date—May 8, 1902.
Lives lost—30,000.
Property destroyed—Not estimated.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.
(Eruption.)

Date—April 8-11, 1906.
Lives lost—About 200.
Towns suffering damage—Torre del Greco, Torre Annunziata, Boscotrecase, Ottajano, San Giuseppe, Portici, Caserta, Nola and San Giorgio.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
(Earthquake and fire.)

Date—April 18, 1906.
Lives lost—452.
Persons injured—1,500.
Persons made homeless—265,000.
Property loss—$350,000,000 (estimated).
Buildings destroyed—6,000.
Blocks burned—453.
Area of burned district—3.96 square miles.
Relief by congress—$2,500,000.
Relief subscription—$11,000,000.

VALPARAISO, CHILE.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Aug. 16, 1906.
Lives lost—1,500.
Property loss—$100,000,000.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.
(Earthquake and fire.)

Date—Jan. 14, 1907.
Lives lost—1,100.
Persons injured—2,000.
Property loss—$25,000,000.
Buildings destroyed—6,000.
Area of ruined district—50 acres.
Area affected—300 acres.
Duration of first shock—38 seconds.
Duration of fire—40 hours.

SICILY AND CALABRIA.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Dec. 28, 1908.
Day of week—Monday.
Hour—5:23 a. m.
Duration—35 seconds.
Lives lost—76,483.
Persons injured—95,470.
Persons homeless—1,100,000.
Property destroyed—Not estimated.
Region affected—Northeastern Sicily and southwestern Calabria.
Chief cities and towns destroyed or damaged—In Sicily: Messina, Faro, Santa Teresa, Scaletta. In Calabria: Reggio, Gallico, San Giovanni, San Eufemia, Pellaro, Palmi, Cannitello.

CARTAGO, COSTA RICA.
(Earthquake.)

Date—May 5, 1910.
Hour—7 p. m.
Lives lost—1,500.

TURKEY.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Aug. 9, 1912.
Lives lost—3,000.
Persons injured—6,000.
Persons homeless—40,000.

SAKURA, JAPAN.
(Eruption and earthquakes.)

Date—Jan. 12, 1914.
Lives lost—43.
Houses destroyed—855.
Persons made destitute—20,000.
Property loss—Not estimated.

SICILY.
(Earthquake.)

Date—May 8-9, 1914.
Lives lost—200.
Persons injured—1,000.

CENTRAL ITALY.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Jan. 13, 1915.
Hour—7:55 a. m.
Duration—30 seconds.
Lives lost—29,978.
Provinces affected—Aquila, Caserta and Rome.
Communes damaged—372.
Largest city destroyed—Avezzano.

GUATEMALA CITY.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Dec. 24-31, 1917.
Began—11 p. m., Dec. 24.
Duration—One week.
Lives lost—2,500.
Property loss—Not estimated.

JAVA.
(Eruption volcano Kalut.)

Date—May 20, 1919.
Place—Brengat and Blitar districts.
Villages destroyed—31.
Lives lost—5,100.

MUGELLO VALLEY, ITALY.
(Earthquake.)

Date—June 29, 1919.
Lives lost—100.
Towns damaged—Vicchio, Dorgo San Lorenzo, Tirli, Firenzaloa, Rapezzo, Casanuova, Rifredo, Moscheta, Marradi, San Piero, Sieve, Vaglia, Montorsoli, Dioomano, Covelia and Lubiana.

PORTO RICO.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Oct. 11, 1919.
Lives lost—116.
Persons injured—241.
Property loss—$3,472,159.
Places damaged—Mayaguez, Aguadilla, Anasco and Aguada.

MEXICO.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Jan. 3, 1920.
Place—Orizaba (volcano) district.
Lives lost—3,000.
Property loss—Not estimated.
Towns affected—Coutzlan, Teocelo, San Juan, Coscomatepec, Orizaba, Barranca Grande, Calcahualco, Jalapa, La Fragua and Chilchotla.

CHINA.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Dec. 16, 1920.
Place—Kansu province.
Lives lost—200,000.
Area affected—300 square miles.
Cities destroyed—Ten.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Capital punishment prevails in all of the states of the union except Arizona, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, North Dakota, Rhode Island and Wisconsin. In Michigan the only crime punishable by death is treason. The death penalty was abolished in the state of Washington in 1913 and restored in 1919. It was abolished in Iowa in 1872 and restored in 1878. It was abolished in Colorado in 1897, but was restored in 1901. It was abolished in Oregon in 1914, but was restored by a vote of the people in June, 1920. Hanging is the ordinary mode of execution, but in Arkansas, Indiana, Massachusetts, New York, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia and Oklahoma electrocution is the legal method. In Nevada an act passed in 1921 providing for the use of lethal gas in carrying out the death penalty.

HISTORICAL DATA AS TO STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Admitted to the union.	Population, 1920.	Area. Sq. M.	Settled at.	Date	By whom.	Rep. in cong.	Electoral vote.
Alabama	Dec. 14, 1819..	2,348,174	51,998	Mobile	1702	French	10	12
Alaska Territory	†July 27, 1868..	54,899	590,884	Sitka	1801	Russians	‡1	.....
Arizona	Feb. 14, 1912..	334,162	113,956	Tucson	1580	Spaniards	1	3
Arkansas	June 15, 1836..	1,752,204	53,335	Ark'nsas Post	1685	French	7	9
California	Sept. 9, 1850..	3,426,861	158,297	San Diego	1769	Spaniards	11	13
Colorado	Aug. 1, 1876...	939 629	103,948	Near Denver	1858	Americans	4	6
Connecticut	*Jan. 9, 1788...	1,380,631	4,965	Windsor	1635	English	5	7
Delaware	*Dec. 7, 1787...	223,003	2,370	C. Henlopen	1627	Swedes	1	3
District of Columbia	*July 16, 1790..	437,571	70	.....	1660	English	.....	.....
Florida	March 3, 1845.	968,470	58,666	St. Augustine	1565	Spaniards	4	6
Georgia	*Jan. 2, 1788...	2,895 832	59,265	Savannah	1733	English	12	14
Guam Colony	¶Aug. 12, 1898.	13,275	150	Agana	.....	Spaniards	.....	.....
Hawaii Territory	†April 30, 1900.	255,912	6,449	.....	.....	.....	‡1	.....
Idaho	July 3, 1890...	431,866	83,888	Cœur d'Alene	1842	Americans	2	4
Illinois	Dec. 3, 1818...	6,485,280	56,655	Kaskaskia	1720	French	27	29
Indiana	Dec. 11, 1816..	2,930,390	36,354	Vincennes	1730	.....	13	15
Iowa	March 3, 1845.	2,404,021	56,147	Burlington	1788	French	11	13
Kansas	Jan. 29, 1861..	1,769,257	82,158	.....	1831	Americans	8	10
Kentucky	Feb. 4, 1792...	2,416,630	40,598	Lexington	1765	From Va	11	13
Louisiana	April 8, 1812..	1,798,509	48,506	Iberville	1699	French	8	10
Maine	March 3, 1820.	768,014	33,040	Bristol	1624	English	4	6
Maryland	*April 28, 1788.	1,449,661	12,327	St. Mary's	1634	English	6	8
Massachusetts	*Feb. 6, 1788..	3,852,356	8,266	Plymouth	1620	English	16	18
Michigan	Jan. 26, 1837..	3,668,412	57,980	Near Detroit	1650	French	13	15
Minnesota	May 11, 1858..	2,387,125	84,682	St. Peter's R.	1805	Americans	10	12
Mississippi	Dec. 10, 1817..	1,790,618	46,865	Natchez	1716	From S. C	8	10
Missouri	March 2, 1821.	3,404,055	69,420	St. Louis	1764	French	16	18
Montana	Nov. 8, 1889..	548,889	146,997	.....	1809	Americans	2	4
Nebraska	March 1, 1867.	1,296,372	77,520	Bellevue	1847	Americans	6	8
Nevada	*Oct. 13, 1864..	77,407	110,690	Genoa	1850	Americans	1	3
New Hampshire	*June 21, 1788..	443,083	9,341	‡‡Dover	1623	English	2	4
New Jersey	*Dec. 18, 1787..	3,155,900	8,224	Bergen	1620	Swedes	12	14
New Mexico	Feb. 14, 1912..	360,350	122,634	Santa Fe	1537	Spaniards	1	3
New York	*July 26, 1788..	10,385,227	49,204	Manhattan I.	1614	Dutch	43	45
North Carolina	*Nov. 21, 1789..	2,559,123	52,426	Albemarle	1650	English	10	12
North Dakota	Nov. 2, 1889...	646,872	70,837	Pembina	1780	French	3	5
Ohio	Nov. 29, 1802..	5,759,394	41,040	Marietta	1788	Americans	22	24
Oklahoma	Nov. 16, 1907..	2,028,283	70,057	.....	1889	Americans	8	10
Oregon	Feb. 14, 1859..	783,389	96,699	Astoria	1810	Americans	3	5
Pennsylvania	*Dec. 12, 1787..	8,720,017	45,126	Delaware R.	1682	English	36	38
Philippines	**Nov. 28, 1898.	10,607,872	114,000	Manila	1570	Spaniards	.....	.....
Porto Rico	¶Aug. 12, 1898.	1,309,172	3,435	Caparra	1510	Spaniards	††1	.....
Rhode Island	*May 29, 1790..	604,397	1,248	Providence	1636	English	3	5
South Carolina	*May 23, 1788..	1,638,724	30,989	Port Royal	1670	Huguenots	7	9
South Dakota	Nov. 2, 1889...	636.547	77,615	Sioux Falls	1856	Americans	3	5
Tennessee	June 1, 1796...	2,337,885	42,022	Ft. Loudon	1757	English	10	12
Texas	Dec. 29, 1845..	4,663,228	265,896	Matagorda B.	1686	French	18	20
Utah	Jan 4, 1896...	449,396	84,990	Salt Lake City	1847	Americans	2	4
Vermont	Feb. 18, 1791..	352,428	9,564	Ft. Dummer	1764	English	2	4
Virginia	*June 26, 1788..	2,309,187	42,627	Jamestown	1607	English	10	12
Washington	Nov. 11. 1889..	1,356,621	69,127	Astoria	1811	Americans	5	7
West Virginia	Dec. 31, 1862..	1,463,701	24,170	Wheeling	1774	English	6	8
Wisconsin	May 29, 1848...	2,632,067	56,066	Green Bay	1670	French	11	13
Wyoming	July 11, 1890..	194,402	97,914	Ft. Laramie	1834	Americans	1	3

*Ratified the constitution. †Organized as territory. ‡Delegate. ¶Signing of protocol relinquishing sovereignty. **Yielding sovereignty. Population in 1903. ††Commissioner. ‡‡Also Portsmouth.

Historians do not all agree as to some of the dates in the above table. The dates given are from the statistical abstract of the United States published by the government and are well supported in all disputed cases.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE.

Cong.	Years.	Name.	Born.	Died.
1	1789-91	F. A. Muhlenberg (Pa.)	1750	1801
2	1791-93	J. Trumbull (Conn.)	1740	1809
3	1793-95	F. A. Muhlenberg (Pa.)	1750	1801
4-5	1795-99	J. Dayton (N. J.)	1760	1824
6	1799-01	T. Sedgwick (Mass.)	1746	1813
7-9	1801-07	N. Macon (N. C.)	1757	1837
10-11	1807-11	J. B. Varnum (Mass.)	1750	1821
12-13	1811-14	Henry Clay (Ky.)	1777	1852
13	1814-15	Langdon Cheves (S. C.)	1776	1857
14-16	1815-20	Henry Clay (Ky.)	1777	1852
16	1820-21	J. W. Taylor (N. Y.)	1784	1854
17	1821-23	P. P. Barbour (Va.)	1783	1841
18	1823-25	Henry Clay (Ky.)	1777	1852
19	1825-27	J. W. Taylor (N. Y.)	1784	1854
20-23	1827-34	A. Stevenson (Va.)	1784	1857
23	1834-35	John Bell (Tenn.)	1797	1869
24-25	1835-39	J. K. Polk (Tenn.)	1795	1849
26	1839-41	R. M. T. Hunter (Va.)	1809	1887
27	1841-43	John White (Ky.)	1805	1845
28	1843-45	J. W. Jones (Va.)	1805	1848
29	1845-47	J. W. Davis (Ind.)	1799	1850
30	1847-49	R. C. Winthrop (Mass.)	1809	1894
31	1849-51	Howell Cobb (Ga.)	1815	1868
32-33	1851-55	Linn Boyd (Ky.)	1800	1859
34	1856-57	N. P. Banks (Mass.)	1816	1894
35	1857-59	James L. Orr (S. C.)	1822	1873
36	1860-61	W. Pennington (N. J.)	1796	1862
37	1861-63	G. A. Grow (Pa.)	1823	1907
38-40	1863-69	S. Colfax (Ind.)	1823	1885
41-43	1869-75	J. G. Blaine (Me.)	1830	1893
44	1875-76	M. C. Kerr (Ind.)	1827	1876
44-46	1876-81	S. J. Randall (Pa.)	1828	1890
47	1881-83	J. W. Keifer (O.)	1836	....
48-50	1883-89	J. G. Carlisle (Ky.)	1835	1910
51	1889-91	Thos. B. Reed (Me.)	1839	1902
52-53	1891-95	C. F. Crisp (Ga.)	1845	1896
54-55	1895-99	Thos. B. Reed (Me.)	1839	1902
56-57	1899-03	D. B. Henderson (Ia.)	1840	1906
58-61	1903-11	J. G. Cannon (Ill.)	1836	....
62-65	1911-19	Champ Clark (Mo.)	1850	1921
66-67	1919-23.	F. H. Gillett (Mass.)	1851	....

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE (1828-1920).

YR.	Candidate.	Party.	Popular vote.	Per cent.	Electoral vote.
1828	Jackson	Democrat.	647,231	55.97	178
1828	Adams	Federal	509,097	44.03	83
1832	Jackson	Democrat.	687,502	54.96	219
1832	Clay	Whig	530,189	42.39	49
1832	Floyd	Whig	33,108	2.65	11
1832	Wirt	Anti-M			7
1836	Van Buren	Democrat.	761,549	50.83	170
1836	Harrison	Whig	736,656	49.17	73
1836	White	Whig			26
1836	Webster	Whig			14
1836	Mangum	Whig			11
1840	Van Buren	Democrat.	1,128,702	46.82	60
1840	Harrison	Whig	1,275,017	52.89	234
1840	Birney	Liberty	7,059	.39	
1844	Polk	Democrat.	1,337,243	49.55	170
1844	Clay	Whig	1,299,068	48.14	105
1844	Birney	Liberty	62,300	2.31	
1848	Taylor	Whig	1,360,101	47.36	163
1848	Cass	Democrat.	1,220,544	42.50	107
1848	Van Buren	Free Soil	291,263	10.14	
1852	Pierce	Democrat.	1,601,474	51.03	254
1852	Scott	Whig	1,380,678	43.99	42
1852	Hale	Free Soil	156,149	4.98	
1856	Buchanan	Democrat.	1,838,169	45.34	174
1856	Fremont	Republican	1,341,264	33.09	114
1856	Fillmore	American	874,534	21.57	8
1860	Douglas	Democrat.	1,375,157	29.40	12
1860	Breckinridge	Democrat.	845,763	18.08	72
1860	Lincoln	Republican	1,866,352	39.91	180
1860	Bell	Union	589,581	12.61	39
1864	McClellan	Democrat.	1,808,725	44.94	21
1864	Lincoln	Republican	2,216,067	55.06	216
1868	Seymour	Democrat.	2,709,613	47.33	80
1868	Grant	Republican	3,015,071	52.67	214
1872	Greeley	Democrat.	2,834,079	43.83	*66
1872	O'Conor	Ind. Dem	29,408	.45	
1872	Grant	Republican	3,597,070	55.63	292
1872	Black	T'mpera'ce	5,608	.09	
1876	Tilden	Democrat.	4,284,885	50.94	184
1876	Hayes	Republican	4,033,950	47.95	185
1876	Cooper	Greenback.	81,740	.97	
1876	Smith	Prohibition	9,522	.11	
1876	Walker	American	2,636	.03	
1880	Hancock	Democrat.	4,442,035	48.23	155
1880	Garfield	Republican	4,449,053	48.31	214
1880	Weaver	Greenback.	307,306	3.34	
1880	Dow	Prohibition	10,487	.11	
1880	Phelps	American	707	.01	
1884	Cleveland	Democrat.	4,911,017	48.89	219
1884	Blaine	Republican	4,848,334	48.27	182
1884	Butler	Greenback.	133,825	1.33	
1884	St. John	Prohibition	151,809	1.51	
1888	Cleveland	Democrat.	5,540,050	48.66	168
1888	Harrison	Republican	5,444,337	47.82	233
1888	Streeter	Union Lab.	146,897	1.29	
1888	Fisk	Prohibition	250,125	2.20	
1888	Cowdrey	United Lab	2,808	.03	
1892	Cleveland	Democrat.	5,554,414	46.04	277
1892	Harrison	Republican	5,190,802	43.02	145
1892	Bidwell	Prohibition	271,058	2.24	
1892	Weaver	People's	1,027,329	8.51	22
1892	Wing	Socialist	21,164	.19	
1896	McKinley	Republican	7,035,638	50.88	271
1896	Bryan	Democrat.	6,467,946	46.77	176
1896	Levering	Prohibition	141,676	1.03	
1896	Bentley	National	13,969	.10	
1896	Matchett	Soc. Labor.	36,454	.27	
1896	Palmer	Nat. Dem	131,529	.95	
1900	McKinley	Republican	7,219,530	51.69	292
1900	Bryan	Democrat.	6,358,071	45.51	155
1900	Woolley	Prohibition	209,166	1.49	
1900	Barker	People's	50,232	.37	
1900	Debs	Soc. Dem	94,768	.67	
1900	Malloney	Soc. Lab	32,751	.23	
1900	Leonard	United Chr.	518	.00	
1900	Ellis	Union R	5,098	.04	
1904	Roosevelt	Republican	7,628,834	56.41	336
1904	Parker	Democrat.	5,084,491	37.60	140
1904	Swallow	Prohibition	259,257	1.91	
1904	Debs	Socialist	402,460	2.98	
1904	Watson	People's	114,753	.85	
1904	Corregan	Soc. Lab	33,724	.25	
1904	Holcomb	Continental	830	.00	
1908	Taft	Republican	7,679,006	51.58	321
1908	Bryan	Democrat.	6,409,106	43.05	162
1908	Chafin	Prohibition	252,683	1.69	
1908	Debs	Socialist	420,820	2.83	
1908	Watson	People's	28,131	.19	
1908	Hisgen	Ind'p'nd'ce.	83,562	.56	
1908	Gillhaus	Soc. Lab	13,825	.10	
1908	Turney	Untd. Chr.	461	.00	
1912	Wilson	Democrat.	6,286,214	41.82	435
1912	Roosevelt	Progressive	4,126,020	27.45	88
1912	Taft	Republican	3,483,922	23.17	8
1912	Debs	Socialist	897,011	5.97	
1912	Chafin	Prohibition	208,923	1.39	
1912	Reimer	Soc. Lab	29,079	.20	
1916	Wilson	Democrat.	9,129,606	49.28	277
1916	Hughes	Republican	8,538,221	46.07	254
1916	Hanly	Prohibition	220,506	1.19	
1916	Benson	Socialist	585,113	3.16	
1916	Reimer	Soc.-Labor.	13,403	.07	
1916		Progressive	41,894	.23	
1920	Harding	Republican	16,152,200	61.02	404
1920	Cox	Democrat.	9,147,353	34.55	127
1920	Debs	Socialist	919,799	3.47	
1920	Christensen	Farmer-Lab	26,541	.10	
1920	Watkins	Prohibition	189,408	.72	
1920	Cox	Soc.-Labor.	31,175	.12	
1920	Macauley	Single Tax.	5,837	.02	

*Owing to the death of Mr. Greeley, the 66 electoral votes were variously cast. Thomas A. Hendricks received 42, B. Gratz Brown 18, Horace Greeley 3, Charles J. Jenkins 2, David Davis 1.

PARTY PLURALITIES AND TOTAL VOTE.

Year.	Plurality. Republican.	Plurality. Democratic.	Total vote.
1828	.....	138,134	1,156,328
1832	.....	157,313	1,250,799
1836	.....	24,893	1,498,205
1840	146,315*	.....	2,410,778
1844	.....	38,175	2,698,611
1848	139,557*	.....	2,871,928
1852	.....	220,796	3,138,301
1856	.....	496,905	4,053,967
1860	491,195	.....	4,676,863
1864	407,342	.....	4,024,792
1868	305,458	.....	5,724,684
1872	762,991	.....	6,466,165
1876	.....	250,935	8,412,733
1880	7,018	.....	9,209,588
1884	.....	62,683	10,044,985
1888	.....	95,713	11,384,216
1892	.....	363,612	12,064,767
1896	567,692	.....	13,827,212
1900	861,459	.....	13,970,134
1904	2,544,343	.....	13,524,349
1908	1,269,900	.....	†14,887,594
1912	.....	2,160,194	15,031,169
1916	.....	591,385	18,528,743
1920	7,004,847	.....	‡26,742,313

*Whig. †Includes 461 votes cast for united Christian party. ‡Includes votes cast for all named candidates.

UNITED STATES ARSENALS.

The largest of the United States arsenals are located at Rock Island, Ill., and Springfield, Mass. Others are at Pittsburgh, Pa.; Augusta, Ga.; Benicia, Cal.; Columbia, Tenn.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Governor's island, N. Y.; Jefferson barracks, Mo.; Sandy Hook, N. Y.; San Antonio, Tex.; Dover, N. J.; Watertown, Mass., and Watervliet, N. Y. Some of the above are merely powder depots, the principal manufacturing plants being at Rock Island, Springfield and Watervliet. The navy yards are also arsenals.

ELECTORAL VOTE BY STATES (1908-1920).

State.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.	1912. Wilson, Dem.	1912. R'velt, Prog.	1912. Taft, Rep.	1908. Taft, Rep.	1908. Bryan, Dem.
Alabama	....	12	12	....	12	....	....	....	11
Arizona	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....
Arkansas	....	9	9	....	9	....	....	....	9
California	13	....	13	....	2	11	....	10	....
Colorado	6	....	6	....	6	....	....	....	5
Connecticut	7	....	....	7	7	....	....	7	....
Delaware	3	....	....	3	3	....	....	3	....
Florida	....	6	6	....	6	....	....	....	5
Georgia	....	14	14	....	14	....	....	....	13
Idaho	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	3	....
Illinois	29	....	....	29	29	....	....	27	....
Indiana	15	....	....	15	15	....	....	15	....
Iowa	13	....	....	12	13	....	....	13	....
Kansas	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	10	....
Kentucky	....	13	13	....	13	....	....	....	13
Louisiana	....	10	10	....	10	....	....	....	9
Maine	6	....	....	6	6	....	....	6	....
Maryland	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	2	6
Massachusetts	18	....	....	18	18	....	....	16	....
Michigan	15	....	....	15	....	15	....	14	....
Minnesota	12	....	....	12	....	12	....	11	....
Mississippi	....	10	10	....	10	....	....	....	10
Missouri	18	....	18	....	18	....	....	18	....
Montana	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	3	....
Nebraska	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	....	8
Nevada	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	3
New Hampshire	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	4	....
New Jersey	14	....	....	14	14	....	....	12	....
New Mexico	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....
New York	45	....	....	45	45	....	....	39	....
North Carolina	....	12	12	....	12	....	....	....	12
North Dakota	5	....	5	....	5	....	....	4	....
Ohio	24	....	24	....	24	....	....	23	....
Oklahoma	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	....	7
Oregon	5	....	....	5	5	....	....	4	....
Pennsylvania	38	....	....	38	....	38	....	34	....
Rhode Island	5	....	....	5	5	....	....	4	....
South Carolina	....	9	9	....	9	....	....	....	9
South Dakota	5	....	....	5	....	5	....	4	....
Tennessee	12	....	12	....	12	....	....	....	12
Texas	....	20	20	....	20	....	....	....	18
Utah	4	....	4	....	....	....	4	3	....
Vermont	4	....	....	4	....	....	4	4	....
Virginia	....	12	12	....	12	....	....	....	12
Washington	7	....	7	....	....	7	....	5	....
West Virginia	8	....	1	7	8	....	....	7	....
Wisconsin	13	....	....	13	13	....	....	13	....
Wyoming	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	3	....
Total	404	127	277	254	435	88	8	321	162

PARTY LINES IN CONGRESS SINCE 1881.

Congress.	Years.	Senate. Rep.	Dem.	Ind.	House. Rep.	Dem.	Ind.
47th	1881-1883	37	38	1	146	138	10
48th	1883-1885	40	36	..	124	198	1
49th	1885-1887	42	34	..	120	204	1
50th	1887-1889	39	37	..	153	168	4
51st	1889-1891	39	37	..	166	159	..
52d	1891-1893	47	39	2	88	236	8
53d	1893-1895	38	44	3	126	220	8
*54th	1895-1897	42	39	5	246	104	7
55th	1897-1899	46	34	10	206	134	16
56th	1899-1901	53	26	11	185	163	9
57th	1901-1903	56	29	3	198	153	5
58th	1903-1905	58	32	..	206	174	2
59th	1905-1907	58	32	..	250	136	..
60th	1907-1909	61	31	..	222	164	..
61st	1909-1911	60	32	..	219	172	..
62d	1911-1913	51	41	..	162	228	*1
63d	1913-1915	51	44	†1	127	290	‡18
64th	1915-1917	39	56	†1	103	231	§8
65th	1917-1919	42	53	†1	216	210	§9
66th	1919-1921	48	47	†1	237	191	§7
67th	1921-1923	59	37	..	307	127	§1

*Socialist. †Progressive. ‡Includes 9 progressives, 7 progressive republicans, 1 independent and 1 vacancy. §Includes progressives, socialists and vacancies. Figures in table are for beginning of each congress.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Based on census of 1910.

State.	Vote.	State.	Vote.
Alabama	12	Nevada	3
Arizona	3	New Hampshire	4
Arkansas	9	New Jersey	14
California	13	New Mexico	3
Colorado	6	New York	45
Connecticut	7	North Carolina	12
Delaware	3	North Dakota	5
Florida	6	Ohio	24
Georgia	14	Oklahoma	10
Idaho	4	Oregon	5
Illinois	29	Pennsylvania	38
Indiana	15	Rhode Island	5
Iowa	13	South Carolina	9
Kansas	10	South Dakota	5
Kentucky	13	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	10	Texas	20
Maine	6	Utah	4
Maryland	8	Vermont	4
Massachusetts	18	Virginia	12
Michigan	15	Washington	7
Minnesota	12	West Virginia	8
Mississippi	10	Wisconsin	13
Missouri	18	Wyoming	3
Montana	4	Total	531
Nebraska	8	Nec. to choice	266

PAST POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE STATES (1828-1920).

R., republican; W., whig; D., democratic; U., union; A., American; A. M., anti-Masonic; N. R., national republican; P., populist; Pr., progressive.

STATE.	1828.	1832.	1836.	1840.	1844.	1848.	1852.	1856.	1860.	1864.	1868.	1872.	1876.	1880.	1884.	1888.	1892.	1896.	1900.	1904.	1908.	1912.	1916.	1920.
Alabama	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D	D.	....	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Arizona	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	R.
Arkansas	....	....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
California	....	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	Pr	D.	R.
Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	P.	D.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	R.
Connecticut	R.	N. R.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.
Delaware	R.	N. R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.
Florida	....	....	....	....	....	W.	D.	D.	D.	....	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Georgia	D.	D.	W.	W.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Idaho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	P.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	R.
Illinois	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.
Indiana	D.	D.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.
Iowa	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	P.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.
Kansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	P.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	R.
Kentucky	D.	N. R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	U.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Louisiana	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	....	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Maine	R.	D.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.
Maryland	R.	N. R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	A.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.
Massachusetts	R.	N. R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D	R.	R.
Michigan	....	....	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	P.	D.	R.	R.	R.	Pr	R.	R.
Minnesota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	Pr	R.	R.
Mississippi	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	....	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Missouri	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	R.
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D	D.	R.
Nebraska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.
Nevada	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	P.	D.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	R.
New Hampshire	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	R.
New Jersey	R.	D.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.
New Mexico	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	R.
New York	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.
North Carolina	D.	D.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	....	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
North Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	P.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	R.
Ohio	D.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	R.
Oklahoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.
Oregon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.
Pennsylvania	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	W	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	Pr	R.	R.
Rhode Island	R.	N. R.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.
South Carolina	D.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	Pr	R.	R.
Tennessee	D.	D.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	U.	....	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.
Texas	....	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	D.	....	....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Utah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	R.
Vermont	R.	A. M.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Virginia	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	U.	....	....	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	Pr	D.	R.
West Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.
Wisconsin	....	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	R.

In five states in 1892 the electoral vote was divided: California gave 8 electoral votes for Cleveland and 1 for Harrison and Ohio gave 1 for Cleveland and 22 for Harrison; in Michigan, by act of the legislature, each congressional district voted separately for an elector; in Oregon 1 of the 4 candidates for electors on the people's party ticket was also on the democratic ticket; in North Dakota 1 of the 2 people's party electors cast his vote for Cleveland, this causing the electoral vote of the state to be equally divided among Cleveland, Harrison and Weaver. In 1896 California gave 8 electoral votes to McKinley and 1 to Bryan; Kentucky gave 12 to McKinley and 1 to Bryan. In Maryland in 1904 7 of the presidential electors chosen were democrats and 1 republican. In 1908 Maryland elected 6 democratic and 2 republican electors. In 1912 California elected 11 progressive and 2 democratic electors. In 1916 West Virginia elected 1 democratic and 7 republican electors.

DESTRUCTIVE TYPHOON AT SWATOW, CHINA.

Some 72,000 lives and property valued at $100,000,000 were lost in a typhoon which visited the Swatow district in China, Aug. 2, 1922. The city of Swatow suffered the heaviest loss in merchandise destroyed and also had a death list of 3,000, but most of those who perished lived in smaller places on the coast or near it. Some villages of 500 inhabitants were utterly wiped out. Warnings of the approaching typhoon came Aug. 1, in the form of a steady wind. The next day it attained a velocity of ninety miles an hour at 9 p. m., unroofing buildings and demolishing stone walls. The center of the typhoon came at 11 and there was a dead calm. Water gradually rose in the streets and soon the lower floors of the houses were submerged. An hour later a wind blowing with hurricane force from the opposite direction completed the havoc. It was accompanied by two tidal waves twenty-five feet high.

The full force of the typhoon covered an area of sixty miles along the coast and fifteen miles inland. Thousands of sampans and entire fleets of fishing boats containing families were engulfed by the waves.

The measures taken by foreign relief agencies and by the Chinese themselves were prompt and effective, and before a month had elapsed it was announced that no further help was needed.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR SUFFRAGE.

REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTERS IN THE VARIOUS STATES AND IN ALASKA.	Residence required before election day. State	Co.	Tn.	Prct.	Registration.	Excluded from voting.
ALABAMA—Citizens of good character and understanding; aliens who have declared intention; must show poll-tax receipt.	2 y.	1 y.	3 m	3 m	Yes.	If convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office or other penitentiary offenses. Idiots or insane.
ALASKA—Citizens of the United States.	1 y.	.....	.....	30 d	.....	
ARIZONA—Citizens of the United States.	1 y.	30 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Persons under guardianship, non compos mentis, insane or convicted of treason or felony.
ARKANSAS—Like Alabama, except as to "good character."	1 y.	6 m	30 d	30 d	No.	Idiots, insane, convicts until pardoned, nonpayment of poll tax.
CALIFORNIA—Citizens, naturalized for 90 days, or treaty of Queretaro.	1 y.	90 d	.....	30 d	Yes.	Chinese, insane, embezzlers of public moneys, convicts.
COLORADO—Citizens of the U.S.; aliens who declared intention 4 months before election.	1 y.	90 d	30 d	10 d	Yes.	Persons under guardianship, insane, idiots, prisoners convicted of bribery.
CONNECTICUT — Citizens who can read English.	1 y.	.....	6 m	.....	Yes.	Convicted of felony or other infamous crime unless pardoned.
DELAWARE—Citizens paying $1 registration fee.	1 y.	3 m	.....	30 d	No.	Insane, idiots, felons, paupers.
FLORIDA—Citizens of the U. S.	1 y.	6 m	.....	30 d	Yes.	Persons not registered, insane, convicts.
GEORGIA—Citizens who can read and have paid all taxes since 1877.	1 y.	6 m	.....	.....	(a)	Persons convicted of crimes punishable by imprisonment, insane, delinquent taxpayers.
IDAHO — Citizens of the United States.	6 m	30 d	3 m	10 d	Yes.	Chinese, Indians, insane, felons, polygamists, bigamists, traitors, bribers.
ILLINOIS—Citizens of the United States.	1 y.	90 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Convicts of penitentiary until pardoned.
INDIANA — Citizens; aliens who have declared intention and resided 1 year in United States.	6 m	60 d	60 d	30 d	No.	Convicts and persons disqualified by judgment of a court, United States soldiers, marines and sailors.
IOWA—Citizens of United States.	6 m	60 d	10 d	10 d	(b)	Idiots, insane, convicts.
KANSAS — Citizens; aliens who have declared intention.	6 m	30 d	30 d	10 d	(b)	Insane, persons under guardianship, convicts, bribers, defrauders of the government and persons dishonorably discharged from service of United States.
KENTUCKY—Citizens of the U. S.	1 y.	6 m	60 d	60 d	(c)	Treason, felony, bribery, idiots, insane.
LOUISIANA — Citizens who are able to read and write, who own $300 worth of property or whose father or grandfather was entitled to vote Jan. 1, 1867.	2 y.	1 y.	.....	6 m	Yes.	Idiots, insane, all crimes punishable by imprisonment, embezzling public funds unless pardoned.
MAINE—Citizens of the U. S.	3 m	3 m	3 m	3 m	Yes.	Paupers, persons under guardianship, Indians not taxed.
MARYLAND—Citizens of United States who can read	1 y.	6 m	6 m	1 d.	Yes.	Persons convicted of larceny or other infamous crime, persons under guardianship, insane, idiots.
MASSACHUSETTS—Citizens who can read and write English.	1 y.	6 m	6 m	6 m	Yes.	Paupers (except United States soldiers), persons under guardianship.
MICHIGAN—Citizens; aliens who declared intention prior to May 8, 1882.	6 m	20 d	20 d	20 d	Yes.	Indians holding tribal relations, duellists and their abetters.
MINNESOTA — Citizens of the United States.	6 m	30 d	30 d	30 d	(d)	Treason, felony unless pardoned, insane, persons under guardianship, uncivilized Indians.
MISSISSIPPI — Citizens who can read or understand the constitution of the state.	2 y.	1 y.	1 y.	1 y.	Yes.	Insane, idiots, felons, delinquent taxpayers.
MISSOURI — Citizens, aliens who have declared intention not less than 1 nor more than 5 years before offering to vote.	1 y.	60 d	60 d	60 d	(e)	Paupers, persons convicted of felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor or violating right of suffrage, unless pardoned; second conviction disfranchises.
MONTANA—Citizens of United States.	1 y.	30 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Indians, felons, idiots, insane.
NEBRASKA—Citizens; aliens who have declared intention 30 days before election.	6 m	40 d	10 d	10 d	(b)	Lunatics, persons convicted of treason or felony, unless pardoned, United States soldiers and sailors.
NEVADA — Citizens of United States.	6 m	30 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Insane, idiots, convicted of treason or felony, unamnestied confederates against the United States, Indians and Chinese.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Citizens of United States.	6 m	6 m	6 m	6 m	Yes.	Paupers (except honorably discharged soldiers), persons excused from paying taxes at own request
NEW JERSEY—Citizens of United States.	1 y.	5 m	.....	.....	Yes.	Paupers, insane, idiots and persons convicted of crimes which exclude them from being witnesses, unless pardoned.
NEW MEXICO—Citizens of U. S.	1 y.	90 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Insane, idiots, convicts and Indians not taxed.
NEW YORK—Citizens of United States; 90 days.	1 y.	4 m	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Convicted of bribery or any infamous crime, unless pardoned, betters on result of election, bribers for votes and the bribed.
NORTH CAROLINA—Citizens of United States who can read.	2 y.	6 m	....	4 m	Yes.	Idiots, lunatics, convicted of felony or other infamous crimes, atheists.
NORTH DAKOTA — Citizens of the United States; civilized Indians.	1 y.	6 m	....	90 d	(a)	Felons, idiots, convicts, unless pardoned, United States soldiers and sailors.
OHIO—Citizens of the U. S.	1 y.	30 d	20 d	20 d	(b)	Idiots, insane, United States soldiers and sailors, felons, unless restored to citizenship.

(a) Registration required in some counties. (b) In all cities. (c) In the cities of first, second and third class. (d) Required in cities of 1,200 inhabitants or more. (e) In cities of 100,000 population or more.

Requirements for Voters in the Various States.	Residence required before election day. State	Co.	Tn.	Prct.	Registration.	Excluded from voting.
OKLAHOMA — Citizens of the United States and native Indians	1 y.	6 m	30 d	30 d	.....	Felons, paupers, idiots and lunatics.
OREGON—White citizens; aliens who have declared intention 1 year before election.	6 m	....	....	....	No.	Idiots, insane, convicted felons, Chinese, United States soldiers and sailors.
PENNSYLVANIA — Citizens at least 1 month, and if 22 years old must have paid tax within 2 yrs.	1 y.	....	....	2 m	Yes.	Persons convicted of some offense forfeiting right of suffrage, nontaxpayers.
RHODE ISLAND — Citizens of United States.	2 y.	....	6 m	....	(c)	Paupers, lunatics, idiots, convicted of bribery or infamous crime until restored.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Citizens of United States who can read.	2 y.	1 y.	4 m	4 m	Yes.	Paupers, insane, idiots, convicted of treason, dueling or other infamous crime.
SOUTH DAKOTA—Citizens; aliens who have declared intention	6 m	30 d	10 d	10 d	(d)	Persons under guardian, idiots, insane, convicted of treason or felony, unless pardoned.
TENNESSEE—Citizens who have paid poll tax preceding year.	1 y.	6 m	....	....	(e)	Convicted of bribery or other infamous crime, failure to pay poll tax.
TEXAS — Citizens; aliens who have declared intention 6 months before election.	1 y.	6 m	6 m	....	(f)	Idiots, lunatics, paupers, convicts, United States soldiers and sailors.
UTAH—Citizens of United States.	1 y.	4 m	....	60 d	.....	Idiots, insane, convicted of treason or violation of election laws.
VERMONT — Citizens of United States.	1 y.	3 m	3 m	3 m	Yes.	Unpardoned convicts, deserters from United States service during the war, ex-confederates.
VIRGINIA—Citizens U. S. of good understanding who have paid poll tax 3 yrs. and all ex-soldiers.	2 y.	1 y.	1 y.	30 d	Yes.	Idiots, lunatics, convicts, unless pardoned by the legislature.
WASHINGTON—Citizens of United States.	1 y.	90 d	30 d	30 d	.....	Indians not taxed.
WEST VIRGINIA — Citizens of the state.	1 y.	60 d	10 d	....	No.	Paupers, idiots, lunatics, convicts, bribers, United States soldiers and sailors.
WISCONSIN—Citizens; aliens who have declared intention.	1 y.	10 d	10 d	10 d	(a)	Insane, under guardian, convicts, unless pardoned.
WYOMING—Citizens of the United States.	1 y.	60 d	10 d	10 d	Yes.	Idiots, insane, felons, unable to read the state constitution.

(*a*) In cities of 3,000 population or over. (*b*) In cities of not less than 9,000 inhabitants. (*c*) Nontaxpayers must register yearly before Dec. 31. (*d*) In towns having 1,000 voters and counties where registration has been adopted by popular vote. (*e*) All counties having 50,000 inhabitants or over. (*f*) In cities of 10,000 or over.

Notes—The word "citizen" as used in above table means citizen of the United States in all cases.

The residence requirement is continuous residence immediately prior to election day.

CITIZENSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. (Fourteenth amendment to the constitution.)

All persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States. (Sec. 1992, U. S. Revised Statutes.)

All children heretofore born or hereafter born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or may be at the time of their birth citizens thereof, are declared to be citizens of the United States; but the rights of citizenship shall not descend to children whose fathers never resided in the United States. (Sec. 1993, U. S. Revised Statutes.)

Children born in the United States of alien parents are citizens of the United States.

If the widow of an alien files an application for citizenship the children who are under the age of 21 at the time she is naturalized will be citizens through her naturalization, but if the children are past the age of 21 and were born in a foreign country, it will be necessary for them to file petitions for naturalization in their own right.

Children of Chinese parents who are themselves aliens and incapable of becoming naturalized are citizens of the United States.

Children born in the United States of persons engaged in the diplomatic service of foreign governments are not citizens of the United States.

Children born of alien parents on a vessel of a foreign country while within the waters of the United States are not citizens of the United States, but of the country to which the vessel belongs.

Children born of alien parents in the United States have the right to make an election of nationality when they reach their majority.

Minors and children are citizens within the meaning of the term as used in the constitution.

Deserters from the military or naval service of the United States are liable to loss of citizenship.

Any alien being a free white person, an alien of African nativity or of African descent may become an American citizen by complying with the naturalization laws.

"Hereafter no state court or court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship; and all laws in conflict with this act are repealed." (Sec. 14, act of May 6, 1882.)

The courts have held that neither Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiians, Burmese nor Indians can be naturalized.

The naturalization laws apply to women as well as men. The right of any woman to become a naturalized citizen of the United States is not abridged because of her sex. A woman does not become a citizen of the United States by reason of her marriage to a citizen or because her husband is naturalized; but if eligible to citizenship she may be naturalized by full compliance with all the requirements except that she is not required to declare her intention or to reside more than one year continuously in the United States, Hawaii, Alaska or Porto Rico. A woman citizen of the United States does not cease to be a citizen of the United States by reason of her marriage unless she makes formal renunciation of her citizenship before a court having jurisdiction over the naturalization of aliens. A woman citizen who marries an alien in-

eligible to citizenship ceases to be a citizen of the United States. If at the termination of the marital status she is a citizen of the United States she retains her citizenship regardless of her residence. No woman whose husband is not eligible to citizenship can be naturalized during the continuance of the marital status. (Act of Sept. 22, 1922.)

Aliens may become citizens of the United States by treaties with foreign powers, by conquest or by special acts of congress.

In an act approved March 2, 1907, it is provided that any American citizen shall have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign state in conformity with its laws, or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign state.

When any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign state from which he came, or five years in any other foreign state, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and the place of his general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during said years: Provided, however, that such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the department of state may prescribe; and provided, also, that no American citizen shall be allowed to expatriate himself when this country is at war.

A child born without the United States of alien parents shall be deemed a citizen of the United States by virtue of the naturalization of or resumption of American citizenship of the parent: Provided, that such naturalization or resumption takes place during the minority of such child; and provided, further, that the citizenship of such minor child shall begin at the time such minor child begins to reside permanently in the United States.

All children born outside the limits of the United States, who are citizens thereof in accordance with the provisions of section 1993 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (see above), and who continue to reside outside of the United States, shall, in order to receive the protection of the government, be required, upon reaching the age of 18 years, to record at an American consulate their intention to become residents and remain citizens of the United States and shall further be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States upon attaining their majority.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Act of June 29, 1906, as amended March 4, 1909, June 25, 1910, March 4, 1913, and May 9, 1918.

The act creating the department of labor provided for a bureau of naturalization with a commissioner of naturalization and deputy commissioner. The commissioner or in his absence the deputy commissioner is the administrative officer in charge of the bureau of naturalization.

The act of June 29, 1906, as subsequently amended, provides that the bureau of naturalization, under the direction of the secretary of labor, shall have charge of all matters concerning the naturalization of aliens. It is the duty of the bureau to provide, for use at the various immigration stations throughout the United States, books of record in which the commissioners of immigration shall cause a registry to be made in the case of each alien arriving in the United States, the name, age, occupation, personal description, place of birth, last residence, intended place of residence in the United States, the date of arrival of said alien and, if entered through a port, the name of the vessel on which he comes. Such alien shall be granted a certificate of such registry.

Exclusive jurisdiction to naturalize aliens is conferred upon the United States District courts and all courts of record having a seal, a clerk and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity in which the amount in controversy is unlimited. The naturalization jurisdiction of the courts shall extend only to aliens resident within the respective judicial districts of such courts.

An alien may be admitted to citizenship in the following manner and not otherwise:

1. He shall declare on oath before the clerk of the proper court at least two years before his admission, and after he has reached the age of 18 years, that it is bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce allegiance to any foreign state or sovereignty. Such declaration shall set forth the same facts as are registered at the time of his arrival. No alien who, in conformity with the law in force at the date of his declaration, has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States shall be required to renew such declaration.

2. Not less than two years nor more than seven after he has made such declaration he shall file a petition, signed by himself and verified, in which he shall state his name, place of residence, occupation, date and place of birth, place from which he emigrated, name of the vessel on which he arrived, the time when and the place and name of the court where he declared his intention of becoming a citizen; if he is married, he shall state the name of his wife, the country of her nativity and her place of residence at the time the petition is filed, and if he has children, the name, date and place of birth and place of residence of each child living. The petition shall also set forth that he is not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of any body of persons opposed to organized government, and that he is not a polygamist or a believer in polygamy; that he intends to become a citizen of and to live permanently in the United States, and whether or not he has been denied admission as a citizen of the United States, and, if denied, the ground or grounds of such denial, the court or courts in which such decision was rendered and that the cause for such denial has since been cured or removed, and every fact material to his naturalization and required to be proved upon the final hearing of his application.

The petition shall also be verified by the affidavits of at least two credible witnesses, who are citizens of the United States, and who shall state in their affidavits that they have personally kown the applicant to be a resident of the United States for a period of at least five years continuously and of the state, territory or District of Columbia in which the application is made for a period of at least one year immediately preceding the date of the filing of his petition, and that they each have personal knowledge that the petitioner is a person of good moral character, in every way qualified, in their opinion, to be admitted as a citizen of the United States.

At the time of the filing of the petition, there shall be filed with the clerk of the court a certificate from the department of labor, if the petitioner arrives in the United States after the passage of this act, stating the date, place and manner of his arrival in the United States, and the declaration of intention of such petitioner, which certificate and declaration shall be attached to and made a part of the petition.

3. He shall before he is admitted to citizenship declare on oath in open court that he will support the constitution of the United States, that he absolutely and entirely re-

nounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate or sovereignty, and particularly by name to the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject, and that he will support and defend the constitution and laws of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and bear true faith and allegiance to the same.

4. It shall be made apparent to the satisfaction of the court admitting any alien to citizenship that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States five years at least, and within the state or territory where such court is at the time held one year at least, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution. In addition to the oath of the applicant, the testimony of at least two witnesses, citizens of the United States, as to the facts of residence, moral character and attachment to the principles of the constitution shall be required.

5. He must renounce any hereditary title or order of nobility which he may possess.

6. When any alien who has declared his intention dies before he is actually naturalized the widow and minor children may, by complying with the other provisions of the act, be naturalized without making any declaration of intention.

7. Any native-born Filipino of the age of 21 years and upwards who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and who has served in the United States navy, marine corps or the naval auxiliary service not less than three years; or any alien, or any Porto Rican not a citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 or upwards, who has enlisted or may enlist hereafter in the armies of the United States, either the regular forces, the volunteer forces, the national army, the national guard or naval militia of any state, or the United States navy or marine corps, or coast guard, or who has served for three years on any vessel of the United States, merchant, naval or fishing, of more than twenty tons burden, may on presentation of the required declaration of intention petition for naturalization without proof of the required five years' residence in the United States if it is shown that such residence cannot be established; any alien in the military or naval service of the United States during the time this country is engaged in the present (world) war may file his petition for naturalization without making the preliminary declaration of intention and without proof of five years' residence within the United States; any alien declarant who has served in the army or navy of the United States or the Philippine constabulary, and has been honorably discharged and has been accepted for service in either the military or naval service of the United States on condition that he become a citizen of the United States, may file his petition for naturalization upon proof of continuous residence in the United States for the three years immediately preceding his petition, by two witnesses, citizens of the United States, and in these cases only residence in the Philippine islands and the Panama Canal Zone by aliens may be considered residence within the United States, and the place of such military service shall be construed as the place of residence and the petition for naturalization may be filed in the most convenient court without proof of residence within its jurisdiction. Any alien who is in the military service at the time of the passage of this act may file his petition without appearing in person in the office of the clerk of court and without taking the oath of allegiance in open court. Service by aliens upon vessels not of American registry shall not be considered as residence for naturalization purposes.

8. Every seaman alien shall after his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, and after he shall have served three years upon such merchant or fishing vessel of the United States, be deemed a citizen for the purpose of serving on board any such vessel.

9. Provision is made for promoting the instruction and training in citizenship responsibilities of applicants for naturalization through a citizenship textbook and monthly naturalization bulletin.

10. Any person not an alien enemy, who resided uninterruptedly within the United States for five years next preceding July 1, 1914, and was on that date otherwise qualified to become a citizen except that he had not made the declaration of intention required by law and who had because of misinformation regarding his citizenship status erroneously exercised the rights and performed the duties of a citizen of the United States in good faith, may file the petition for naturalization without making the preliminary declaration required of other aliens and may be admitted as a citizen of the United States upon complying in all respects with the other requirements of the naturalization law.

11. No alien who is a citizen, subject or denizen of any country with which the United States is at war shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States unless he made his declaration of intention not less than two nor more than seven years prior to the existence of war, or was at that time entitled to become a citizen without making a declaration of intention, or unless his petition for naturalization shall then be pending and is otherwise entitled to admission.

12. Any person who, while a citizen of the United States and during the war in Europe, entered the military or naval service of any country at war with a country with which the United States is now at war, who shall be deemed to have lost his citizenship by reason of any oath or obligation taken by him for the purpose of entering such service, may resume his citizenship by taking the oath of allegiance prescribed by the naturalization law and regulations, and such oath may be taken before any court authorized to naturalize aliens or before any consul of the United States.

13. Any person who served in the military or naval forces of the United States at the termination of the world war or who may have been honorably discharged from such service on account of disability incurred in the line of duty shall be relieved from the necessity of proving that he resided continuously in the United States the time required by law of aliens, but his petition must be supported by two credible witnesses.

Immediately after the filing of the petition the clerk of the court shall give notice thereof by posting in a public place the name, nativity and residence of the alien, the date and place of his arrival in the United States and the date for the final hearing of his petition and the names of the witnesses whom the applicant expects to summon in his behalf. Petitions for naturalization may be filed at any time, but final action thereon shall be had only on stated days and in no case until at least ninety days have elapsed after the filing of the petition. No person shall be naturalized within thirty days preceding a general election within the territorial jurisdiction of the court. It shall be lawful for the court, upon the petition of an alien, to change his name.

No person who disbelieves in or who is op-

posed to organized government, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers of the government of the United States, or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or who is a polygamist, shall be naturalized.

No alien shall hereafter be naturalized or admitted as a citizen of the United States who cannot speak the English language. This requirement does not apply to those physically unable to comply with it, or to those making homestead entries upon the public lands of the United States.

The fees charged by clerks of court in naturalization cases are:

For receiving and filing a declaration of intention and issuing a duplicate thereof, $1.

For making, filing and docketing the petition of an alien for admission as a citizen of the United States and the final hearing thereon, $2; and for entering the final order and the issuance of the certificate of citizenship thereunder, $2.

The petitioner shall also deposit with the clerk a sum of money sufficient to cover the expenses of subpœnaing and paying the legal fees of any witnesses for whom he may request a subpœna.

The naturalization of deserters or persons who go abroad to avoid draft is prohibited.

IMMIGRATION LAW.

Effective since May 1, 1917.

The word "alien" as used in the act includes any person not a native born or naturalized citizen of the United States, but it does not include Indians of the United States not taxed or citizens of the islands under the jurisdiction of the United States. The term "United States" means the United States and any waters, territory or other place subject to the jurisdiction thereof except the Isthmian Canal Zone; but if any alien shall leave the Canal Zone or any insular possession and attempt to enter any other place under the jurisdiction of the United States he is not to be permitted to enter under any other conditions than those applicable to all aliens.

There shall be collected a tax of $8 for every alien, including alien seamen regularly admitted, entering the United States. Children under 16 accompanying father or mother are not subject to the tax. The tax shall not be levied on aliens who enter after an uninterrupted residence of at least one year preceding such entrance in Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba or Mexico for a temporary stay, nor upon aliens in transit, nor upon aliens who, having been lawfully admitted, shall go from one part of the United States to another, although through contiguous foreign territory.

Excluded Aliens.

The following classes of aliens are excluded from the United States: Idiots, imbeciles, feeble minded, epileptics, insane persons; persons who have had one or more attacks of insanity previously; persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority; persons with chronic alcoholism; paupers; professional beggars; vagrants; persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease; persons not comprehended within any of the foregoing excluded classes who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as being mentally or physically defective, such physical defect being of a nature which may affect the ability of such alien to earn a living; persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists, or persons who practice polygamy or believe in or advocate the practice of polygamy; anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States or of all forms of law, or who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government, or who advocate the assassination of public officials, or who advocate or teach unlawful destruction of property; persons who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocate or teach the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; prostitutes or persons coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or any other immoral purpose; persons who directly or indirectly procure or attempt to procure or import prostitutes or persons for the purpose of prostitution or any other immoral purpose; persons who are supported by or receive in whole or in part the proceeds of prostitution; contract laborers who have been induced or assisted to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment, whether such offers or promises are true or false, or in consequence of agreements, oral, written or printed, express or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled; persons who have come in consequence of advertisements for laborers printed, published or distributed in a foreign country; persons likely to become a public charge; persons who have been deported under any of the provisions of this act, and who may again seek admission within one year from the date of such deportation, unless prior to their re-embarkation at a foreign port or their attempt to be admitted from foreign contiguous territory the secretary of labor shall have consented to their reapplying for admission; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who are assisted by others to come, unless it is satisfactorily shown that such persons do not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality or foreign government either directly or indirectly; stowaways, except that any such stowaway, if otherwise admissible, may be admitted at the discretion of the secretary of labor; all children under 16 years of age unaccompanied by or not coming to one or both of their parents, except that any such children may, in the discretion of the secretary of labor, be admitted if, in his opinion, they are not likely to become a public charge and are otherwise eligible; unless otherwise provided for by existing treaties, persons who are natives of islands not possessed by the United States adjacent to the continent of Asia, situate south of the 20th parallel of latitude north, west of the 160th meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, and north of the 10th parallel of latitude south, or who are natives of any country, province or dependency situate on the continent of Asia west of the 110th meridian of longitude east from Greenwich and the 24th and 38th parallels of latitude north, and no alien now in any way excluded from, or prevented from entering, the United States shall be admitted to the United States.

The provision next foregoing, however, shall not apply to persons of the following status or occupation: Government officers, ministers or religious teachers, missionaries, lawyers, physicians, chemists, civil engineers, teachers, stu-

dents, authors, artists, merchants and travelers for curiosity or pleasure, nor to their legal wives or their children under 16 years of age who shall accompany them or who may subsequently apply for admission to the United States, but such persons or their legal wives or foreign born children who fail to maintain in the United States a status or occupation placing them within the excepted classes shall be deemed to be in the United States contrary to law and shall be subject to deportation.

Literacy Test.

After three months from the passage of this act, in addition to the aliens who are by law now excluded from admission into the United States, the following persons shall also be excluded from admission thereto, to wit:

All aliens over 16 years of age, physically capable of reading, who cannot read the English language, or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish: Provided, that any admissible alien, or any alien heretofore or hereafter legally admitted, or any citizen of the United States, may bring in or send for his father or grandfather over 55 years of age, his wife, his mother, his grandmother or his unmarried or widowed daughter, if otherwise admissible, whether such relative can read or not; and such relative shall be permitted to enter. That, for the purpose of ascertaining whether aliens can read, the immigrant inspectors shall be furnished with slips of uniform size, prepared under the direction of the secretary of labor, each containing not less than thirty nor more than forty words in ordinary use, printed in plainly legible type in some one of the various languages or dialects of immigrants. Each alien may designate the particular language or dialect in which he desires the examination to be made, and shall be required to read the words printed on the slip in such language or dialect. That the following classes of persons shall be exempt from the operation of the literacy test, to wit: All aliens who shall prove to the satisfaction of the proper immigration officer or to the secretary of labor that they are seeking admission to the United States to avoid religious persecution in the country of their last permanent residence, whether such persecution be evidenced by overt acts or by laws or governmental regulations that discriminate against the alien or the race to which he belongs because of his religious faith; all aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who have resided therein continuously for five years and who return to the United States within six months from the date of their departure therefrom; all aliens in transit through the United States; all aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who later shall go in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory: Provided, that nothing in this act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted, or who admit the commission, or who teach or advocate the commission, of an offense purely political: Provided further, that the provisions of this act relating to the payments for tickets or passage by any corporation, association, society, municipality or foreign government shall not apply to the tickets or passage of aliens in immediate and continuous transit through the United States to foreign contiguous territory: Provided further, that skilled labor, if otherwise admissible, may be imported if labor of like kind unemployed cannot be found in this country, and the question of the necessity of importing such skilled labor in any particular instance may be determined by the secretary of labor upon the application of any person interested, such application to be made before such importation, and such determination by the secretary of labor to be reached after a full hearing and an investigation into the facts of the case: Provided further, that the provisions of this law applicable to contract labor shall not be held to exclude professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, nurses, ministers of any religious denomination, professors for colleges or seminaries, persons belonging to any recognized learned profession, or persons employed as domestic servants: Provided further, that whenever the president shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign government to its citizens or subjects to go to any country other than the United States, or to any of its insular possessions or the Canal Zone, are being used for the purpose of enabling the holder to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the president shall refuse to permit such persons to enter the United States or its possessions: Provided further, that aliens returning after a temporary absence to an unrelinquished United States domicile of seven consecutive years may be admitted at the discretion of the secretary of labor and under such conditions as he may prescribe: Provided further, that nothing in the contract-labor or reading-test provisions of this act shall be construed to prevent any alien exhibitor or holder of any concession for any fair or exposition authorized by congress from bringing into the United States, under contract, such otherwise inadmissible alien mechanics, artisans, agents or other employes, natives of his country, as may be necessary for installing or conducting his exhibit or business, under such rules as the commissioner-general of immigration with the approval of the secretary of labor may prescribe, both as to the admission and return of such persons: Provided further, that the commissioner-general of immigration with the approval of the secretary of labor shall issue rules and prescribe conditions, including exaction of such bonds as may be necessary, to control and regulate the admission and return of otherwise inadmissible aliens applying for temporary admission: Provided further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to accredited officials of foreign governments, nor to their suites, families or guests.

The importation of any alien into the United States for any immoral purpose is punishable by imprisonment for not more than ten years and by a fine of not more than $5,000. Violations of the contract-labor section of the act are punishable by fines of $1,000 or by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than two years. The act provides for the fining or imprisonment of persons engaged in the transportation of aliens into the United States who encourage or help persons excluded under the provisions of the law to enter the country.

[See also "Work of 67th Congress, Second Session," this volume, for joint resolution extending operation of act of May, 1921, limiting immigration for a certain period.]

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Acreage of unreserved and unappropriated lands remaining in the public domain of the United States in 1921. Of the total 68,495,153 acres are unsurveyed:

State.	Acres.	State.	Acres.
Alabama..	36,100	Montana..	5,720,125
Arizona ..	16,209,426	Nebraska.	19,232
Arkansas..	264,157	Nevada....	52,742,711
California.	18,883,542	New Mex..	18,064,006
Colorado..	8,150,263	N. Dakota.	91,297
Florida ..	108,194	Oklahoma.	19,228
Idaho	8,606,301	Oregon ...	13,784,451
Iowa	8,213	S. Dakota	212,942
Louisiana.	7,585	Utah	27,038,183
Michigan..	72,246	Wash. ...	1,038,410
Minnesota.	255,006	Wisconsin.	4,920
Mississippi	32,031	Wyoming.	18,365,875
Missouri..	48	Total	..189,729,492

COAL MINING AND RAILROAD STRIKES IN 1922.

Two strikes, nationwide in extent, occurred in the United States in 1922. One by coal miners began April 1 and involved 600,000 men; the other by railroad shop workers began July 1 and involved directly 400,000 men. The bituminous coal strike virtually came to an end Aug. 15 and the anthracite strike Sept. 2. The railroad strike on many important lines ended Sept. 13. Thus 1,000,000 men were idle from two and a half to five months. No accurate estimate of the total loss to the country in business and to the strikers in wages can be made; it certainly amounted to many millions of dollars.

ISSUES IN COAL STRIKE.

The coal strike was caused by the refusal of the mine operators to agree to demands which they declared were unreasonable. The bituminous coal miners insisted upon these points:

1. No wage cuts; maintain the present basic wage schedules.
2. Adjustment of differentials.
3. The six-hour day and five-day week.
4. Time and a half for overtime; double time for Sundays and holidays.
5. Weekly pay.
6. Elimination of the automatic penalty clause.
7. Next wage scale to run two years, to March 31, 1924.
8. Joint interstate conference with operators in central competitive field, (Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, western Pennsylvania); a four-state basic wage agreement as now to be used as the basis for settlement in outlying districts.
9. Maintain the check-off.

The demands of the anthracite miners were:

1. A 20 per cent increase in contract wage scale; increase of $1 a day for day men.
2. A uniform wage schedule so that occupations of like character at the several collieries shall command the same wage.
3. Eight-hour day to be extended to wage earners working around the collieries.
4. Time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays.
5. A check-off provision to be put into the next contract.
6. All dead work to be paid for on a uniform consideration basis.
7. More liberal treatment of miners who encounter abnormal conditions in their working places.
8. Carpenters and other tradesmen to be paid standard rates in the region, not less than 90 cents an hour.
9. In laying off men seniority to apply.
10. Full eight hour opportunity to be given employes at collieries which have been working on a six or seven-hour day; where eight-hour opportunity is denied wages shall be adjusted.

MINE OPERATORS' TERMS.

The mine operators, on the other hand, wanted:

1. Wage deflation; reduction of wage schedules to, say, the levels of 1919 or 1917, or to a point where union fields can compete with nonunion.
2. Abolition of the check-off, under which union dues and assessments are collected by the companies out of the pay envelopes.
3. Scrapping of the present central competitive field basic wage agreement; separate state wage agreements to supplant it.

Both sides remained firm and balked all efforts by the government and other agencies to decide the matters in dispute by arbitration or otherwise. The more important steps taken in the controversy are described in detail in the message to congress delivered by President Harding on Aug. 18. This document is appended and its points need not be summarized here. As already noted the strike came to an end in August in the bituminous coal industry and in the early part of September in the anthracite fields. The bituminous coal mine operators and miners agreed:

1. Upon the continuance of the old wage scales and working conditions until March 31, 1923.
2. The creation of machinery to avert strikes. Under it the old "four state" idea was supplanted by a national joint conference plan. This conference was set for Jan. 3, 1923, and delegates of miners and operators from all the producing regions are to attend. After receiving the reports of the committees it is to determine the method to be followed in negotiating the wage scales effective April 1. In order to get quick action and avert further strikes the machinery to develop the new wage agreements shall start working not later than Jan. 8.

ISSUES IN RAILROAD STRIKE.

The chief cause of the railway shop crafts strike was the order issued by the United States labor board June 6 and effective July 1, 1922, reducing the wages of 400,000 railroad shop workers. The wages of shopcraft workers were cut 7 cents an hour, those of freight-car "knockers" 9 cents an hour, etc., making the total cut amount to $60,000,000 a year. The railroad men had other grievances also and their demands included:

1. The abolition of the system by which some of the railroads let out work to contractors not within the jurisdiction of the railroad labor board and therefore not bound by its decisions on wages and working conditions.
2. The revision of certain rules cutting pay for overtime work.
3. A rehearing of the wage decision by the labor board.
4. The establishment of adjustment boards, or one national board of adjustment with equal representation of employes and carriers.
5. The reinstatement of strikers with all their seniority rights. (This demand was made after the strike began.)

The railway executives demanded that the shopmen call off the strike and proceed to settle their grievances through the United States railroad labor board.

The railroad strike as well as the coal strike was accompanied by many acts of lawlessness, resulting in the loss of life and damage to property. While the railroads continued to operate the service on some of the lines was curtailed by the canceling of a certain number of passenger and freight trains. Serious disturbances occurred in Elgin, Ill.; Needles, Cal.; Roodhouse, Ill.; Trenton, N. J.; Logansport, Ind.; Memphis, Tenn., and Des Moines, Iowa. Troops in many instances had to be called out to restore order and protect life. The Santa Fe lines in southern California were tied up for several days by an unauthorized strike of trainmen. The Chicago & Alton road had a similar experience at Roodhouse, Ill. Its troubles with coal strikers and its own employes contributed largely to the line being placed in the hands of receivers on Aug. 30.

PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION.

President Harding was active in trying to make the shopmen and the railroad executives come to an agreement and in the meantime to preserve order. On July 11 he issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas, The United States railroad labor board is an agency of the government, created

by law and charged with the duty of adjusting disputes between railroad operators and employes engaged in interstate commerce; and,

"Whereas, the United States railroad labor board has recently handed down decisions, one affecting the wage of the shopcraft employes, the other declaring the contract system of shopcraft work with outside agencies to be contrary to the intent of the transportation act, and, therefore, that such practice must be discontinued; and,

"Whereas, the shopcraft employes have elected to discontinue their work rather than abide by the decision rendered, and certain operators have ignored the decision ordering the abandonment of the contract shop practice; and,

"Whereas, the maintained operation of the railways in interstate commerce and the transportation of United States mails have necessitated the employment of men who choose to accept employment under the terms of the decision and who have the same indisputable right to work that others have to decline work; and,

"Whereas, the peaceful settlement of controversies in accordance with law and due respect for the established agencies of such settlement are essential to the security and well being of our people:

"Now, therefore, I, Warren G. Harding, president of the United States, do hereby make proclamation directing all persons to refrain from all interference with the lawful efforts to maintain interstate transportation and the carrying of the United States mails.

"These activities and the maintained supremacy of the law are the first obligation of the government and all the citizenship of our country. Therefore I invite the co-operation of all public authorities, state and municipal, and the aid of all good citizens to uphold the laws and to preserve the public peace, and to facilitate those operations in safety which are essential to life and liberty and the security of property and our common public welfare.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-seventh.

"WARREN G. HARDING."

SETTLEMENT REJECTED.

On July 31 President Harding submitted the following terms of agreement to the railway managers:

"1. Railway managers and workmen are to agree to recognize the validity of all decisions of the railroad labor board and to faithfully carry out such decisions as contemplated by the law.

"2. The carriers will withdraw all lawsuits growing out of the strike and railroad labor board decisions which have been involved in the strike may be taken, in the exercise of recognized rights, by either party to a railroad labor board for rehearing.

"3. All employes now on strike to be returned to work and to their former positions with seniority and other rights unimpaired. The representatives of the carriers and the representatives of the organizations especially agree that there will be no discrimination by either party against the employes who did or did not strike. * * *

"I have not specifically stated it in the terms of settlement, but, of course, the abandonment of the contract system, in accordance with the decision of the board, is to be expected on the part of all railroads. It is wholly unthinkable that the railroad labor board can be made a useful agency of the government in maintaining industrial peace in the railway service unless employers and workers are both prompt and unquestioning in their acceptance of its decisions."

On Aug. 1 the railroad executives in session in New York city voted 265 to 2 to reject President Harding's peace proposal. Their refusal was conveyed in the following resolution sent to the president:

"Resolved, 1. That we accept the first recommendation of the president.

"2. That we accept the second proposal of the president, with the understanding that the strike is first called off, and the representatives of the strikers pledge themselves and the strikers against violence in any form against the men now at work and the property of the carriers, since otherwise it would be impossible to consider the dismissal of injunctions and other legal measures necessary to protect such persons and property from the violence and intimidation of the character resorted to in many localities since the strike was called.

"3. That it is impossible to agree to the first sentence of the third proposal of the president."

DRASTIC INJUNCTIONS.

Injunctions were issued by the federal courts in Chicago and elsewhere as early as July 8 restraining the shop strikers from interfering with the operations of the railroads at various points.

On Sept. 1 the attorney-general of the United States, H. M. Daugherty, appeared before Judge James H. Wilkerson of the United States District court in Chicago and obtained a temporary injunction, applicable throughout the country, against the strikers and officials of the unions to which the men belonged, restraining them from interfering in any manner whatever with the operations of the railroads. On Sept. 11 the life of the injunction was extended for ten days. On this occasion the attorney-general presented a long list of acts of violence and sabotage, which he attributed to the strikers. On Sept. 23 the injunction was made permanent. Counsel for the strikers asked that the order be vacated on the following grounds:

1. The government erroneously assigned the strikers violated law when they declined to abide by decisions of the United States railroad labor board.

2. The open shop issue, cited as an important reason for seeking an injunction, is not one to be dealt with by the department of justice.

3. Federal courts have held that strikers have a right to attempt to recruit their ranks from among nonunion workers.

4. The government failed to establish an unlawful conspiracy on the part of the strikers, as alleged in the injunction bill.

STRIKE IS ENDED.

Before this, however, the strike virtually ended when the officials of many railroad companies and their striking employes entered into the following agreement:

"1. In order to bring to an end the existing strike of employes upon the undersigned railroads and relieve the country from the adverse effects thereof and to expedite the movement of essential traffic, the following memorandum of agreement is made upon the understanding, which the parties hereto accept, that the terms hereof shall be carried out by the officers of the companies and the representatives of the employes in a spirit of conciliation and sincere purpose to effect a genuine settlement of the matters in contro-

versy referred to below. This paragraph does not apply to or include strikes in effect prior to July 1, 1922.

"2. All men to return to work in positions of the class they originally held on June 30, 1922, and at the same point. As many of such men as possible are to be immediately put to work at present rates of pay and all such employes who have been on strike be put to work or under pay not later than thirty days after the signing of this agreement except such men as have been proved guilty of acts of violence which, in the opinion of the commission hereinafter provided for, shall be sufficient cause for dismissal from service.

"3. The relative standing as between themselves of men returning to work and men laid off, furloughed, or on leave of absence, including general chairmen and others who were as of June 30, 1922, properly on leave of absence, will be restored as of June 30, 1922, and they will be called back to work in that order.

"4. If a dispute arises as to the relative standing of an employe or if any other controversy arises growing out of the strike that cannot be otherwise adjusted by the carrier and said employe or the duly authorized representatives thereof, the matter shall be referred by the organizations parties to this agreement, the employes or the carrier in the interest of any employe who may be aggrieved, to a commission to be established and constituted as hereinafter provided, for final decision by a majority vote.

"5. The commission referred to in paragraph 4 hereof shall be composed of six representatives to be named by the chief officers of the organizations parties hereto and six railroad officers or representatives selected from and by the railroads agreeing hereto. This commission shall be constituted within fifteen days from the signing of this agreement and shall have jurisdiction to decide all cases that may properly be referred to it on or before May 31, 1923, but not thereafter.

"6. Inasmuch as this agreement is reached for the purpose of composing in a spirit of compromise this controversy, all parties hereto agree that neither this settlement nor any decision of the commission above provided for shall be used or cited in any controversy between these parties or between the railroads signing the same or any other class or classes of their employes in any other controversy that may hereafter arise.

"7. Both parties pledge themselves that no intimidation or oppression shall be practiced or permitted against any of the employes who have remained at work or have taken service or as against those who resume work under this understanding.

"8. All suits at law now pending as the result of the strike to be withdrawn and canceled by both parties."

PRESIDENT HARDING'S STRIKE MESSAGE.

On Aug. 18 President Harding appeared before a joint session of congress and delivered the following message:

"Gentlemen of the congress:

"It is manifestly my duty to bring to your attention the industrial situation which confronts the country.

"The situation growing out of the prevailing railway and coal mining strikes is so serious, so menacing to the nation's welfare, that I should be remiss if I failed frankly to lay the matter before you and, at the same time, acquaint you and the whole people with such efforts as the executive branch of the government has made by the voluntary exercise of its good offices to effect a settlement.

"The suspension of the coal industry dates back to last April 1, when the working agreement between mine operators and the United Mine Workers came to an end. Anticipating that expiration of contract, which was negotiated with the government's sanction in 1920, the present administration sought, as early as last October, conferences between the operators and miners in order to facilitate either a new or extended agreement in order to avoid any suspension of production when April 1 arrived.

"At that time the mine workers declined to confer, though the operators were agreeable, the mine workers excusing their declination on the ground that the union officials could have no authority to negotiate until after their annual convention.

"A short time prior to the expiration of the working agreement the mine workers invited a conference with the operators in the central competitive field, covering the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

"In spite of the union declination of the government's informal suggestion for the conference, five months before, the government, informally but sincerely, commended the conference, but it was declined by certain groups of operators, and the coal mining controversy ended in the strike of April 1.

"It was instantly made nationwide so far as the organized mine workers could control, and included many districts in the bituminous field where there was neither grievance nor dispute, and effected a complete tieup of the production in the anthracite field.

"It is to be noted that when the suspension began large stocks of coal were on hand, mined at wages higher than those paid during the war; there was only the buying impelled by necessity, and there was a belief that coal must yield to the postwar readjustment. When the stocks on hand began to reach such diminution as to menace industry and hinder transportation, approximately June 1, overtures were initiated by the government in the hope of expediting settlement.

Overtures in Vain.

"None of these availed. Individual and district tenders of settlement on the part of operators—in some instances appeals for settlement—were wholly unavailing. The dominant groups among the operators were insistent on having district agreements; the dominant mine workers were demanding a nationwide settlement. The government, being without authority to enforce a strike settlement in the coal industry, could only volunteer its good offices in finding a way of adjustment.

"Accordingly, a conference of the coal operators' associations and the general and district officials of the United Mine Workers was called to meet in Washington on July 1. The designation of representation was left to the officials of the various organizations, and there was nationwide representation, except from the nonunion fields of the country.

"Before the joint meeting I expressed the deep concern of the country and invited them to meet at a conference table and end the disputes between them.

"The conference did not develop even a hope. The operators were asking for their district or territorial conferences—the workers demanded national settlement on the old basis.

"Appraising correctly the hopelessness of the situation, I again invited both operators and workers to meet with me, and tendered a means of settlement so justly inspired that it was difficult to see how any one believing in industrial peace and justice to all concerned could decline it.

"In substance it called on the operators to open their mines, on the mine workers to resume work at the same pay and under the same working conditions as prevailed at the

time the strike began. In turn, the government was to create at once a coal commission, or two of them, if preferred by all parties to the dispute, so that one could deal with the bituminous situation, the other with the problems in the anthracite field.

"Among the commissioners were to be representatives of the operators, representatives of the mine workers, and outstanding, disinterested, and able representatives of the American public.

"The commission was to be instructed to direct its first inquiry to the rate of wage to be paid for the period ending next April 1, and then to enter upon a fact-finding inquiry into every phase of the industry and point the way to avoid future suspensions in production.

"The disputants all indorsed the suggestion of a fact-finding commission. The anthracite operators promptly accepted the entire proposal. The mine workers refused to resume work under the arbitration plan. The majority of the bituminous operators filed an acceptance, but a considerable minority declined the proposal.

"Under these circumstances, having no authority to demand compliance, the government had no other course than to invite a resumption of production under the rights of all parties to the controversy, with assurance of government protection of each and every one in his lawful pursuits.

"This fact was communicated to the governors of all coal producing states, and with two exceptions assurances of maintained law and order were promptly given.

"In some instances concrete proof of effective readiness to protect all men, strikers and nonstriking workmen alike, was promptly given. But little or no new production followed.

"The simple but significant truth was revealed that, except for such coal as comes from the districts worked by nonorganized miners, the country is at the mercy of the United Mine Workers.

"Governors in various states reported that their operators and miners had no dispute and were eager to resume production. District leaders informed me that their workmen were anxious to return to their jobs, but that they were not permitted to do so.

"Hundreds of wives of workmen have addressed the white house, beseeching a settlement, alleging that they knew no grievance, and there is an unending story of appeals for relief where necessity or suffering were impelling, where a mere expression of need ought to find ready compliance.

"At every stage the government has been a just neutral regarding wage scales and working contracts. There are fundamental evils in our present system of production and distribution which make the wage problem difficult.

Coal Industry Overmanned.

"In the bituminous coal fields are vastly more mines than are requisite to the country's needs, and there are 200,000 more mine workers than are needed to produce in continuous employment the country's normal requirements. By continuous employment I mean approximately 280 working days in the year.

"In many instances last year men were employed less than 150 days, in some cases much fewer than that. In the overmanned sections men divide the working time, and high wages are necessary to meet the cost of the barest living. Interrupted transportation, sorely broken employment, the failure to develop storage against enlarged demands, and inadequate carrying—all these present problems bear on righteous wage adjustment and demand constructive solution.

"Because of these things, because of the impressions of many cases of unjustifiable profits in the industry, and because public interest demands investigation and demands the finding of facts be given to the public, I am asking at your hands the authority to create a commission to make a searching investigation into the whole coal industry, with provision for its lawful activities and the bestowal of authority to reveal every phase of coal production, sale and distribution.

"I am speaking now on behalf of mine workers, mine operators and the American public. It will bring protection to all and point the way to continuity of production and the better economic functioning of the industry in the future.

"The necessity for such a searching national investigation with constructive recommendations is imperative. At the moment the coal skies are clearing, but unless we find a cure for the economic ills which affect the industry and therein find a basis for righteous relationship, we shall be faced with a like menacing situation on next April 1, on the expiration of the wage contracts which are now being made.

"The need for such investigation and independent consideration is revealed by both operators and mine workers in the provision in the Cleveland agreement so recently made. The government will gladly co-operate with the industry in this program so far as it is the public inerest so to do, but I have an unalterable conviction that no lasting satisfaction or worth-while results will ensue unless we may have a government commission, independent of the industry, clothed with authority by the congress to search deeply, so that it may advise as to fair wages and as to conditions of labor and recommend the enactment of laws to protect the public in the future.

"The almost total exhaustion of stocks of coal, the crippled condition of the railways, the distressed situation that has arisen and might grow worse in our great cities due to the shortage of anthracite, the suffering which might arise in the northwest through failure to meet winter needs by lake transportation, all these, added to the possibility of outrageous price demands, in spite of the most zealous voluntary efforts of the government to restrain them, make it necessary to ask you to consider at once some form of temporary control of distribution and prices.

"The administration earnestly has sought to restrain profiteering and to secure the rightful distribution of such coal as has been available in this emergency. There were no legal powers for price control. There has been cordial co-operation in many fields, a fine revelation of business conscience stronger than the temptation to profit by a people's misfortune.

"There have been instances of flat refusal.

"I rejoice to make grateful acknowledgment to those who preferred to contribute to national welfare rather than profit by a nation's distress.

National Coal Agency.

"If it may have your approval, I recommend immediate provision for a temporary national coal agency with needed capital, to purchase, sell, and distribute coal which is carried in interstate equipment. I do not mean that all interstate coal shall be handled by such a federal organization; perhaps none will be necessary; but it will restore its capital to the public treasury and will be the instrumentality of guarding the public interest where private conscience is insensible to a public need.

"This proposal does not relate to any pos-

sible employment in interstate shipments. Price restraint and equitable distribution in intrastate shipments is a responsibility of the state's own government. In such voluntary activities as have been carried on thus far the federal government has endeavored to re-establish the authority and responsibility in the states which was undermined in the necessary centralization of authority during the world war.

Railroad Shopmen's Strike.

"The public menace in the coal situation was made more acute and more serious at the beginning of July by the strike of the federated shops crafts in the railroad service—a strike against a wage decision made by the railroad labor board, directly affecting approximately 400,000 men. The justice of the decision is not for discussion here. The decision has been lost sight of in subsequent developments.

"In any event, it was always possible to appeal for rehearing and the submission of new evidence, and it is always a safe assumption that a government agency of adjustment deciding unjustly will be quick to make right any wrong.

"The railroad labor board was created by congress for the express purpose of hearing and deciding disputes between the carriers and their employes, so that no controversy need lead to an interruption in interstate transportation.

"It was inevitable that many wage disputes should arise. Wages had mounted upward, necessarily and justly, during the war upheaval, likewise the cost of transportation, so that the higher wages might be paid. It was inevitable that some readjustments should follow.

"Naturally these readjustments were resisted. The administrative government neither advocated nor opposed. It only held that the labor board was the lawful agency of the government to hear and decide disputes and its authority must be sustained, as the law contemplates. This must be so, whether the carriers or the employes ignore its decisions.

"Unhappily a number of decisions of this board had been ignored by the carriers. In only one instance, however, had a decision challenged by a carrier been brought to the attention of the department of justice, and this decision was promptly carried to the courts and has recently been sustained in the federal court of appeals. The public or the executive had no knowledge of the ignored decisions in other cases, because they did not hinder transportation.

"When these failures of many of the carriers to abide by decisions of the board were brought to my attention, I could more fairly appraise the feeling of the strikers, though they had a remedy without seeking to paralyze interstate commerce.

Law Is Inadequate.

"The law creating the railroad labor board is inadequate. Contrary to popular impression, it has little or no power to enforce its decisions. It can impose no penalties on either party disregarding its decisions. It can not halt a strike, and manifestly congress deliberately omitted the enactment of compulsory arbitration. The decisions of the board must be made enforceable and effective against carriers and employes alike. But the law is new and no perfection of it by congress at this moment could be helpful in the present threatened paralysis of transportation.

"Happily it is always lawful and ofttimes possible to settle disputes outside of court, so in a desire to serve public welfare I ventured upon an attempt at mediation. Those who had preceded me in attempted settlements had made some progress. I submitted to the officials of the striking employes and the chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, in writing, on the same day, a tentative proposal for settlement.

"Knowing that some of the carriers had offended by ignoring the decisions of the board, and that the employes had struck when they had a remedy without the strike, I felt it was best to start all over again, resume work, and all to agree to abide faithfully by the board's decisions, thus making it a real tribunal of peace in transportation.

Question of Seniority.

"The barrier to be surmounted was the question of seniority. By the workmen these rights are held to be sacred and unsurrendered by a strike. By the carriers the preservation of seniority is the weapon of discipline on the one hand and the reward of faithful employes on the other. It has been an almost invariable rule that when strikes have been lost, seniority and its advantage have been surrendered; when strikes have been settled seniority has been restored.

"In the tentative proposals which I sponsored it was provided that everybody should go to work, with seniority rights unimpaired, that there should be no discrimination by either workmen or carriers against workmen who did or did not strike.

"I realized that the proposal must carry a disappointment to employes who had inherited promotion by staying loyally on the job and to such new men as had sought jobs looking to permanent employment, but I wanted the fresh start and maintained transportation service, and I appraised the disappointment of the few to be less important than the impending misfortune to the nation.

"It was not what I would ask ordinarily to be considered or conceded, but at that moment of deep anxiety, with the coal shortage gravely menacing, I was thinking of the pressing demands to the welfare of the whole people. I believed the sacrifice brought to the men involved could be amply compensated for by the carriers in practical ways.

"I believed that the matter of transcendent importance was the acceptance of the proposal to respect the labor board's decisions on the questions which formed the issue at the time of the strike. The public compensation would be complete in guarding by law against recurrence.

"The proposal was rejected by the carriers. Though the rejection did not end all negotiation, it left the government only one course—to call the striking workmen to return to work, to call the carriers to assign them to work, and leave the dispute about seniority to the labor board for decision. When negotiation or mediation fails this is the course contemplated by the law and the government can have no chart for its course except the law.

"To this call a majority of the carriers responded favorably, proposing to re-employ all strikers except those guilty of violence against workmen or property, to restore the striking workmen to their old positions where vacant, or to like positions where vacancies had been filled; questions of seniority which cannot be settled between the employer and the employes to go to the labor board for decision.

"The minority of the carriers proposed to assign jobs to workmen on strike only where positions were vacant. Neither proposal has been accepted.

"Thus the narrative brings us to the present moment, but it has not included the developments which have heightened the government's concern. Sympathetic strikes have

developed here and there, seriously impairing interstate commerce.

"Deserted transcontinental trains in the desert regions of the southwest have revealed the cruelty and contempt for law on the part of some railway employes, who have conspired to paralyze transportation; and lawlessness and violence in a hundred places have revealed the failure of the striking unions to hold their forces to law observance.

"Men who have refused to strike and who have braved insult and assault and risked their lives to serve a public need have been cruelly attacked and wounded or killed. Men seeking work and guards attempting to protect lives and property, even officers of the federal government, have been assaulted, humiliated and hindered in their duties.

"Strikers have armed themselves and gathered in mobs about railroad shops to offer armed violence to any man attempting to go to work. There is a state of lawlessness shocking to every conception of American law and order and violating the cherished guaranties of American freedom.

"At no time has the federal government been unready or unwilling to give its support to maintain law and order and restrain violence, but in no case has state authority confessed its inability to cope with the situation and asked for federal assistance.

"Under these conditions of hindrance and intimidation there has been such a lack of care of motive power that the deterioration of locomotives and the noncompliance with the safety requirements of the law are threatening the breakdown of transportation. This very serious menace is magnified by the millions of losses to fruit growers and other producers of perishable foodstuffs, and losses to farmers who depend on transportation to market their grains at harvest time.

Warning to Congress.

"Even worse, it is hindering the transport of available coal when industry is on the verge of paralysis because of coal shortage, and life and health are menaced by coal famine in the great centers of population.

"Surely the threatening conditions must impress the congress and the country that no body of men, whether limited in numbers and responsibility for railway management, of powerful in numbers and the necessary forces in railroad operation, shall be permitted to choose a course which imperils public welfare.

"Neither organization of employes nor workingmen's unions may escape responsibility. When related to a public service the mere fact of organization magnifies that responsibility, and public interest transcends that of either grouped capital or organized labor.

"Another development is so significant that the hardships of the moment may well be endured to rivet popular attention to necessary settlement.

"It is fundamental to all freedom that all men have unquestioned rights to lawful pursuits to work and to live and choose their own lawful ways to happiness.

"In these strikes these rights have been denied by assault and violence, by armed lawlessness. In many communities the municipal authorities have winked at these violations, until liberty is a mockery and the law a matter of community contempt. It is fair to say that the great mass of organized workmen do not approve, but they seem helpless to hinder.

"These conditions cannot remain in free America. If free men cannot toil according to their own lawful choosing, all our constitutional guaranties born of democracy are surrendered to mobocracy and the freedom of a hundred millions is surrendered to the small minority which would have no law.

"It is not my thought to ask congress to deal with these fundamental problems at this time. No hasty action would contribute to the solution of the present critical situation. There is existing law by which to settle the prevailing disputes. There are statutes forbidding conspiracy to hinder interstate commerce. There are laws to assure the highest possible safety in railway service. It is my purpose to invoke these laws, civil and criminal, against all offenders alike.

"The legal safeguarding against like menaces in the future must be worked out when no passion sways, when no prejudice influences, when the whole problem may be appraised, and the public welfare may be asserted against any and every interest which assumes authority beyond that of the government itself.

"One specific thing I must ask at your hands at the earliest possible moment. There is pending a bill to provide for the better protection of aliens and for the enforcement of their treaty rights. It is a measure, in short, to create a jurisdiction for the federal courts through which the national government will have appropriate power to protect aliens in the rights secured to them under treaties and to deal with crimes which affect our foreign relations.

The Herrin Atrocities.

"The matter has been before congress on many previous occasions. President Tyler, in his first annual message, advised congress that inasmuch as 'the government is charged with the maintenance of peace and the preservation of amicable relations with the nations of the earth, it ought to possess without question all the reasonable and proper means of maintaining the one and preserving the other.'

"President Harrison asked for the same bestowal of jurisdiction, having encountered deep embarrassment which grew out of the lynching of eleven aliens in New Orleans in 1891.

"President McKinley, dealing with a like problem in 1899, asked the conferring upon federal courts jurisdiction in that class of international cases where the ultimate responsibility of the federal government may be involved.

"President Roosevelt uttered a like request to congress in 1906, and President Taft pointed out the defect in the present federal jurisdiction when he made his inaugural address in 1909. He declared that 'it puts our government in a pusillanimous position to make definite engagement to protect aliens and then to excuse the failure to perform the engagements by an explanation that the duty to keep them is in states or cities not within our control. If we would promise, we must put ourselves in a position to perform our promise. We cannot permit the possible failure of justice, due to local prejudice in any state or municipal government, to expose us to the risk of war which might be avoided if federal jurisdiction were asserted by suitable legislation by congress.'

"My renewal of this oft-made recommendation is impelled by a pitiable sense of federal impotence to deal with the shocking crime at Herrin, Ill., which so recently shamed and horrified the country. In that butchery of human beings, wrought in madness, it is alleged that two aliens were murdered.

"This act adds to the outraged sense of American justice the humiliation which lies in the federal government's lack of authority to punish that unutterable crime.

"Had it happened in any other land than our own, and the wrath of righteous justice were not effectively expressed, we should have

pitied the civilization that would tolerate it and sorrowed for the government unwilling or unable to mete out just punishment.

"I have felt the deep current of popular resentment that the federal government has not sought to efface this blot from our national shield, that the federal government has been tolerant of the mockery of local inquiry and the failure of justice in Illinois.

"It is the regrettable truth that the federal government cannot act under the law. But the bestowal of the jurisdiction necessary to enable federal courts to act appropriately will open the way to punish barbarity and butchery at Herrin or elsewhere, no matter in whose name or for what purpose the insufferable outrage is committed.

"It is deplorable that there are or can be American communities where even there are citizens, not to speak of public officials, who believe mob warfare is admissible to cure any situation. It is terrorizing to know that such madness may be directed against men merely for choosing to accept lawful employment. I wish the federal government to be able to put an end to such crimes against civilization and punish those who sanction them.

Warfare on Union Labor.

"In the weeks of patient conference and attempts at settlement I have come to appraise another element in the engrossing industrial dispute, of which it is only fair to take cognizance. It is in some degree responsible for the strikes and has hindered attempts at adjustment.

"I refer to the warfare on the unions of labor. The government has no sympathy or approval for this element of discord in the ranks of industry. Any legislation in the future must be as free from this element of trouble making as it is from labor extremists who strive for class domination. We recognize these organizations in the law, and we must accredit them with incalculable contribution to labor's uplift.

"It is of public interest to preserve them and profit by the good that is in them, but we must check the abuses and the excesses which conflict with public interest, precisely as we have been progressively legislating to prevent capitalistic, corporate or managerial domination which is contrary to public welfare.

"We also recognize the right of employers and employes alike, within the law, to establish their methods of conducting business, to choose their employment, and to determine their relations with each other.

"We must reassert the doctrine that in this republic the first obligation and the first allegiance of every citizen, high or low, is to his government, and to hold that government to be the just and unchallenged sponsor for public welfare, and the liberty, security and rights of all its citizens.

"No matter what clouds may gather, no matter what storms may ensue, no matter what hardships may attend, or what sacrifice may be necessary, government by law must and will be sustained.

"Wherefore I am resolved to use all the power of the government to maintain transportation and sustain the right of men to work."

MASSACRE OF COAL MINERS AT HERRIN, ILL.

Nineteen nonunion and three union coal miners were killed at or near the Lester mine near and in Herrin, Williamson county, Illinois, June 21-22, 1922, as the result of the general strike in the coal mining industry in progress at the time. Though it was known that serious trouble was impending the responsible local and state authorities made no attempt to avert it. On June 25 a coroner's jury at Herrin found that the nineteen nonunion men "came to their deaths by gunshot wounds at the hands of parties to this jury unknown as the result of the activities of the officials of the mine."

Immediately after the massacre troops were mobilized in Chicago for service in Williamson county, but their presence was not required. The inaction of the local authorities was severely criticized and the massacre was described by press and public generally as a blot not only on Williamson county but on the whole state of Illinois. President Harding in his strike message to congress called attention to the crime, declaring it to be regrettable that there were citizens, not to say public officials, who believed that mob warfare was admissible to cure any situation.

The people of Illinois, however, were determined that the crime should not go unpunished. Funds were raised by the Illinois Chamber of Commerce and the attorney-general of the state, Edward J. Brundage, interested himself personally in the case. On Aug. 17 a special grand jury composed mainly of farmers was summoned by Circuit Judge DeWitt T. Hartwell to meet on Aug. 28, at Marion, the capital of Williamson county, to investigate the Herrin massacre and take such action as the facts warranted. On the date named the grand jurors met and began the taking of testimony with the effective assistance of Attorney-General Brundage and State's Attorney Delos Duty. The first indictment, that of Otis Clark, president of a local union of miners, for the slaying of C. K. McDowell, mining superintendent, was returned on Aug. 30. The grand jury continued its work until Sept. 23, when it filed its report with Judge Hartwell and took a recess until Oct. 23. The total results of its labors were forty-four murder indictments, fifty-eight for conspiracy to murder, fifty-eight for rioting and fifty-four for assault to murder. Many of the men indicted had been arrested and jailed. Among the more important men indicted were Hugh Willis of Herrin, a member of the state executive board of the Illinois Mine Workers' union, and Will Davis, secretary-treasurer of Herrin district union, both of whom were named in murder bills. Most of the men indicted were union miners.

The text of the grand jury's report is given herewith in full:

"We, the special grand jury of Williamson county impaneled to make an investigation of the crimes committed in and about the strip mine near and in Herrin on Wednesday and Thursday, June 21 and 22, 1922, and heedful of the instructions given by your honor to make a thorough investigation of the facts and circumstances, with a view of fixing the responsibility for the killing of some twenty-four persons and the wounding of many others, beg to report that we have examined approximately 300 witnesses and from their testimony learned these conditions:

"About the middle of June of this year, after suspension of the coal industry as the result of a strike of the United Mine Workers of America, the Southern Illinois Coal company decided to operate a strip mine owned by it and located about midway between Marion and Herrin.

"The miners' union apparently raised no objections to the uncovering of the coal by the use of steam shovels, but when the company began to ship coal there was bitter resentment on the part of the union miners.

"The coal company aggravated this resentment by employing armed guards and closing for the public use certain established high-

ways traversing the mine property and treating as trespassers citizens attempting to use the accustomed highway.

"The flaunting of arms in a community devoted almost exclusively to mining was conducive to strife; it was a challenge certain to be accepted, and for four or five days preceding the tragedy it was known by the authorities that a conflict was inevitable.

State Officials Warned.

"The state administration undoubtedly realized the acute situation by sending to Williamson county Col. Hunter of the adjutant-general's staff. This representative of the state government testified that he recognized upon his arrival in Marion the imminence of a conflict and immediately asked the adjutant-general to send state troops to protect the property and conserve the peace.

"This request Col. Hunter renewed several times before the actual conflict, and was invariably asked by the adjutant-general of Illinois if the sheriff of Williamson county had asked for troops. The adjutant-general denied his authority to order them into Williamson county except upon the sheriff's request, which, as your honor knows, is not the law.

"Melvin Thaxton, the sheriff of Williamson county, is the holder of a card in the miners' union and a candidate for county treasurer at the forthcoming election.

"Either because of loyalty to the union or from fear of injuring his candidacy the sheriff would make no demand for troops nor did he take adequate measures to preserve the peace.

"From the evidence heard, the attack of June 21 upon the men employed at the strip mine was the result of a conspiracy which had several days in the perfecting, the object of which was the closing of the strip mine.

"Sheriff Thaxton could not have been unaware of the development of this plan.

Lewis Letter Quoted.

"On Monday, June 19, State Senator W. A. Sneed, district president of the United Mine Workers of this district, received from John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, a telegram, as follows:

" 'William Sneed, President, Sub-District 10, District 13, United Mine Workers of America, Herrin, Ill.: Your wire 18th. Steam Shovel Men's union was suspended from affiliation with American Federation of Labor some years ago. It was ordered suspended from the mining department of the A. F. of L. at the Atlantic City convention.

" 'We now find that this outlaw organization is permitting its members to act as strike breakers at numerous pits in Ohio. This organization is furnishing steam shovel engineers to work under armed guards under no agreement which exists by and between this organization and the mining department or any branch of the A. F. of L. permitting them to work under such circumstances.

" 'We have through representatives officially taken this question up with the officers of the Steam Shovel Men's union and have failed to secure any satisfaction.

" 'Representatives of our organization are justified in treating this crowd as an outlaw organization and in viewing its members in the same light as they do any other common strike breakers. JOHN L. LEWIS.'

"A copy of this telegram was posted and read in various places. Following the publication of the telegram from President Lewis preparations for an attack upon the mine were made. The hardware stores in all the cities of Williamson county were searched for firearms. The weapons were either taken by force or upon a verbal assurance that the local would pay for them.

"The men working at the strip mine were evidently ignorant of being strike breakers. The men operating the steam shovels were affiliated with a union, even though unrecognized by the A. F. of L.

"The guards were told they were to protect the valuable machinery and did not awake to the real danger until noon time of June 21, when bullets began to fly into the mine in such volume as to compel them to take refuge in the office, and later to seek safety under the steel railroad cars on the strip mine property.

"Superintendent McDowell telephoned a number of times to Col. Hunter for protection and was invariably informed by the latter that the sheriff could not be found. Finally Col. Hunter suggested a flag of truce, which, while displayed by the mine defenders, caused no abatement of the fire.

"In the evening of June 21, upon the return to Marion of Sheriff Thaxton, a conference was held between the sheriff, Col. Hunter and officers of the miners' union, at which it was stated that the officials of the coal company were willing to discontinue the operation of the strip mine and the union officials were willing that the workmen employed therein should be permitted to depart in safety. The substance of this agreement was transmitted over the telephone to Superintendent McDowell at the strip mine.

"Nevertheless, at the break of day the following morning firing began in a heavy volume from close proximity. The attacking party having crept up under cover of darkness, they were sufficiently close to permit of a parley, and after a time a spokesman for the strip mine workers asked to speak to the leader.

"A long range conversation was held and it was agreed by a spokesman from the attacking party that safe conduct would be accorded the men if they laid down their arms and would march out with hands up.

"This was done and from behind the earth embankments created by the steam shovel operators came a great number of armed men and more from the surrounding hills until the forty-seven surrendering men were surrounded by many hundreds of men, mostly armed.

Crippled Superintendent Killed.

"The captive men were marched down the road toward Herrin in double file. After they had marched about one mile, Superintendent McDowell, being crippled and unable to keep up with the procession, was taken aside by members of the mob and shot to death.

"The remainder of the captives were marched on the public road and were stopped at the power house of the Interurban railroad, about three miles from Herrin. Here a change in leadership took place and the man who had guaranteed the safety of the men who had surrendered was deposed and another leader installed.

"The new commander ordered the captive men to march into the woods adjacent to and around the power house. Here the new leader directed that only those in the crowd who had guns should follow into the woods and those who were unarmed should remain without.

"The surrendered men were then marched some 200 yards back of the power house, to the vicinity of a barbed wire fence, where they were told they would be given a chance to run for their lives, under fire.

"The firing began immediately, and thirteen of the forty-seven nonunion men were killed and most of the others severely wounded.

"The mob pursued those who had escaped, and two were hanged to trees, six were tied together with a rope about their necks and

marched through the streets of Herrin to an adjacent farm, where they were shot by the mob and the throats of three were cut. One of the six survived.

Relentless Brutality Shown.

"The atrocities and cruelties of the murderers are beyond the power of words to describe. A mob is always cowardly, but the savagery of this mob in its relentless brutality is almost unbelievable. The indignities heaped upon the dead did not end until their bodies were interred in unknown graves.

"On the first day of the attack on the mine two union miners were killed by the answering fire from the men in the strip mine, and another so seriously injured as to die subsequently from his wounds.

"It has been difficult for this grand jury to determine who fired the shots from the strip mine which caused the deaths of the union miners. When asked to present evidence to the grand jury which would tend to fix responsibility, counsel for the miners' union announced that they would lend no aid to the grand jury.

"The grand jury has made no attempt to determine the equities between the operators and the miners in the strike controversy. It has had but the sole thought of bringing to the bar of justice the persons who committed the crimes which have brought such universal criticism upon the people of Williamson county.

"Without discrimination, we feel keenly the horror of the tragedy. We protest, however, against the intimation that all the people of Williamson county are lawless and un-American. The development of the mining industry in Williamson county and the surrounding counties has tremendously increased the population within the last decade.

"All of the adjoining counties contributed their quota of marauders, and the entire shame of the inhuman murders should not rest upon Williamson county alone.

"It is true the electorate of the county is responsible for those of its supine, weak and cowardly officials who permitted the disorders to grow from desultory rioting into a hideous massacre. These evils can be corrected by the great majority of the population who believe in law and order asserting themselves and longer refusing to be intimidated by a disorderly minority.

"The grand jury, while not denying the right of private property and its lawful uses, cannot help but feel that the Southern Illinois Coal company, of which L. J. Lester is president, while perhaps within its legal rights, was either woefully ignorant of the danger of its operations or blindly determined to risk strife and conflict if profits could be made.

"It was foolhardy to attempt to operate a nonunion mine in the very heart of the miners' union, in view of the existing conditions.

Responsibility Evaded.

"The adjutant-general's office and the sheriff's office alternated in passing responsibility, with neither taking decisive action to prevent disorders and protect property.

"The ease with which firearms were obtained causes the grand jury to believe that legislation should be enacted to regulate or prohibit the manufacture or indiscriminate sale of firearms.

"We condemn the laxity of the local police in the various cities wherein stores were looted for firearms without interference by them.

"We commend the state's attorney of Williamson county, Delos Duty, for his courage and fidelity to his oath of office, and we express our gratitude to the attorney-general of Illinois and his efficient assistants whose aid has greatly facilitated the tremendous tasks confronting the grand jury.

"In concluding this report the grand jury begs leave to state that it has indicted some forty-four persons for murder, fifty-eight for conspiracy to commit murder, fifty-eight for rioting, and fifty-four for assault to murder, and your jury asks leave for a recess of thirty days for the purpose of completing its labors. The grand jury is deeply grateful to the many representative, law-abiding citizens of Williamson county for their assistance and encouragement in its efforts to enforce the law fearlessly and impartially."

COFFEE AND TEA CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year ended June 30.	Coffee — Imports. Pounds.	Imports. Value.	*Price. Cents.	†Per cap. Pounds.	Tea — Imports. Pounds.	Imports. Value.	*Price. Cents.	†Per cap Pounds
1830.....	51,488,248	$4,227,021	8.3	2.98	8,609,415	$2,425,018	23.3	.53
1840.....	94,996,095	8,546,222	8.8	5.06	20,006,595	5,427,010	24.1	.99
1850.....	145,272,687	11,234,835	7.6	5.60	29,872,654	4,719,232	14.1	1.22
1860.....	202,144,733	21,883,797	10.8	5.79	31,696,657	8,915,327	26.3	.84
1870.....	235,256,574	24,234,879	10.3	6.00	47,408,481	13,863,273	29.4	1.10
1880.....	446,850,727	60,360,769	13.5	8.78	72,162,936	19,782,931	27.4	1.39
1890.....	499,159,120	78,267,432	16.0	7.83	83,886,829	12,317,493	15.0	1.33
1900.....	787,991,911	52,467,943	7.5	9.81	84,845,107	10,558,110	12.4	1.05
1910.....	873,983,689	69,504,647	7.9	9.33	85,626,370	13,671,946	16.0	.89
1911.....	878,322,468	90,949,963	10.3	9.27	102,653,942	17,613,569	17.2	1.04
1912.....	887,747,747	118,233,958	13.3	9.23	101,406,816	18,207,141	18.0	1.05
1913.....	866,053,699	119,449,045	13.8	8.85	94,812,800	17,433,688	18.4	.95
1914.....	1,006,362,294	111,454,240	11.1	10.06	91,130,815	16,735,302	18.4	.90
1915.....	1,126,041,691	107,794,377	9.6	10.52	96,987,942	17,512,619	18.1	.91
1916.....	1,203,840,591	115,905,134	9.6	10.97	109,865,935	20,599,857	18.7	1.07
1917.....	1,322,058,526	133,513,226	10.1	12.22	103,364,410	19,265,264	18.6	.99
1918.....	1,145,955,957	103,355,279	9.0	10.29	151,314,932	30,889,030	20.4	1.40
1919.....	1,051,839,910	144,069,369	13.7	8.09	108,172,102	24,390,722	22.5	.87
1920.....	1,417,063,513	311,477,231	21.98	12.78	97,826,106	25,854,849	26.43	.84
1921.....	1,352,312,725	177,555,403	13.13	12.13	72,196,053	17,587,398	24.36	.65

*Average import price per pound. †Consumption per capita based on net imports.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION IN MONASTIR.

Four hundred carloads of ammunition stored near the railroad station at Monastir, southern Serbia, exploded on Tuesday, April 18, 1922, killing several hundred persons, wounding thousands and destroying part of the city. Some 30,000 people were made homeless. Most of the victims were soldiers and children. The barracks, in which 1,800 men were having lunch, was destroyed and a church, in which children were attending services, collapsed. Four hundred soldiers, it was reported, were killed.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT DECISIONS ON PICKETING.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES CASE.

Chief Justice Taft of the United States Supreme court, in a decision announced Dec. 5, 1921, held that peaceful picketing in labor disputes is lawful, but where such picketing involves methods inevitably leading to intimidation and obstruction, no matter how lawful the announced purpose, it becomes illegal and may be restrained by court injunction. This decision involved a construction of the Clayton antitrust law which restricts the use of the injunction against organized labor.

The case came before the Supreme court on an appeal brought by the American Steel Foundries of Granite City, Ill., against a decision of the federal Circuit Court of Appeals of Illinois, which set aside an injunction granted by the federal District court against the Tricity Trades council, then conducting a wage strike.

The decision was sweeping. It enjoined the council in any way "or manner whatsoever" by use of persuasion, threat or personal injury, from interfering with, hindering, obstructing or stopping any person engaged in the employ of the American Steel Foundries in connection with its business or any person desiring to be employed by the foundries, from assembling, loitering or congregating in the neighborhood of the steel foundries for the purpose of aiding or encouraging others in these things, and from picketing or maintaining at or near the premises of the foundries, or on the streets leading to the premises of the foundries, any picket or pickets to obstruct or interfere with the foundries in the free and unrestricted control and operation of its plant.

"This is a picketing case," said Chief Justice Taft. "Only two men in the employ of the foundries had responded to the calling of the strike by the Tricity council. They were picketers, were defendants and were enjoined. Only one of them was a member of a union of that council. The case involves, as to them, the application of section 20 of the Clayton act, of which the provisions material here are those which forbid an injunction in behalf of an employer against, first, persuading others by peaceful means to cease employment and labor; second, attending at any place where such person or persons may lawfully be for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information; third, peaceably assembling in a lawful manner and for lawful purposes.

"The act emphasizes the words 'peaceable' and 'lawful' throughout the phrases which were used. We do not think that these declarations introduced any new principle into the equity jurisprudence of the federal courts. They are merely declaratory of what was the best practice always.

"Congress thought it wise to stabilize this rule of action and to render it uniform. Its object was to reconcile the rights of the employer in his business and in the access of his employes to his place of business without intimidation or obstruction, on the one hand, and the right of the employes, recent or expectant, to use peaceable and lawful means to induce prudent principals and would-be employes to join their ranks on the other.

"If, in their attempts at persuasion or communication, those of the labor side adopt methods which, however lawful in their announced purpose, inevitably lead to intimidation and obstruction, then it is the court's duty—and the terms of section 20 do not modify this—so to limit what the propagandists do as to time, manner and place as to prevent infractions of the law and violations of the right of the employes and of the employers for whom they wish to work.

Workers Must Not Be Molested.

"In going to and from work men have a right to as free passage without obstruction as the streets afford, consistent with the right of others to enjoy the same privilege. We are a social people and the accosting by one of another in an inoffensive way and offer by the one to communicate and discuss information with a view to influencing the other's action are not regarded as aggression, or a violation of that other's right.

"If, however, the offer is declined, as it may rightfully be, then persistence, importunity and following do become unjustifiable annoyance and obstruction which is likely soon to savor of intimidation. The nearer this is to the place of business the greater the interference with the business and especially with the property right of access of the employer. Such an attempted discussion attracts the curious, or, it may be, interested bystanders. They increase the obstruction as well as the aspect of intimidation which the situation quickly assumes.

"In the present case, under the conditions which the evidence discloses, all information tendered, all arguments advanced and all persuasion used were intimidation—they could not be otherwise.

"It is idle to talk of peaceful communication in such a place and under such conditions. The numbers of the pickets in the groups constituted intimidation. The name 'picket' indicated a militant purpose, inconsistent with peaceful persuasion. The employes were made to run the gantlet. When one or more assaults or disturbances ensued they characterized the whole campaign, which became effective because of its intimidating character, in spite of the admonitions given by the leaders to their followers as to lawful methods to be pursued, however sincere.

"Our conclusion is that picketing thus instituted is unlawful and cannot be peaceable, and may be properly enjoined by the specific term of 'picketing' because its meaning is clearly understood in the sphere of the controversy by those who are parties to it. We are supported in that view by many well-reasoned authorities, although there has been contrariety of view. A restraining order against picketing by that name will advise earnest advocates of labor's cause that the law does not look with favor on an enforced discussion of the merits of the issue between individuals who wish to work and groups of those who do not, under conditions which subject the individuals who wish to work to a severe test of their nerves and physical strength and courage.

"But while this is so we must have every regard for the congressional intention manifested in the act to the principle of existing law which it declared that ex-employes and others properly acting with them shall have an opportunity, so far as is consistent with peace and law, to observe who are still working for the employer, to communicate with them and to persuade them to join the ranks of his opponents in a lawful, economic struggle.

Right to Work Is Primary.

"Regarding as primary the rights of the employes to work for whom they will, and to go freely to and from their place of labor, and keeping in mind the right of the employer incident to his property and business to free access of such employes, what can be done to reconcile the conflicting interests?

"Each case must turn on its own circumstances. It is a case for the flexible, remedial

power of a court of equity which may try one mode of restraint, and if it fails or proves to be too drastic may change it."

TRUAX RESTAURANT CASE.

Arizona Anti-Injunction Law Construed.

By a vote of five to four the United States Supreme court decided on Dec. 19, 1921, that a state has no authority to make laws prohibiting the granting of injunctions to restrain labor unions from peaceful picketing. Chief Justice Taft delivered the majority opinion, with Justices Day, Van Devanter, McKenna and McReynolds concurring. Justices Brandeis, Pitney, Holmes and Clarke dissented. The case came before the Supreme court on the appeal of William Truax, a restaurant keeper in Bisbee, Ariz., against the Cooks' and Waiters' union, which called a strike against him because he refused to put in operation an eight-hour day for his employes. The union established pickets outside the restaurant displaying banners describing it as "unfair to union labor" and asking patrons to boycott the place. When the case reached the Arizona Supreme court attention was called to a statute enacted in 1913 forbidding the courts to issue injunctions against peaceful picketing and boycotting. The Arizona court held that, under the statute, loss might be inflicted upon the plaintiff's property and business by picketing in any form if violence was used, and that because no violence was shown or claimed, the campaign of picketing, as described, did not unlawfully invade the complainant's rights.

After reciting the history of the case and quoting the anti-injunction law, Chief Justice Taft said the Arizona Supreme court had refused an injunction applied for by Truax, and continued:

"The ruling of the Supreme court proceeded, first, on the assumption that the gravamen of the complaint was that the defendants were merely inducing patrons to cease their patronage by making public the fact of the dispute and the attitude of plaintiffs in it, and, secondly, on the proposition that while good will is a valuable factor in business success, 'no man has a vested right in the esteem of the public,' that while the plaintiffs had a clear right to refuse the demand of the union, the union had a right to advertise the cause of the strike.

"The court held that the purpose of paragraph 1464 of the state law was to recognize the right of workmen on a strike to use peaceable means to accomplish the lawful ends for which the strike was called; that picketing, if peaceably carried on for a lawful purpose, was no violation of the rights of the person whose place of business was picketed; that, prior to the enactment of paragraph 1464, picketing was unlawful in Arizona because it was presumed to induce breaches of the peace, but that plaintiffs had no vested right to have such a rule of law continue in that state; that under paragraph 1464 picketing was no longer conclusively presumed to be unlawful; that the paragraph simply dealt with a rule of evidence requiring the courts to substitute evidence of the nature of the act for the presumption otherwise arising; that the plaintiffs' property rights were not invaded by picketing unless the picketing interfered with the free conduct of the business; that plaintiffs did not claim that defendants had by violent means invaded their rights, and that if that kind of picketing were charged and established by proof plaintiffs would be entitled to relief to the extent of prohibiting violence in any form.

"The effect of this ruling is that, under the statute, loss may be inflicted upon the plaintiffs' property and business by 'picketing' in any form if violence be not used, and that because no violence was shown or claimed, the campaign carried on, as described in the complaint and exhibits, did not unlawfully invade complainants' rights.

Means Used Were Illegal.

"The real question here is, Were the means used illegal? The recital of what the defendants did can leave no doubt of that. The libelous attacks upon the plaintiffs, their business, their employes and their customers, and the abusive epithets applied to them were palpable wrongs. They were uttered in aid of the plan to induce the plaintiffs' customers and would-be customers to refrain from patronizing the plaintiffs. The patrolling of defendants immediately in front of the restaurant on the main street and within five feet of plaintiffs' premises continuously during business hours, with the banners announcing plaintiffs' unfairness; the attendance by the picketers at the entrance to the restaurant and their insistent and loud appeals all day long; the constant circulation by them of the libels and epithets applied to employes, plaintiffs and customers, and the threats of injurious consequences to future customers, all linked together in a campaign were an unlawful annoyance and a hurtful nuisance in respect of the free access to the plaintiffs' place of business.

"It was not lawful persuasion or inducing. It was not a mere appeal to the sympathetic aid of would-be customers by a simple statement of the fact of the strike and a request to withhold patronage. It was compelling every customer or would-be customer to run the gantlet of most uncomfortable publicity, aggressive and annoying importunity, libelous attacks and fear of injurious consequences illegally inflicted to their reputation and standing in the community. No wonder that a business of $50,000 was reduced to only one-fourth of its former extent. Violence could not have been more effective. It was moral coercion by illegal annoyance and obstruction and it was thus plainly a conspiracy.

"A law which operates to make lawful such a wrong as is described in plaintiffs' complaint deprives the owner of the business and the premises of his property without due process, and cannot be held valid under the fourteenth amendment.

"With these views of the meaning of the equality clause it does not seem possible to escape the conclusion that by the clauses of paragraph 1464 of the revised statutes of Arizona, here relied upon by the defendants as construed by its Supreme court, the plaintiffs have been deprived of the equal protection of the law.

"It is argued that, while the right to conduct a lawful business is property, the conditions surrounding that business, such as regulations of the state for maintaining peace, good order and protection against disorder, are matters in which no person has a vested right. The conclusion to which this inevitably leads in this case is that the state may withdraw all protection to a property right by civil or criminal action for its wrongful injury if the injury is not caused by violence.

"It is true that no one has a vested right in any particular rule of the common law, but it is also true that the legislative power of a state can only be exerted in subordination to the fundamental principles of right and justice which the guaranty of due process in the fourteenth amendment is intended to preserve, and that a purely arbitrary or capricious exercise of that power, whereby a wrongful and highly injurious invasion of property rights, as here, is practically sanctioned and

the owner stripped of all real remedy, is wholly at variance with these principles.

"It is to be observed that this is not the mere case of a peaceful secondary boycott, as to the illegality of which courts have differed and states have adopted different statutory provisions. A secondary boycott of this kind is where many combine to injure one in his business by coercing persons against their will to cease patronizing him by threats or similar injury. In such a case the many have a legal right to withdraw their trade from the one, they have the legal right to withdraw their trade from third persons and they have the right to advise third persons of their intention to do so when each act is considered singly.

"The question in such cases is whether the moral coercion exercised over a stranger to the original controversy by steps in themselves legal becomes a legal wrong. But here the illegality of the means used is without doubt and fundamental. The means used are the libelous and abusive attacks on the plaintiffs' reputation, like attacks on their employes and customers. Threats of such attacks on would-be customers, picketing and patrolling of the entrance to their place of business and the consequent obstruction of free access thereto—all with the purpose of depriving the plaintiffs of their business.

"To give operation to a statute whereby serious losses inflicted by such unlawful means are in effect made remediless is, we think, to disregard fundamental rights of liberty and property and to deprive the person suffering the loss of due process of law.

"If, however, contrary to the construction which we put on the opinion of the Supreme court of Arizona, it does not withhold from the plaintiffs all remedy for the wrongs they suffered, but only the equitable relief of injunction, there still remains the question whether they are thus denied the equal protection of the laws.

"Under the Arizona constitution the plaintiffs in error would have had the right to an injunction against such a campaign as that conducted by the defendants in error, if it had been directed against the plaintiffs' business and property in any kind of conspiracy which was not a dispute between employer and former employes. If the competing restaurant keepers in Bisbee had inaugurated such a campaign against the plaintiffs in error and conducted it with banners and handbills of a similar character, an injunction would necessarily have issued to protect the plaintiffs in the enjoyment of their property and business.

Entitled to Protection.

"This brings us to consider the effect in this case of that provision of the fourteenth amendment which forbids any state to deny to any person the equal protection of the laws. The clause is associated in the amendment with the due process clause, and it is customary to consider them together. It may be that they overlap, that a violation of one may involve at times the violation of the other, but the spheres of protection they offer are not coterminous.

"The due process clause brought down from magna charta was found in the early state constitutions and later in the fifth amendment to the federal constitution as a limitation upon the executive, legislative and judicial powers of the federal government, while the equality clause does not appear in the fifth amendment and so does not apply to congressional legislation.

"The due process clause requires that every man shall have the protection of his day in court and the benefit of the general law, a law which hears before it condemns, which proceeds not arbitrarily or capriciously, but upon inquiry, and renders judgment only after trial, so that every citizen shall hold his life, liberty, property and immunities under the protection of the general rules which govern society. It, of course, aims to secure equality of law in the sense that it makes a required minimum of protection for every one's right of life, liberty and property, which the congress or the legislature may not withhold.

All Equal Before the Law.

"Our whole system of law is predicated on the general fundamental principle of equality of application of the law. 'All men are equal before the law,' 'This is a government of laws and not of men,' 'No man is above the law,' are all maxims showing the spirit in which legislatures, executives and courts are expected to make, rule and apply laws. But the framers and adopters of this amendment were not content to depend on a mere minimum secured by the due process clause, or upon the spirit of equality which might not be insisted on by local public opinion. They, therefore, embodied that spirit in a specific guaranty.

"The guaranty was aimed at undue favor and individual or class privilege, on the one hand, and at hostile discrimination, or the oppression of inequality, on the other. It sought an equality of treatment of all persons, even though all enjoyed the protection of due process.

"If, as claimed, the legislature has full discretion to grant or withhold equitable relief in any classes of cases—indeed, to take away from its courts all equity and leave those who are wronged to suits at law or to protection by the criminal law—the legislature has the same power in respect to the declaration of crimes. Suppose the legislature of the state were to provide that such acts as were here committed by defendants—to wit, the picketing or patrolling of the sidewalk and street in front of the store or business house of any person, and the use of handbills of an abusive and libelous character against the owner and present future customers, with intent to injure the business of the owner—should be a public nuisance and be punishable by fine and imprisonment, and were to except ex-employes from its provisions. Is it not clear that any defendant could escape punishment under it on the ground that the statute violated the equality clause of the fourteenth amendment?

"It is urged that in holding paragraph 1464 invalid we are in effect holding invalid section 20 of the Clayton act. Of course, we are not doing so. In the first place, the equality clause of the fourteenth amendment does not apply to congressional, but only to state, action. In the second place, section 20 of the Clayton act never has been construed or applied as the Supreme court of Arizona has construed and applied paragraph 1464 in this case.

"We conclude that the demurrer in this case should have been overruled, the defendants required to answer, and that if the evidence sustain the averments of the complaint an injunction should issue as prayed.

"Objection is made to this conclusion on the ground that as we hold certain clauses of paragraph 1464 of the Arizona code, as construed, invalid, they cannot be separated from paragraph 1456, which must also be held invalid, and then there is no law in Arizona authorizing an injunction in this or any case. Paragraph 1456 has been the statute law of Arizona, state and territory, since 1901. It was first adopted in the code of the territory of 1901. It was continued in force by virtue of the new constitution of Arizona adopted by the people in 1902, which merely

changed the name of the court upon which general equity jurisdiction was conferred from the District court to the Superior court, and which provided that the authority, jurisdiction, practice and procedure of the District courts should continue in force and apply and govern Superior courts until altered or repealed.

"Arizona came into the union with this constitution Feb. 14, 1912. At the session of 1912 provision was made for revision and codification of the laws. The present code was adopted by the legislature at its third special session of 1913.

"Section 1464 was passed, as the code itself states, at the second session of 1913. Thus paragraph 1464 was an amendment to paragraph 1456, and was included with the original section in the code revision of 1913. To invalidate paragraph 1456 we must assume that had the legislature known that the clauses of paragraph 1464 here involved, construed as the Arizona Supreme court has construed them, were unconstitutional, it would have repealed all the existing law conferring the equitable power of injunction in its first instance on courts of general jurisdiction. We cannot make this assumption. The exception introduced by amendment to paragraph 1456 proving invalid, the original law stands without the amendatory exception.

"The judgment of the Supreme court of Arizona is reversed and the case remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion."

BUCK'S STOVE COMPANY BOYCOTT CASE.

Proceedings were brought in the Supreme court of the District of Columbia in August, 1907, against the officers of the American Federation of Labor to enjoin them from conducting a boycott against the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, Mo., by advertising that the concern was on the "unfair" and "we don't patronize" lists of the federation's official organ. The injunction was issued by Judge Gould Dec. 23, 1907. On the plea that the injunction was being violated proceedings for contempt of court were brought against Samuel Gompers, president; John Mitchell, vice-president, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the federation. They were declared guilty by Justice Wright of the Supreme court of the District of Columbia Dec. 23, 1908. Mr. Gompers was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, Mr. Mitchell to nine months' and Mr. Morrison to six months' imprisonment. They were admitted to bail and the case was taken to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, which tribunal decided Nov. 2, 1909, that the decree against them was valid.

An appeal was taken to the United States Supreme court, which on May 15, 1911, reversed the judgments of the lower courts and remanded the case. May 5, 1913, the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia again affirmed the original findings in the contempt case, but reduced Mr. Gompers' sentence to thirty days in jail and held that Mitchell and Morrison should be exempt from prison sentences, but should each pay a fine of $500. June 19, 1913, Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme court granted an appeal by the defendants that the case be heard again by the highest tribunal.

May 11, 1914, the United States Supreme court set aside the sentences imposed upon Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison on the ground that they were barred by the statute of limitations. Justice Holmes, who read the opinion, held that the contempt proceedings should have been begun within three years from the date of the offense.

UNINCORPORATED LABOR UNIONS SUABLE.

CORONADO COAL CASE DECISION.

In a decision announced June 5, 1922, the United States Supreme court held that unincorporated labor unions are suable in the federal courts for their acts and that funds accumulated to be expended in conducting strikes are subject to execution in suits for torts committed by such unions in strikes. The case was an appeal by the United Mine Workers of America and sixty-five individuals, from a decision by the United States District court for the western district of Arkansas, approved by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the 8th district, holding them guilty of violating the Sherman antitrust act in the course of the coal mine strikes in Arkansas in 1914, and imposing damages of $200,000, which were trebled under the antitrust law.

History of Case.

The title of the case before the court was "The United Mine Workers of America, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Coronado Coal company, et al. In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the 8th circuit." The plaintiffs in the District court were the receivers of the Bache-Denman Coal company and eight other corporations in each of which the first named company owned a controlling amount of stock. Their mines were in Prairie Creek valley, Sebastian county, Arkansas.

The defendants in the court below were the United Mine Workers of America and its officers, district 21 of the United Mine Workers of America and its officers, twenty-seven local unions in district No. 21 and their officers, and sixty-five individuals, mostly members of one union or another, but including some persons not members, all of whom were charged in the complaint with having entered into a conspiracy to restrain and monopolize interstate commerce, in violation of the first and second sections of the antitrust act and with having, in the course of that conspiracy, and for the purpose of consummating it, destroyed the plaintiff's properties. Treble damages for this and an attorney's fee were asked under the seventh section of the act.

The original complaint was filed in September, 1914, about six weeks after the destruction of the property. It was demurred to, and the District court sustained the demurrer. This was carried to the Court of Appeals on error, and the ruling of the District court was reversed, Dowd vs. United Mine Wokers, 235 Fed. 1. The case then came to trial on the third amended complaint and answers of the defendants. The trial resulted in a verdict of $200,000 for the plaintiffs, which was trebled by the court, and to which was added a counsel fee of $25,000 and interest to the amount of $120,600 from July 17, 1914, the date of the destruction of the property, to Nov. 22, 1917, the date upon which judgment was entered.

The verdict did not separate the amount between the companies. On a writ of error from the Court of Appeals the case was reversed as to the interest, but in other respects the judgment was affirmed. 258 Fed. 829. The defendants, the international union and district No. 21, have given a supersedeas bond to meet the judgment if it is affirmed against both or either of them.

The third amended complaint avers that of the nine companies, of which the plaintiff was the receiver and for which he was bringing

suit, five were operating companies engaged in mining coal and shipping it in interstate commerce, employing in all about 870 men and mining an annual product when working to their capacity valued at $465,000, of which 75 per cent was sold and shipped to customers outside of the state. Of the five operating companies one was under contract to operate the properties of two of the others and four nonoperating companies were each financially interested in one or more of the operating companies, either by lease, by contract or by the ownership of all or a majority of their stock.

The defendant, the United Mine Workers of America, is alleged to be an unincorporated association of mine workers, governed by a constitution, with a membership exceeding 400,000, subdivided into thirty districts and numerous local unions. These subordinate districts and unions are subject to the constitution and by-laws not only of the international union but also to constitutions of their own.

The complaint avers that the United Mine Workers divide all coal mines into two classes, union or organized mines operating under a contract with the union to employ only union miners, and open shop or nonunion mines, which refuse to make such a contract; that, owing to the unreasonable restrictions and regulations imposed by the union on organized mines, the cost of production of union coal is unnecessarily enhanced so as to prevent its successful competition in the markets of the country with nonunion coal; that the object of the conspiracy of the United Mine Workers and the union operators, acting with them, is the protection of the union mined coal by the prevention and restraint of all interstate trade and competition in the products of nonunion mines.

The complaint enumerates twenty-three states in which coal mining is conducted and alleges that the coal mined in each comes into competition in interstate commerce directly or indirectly with that mined in Illinois, Kentucky, Alabama, New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, in the markets of Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota, where, but for the defendants' unlawful interference, plaintiffs would have been engaged in trade in 1914; that the bituminous mines of the greater part of the above territory are union mines, the principal exception being Alabama, West Virginia, parts of Pennsylvania and Colorado, which the defendant has thus far been unable to organize.

The complaint further avers that early in 1914 the plaintiff companies decided that the operating companies should go on a nonunion or open shop basis. Two of them, the Prairie Creek Coal Mining company and the Mammoth Vein Coal company, closed down and discontinued as union mines, preparatory to reopening as open shop mines in April. They were to be operated under a new contract by the Mammoth Vein Coal Mining company.

Another of the companies, the Hartford Coal company, which had not been in operation, planned to start an open shop mine as soon as convenient in the summer of 1914. The fifth, the Coronado Coal Mining company, continued operating with the union until April 18, 1914, when its employes struck because of its unity of interest with the other mines of the plaintiffs.

The plaintiff says that in April, 1914, the defendants and those acting in conjunction with them, in furtherance of the general conspiracy, already described, to drive nonunion coal out of interstate commerce, and thus to protect union operators from nonunion competition, drove and frightened away the plaintiff's employes, including those directly engaged in shipping coal to other states, prevented the plaintiffs from employing other men, destroyed the structures and facilities for mining, loading and shipping coal, the cars of interstate carriers waiting to be loaded, as well as those already loaded with coal in and for interstate shipment, and prevented plaintiffs from engaging in or continuing to engage in interstate commerce.

The complaint alleges that the destruction to the property in business amounted to the sum of $740,000, and asks judgment for three times that amount, or $2,220,000. Certain of the funds of the mine workers in Arkansas were attached. The defendants, the United Mine Workers of America, district No. 21, and each local union and each individual defendant filed a separate answer.

The answers deny the averments of the complaint. The trial began on Oct. 24, 1917, and a verdict and judgment were entered on Nov. 22 following.

Opinion by Chief Justice.

Mr. Chief Justice Taft, after stating the case, delivered the opinion of the court.

There are five principal questions pressed by the plaintiffs in error here, the defendants below. The first is that there was a misjoinder of parties plaintiff. The second is that the United Mine Workers of America, district No. 21 United Mine Workers of America, and the local unions made defendants, are unincorporated associations and not subject to suit and therefore should have been dismissed from the case on motions seasonably made.

The third is that there is no evidence to show any agency by the United Mine Workers of America in the conspiracy charged or in the actual destruction of the property, and no liability therefor. The fourth is that there is no evidence to show that the conspiracy alleged against district No. 21 and the other defendants was a conspiracy to restrain or monopolize interstate commerce. The fifth is that the court erred in a supplementary charge to the jury, which so stated the court's view of the evidence as to amount to a mandatory direction coercing the jury into finding the verdict which was recorded.

In regard to the first point the court held that there had been no misjoinder of parties. As to the second point the opinion of the court, in view of its importance, is given herewith in full.

Were the unincorporated associations, the international union, district No. 21, and the local unions suable in their names?

The United Mine Workers of America is a national organization. Indeed, because it embraces Canada it is called the international union. Under its constitution, it is intended to be the union of all workmen employed in and around coal mines, coal washers and coke ovens on the American continent. Its declared purpose is to increase wages and improve conditions of employment of its members by legislation, conciliation, joint agreements and strikes. It demands not more than eight hours a day of labor.

The union is composed of workmen eligible to membership and is divided into districts, subdistricts and local unions. The ultimate authority is a general convention to which delegates selected by the members in their local organizations are elected.

The body governing the union in the interval between conventions is the international board, consisting of the principal officers, the president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer, together with a member from each district.

The president has much power. He can remove or suspend international officers, ap-

points the national organizers and subordinates and is to interpret authoritatively the constitution, subject to reversal by the international board. When the board is not in session the individual members are to do what he directs them to do. He may dispense with initiation fees for admission of new locals and members.

The machinery of the organization is directed largely toward propaganda, conciliation of labor disputes, the making of scale agreements with operators, the discipline of officers, members, districts and locals, and toward strikes and the maintenance of funds for that purpose. It is admirably framed for unit action under the direction of the national officers.

It has a weekly journal, whose editor is appointed by the president, which publishes all official orders and circulars, and all the union news. Each local union is required to be a subscriber, and its official notices are to be brought by the secretary to the attention of the members. The initiation fees and dues collected from each member are divided between the national treasury, the district treasury and that of the local. Should a local dissolve, the money is to be transmitted to the national treasury.

Rules as to Strikes.

The rules as to strikes are important here. Section 27 of the constitution is as follows: "The board shall have power between conventions, by a two-thirds vote, to recommend the calling of a general strike, but under no circumstances shall it call such strike until approved by a referendum vote of the members."

Under article 16 no district is permitted to engage in a strike involving all or a major portion of its members without sanction of the international convention or board.

Section 2 of that article provides that districts may order local strikes within their respective districts "on their own responsibility, but where local strikes are to be financed by the international union they must be sanctioned by the international board."

Section 3 provides that in unorganized fields the convention or board must sanction strikes and no financial aid is to be given until after the strike has lasted four weeks, unless otherwise decided by the board. The board is to prescribe conditions in which strikes are to be financed by the international union and the amount of strike relief to be furnished the striking members. In such cases the president appoints a financial agent to assume responsibility for money to be expended from the international funds, and he only can make binding contracts. There is a uniform system of accounting as to the disbursements for strikes.

Membership and Dues.

The membership of the union has reached 450,000. The dues received from them for the national and district organizations make a very large annual total, and the obligations assumed in traveling expenses, holding of conventions, and the general overhead cost, but most of all in strikes, are so heavy that an extensive financial business is carried on, money is borrowed, notes are given to banks, and in every way the union acts as a business entity, distinct from its members. No organized corporation has greater unity of action, and in none is more power centered in the governing executive bodies.

Undoubtedly at common law an unincorporated association of persons was not recognized as having any other character than a partnership in whatever was done, and it could only sue or be sued in the names of its members, and their liability had to be enforced against each member. Pickett vs. Walsh, 192 Mass., 572; Karges Furniture company vs. Amalgamated Wood Workers, local union, 165 Ind., 421; Baskins vs. United Mine Workers (Ark.), decided Nov. 7, 1921 (234 S. W. 464).

But the growth and necessities of these great labor organizations have brought affirmative legal recognition of their existence and usefulness and provisions for their protection, which their members have found necessary. Their right to maintain strikes, when they do not violate law or the rights of others, has been declared. The embezzlement of funds by their officers has been especially denounced as a crime, the so-called union label, which is a quasi trademark to indicate the origin of manufactured products in union labor, has been protected against pirating and deceptive use by the statutes of most of the states, and in many states authority to sue to enjoin its use has been conferred on unions.

They have been given distinct and separate representation and the right to appear to represent union interests in statutory arbitrations, and before official labor boards. We insert in the margin an extended reference, "Furnished by the industry of counsel," to legislation of this kind. [Omitted.]

More than this, equitable procedure adapting itself to modern needs has grown to recognize the need of representation by one person of many, too numerous to sue or to be sued (Story equity pleadings, 8th ed. sec. 77; 94 and 97; St. Germain vs. Bakery union, 97 Wash., 282; Branson vs. Industrial Workers of the World, 30 Nevada 270; Barnes vs. Chicago Typographical union, 232 Ill., 402); and this has had its influence upon the law side of litigation, so that out of the very necessities of existing conditions and the utter impossibility of doing justice otherwise, the suable character of such an organization as this has come to be recognized in some jurisdictions and many suits for and against labor unions are reported in which no question has been raised as to the right to treat them in their closely united action and functions as artificial persons capable of suing and being sued.

It would be unfortunate if an organization with as great power as this international union has in the raising of large funds and in directing the conduct of 400,000 members in carrying on, in a wide territory, industrial controversies and strikes, out of which so much unlawful injury to private rights is possible, could assemble its assets to be used therein free from liability for injuries by torts committed in course of such strikes. To remand persons injured to a suit against each of the 400,000 members to recover damages and to levy on his share of the strike fund would be to leave them remediless.

In the case of Taff Vale company vs. Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, 1901, A. C., 426, an English statute provided for the registration of trade unions, authorizing them to hold property through trustees, to have agents, and provided for a winding up and a rendering of accounts. A union was sued for damages growing out of a strike. Mr. Justice Farwell, meeting the objection that the union was not a corporation and could not be sued as an artificial person, said:

"If the contention of the defendant society were well founded the legislature has authorized the creation of numerous bodies of men capable of owning great wealth and of action by agents with absolutely no responsibility for the wrongs that they may do to other persons by the use of that wealth and the employment of those agents."

He therefore gave judgment against the union. This was affirmed by the house of

lords. The legislation in question in that case did not create trade unions but simply recognized their existence and regulated them in certain ways, but neither conferred on them general power to sue, nor impose liability to be sued. See also Hillenbrand vs. Building Trade Council, 14 Ohio D. C. N. P. 628. Holland jurisprudence, 12th ed. 341; Pollock's first book on jurisprudence. 2d ed. 125.

Suability of Trade Unions.

Though such a conclusion as to the suability of trade unions is of primary importance in the working out of justice and in protecting individuals and society from possibility of oppression and injury in their lawful rights from the existence of such powerful entities as trade unions, it is after all in essence and principle merely a procedural matter. As a matter of substantive law, all the members of the union engaged in a combination doing unlawful injury are liable to suit and recovery, and the only question is whether when they have voluntarily, and for the purpose of acquiring concentrated strength and the faculty of quick unit action and elasticity, created a self-acting body with great funds to accomplish their purpose, they may not be sued as this body, and the funds they have accumulated may not be made to satisfy claims for injuries unlawfully caused in carrying out their united purpose.

Trade unions have been recognized as lawful by the Clayton act; they have been tendered formal incorporation as national unions by the act of congress approved June 29, 1886 [24 stat. 86], in the act of June 29, 1886 [24 stat. 86], 1912 [37 stat. 415], a commission on industrial relations was created providing that three of the commissioners should represent organized labor.

The transportation act of 1920, sections 302-307 [41 stat. 469], recognizes labor unions in creation of railroad boards of adjustment, and provides for action by the railroad labor board upon their application. The act of congress approved Aug. 5, 1909, Chap. 6, Sec. 38, 36, stat. 112, and the act approved Oct. 3, 1913, Chap. 16, Subd. G. A. [33 stat. 172], expressly exempt labor unions from excise taxes.

Periodical publications issued by or under the auspices of trade unions are admitted into the mails as second-class mail matter. Acts of 1911, 1912, Chap. 389 [37 stat, 550]. The legality of labor unions of postal employes is expressly recognized by act of congress, approved Aug. 24, 1912, Chap. 389, Sec. 6 [37 stat. 539, 555]. By act of congress, passed Aug. 1, 1914, no money was to be used from funds therein appropriated to prosecute unions under the antitrust act [38 stat. 609, 652].

In this state of federal legislation we think that such organizations are suable in the federal courts for their acts, and that funds accumulated to be expended in conducting strikes are subject to execution in suits for torts committed by such unions in strikes. The fact that the Supreme court of Arkansas has since taken a different view in Baskins vs. the United Mine Workers of America, supra, cannot under the conformity act operate as a limitation on the federal procedure in this regard.

Our conclusion as to the suability of the defendants is confirmed in the case at bar by the words of sections 7 and 8 of the antitrust law. The persons who may be sued under section 7 include "corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, or the laws of any of the territories, the laws of any state, the laws of any foreign country."

Come Under Sherman Act.

The language is very broad and the words given their natural signification certainly include labor unions like these. They are, as has been abundantly shown, associations existing under the laws of the United States, of the territories thereof and of the states of the union. Congress was passing drastic legislation to remedy a threatening danger to the public welfare and did not intend that any persons or combinations of persons should escape its application. Their thought was especially directed against business associations and combinations that were unincorporated to do the things forbidden by the act, but they used language broad enough to include all associations which might violate its provisions organized by the statutes of the United States or the states or the territories, or foreign countries as lawfully existing; and this, of course, includes labor unions, as the legislation referred to shows.

Thus it was that in the cases of United States vs. Trans-Missouri Freight association, 166 U. S. 29; United States vs. Joint Traffic association, 171 U. S. 505; Montague & Co. vs. Lowry, 193 U. S. 38, and Eastern States Lumber association vs. United States, 234 U. S. 600, unincorporated associations were made parties to suits in the federal courts under the antitrust act without question by any one as to the correctness of the procedure.

For these reasons we conclude that the international union, the district No. 21 and the twenty-seven local unions were properly made parties defendant here and properly served by process on their principal officers.

In regard to the third point the court held that the evidence did not sustain the contention that the United Mine Workers of America interfered with the coal company's business and that the strike was a local one, declared and conducted by a district organization. The decision also sustained the fourth contention of the mine workers that obstruction to coal mining was not obstruction to interstate commerce. The Supreme court held that "coal mining is not interstate commerce and the power of congress does not extend to its regulation as such." The conclusions as to the first four questions made it unnecessary, in the opinion of the court, to examine the objection to the supplemental charge of the court below.

In conclusion the Supreme court said:

"The case has been prepared by counsel for the plaintiffs with rare assiduity and ability. The circumstances are such as to awaken regret that in our view of federal jurisdiction we cannot affirm the judgment. But it is of far higher importance that we should preserve inviolate the fundamental limitations in respect to the federal jurisdiction.

"The judgment is reversed and the case remanded to the district court for further proceedings in conformity to this opinion."

INJUNCTION USED BY LABOR.

Ordinarily injunctions have been asked for and obtained by employers of labor in strikes, but in a case decided by Justice Robert F. Wagner of the New York State Supreme court, on Jan. 11, 1922, the situation was reversed, and labor was the beneficiary of the legal procedure. The Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective association in New York city had a three-year agreement with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, the contract ending June 1, 1922. It covered wages and working conditions. In October, 1921, the employers, to meet competition in other cities, tried to introduce longer hours and wages on the piece-price plan. This was

considered a violation of the contract by the employes and a strike ensued. An injunction was applied for by the garment workers and was granted temporarily by a lower court. This injunction was made permanent by Justice Wagner on the date named. In his decision he called upon the employers to cease "taking or continuing in any concerted action involving the violation or repudiation" of the existing agreement with the union. The justice remarked:

"It is elementary and yet sometimes requires emphasis that the door of a court of equity is open to employer and employe alike. It is no respecter of persons; it is keen to protect the legal rights of all. Heretofore the employer alone has prayed the protection of a court of equity against threatened irreparable illegal acts of the employe.

"But mutuality of obligation compels a mutuality of remedy. The fact that the employes have entered equity's threshold by a hitherto untraveled path does not lessen their rights to the law's decree.

"Precedent is not our only guide in deciding these disputes, for many are worn out by time and made useless by the more enlightened and humane conception of social justice. That progressive sentiment of advanced civilization which has compelled legislative action to correct and improve conditions which a proper regard for humanity would no longer tolerate cannot be ignored by the courts. Our decisions should be in harmony with that modern conception and not in defiance of it.

"It can not be seriously contended that the plaintiffs have an adequate remedy at law. That the damages resulting from the alleged violation of the agreement would be irremediable at law is too patent for discussion. There are over 40,000 workers whose rights are involved and over 300 defendant organizations. The contract expires within six months, and a trial of the issues can hardly be held within that time. It is unthinkable that the court should force litigants into a court of law. A court of equity looks to the substance and essence of things, and disregards matters of form and technical niceties."

The issuance of the injunction resulted in the calling off of the strike and the reinstatement by the employers of the week-work system and the forty-four-hour week as provided in the original agreement.

SUMMIT OF MOUNT EVEREST NOT ATTAINED.

The members of the expedition organized in 1921 by the Royal Geographical society and the Alpine club of London to explore and if possible ascend Mount Everest, the highest peak in the world, made three heroic efforts to complete their mission in 1922, but failed to reach the summit by about 1,700 feet. On May 21 three members of the party, Somervell, Mallory and Norton, reached a point 26,800 feet up without the use of oxygen. On May 27 Capt. George Finch and Capt. Geoffrey Bruce reached a point about halfway between the northeast shoulder and the summit of Everest, at an altitude of 27,300 feet. This they were enabled to do by means of the oxygen apparatus they carried with them. They had only about 1,700 feet to go, but they were completely fagged out and had to turn back. Both the records made on the 21st and 27th of May exceeded the highest altitude ever reached previously by any mountain climber. The old record was held by the duke of the Abruzzi, who in 1909 reached a height of 24,583 feet on Mt. Godwin-Austen in India.

The expedition made still another attempt to reach the summit on June 7, when Mallory, Somervell and Crawford and three parties of coolies started up the north col or shoulder. The members of each party were roped together. At first all went well, but when they were about halfway up the shoulder the snow field on which they were climbing gave way and all the parties were carried down by an avalanche. Mallory, Somervell and Crawford with one porter slid 150 feet, but escaped unhurt. The second party, consisting of coolies, also escaped just as the slide reached the edge of a cliff. The other two parties were swept over the precipice. Seven of the porters fell into a deep crevasse and were buried by the avalanche. Six of the bodies were recovered. Four of the other porters were rescued with difficulty. This disaster put an end to the expedition's efforts to conquer Mount Everest. Many of the members suffered severely from frost bites and all were more or less disabled as the result of their extraordinary exertions.

Gen. C. G. Bruce, leader of the expedition, expressed the opinion that from the experience gained in 1922 there was no reason to believe that a future effort to reach the top would not be successful, though Everest had two powerful allies—the shortness of the season in which climbing could be done at all and the terrible winds from the west sweeping its heights. The organization of another expedition to continue the effort to scale the mighty peak was under way toward the close of 1922.

DEATH OF EX-EMPEROR CHARLES I. OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Charles I., former emperor of Austria and king of Hungary, died in exile at Funchal, Madeira, April 1, 1922, after an illness of about a week from pneumonia. Charles was born Aug. 17, 1887, his father being Archduke Otto of Saxony and his mother Princess Marie-Josephe of Saxony. He was reared by his mother, as his father was a profligate and such a wreck mentally and physically as to make his confinement necessary. Charles attended the public schools in Vienna. Both here and later in the army he was democratic in his ways and was popular. When Archduke Francis Ferdinand was assassinated at Sarajevo on June 28, 1914, Charles became heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, which he ascended on the death of the aged Francis Joseph Nov. 21, 1916. The defeat of Austria-Hungary and Germany in the great war and revolutionary movements both in Hungary and Austria compelled him to flee to Switzerland late in 1918.

Charles made two futile attempts to regain the throne of Hungary, the first in March and the second in October, 1921. On the first occasion he crossed the border in an automobile and went to Budapest. There Admiral Horthy, the regent, refused to recognize him as king and he was compelled to return to Switzerland. On the second occasion he entered Hungary by airplane and attempted to regain power by force, but was defeated and arrested. The allies and the little entente (Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania and Jugo Slavia) demanded that he be exiled and in November he was sent to Madeira.

Charles was married to Princess Zita, daughter of Duke Robert of Parma, of Bourbon descent, Oct. 21, 1911. Seven children were born to them, the oldest being Francis Joseph Otto, whose natal day was Nov. 20, 1912. The Hungarian royalists proclaimed him their candidate for the throne.

LIQUOR FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

Act supplemental to the national prohibition act passed at the first session of the 67th congress and approved Nov. 23, 1921.

Be it enacted, etc., that the words "person," "commissioner," "application," "permit," "regulation" and "liquor," and the phrase "intoxicating liquor," when used in this act, shall have the same meaning as they have in title 2 of the national prohibition act.

Section 2. That only spirituous and vinous liquor may be prescribed for medicinal purposes and all permits to prescribe and prescriptions for any other liquor shall be void. No physician shall prescribe nor shall any person sell or furnish on any prescription any vinous liquor that contains more than 24 per centum of alcohol by volume, nor shall any one prescribe or sell or furnish on any prescription more than one-fourth of one gallon of vinous liquor, or any such vinous or spirituous liquor that contains separately or in the aggregate more than one-half pint of alcohol, for use by any person within any period of ten days. No physician shall be furnished with more than 100 prescription blanks for use in any period of ninety days, nor shall any physician issue more than that number of prescriptions within any such period unless on application therefor he shall make it clearly apparent to the commissioner that for some extraordinary reason a larger amount is necessary, whereupon the necessary additional blanks may be furnished him. But this provision shall not be construed to limit the sale of any article the manufacture of which is authorized under section 4, title 2, of the national prohibition act.

If the commissioner shall find after hearing, upon notice as required in section 5 of title 2 of the national prohibition act, that any article enumerated in subdivisions b, c, d or e of section 4 of title 2 of said national prohibition act is being used as a beverage, or for intoxicating beverage purposes, he may require a change of formula of such article, and in the event that such change is not made within a time to be named by the commissioner he may cancel the permit for the manufacture of such article unless it is made clearly to appear to the commissioner that such use can only occur in rare or exceptional instances, but such action of the commissioner may by appropriate proceedings in a court of equity be reviewed, as provided for in section 5, title 2, of said national prohibition act: Provided, That no change of formula shall be required and no permit to manufacture any article under subdivision (E), section 4, title 2 of the national prohibition act shall be revoked unless the sale or use of such article is substantially increased in the community by reason of its use as a beverage or for intoxicating beverage purposes.

No spirituous liquor shall be imported into the United States, nor shall any permit be granted authorizing the manufacture of any spirituous liquor, save alcohol, until the amount of such liquor now in distilleries or other bonded warehouses shall have been reduced to a quantity that in the opinion of the commissioner will, with liquor that may thereafter be manufactured and imported, be sufficient to supply the current need thereafter for all nonbeverage uses: Provided, That no vinous liquor shall be imported into the United States unless it is made to appear to the commissioner that vinous liquor for such nonbeverage use produced in the United States is not sufficient to meet such nonbeverage needs: Provided further, That this provision against importation shall not apply to shipments en route to the United States at the time of the passage of this act: And provided further, That the commissioner may authorize the return to the United States under such regulations and conditions as he may prescribe any distilled spirits of American production exported free of tax and reimported in original packages in which exported and consigned for redeposit in the distillery bonded warehouse from which originally removed.

Sec. 3. That this act and the national prohibition act shall apply not only to the United States but to all territory subject to its jurisdiction, including the territory of Hawaii and the Virgin islands; and jurisdiction is conferred on the courts of the territory of Hawaii and the Virgin islands to enforce this act and the national prohibition act in such territory and islands.

Sec. 4. That regulations may be made by the commissioner to carry into effect the provisions of this act. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this act shall be subject to the penalties provided for in the national prohibition act.

Sec. 5. That all laws in regard to the manufacture and taxation of and traffic in intoxicating liquor, and all penalties for violations of such laws that were in force when the national prohibition act was enacted, shall be and continue in force as to both beverage and nonbeverage liquor, except such provisions of such laws as are directly in conflict with any provision of the national prohibition act or of this act: but if any act is a violation of any of such laws and also of the national prohibition act or of this act, a conviction for such act or offense under one shall be a bar to prosecution therefor under the other. All taxes and tax penalties provided for in section 35 of title 2 of the national prohibition act shall be assessed and collected in the same manner and by the same procedure as other taxes on the manufacture of or traffic in liquor.

If distilled spirits upon which the internal-revenue tax has not been paid are lost by theft, accidental fire or other casualty while in possession of a common carrier subject to the transportation act of 1920 or the merchant marine act, 1920, or if lost by theft from a distillery or other bonded warehouse, and it shall be made to appear to the commissioner that such losses did not occur as the result of negligence, connivance, collusion or fraud on the part of the owner or person legally accountable for such distilled spirits, no tax shall be assessed or collected upon the distilled spirits so lost, nor shall any tax penalty be imposed or collected by reason of such loss, but the exemption from the tax and penalty shall only be allowed to the extent that the claimant is not indemnified against or recompensed for such loss. This provision shall apply to any claim for taxes or tax penalties that may have accrued since the passage of the national prohibition act or that may accrue hereafter. Nothing in this section shall be construed as in any manner limiting or restricting the provisions of title 3 of the national prohibition act.

Sec. 6. That any officer, agent or employe of the United States engaged in the enforcement of this act, or the national prohibition act, or any other law of the United States, who shall search any private dwelling as defined in the national prohibition act, and occupied as such dwelling, without a warrant directing such search, or who while so engaged shall without a search warrant maliciously and without reasonable cause search any other building or property, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined for a first offense not more than $1,000 and for a subsequent offense not more than $1,000

or imprisoned not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Whoever not being an officer, agent or employe of the United States shall falsely represent himself to be such officer, agent or employe and in such assumed character shall arrest or detain any person, or shall in any manner search the person, buildings or other property of any person, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (Approved Nov. 23, 1921.)

DEATH OF POPE BENEDICT XV.

Pope Benedict XV., the 260th in the line of heads of the Roman Catholic church, died in the Vatican, Rome, at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, Jan. 22, 1922, after a brief illness from pneumonia resulting from an attack of influenza. He had occupied the papal throne less than eight years, having been elected pontiff Sept. 3, 1914, and crowned three days later. He was born in Genoa, Italy, Nov. 21, 1854, and consequently was in his 67th year at the time he passed away.

The body of the dead pope was removed from the room in which he died to the sacrament chapel of St. Peter's. There it was placed on a catafalque and surrounded by candles behind the massive gilded gates of the inclosure. The body was attired in regal robes with a gold miter on the head and a rosary in the hand. It lay in state for three days and was viewed by thousands of Italians and others. At noon on Jan. 26 the doors of St. Peter's church were closed. At 3 o'clock the body was carried from the catafalque in the sacrament chapel to the choir chapel across the nave, where the funeral ceremonies took place. Only the cardinals and the papal nobility, members of the late pope's family and the diplomatic corps attached to the Vatican were admitted. The body was placed in a white casket which in turn was inclosed in a lead coffin bearing in Latin the following inscription:

"The body of Benedict XV., pontifex maximus, who lived sixty-seven years, reigned over the universal church seven years and died Jan. 22, 1922."

The coffin was lowered into the old basilica under the papal altar, where it was placed beside the caskets containing the bodies of Pius X. and several other popes.

POPE PIUS XI. SUCCEEDS BENEDICT XV.

Cardinal Achille Ratti of Milan, Italy, was elected and proclaimed pope in succession to Benedict XV. on the forenoon of Feb. 6, 1922. He took the name of Pius XI. Soon after assuming the papal vestments he appeared on the balcony of St. Peter's and bestowed his benediction on the assembled multitude. He pleaded for universal pacification and blessed all nations and all peoples. The secretary of state, through Prince Chigi-Albani, marshal of the conclave, gave out the following statement concerning the benediction and the significance attached to the place from which it was bestowed:

His holiness Pope Pius XI., while making every reservation in favor of the inviolable rights of the church and the holy see, which rights he has sworn to defend, has given his first blessing from the exterior balcony overlooking the square of St. Peter's in the special intention that his blessing should be addressed not only to those present in the square, and not only to those in Rome and Italy, but to all nations and all peoples, and should bring to the whole world the wish and announcement of that universal pacification we all so ardently desire."

The conclave for the election of a new pope began in the Sistine chapel of the Vatican on the morning of Friday, Feb. 3. Two ballots were taken on that day, two on Saturday and two on Sunday, or six in all, without any candidate's receiving the two-thirds vote necessary. It was on the seventh ballot, taken on Monday morning, that Cardinal Ratti was chosen head of the Roman Catholic church. No American cardinal was present, William H. O'Connell, archbishop of Boston, arriving in Rome an hour after the election took place.

One of the first acts of Pope Pius XI. was to reappoint Cardinal Pietro Gasparri as papal secretary of state. The new pontiff was crowned with the usual ceremonies on Sunday, Feb. 14.

Achille Ratti, who became the 261st head of the Roman Catholic church, was born in Desio, Italy, March 31, 1857. For many years he was librarian of the Ambrosian library and archives at Milan. Later he became librarian at the Vatican. In this position he remained until the new republic of Poland established official diplomatic relations with the Vatican, at which time Ratti was appointed archbishop and was assigned to Poland as the representative of the holy see. His discharge of important ecclesiastical functions when the Polish question became acute earned for him the esteem of Benedict XV. and the gratitude of Vatican authorities. It was because of his service that the red hat was conferred upon him on June 16, 1921, when a similar honor was bestowed on Cardinal Laurenti. Poland was torn with the estrangements from church brought about by the communistic propaganda from soviet Russia. Archbishop Ratti counteracted the spread of radicalism. He also won the esteem of Polish Catholics by his efforts in behalf of destitute children orphaned by the war.

Cardinal Ratti as the archbishop of Milan presided over one of the most important archdioceses in Italy. The city being a great industrial center, one of its main requirements is that the cardinal shall possess a thorough knowledge of political and social problems.

BRITISH FIELD MARSHALS.

Name.	Date.
Duke of Connaught	*1902
Lord Grenfell	1903
Lord Methuen	1911
Earl of Ypres (French)	1913
Earl Haig	1917
Sir C. C. Egerton	1917
Lord Plumer	1919
Viscount Allenby	1919
Sir W. R. Robertson	1920

*Year of appointment. The emperor of Japan and Marshal Ferdinand Foch are honorary field marshals of Britain.

MARSHALS OF FRANCE.

Name.	Date.	Name.	Date.	Name.	Date.
Joseph J. C. Joffre	1916	Ferdinand Foch	1918	Marie E. Fayolle	1921
Henri-Philippe Petain	1918	Franchet D'Esperey	1921	Louis H. Lyautey	1921

PERSONAL AND CORPORATION INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR 1920.

[From report issued by United States internal revenue department for the calendar year 1920.]

DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNS BY STATES.

State or territory	Returns.	*Pct.	Net income.	*Pct.	Total tax.	*Pct.
Alabama	52,984	0.73	$156,604,933	0.66	$4,482,805	0.42
Alaska	9,899	.14	19,400,775	.08	248,605	.02
Arizona	24,812	.34	67,280,486	.28	1,325,905	.12
Arkansas	38,113	.53	118,060,710	.50	3,268,450	.30
California	396,973	5.47	1,329,006,594	5.60	50,447,505	4.69
Colorado	74,198	1.02	219,277,184	.92	6,766,900	.63
Connecticut	148,195	2.04	451,737,702	1.90	15,774,598	1.47
Delaware	18,937	.26	55,633,321	.23	2,122,025	.20
District of Columbia	69,730	.96	208,388,174	.88	8,536,632	.79
Florida	42,210	.58	141,105,124	.59	5,242,705	.49
Georgia	73,325	1.01	228,619,716	.96	7,697,693	.72
Hawaii	13,715	.19	55,572,896	.23	4,075,539	.38
Idaho	25,755	.35	67,391,639	.28	1,086,614	.10
Illinois	542,467	7.47	1,836,956,942	7.74	85,409,203	7.93
Indiana	189,587	2.61	556,061,991	2.34	15,780,124	1.47
Iowa	183,398	2.53	631,560,789	2.66	18,776,990	1.75
Kansas	99,255	1.37	306,413,429	1.29	8,351,393	.78
Kentucky	78,258	1.08	243,879,230	1.03	7,292,098	.68
Louisiana	69,340	.96	237,109,145	1.00	9,626,591	.90
Maine	47,717	.66	143,455,545	.60	4,892,419	.46
Maryland	148,000	2.04	482,195,448	2.03	21,189,233	1.97
Massachusetts	401,770	5.53	1,368,406,648	5.76	69,368,994	6.45
Michigan	305,075	4.20	895,679,238	3.77	40,493,261	3.77
Minnesota	154,118	2.12	453,212,241	1.91	15,169,869	1.41
Mississippi	28,022	.39	83,954,352	.35	2,495,207	.23
Missouri	162,199	2.23	548,130,178	2.31	21,877,701	2.03
Montana	45,557	.63	109,348,194	.46	2,033,190	.19
Nebraska	97,729	1.35	306,362,706	1.29	8,363,305	.78
Nevada	10,381	.14	25,337,934	.11	390,077	.04
New Hampshire	35,983	.50	100,431,539	.42	2,720,793	.25
New Jersey	296,989	4.08	977,853,627	4.12	43,275,477	4.03
New Mexico	13,656	.19	36,923,120	.16	612,573	.06
New York	1,047,634	14.42	4,030,623,696	16.99	286,607,280	26.65
North Carolina	47,342	.65	163,799,837	.69	9,620,675	.89
North Dakota	24,209	.33	66,188,434	.28	1,105,801	.10
Ohio	447,998	6.17	1,407,388,003	5.94	56,285,168	5.24
Oklahoma	81,785	1.13	295,790,791	1.25	13,548,211	1.26
Oregon	67,640	.93	193,652,281	.82	6,649,011	.62
Pennsylvania	672,746	9.27	2,212,178,029	9.32	118,750,989	11.05
Rhode Island	53,128	.73	180,303,990	.76	11,685,163	1.09
South Carolina	33,044	.46	109,246,657	.46	3,236,875	.30
South Dakota	34,670	.48	103,578,036	.44	2,228,187	.21
Tennessee	65,054	.90	212,600,105	.90	7,565,009	.70
Texas	224,617	3.09	720,720,162	3.04	25,400,849	2.36
Utah	30,510	.42	82,278,389	.35	1,506,781	.14
Vermont	19,205	.26	59,303,302	.25	2,259,129	.21
Virginia	92,576	1.28	273,235,229	1.15	7,404,201	.69
Washington	148,067	2.04	375,979,893	1.58	9,094,764	.85
West Virginia	96,326	1.33	287,729,460	1.21	8,517,268	.79
Wisconsin	150,452	2.07	436,436,810	1.84	13,232,531	1.23
Wyoming	24,594	.34	63,244,529	.27	1,161,320	.11
Total	7,259,944	100.00	23,735,629,183	100.00	1,075,053,686	100.00

*Of total.

PER CAPITA DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME TAXES.

State or territory.	*Average.	†Tax.	‡Income.	§Tax.
Alabama	$2,955.70	$84.61	$66.69	$1.91
Alaska	1,959.87	25.11	353.39	4.53
Arizona	2,711.61	53.44	201.34	3.97
Arkansas	3,097.65	85.76	67.37	1.87
California	3,347.85	127.08	387.82	14.72
Colorado	2,955.30	91.20	233.37	7.20
Connecticut	3,048.27	106.44	327.18	11.43
Delaware	2,937.81	112.06	249.47	9.52
District of Col.	2,988.50	122.42	476.23	19.51
Florida	3,342.93	124.21	145.70	5.41
Georgia	3,117.90	104.98	78.95	2.66
Hawaii	4,051.98	297.16	217.16	15.93
Idaho	2,616.64	42.19	156.05	2.52
Illinois	3,386.30	157.45	283.25	13.17
Indiana	2,933.02	83.23	189.76	5.38
Iowa	3,443.66	102.38	262.71	7.81
Kansas	3,087.13	84.14	173.19	4.72
Kentucky	3,116.35	93.18	100.91	3.02
Louisiana	3,419.51	138.83	131.83	5.35
Maine	3,006.38	102.53	186.79	6.37
Maryland	3,258.08	143.17	332.62	14.62
Massachusetts	3,405.95	172.65	355.21	18.01
Minnesota	$2,940.68	$98.43	$189.86	$6.35
Michigan	2,935.93	132.73	244.16	11.04
Mississippi	2,996.01	89.04	46.89	1.39
Missouri	3,379.37	134.88	161.02	6.43
Montana	2,400.25	44.63	199.22	3.70
Nebraska	3,134.82	85.58	236.32	6.45
Nevada	2,440.79	37.58	327.33	5.04
New Hampshire	2,791.08	75.61	226.67	6.14
New Jersey	3,292.56	145.71	309.85	13.71
New Mexico	2,703.80	44.86	102.46	1.70
New York	3,847.34	273.57	388.11	27.60
North Carolina	3,459.93	203.22	64.01	3.76
North Dakota	2,734.04	45.68	102.32	1.71
Ohio	3,141.51	125.64	244.36	9.77
Oklahoma	3,616.69	165.66	145.83	6.68
Oregon	2,862.98	98.30	247.20	8.49
Pennsylvania	3,288.28	176.52	253.69	13.62
Rhode Island	3,393.77	219.94	298.32	19.33
South Carolina	3,306.09	97.96	64.88	1.92
South Dakota	2,987.54	64.27	162.72	3.50
Tennessee	3,268.06	116.29	90.94	3.24
Texas	3,208.66	113.09	154.55	5.45

State or territory.	*Average.	†Tax.	‡Income.	§Tax.
Utah	$2,696.77	$49.39	$183.09	$3.35
Vermont	3,087.91	117.63	168.27	6.41
Virginia	2,951.47	79.98	118.33	3.21
Washington	2,539.26	61.42	277.14	6.70
West Virginia	2,987.04	88.42	196.58	5.82
Wisconsin	2,900.84	87.95	165.82	5.03
Wyoming	$2,571.65	$47.22	$325.33	$5.97
Total	3,269.40	148.08	223.87	10.14

*Average net income per return. †Average amount of tax per return. ‡Per capita net income reported. §Per capita tax.

DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNS BY INCOME CLASSES.

Income class.	Simple dist. Number in each class.	Per cent of total.	Cumulative dist. Over class below.	Under class above.	Cumu. pctgs. O'er class below.	U'd'r class above.
$1,000 to $2,000	2,671,950	36.80	7,259,944	2,671,950	100.00	36.80
$2,000 to $3,000	2,569,316	35.39	4,587,994	5,241,266	63.20	72.19
$3,000 to $5,000	1,337,116	18.42	2,018,678	6,578,382	27.81	90.61
$5,000 to $10,000	455,442	6.27	681,562	7,033,824	9.39	96.88
$10,000 to $25,000	171,830	2.37	226,120	7,205,654	3.12	99.25
$25,000 to $50,000	38,548	.53	54,290	7,244,202	.75	99.78
$50,000 to $100,000	12,093	.17	15,742	7,256,295	.22	99.95
$100,000 to $150,000	2,191	.03	3,649	7,258,486	.05	99.98
$150,000 to $300,000	1,063	.014	1,458	7,259,549	.02	99.994
$300,000 to $500,000	239	.003	395	7,259,788	.006	99.997
$500,000 to $1,000,000	123	.002	156	7,259,911	.003	99.999
$1,000,000 and over	33	.001	33	7,259,944	.001	100.00
Total	7,259,944	100.00				

DISTRIBUTION OF NET INCOME BY CLASSES.

Income class.	Simple distribution. Amount in each class.	Per cent of total.	Cumulative distribution. Over the class below.	Under the class above.	Cum. pctgs. O'er the class below.	U'd'r the class above.
$1,000 to $2,000	$4,050,066,618	17.06	$23,735,629,183	$4,050,066,618	100.00	17.06
$2,000 to $3,000	6,184,543,368	26.06	19,685,562,565	10,234,609,986	82.94	43.12
$3,000 to $5,000	5,039,607,239	21.23	13,501,019,197	15,274,217,225	56.88	64.35
$5,000 to $10,000	3,068,330,963	12.93	8,461,411,958	18,342,548,188	35.65	77.28
$10,000 to $25,000	2,547,904,786	10.73	5,393,080,995	20,890,452,974	22.72	88.01
$25,000 to $50,000	1,307,785,113	5.51	2,845,176,209	22,198,238,087	11.99	93.52
$50,000 to $100,000	810,386,333	3.41	1,537,391,096	23,008,624,420	6.48	96.93
$100,000 to $150,000	265,511,505	1.12	727,004,763	23,274,135,925	3.07	98.05
$150,000 to $300,000	215,138 673	.91	461,493,258	23,489,274,598	1.95	98.96
$300,000 to $500,000	89,313,552	.38	246,354,585	23,578,588,150	1.04	99.34
$500,000 to $1,000,000	79,962,894	.34	157,041,033	23,658,551,044	.66	99.68
$1,000,000 and over	77,078,139	.32	77,078,139	23,735,629,183	.32	100.00
Total	23,735,629,183	100.00				

DISTRIBUTION OF TAX (NORMAL AND SURTAX) BY INCOME CLASSES.

Income class.	Simple distribution. Amount in each class.	Per cent of total.	Cumulative distribution. Over the class below.	Under the class above.	Cum. pctgs. O'er the class below.	U'd'r the class above.
$1,000 to $2,000	$36,859,732	3.43	$1,075,053,686	$36,859,732	100.00	3.43
$2,000 to $3,000	45,507,821	4.23	1,038 193,954	82,367,553	96.57	7.66
$3,000 to $5,000	83.496,116	7.77	992,686,133	165,863,669	92.34	15.43
$5,000 to $10,000	97.886 033	9.11	909,190,017	263,749 702	84.57	24.54
$10,000 to $25,000	172,259,321	16.02	811,303.984	436,009,023	75.46	40.56
$25,000 to $50,000	154,265,276	14.35	639,044 663	590,274,299	59.44	54.91
$50,000 to $100 000	163,717,719	15.23	484,779,387	753,992,018	45.09	70.14
$100,000 to $150.000	86.587 694	8.05	321,061.668	840 579.712	29.86	78.19
$150,000 to $300.000	92.604,423	8.61	234,473.974	933,184.135	21.81	86.80
$300,000 to $500.000	47.043,461	4.38	141,869 551	980,227.596	13.20	91.18
$500,000 to $1,000,000	45,641,005	4.25	94,826,090	1,025.868,601	8.82	95.43
$1,000,000 and over	49,185 085	4.57	49.185,085	1,075,053,686	4.57	100.00
Total	1,075,053,686	100.00				

RETURNS CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIP.

Family relationship.	Returns. No.	Pct.	Income. Amount.	Pct.
Joint	3,775,261	52.02	$14,988.746.394	63.15
Wives making separate returns	77.558	1.06	534,840.405	2.25
Single men, heads of families	474.574	6.53	1,384,463,654	5.83
Single women, heads of families	132.181	1.82	388,364,530	1.64
Single men, all other	2,256 565	31.09	4,886,603,493	20.59
Single women, all other	503,690	6.94	1,264.955,727	5.33
Community property	40,115	.54	287,654,980	1.21
Total	7,259,944	100.00	23,735,629,183	100.00

NET INCOME EXEMPT FROM NORMAL TAX

	Amount.	Pct. tot. net inc.
Personal exemption..	$12,834,684,529	54.07
Dividends	2,735,845,795	11.52
Interest	61,549,572	.26
Subject to normal tax	8,103,549,287	34.15
Total net income...	23,735,629,183	100.00

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME BY SOURCES.

Source.	Amount.	Pct. tot. income.
Personal service—		
Wages	$15,270,373,354	57.21
Business, trade, etc....	$5,927,327,538	22.21
Total	21,197,700,892	79.42
Property — Rents and royalties	1,047,423,738	3.92
Interest	1,709,299,428	6.41
Dividends	2,735,845,795	10.25
Total	5,492,568,961	20.58
Total income	26,690,269,853	100.00
General deductions	2,954,640,670	11.07
Net income	23,735,629,183	88.93

INCOME FROM SERVICE, BUSINESS AND PROPERTY.

Income class.	Personal service.	*Pct.	Property.	*Pct.
$1,000 to $2,000	$3,887,405,835	90.88	$390,235,085	9.12
$2,000 to $3,000	5,944,266,189	91.04	584,861,867	8.96
$3,000 to $5,000	4,714,551,358	85.59	793,388,051	14.41
$5,000 to $10,000	2,778,125,619	76.84	837,118,137	23.16
$10,000 to $20,000	1,664,528,740	67.57	798,909,472	32.43
$20,000 to $40,000	1,076,215,589	58.88	751,427,651	41.12
$40,000 to $60,000	420,033,836	52.51	379,835,540	47.49
$60,000 to $80,000	218,189,317	49.76	220,308,681	50.24
$80,000 to $100,000	129,250,438	48.80	135,595,225	51.20
$100,000 to $150,000	155,356,196	44.70	192,218,746	55.30
$150,000 to $200,000	55,659,736	42.21	76,206,299	57.79
$200,000 to $250,000	34,808,134	37.33	58,447,840	62.67
$250,000 to $300,000	26,378,024	42.34	35,924,459	57.66
$300,000 to $500,000	45,506,804	36.64	78,688,042	63.36
$500,000 to $1,000,000	28,293,546	27.77	73,587,362	72.23
$1,000,000 to $1,500,000	10,640,587	39.29	16,443,204	60.71
$1,500,000 to $2,000,000	153,733	1.68	8,998,138	98.32
$2,000,000 and over	8,337,211	12.14	60,375,162	87.86
Total	21,197,700,892	79.42	5,492,568,961	20.58

*Per cent of total income in each class.

DISTRIBUTION OF SOURCES OF INCOME AND DEDUCTIONS.

Income class.	Total income.	Deductions.	*Pct.	Net income.	*Pct.
$1,000 to $2,000	$4,277,640,920	$227,574,302	5.32	$4,050,066,618	94.68
$2,000 to $3,000	6,529,128,056	344,584,688	5.28	6,184,543,368	94.72
$3,000 to $5,000	5,507,939,409	468,332,170	8.50	5,039,607,239	91.50
$5,000 to $10,000	3,615,243,756	546,912,793	15.13	3,068,330,963	84.87
$10,000 to $20,000	2,463,438,212	444,746,089	18.05	2,018,692,123	81.95
$20,000 to $40,000	1,827,643,240	358,830,376	19.63	1,468,812,864	80.37
$40,000 to $60,000	799,869,376	170,250,636	21.28	629,618,740	78.72
$60,000 to $80,000	438,497,998	96,966,689	22.11	341,531,309	77.89
$80,000 to $100,000	264,845,663	57,424,467	21.68	207,421,196	78.32
$100,000 to $150,000	347,574,942	82,063,437	23.61	265,511,505	76.39
$150,000 to $200,000	131,866,035	30,899,755	23.43	100,966,280	76.57
$200,000 to $250,000	93,255,974	24,948,833	26.75	68,307,141	73.25
$250,000 to $300,000	62,302,483	16,437,231	26.38	45,865,252	73.62
$300,000 to $500,000	124,194,846	34,881,294	28.09	89,313,552	71.91
$500,000 to $1,000,000	101,880,908	21,918,014	21.51	79,962,894	78.49
$1,000,000 to $1,500,000	27,083,791	5,095,149	18.81	21,988,642	81.19
$1,500,000 to $2,000,000	9,151,871	4,064,277	44.41	5,087,594	55.59
$2,000,000 and over	68,712,373	18,710,470	27.23	50,001,903	72.77
Total	26,690,269,853	2,954,640,670	11.07	23,735,629,183	88.93

*Per cent of total income in each class.

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES.

Income class.	Wages and salaries.	Business.	Partnership profits.	Sales real est. stocks, bonds.	Rents and royalties.	Dividends.	Int. and invest. income.	Total income.
$1,000 to $2,000	82.06	6.48	1.38	0.96	3.23	1.27	4.62	100.00
$2,000 to $3,000	78.18	9.47	2.01	1.39	3.22	1.49	4.24	100.00
$3,000 to $5,000	59.71	16.56	4.52	4.80	4.49	4.00	5.92	100.00
$5,000 to $10,000	41.34	18.88	8.72	7.89	5.09	10.65	7.43	100.00
$10,000 to $20,000	35.58	13.63	11.24	7.12	4.36	19.39	8.68	100.00
$20,000 to $40,000	30.16	10.36	13.47	4.89	4.06	27.67	9.39	100.00
$40,000 to $60,000	24.58	8.92	15.35	3.67	3.83	33.70	9.95	100.00
$60,000 to $80,000	21.41	7.68	17.46	3.21	3.44	36.74	10.06	100.00
$80,000 to $100,000	18.72	8.46	18.86	2.76	3.46	37.74	10.00	100.00
$100,000 to $150,000	15.04	6.65	20.64	2.37	3.73	41.19	10.38	100.00
$150,000 to $200,000	13.13	9.41	17.33	2.34	4.02	42.18	11.59	100.00
$200,000 to $250,000	10.23	7.42	17.18	2.49	2.11	50.21	10.36	100.00
$250,000 to $300,000	10.38	4.33	26.83	.81	4.46	43.79	9.40	100.00
$300,000 to $500,000	8.25	5.53	20.61	2.25	2.34	49.32	11.70	100.00
$500,000 to $1,000,000	5.54	5.53	15.15	1.56	3.81	55.26	13.15	100.00
$1,000,000 to $1,500,000	10.22	7.22	19.43	2.41	.37	54.64	5.71	100.00
$1,500,000 to $2,000,000	.50	.08	1.11	....	.44	87.29	10.58	100.00
$2,000,000 and over	1.22	4.48	.76	5.68	3.06	75.48	9.32	100.00
Total	57.22	12.01	6.37	3.82	3.93	10.25	6.40	100.00

INCOME FROM BUSINESS (PERSONAL RETURNS).

Industrial groups.	Number businesses.	Per cent.	Net income.	Per cent.
Agriculture and related industries	271,805	28.19	$637,425,239	19.89
Mining and quarrying	5,276	.55	36,849,969	1.15
Manufacturing—				
Food products, liquors and tobacco	12,056	1.25	45,699,342	1.43
Textile and textile products	10,937	1.13	49,503,274	1.54
Leather and leather products	4,420	.46	14,238,415	.44
Rubber and rubber goods	785	.08	1,793,299	.06
Lumber and wood products	3,330	.35	21,106,509	.66
Paper, pulp and products	268	.03	3,158,938	.10
Printing and publishing	8,017	.83	32,828,875	1.02
Chemicals and allied substances	813	.08	8,102,049	.25
Stone, clay and glass products	2,566	.27	12,173,942	.38
Metal and metal products	8,574	.89	39,140,709	1.22
All other manufacturing industries	8,963	.93	34,155,200	1.07
Total manufacturing	60,729	6.30	261,900,552	8.17
Construction	32,618	3.38	117,316,807	3.66
Transportation and other public utilities	18,978	1.97	58,355,144	1.82
Trade	223,931	23.23	840,755,663	26.23
Public service — professional; amusements, hotels, etc.	269,045	27.91	952,773,878	29.72
Finance, banking, insurance, etc.	45,082	4.67	182,417,786	5.69
Special cases—business not sufficiently defined to be classed with any other division	36,659	3.80	117,760,349	3.67
Grand total	964,123	100.00	3,205,555,387	100.00

TAX YIELD FROM PERSONAL RETURNS BY YEARS.

Income classes.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.
$1,000 to $2,000	$36,859,732	$24,696,200	$26,481,602	$16,243,504
$2,000 to $3,000	45,507,821	28,257,861	35,415,344	9,097,378
$3,000 to $5,000	83,496,116	75,914,847	82,928,720	18,283,457
$5,000 to $10,000	97,886,033	91,537,910	93,057,963	44,066,389
$10,000 to $25,000	172,259,321	164,832,523	142,448,679	80,695,149
$25,000 to $50,000	154,265,276	154,946,343	130,240,648	76,593,344
$50,000 to $100,000	163,717,719	186,357,608	147,428,655	85,027,556
$100,000 to $150,000	86,587,694	118,705,303	95,680,064	55,766,236
$150,000 to $300,000	92,604,423	163,095,349	136,155,916	86,718,157
$300,000 to $500,000	47,043,461	86,031,032	79,164,847	50,227,598
$500,000 to $1,000,000	45,641,005	76,228,132	69,834,148	59,349,187
$1,000,000 and over	49,185,085	99,026,996	88,885,249	109,424,999
Total	1,075,053,686	1,269,630,104	1,127,721,835	691,492,954

AVERAGE TAX AND AVERAGE RATE OF TAX.

Income classes.	1920. Av. tax per individual.	1920. Av. rate Pct.	1919. Av. tax per individual.	1919. Av. rate Pct.	1918. Av. tax per individual.	1918. Av. rate Pct.
$1,000 to $2,000	$13.80	0.91	$12.83	0.87	$17.46	1.19
$2,000 to $3,000	17.71	.74	18.00	.74	23.66	.98
$3,000 to $5,000	62.44	1.66	64.31	1.68	88.95	2.35
$5,000 to $10,000	214.92	3.19	208.59	3.10	291.39	4.34
$10,000 to $25,000	1,002.50	6.76	1,014.45	6.83	1,222.01	8.20
$25,000 to $50,000	4,001.90	11.80	4,134.44	12.13	4,563.12	13.32
$50,000 to $100,000	13,538.22	20.20	13,990.81	20.79	14,748.76	21.69
$100,000 to $150,000	39,519.71	32.61	39,793.93	33.12	40,576.79	33.68
$150,000 to $300,000	87,116.11	43.04	87,497.50	43.94	89,871.89	44.64
$300,000 to $500,000	196,834.56	52.67	202,425.96	54.08	207,237.82	54.77
$500,000 to $1,000,000	371,065.08	57.08	403,323.45	59.42	392,326.67	58.65
$1,000,000 and over	1,490,457.12	63.81	1,523,492.25	64.87	1,326,645.51	64.65
General average	148.08	4.53	238.08	6.39	254.85	7.08

PERSONAL RETURNS FILED BY CALENDAR YEARS.

State or territory.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.
Alabama	52,984	40,789	38,988	21,844
Alaska	9,899	9,427	7,606	4,570
Arizona	24,812	20,495	13,701	12,264
Arkansas	38,113	33,556	60,612	17,839
California	396,973	266,720	206,471	182,232
Colorado	74,198	57,526	54,160	40,627
Connecticut	148,195	110,409	86,489	64,472
Delaware	18,937	16,059	10,239	8,032
District of Columbia	69,730	58,616	43,776	29,737
Florida	42,210	31,107	19,102	15,336
Georgia	73,325	58,930	39,073	38,252
Hawaii	13,715	8,136	4,242	3,131
Idaho	25,755	21,448	19,249	16,414
Illinois	542,467	422,229	366,918	319,497
Indiana	189,587	130,383	104,581	85,021
Iowa	183,398	133,796	118,933	114,970

State or territory.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.
Kansas	99,255	76,451	64,794	63,065
Kentucky	78,258	59,332	47,098	34,692
Louisiana	69,340	52,871	33,432	32,317
Maine	47,717	34,578	25,104	17,112
Maryland	148,000	116,373	87,085	60,954
Massachusetts	401,770	268,307	209,786	156,111
Michigan	305,075	181,662	135,349	111,562
Minnesota	154,118	123,914	84,515	80,009
Mississippi	28,022	23,804	19,949	15,382
Missouri	162,199	125,248	110,890	91,608
Montana	45,557	42,593	34,464	28,646
Nebraska	97,729	87,344	96,049	82,472
Nevada	10,381	8,740	7,097	6,623
New Hampshire	35,983	25,601	17,317	10,809
New Jersey	296,989	231,757	185,706	134,960
New Mexico	13,656	10,757	13,084	11,616
New York	1,047,634	683,085	559,753	489,089
North Carolina	47,342	37,185	21,738	22,977
North Dakota	24,209	27,375	29,120	20,941
Ohio	447,998	308,309	306,918	190,273
Oklahoma	81,785	61,500	46,818	48,758
Oregon	67,640	49,663	34,592	25,071
Pennsylvania	672,746	539,172	518,729	328,171
Rhode Island	53,128	39,936	32,921	23,927
South Carolina	33,044	37,296	20,239	22,321
South Dakota	34,670	36,614	45,505	39,654
Tennessee	65,054	50,789	38,232	31,451
Texas	224,617	176,547	114,500	95,416
Utah	30,510	21,164	18,517	14,636
Vermont	19,205	13,569	9,965	7,258
Virginia	92,576	75,966	51,207	37,951
Washington	148,067	114,322	95,422	50,322
West Virginia	96,326	45,168	48,876	28,281
Wisconsin	150,452	105,793	94,704	70,554
Wyoming	24,594	18,349	7,821	7,663
Nonresident aliens and citizens residing abroad	.....	.....	3,678	.....
Total	*7,259,944	*5,332,760	*4,425,114	*3,472,890

*Net incomes of $1,000 and over.

NET INCOME REPORTED BY YEARS.

State or territory.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.
Alabama	$156,604,933	$133,470,965	$121,250,953	$73,508,562
Alaska	19,400,775	18,862,034	15,434,987	10,549,506
Arizona	67,280,486	61,434,347	41,579,450	39,635,508
Arkansas	118,060,710	123,704,361	76,354,037	68,296,287
California	1,329,006,594	981,170,941	701,850,380	632,608,546
Colorado	219,277,184	191,001,999	159,487,951	137,853,875
Connecticut	451,737,702	347,929,674	295,617,840	249,186,724
Delaware	55,633,321	62,901,249	48,358,031	56,459,176
District of Columbia	208,388,174	166,399,104	138,966,315	104,357,892
Florida	141,105,124	107,362,976	63,681,401	54,378,496
Georgia	228,619,716	219,471,959	148,366,439	137,775,612
Hawaii	55,572,896	33,164,366	20,054,940	21,888,755
Idaho	67,391,639	65,472,540	55,954,296	46,465,514
Illinois	1,836,956,942	1,662,796,441	1,256,309,485	1,119,960,600
Indiana	556,061,991	417,323,251	325,549,440	261,265,426
Iowa	631,560,789	527,163,054	450,267,585	337,283,861
Kansas	306,413,429	264,971,649	218,524,054	202,159,002
Kentucky	243,879,230	215,977,422	166,350,127	124,826,244
Louisiana	237,109,145	201,753,808	137,261,983	134,349,180
Maine	143,455,545	112,562,525	84,033,212	66,950,710
Maryland	482,195,448	398,672,772	303,421,092	253,433,289
Massachusetts	1,368,406,648	1,090,808,058	868,460,461	717,512,002
Michigan	895,679,238	665,475,193	415,313,164	387,824,910
Minnesota	453,212,241	383,920,683	291,074,629	275,510,103
Mississippi	83,954,352	101,262,053	70,323,185	61,763,713
Missouri	548,130,178	470,443,311	409,013,021	362,026,687
Montana	109,348,194	108,380,657	90,091,830	81,207,992
Nebraska	306,362,706	287,457,592	306,053,565	251,988,895
Nevada	25,337,934	20,887,132	17,826,669	16,423,316
New Hampshire	100,431,539	78,565,318	56,889,284	42,843,296
New Jersey	977,853,627	828,428,672	653,112,589	521,042,424
New Mexico	36,923,120	31,587,990	36,591,416	31,644,721
New York	4,030,623,696	3,436,343,179	2,719,713,784	2,774,035,148
North Carolina	163,799,837	161,613,467	89,748,811	84,220,131
North Dakota	66,188,434	80,190,946	89,586,415	61,233,723
Ohio	1,407,388,003	1,075,115,926	993,314,432	740,406,422
Oklahoma	295,790,791	242,184,301	163,678,297	170,751,358
Oregon	193,652,281	166,240,606	111,601,050	84,746,023
Pennsylvania	2,212,178,029	1,838,002,395	1,770,848,133	1,360,802,293
Rhode Island	180,303,990	146,109,811	129,630,322	112,129,569
South Carolina	109,246,657	142,688,832	73,855,345	70,917,349

State or territory.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.
South Dakota	$103,578,036	$133,174,792	$151,725,486	$109,794,860
Tennessee	212,600,105	193,909,353	139,173,691	111,964,540
Texas	720,720,162	643,172,301	392,975,557	350,297,337
Utah	82,278,389	61,913,436	52,454,404	45,044,946
Vermont	59,303,302	46,204,506	34,063,265	29,540,804
Virginia	273,235,229	247,658,373	173,104,495	130,682,859
Washington	375,979,893	325,920,733	266,096,746	169,727,615
West Virginia	287,729,460	147,949,092	156,557,747	106,061,550
Wisconsin	436,436,810	337,851,344	290,199,685	228,190,253
Wyoming	63,244,529	52,463,959	26,413,937	28,855,603
Nonresident aliens and citizens residing abroad	.....	.....	56,473,942	.....
Total	*23,735,629,183	*19,859,491,448	*15,924,639,355	*13,652,383,207

*Net incomes $1,000 and over.

TAX YIELD ON PERSONAL RETURNS BY YEARS.

State or territory.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.
Alabama	$4,482,805	$4,668,465	$4,431,563	$2,023,984
Alaska	248,605	357,783	316,859	132,769
Arizona	1,325,905	1,816,899	1,724,116	1,019,262
Arkansas	3,268,450	4,237,673	3,269,477	1,848,177
California	50,447,505	48,983,856	36,070,926	20,355,424
Colorado	6,766,900	7,196,593	5,844,925	5,184,948
Connecticut	15,774,598	16,833,829	17,690,343	10,595,737
Delaware	2,122,025	7,495,453	7,158,522	9,350,461
District of Columbia	8,536,632	8,170,833	8,669,100	4,446,620
Florida	5,242,705	4,363,089	2,367,463	1,584,917
Georgia	7,697,693	9,134,092	7,077,184	3,250,342
Hawaii	4,075,539	2,145,194	1,857,352	1,174,831
Idaho	1,086,614	1,475,023	1,493,518	839,646
Illinois	85,409,203	99,398,236	84,560,642	49,103,261
Indiana	15,780,124	13,541,245	11,456,898	5,978,782
Iowa	18,776,990	15,807,707	15,928,158	5,445,816
Kansas	8,351,393	9,138,315	7,880,244	5,428,495
Kentucky	7,292,098	7,595,384	7,918,960	2,943,196
Louisiana	9,626,591	12,888,655	9,353,518	4,936,825
Maine	4,892,419	4,468,876	4,263,003	2,467,852
Maryland	21,189,233	22,630,984	20,415,237	12,378,724
Massachusetts	69,368,994	86,566,938	81,307,340	44,478,907
Michigan	40,493,261	55,958,378	22,336,385	15,159,388
Minnesota	15,169,869	15,696,465	15,262,760	8,356,172
Mississippi	2,495,207	5,634,901	3,542,849	2,252,612
Missouri	21,877,701	22,146,510	20,716,692	10,880,241
Montana	2,033,190	2,413,463	3,012,902	1,548,582
Nebraska	8,363,305	8,639,003	9,373,582	5,285,238
Nevada	390,077	435,002	412,342	241,944
New Hampshire	2,720,793	2,811,830	2,827,724	1,517,183
New Jersey	43,275,477	47,321,422	43,109,648	25,710,042
New Mexico	612,573	774,470	989,825	713,829
New York	286,607,280	399,792,351	354,263,417	251,785,795
North Carolina	9,620,675	10,010,348	5,575,001	2,747,673
North Dakota	1,105,801	1,360,509	2,219,954	936,862
Ohio	56,285,168	56,505,315	55,170,252	31,928,937
Oklahoma	13,548,211	12,207,129	7,649,280	5,682,493
Oregon	6,649,011	8,232,437	6,049,987	3,298,630
Pennsylvania	118,750,989	128,195,161	137,781,370	79,454,848
Rhode Island	11,685,163	11,234,132	13,512,766	8,805,953
South Carolina	3,236,875	5,192,020	2,732,593	1,815,909
South Dakota	2,228,187	3,124,066	4,139,239	1,171,328
Tennessee	7,565,009	9,082,054	6,795,268	2,794,197
Texas	25,400,849	32,302,280	21,575,479	13,447,453
Utah	1,506,781	1,270,543	1,347,780	1,364,652
Vermont	2,259,129	2,074,804	1,821,823	1,459,253
Virginia	7,404,201	9,020,237	7,674,725	3,929,273
Washington	9,094,764	11,615,795	9,743,163	4,377,754
West Virginia	8,517,268	5,319,197	5,709,295	2,303,285
Wisconsin	13,232,531	10,901,097	11,382,127	5,716,256
Wyoming	1,161,320	1,444,063	1,272,692	838,196
Nonresident aliens and citizens residing abroad	.....	.....	8,665,567	.....
Total	*1,075,053,686	*1,269,630,104	*1,127,721,835	*691,492,954

*Net incomes of $1,000 and over.

NUMBER OF PERSONAL RETURNS, 1915-1920 BY CLASSES.

Income classes.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
$1,000 to $2,000	.....	.....	1,640,758	1,516,938	1,924,872	2,671,950
$2,000 to $3,000	.....	.....	838,707	1,496,878	1,569,741	2,569,316
$3,000 to $4,000	69,045	85,122	374,958	610,095	742,334	894,559
$4,000 to $5,000	58,949	72,027	185,805	322,241	438,154	442,557

Income classes.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
$5,000 to $10,000	120,402	150,553	270,666	319,356	438,851	455,442
$10,000 to $15,000	34,102	45,309	65,800	69,992	97,852	103,570
$15,000 to $20,000	16,475	22,618	29,896	30,227	42,028	44,531
$20,000 to $25,000	9,707	12,953	16,806	16,350	22,605	23,729
$25,000 to $30,000	6,196	8,055	10,571	10,206	13,769	14,471
$30,000 to $40,000	7,005	10,068	12,733	11,887	15,410	15,808
$40,000 to $50,000	4,190	5,611	7,087	6,449	8,298	8,269
$50,000 to $100,000	6,847	10,452	12,439	9,996	13,320	12,093
$100,000 to $150,000	1,793	2,900	3,302	2,358	2,983	2,191
$150,000 to $200,000	724	1,284	1,302	866	1,092	590
$200,000 to $250,000	386	726	703	401	522	307
$250,000 to $300,000	216	427	342	247	250	166
$300,000 to $400,000	254	469	380	260	285	169
$400,000 to $500,000	122	245	179	122	140	70
$500,000 to $1,000,000	209	376	315	178	189	123
$1,000,000 and over	120	206	141	67	65	33
Total	336,652	429,401	3,472,890	4,425,114	5,332,760	7,259,944
Married women making separate returns from husbands	.....	*7,635	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total numbers of returns filed	336,652	437,036	3,472,890	4,425,114	5,332,760	7,259,944

Note—The returns for 1913 are omitted, as they pertain only to the last ten months of that year.

*The net incomes reported on separate returns made by husband and wife in 1916 are combined and included as one return in the figures for the several classes. In all other years the returns of married women filed separately are included in their individual classes independent of husband's income.

RETURNS OF NET INCOME BY YEARS (PERSONAL).

Year.	Number of returns.	Net income.	Increase from year to year.
1913	*357,598	†$3,900,000,000	.....
1914	*357,515	4,000,000,000	$100,000,000
1915	*336,652	4,600,000,000	600,000,000
1916	*437,036	6,300,000,000	1,700,000,000
1917	‡3,472,890	13,700,000,000	7,400,000,000
1918	‡4,425,114	16,000,000,000	2,300,000,000
1919	‡5,332,760	19,900,000,000	3,900,000,000
1920	‡7,259,944	23,700,000,000	3,800,000,000

*Returns reporting net income of $3,000 and over. †Determined on the basis of the number of returns filed and the average net income in each class. ‡Returns reporting net income of $1,000 and over.

INCOME TAX YIELD BY YEARS (PERSONAL).

Year.	Normal tax.	Surtax.	War profits and excess profits tax.	Total tax.
1913	$12,728,038	$15,525,497	.....	$28,253,535
1914	16,559,493	24,486,669	.....	41,046,162
1915	23,995,777	43,947,818	.....	67,943,595
1916	51,440,558	121,946,136	.....	173,386,694
1917	156,897,441	433,345,732	$101,249,781	691,492,954
1918	476,432,808	651,289,027	.....	1,127,721,835
1919	468,104,801	801,525,303	.....	1,269,630,104
1920	478,249,919	596,803,767	.....	1,075,053,686

CORPORATION INCOME TAX RETURNS (1920).

State.	No.	Net income.	Tax.
Alabama	3,198	$39,003,402	$8,183,881
Alaska	69	524,184	68,388
Arizona	1,531	6,687,885	1,065,165
Arkansas	2,317	19,704,635	3,590,889
California	14,865	282,825,053	59,574,015
Colorado	6,812	66,034,834	12,801,866
Connecticut	4,665	99,993,495	18,364,729
Delaware	809	25,227,425	3,663,003
District of Columbia	1,153	24,366,573	3,676,669
Florida	3,229	22,417,123	3,919,056
Georgia	4,500	61,718,452	13,504,338
Hawaii	534	58,284,660	19,228,745
Idaho	1,771	9,783,905	1,377,922
Illinois	21,127	677,180,274	149,048,598
Indiana	9,275	128,164,213	27,463,390
Iowa	8,899	59,945,718	9,414,567
Kansas	4,658	104,600,732	16,637,770
Kentucky	4,804	74,869,079	16,965,239
Louisiana	4,365	67,291,639	15,427,607
Maine	2,830	43,835,668	8,808,774

State.	No.	Net income.	Tax.
Maryland	4,662	$76,902,019	$13,879,487
Massachusetts	14,150	402,527,511	87,847,073
Michigan	10,872	402,047,385	102,620,785
Minnesota	9,315	148,473,971	23,338,489
Mississippi	1,573	17,374,055	3,280,929
Missouri	13,428	226,302,500	48,149,874
Montana	3,571	11,531,723	1,243,971
Nebraska	4,873	31,690,995	5,214,041
Nevada	1,193	2,032,080	232,466
New Hampshire	994	17,061,850	3,307,959
New Jersey	9,896	190,785,595	33,301,120
New Mexico	797	3,985,982	495,388
New York	55,495	1,958,629,723	353,192,684
North Carolina	4,812	102,277,769	23,970,252
North Dakota	2,898	6,867,604	731,555
Ohio	18,822	560,556,917	126,262,551
Oklahoma	5,564	56,880,894	9,554,269
Oregon	4,588	39,521,816	8,503,530
Pennsylvania	18,827	971,581,884	208,770,846
Rhode Island	1,837	55,944,450	11,623,889
South Carolina	3,874	53,342,402	15,680,744
South Dakota	2,564	7,703,223	1,043,011
Tennessee	4,742	52,402,287	11,682,935
Texas	8,571	127,546,820	23,264,395
Utah	3,094	15,513,096	2,507,222
Vermont	916	11,268,793	2,106,179
Virginia	5,280	96,353,038	18,210,785
Washington	9,598	79,194,723	15,319,807
West Virginia	4,473	134,304,029	37,908,065
Wisconsin	11,198	163,938,038	38,387,397
Wyoming	1,707	5,652,692	818,334
Total	345,595	7,902,654,813	1,625,234,643

INCOME TAX YIELD BY YEARS.

Year.	Corporation.	Personal.	Total.
1913	$43,127,740	$28,253,535	$71,381,275
1914	39,144,532	41,046,162	80,190,694
1915	56,993,657	67,943,595	124,937,252
1916	171,805,150	173,386 694	345,191,844
1917	2,142,445,769	691,492,954	2,937,826,707
1918	3,158,764,422	1,127,721,835	4,286,486,257
1919	2,175,341,578	1,269,630,104	3,444,971,682
1920	1,625,234,643	1,075,053,686	2,700,288,329

MOTOR VEHICLES ON FARMS IN 1920.

[From federal census report.]

State.	*Cars.	Trucks.	Tractors
Maine	12,569	1,120	635
New Hampshire	5,263	717	207
Vermont	8,172	616	444
Massachusetts	9,309	3,535	592
Rhode Island	1,395	536	79
Connecticut	8,046	1,595	440
New York	74,753	9,259	7,497
New Jersey	13,695	3,380	946
Pennsylvania	76,491	9,372	5,697
Ohio	128,384	7,319	10,469
Indiana	102,122	3,671	9,230
Illinois	139,090	6,154	23,102
Michigan	82,437	4,886	5,884
Wisconsin	98,825	4,044	9,407
Minnesota	107,824	3,803	15,503
Iowa	177,558	8,910	20,270
Missouri	86,229	5,059	7,889
North Dakota	47,711	774	13,006
South Dakota	58 352	4,353	12,939
Nebraska	104,453	6,548	11,106
Kansas	111,055	3,928	17,177
Delaware	4,014	304	239
Maryland	17,702	2,805	1,525
Dist. of Columbia	58	29	1
Virginia	30,959	2,544	2,379
West Virginia	11,127	936	572
North Carolina	44,207	2,671	2,277
South Carolina	32,812	1,736	1,304
Georgia	49,841	3,145	2,252
Florida	9,383	1,617	705
Kentucky	30,146	1,538	2,029
Tennessee	23,550	1,430	1,872
Alabama	16,592	1,180	836
Mississippi	15,853	1,005	667
Arkansas	16,408	1,027	1,822
Louisiana	10,512	874	2,812
Oklahoma	52,063	2,155	6,210
Texas	105,292	5,399	9,048
Montana	22,072	1,225	7,647
Idaho	17,646	837	1,587
Wyoming	6,705	591	1,075
Colorado	30,830	3,016	4,990
New Mexico	6,018	593	491
Arizona	5,082	581	930
Utah	8,657	572	583
Nevada	1,717	174	210
Washington	29,792	3,371	2,635
Oregon	22,223	1,819	3,070
California	71,518	6,416	13,852

*Passenger.

FASTEST TRIPS AROUND THE WORLD.

Made by John Henry Mears in 1913—35 days 21 hours 36 minutes.

Made by Andre Jaeger-Schmidt in 1911—39 days 42 minutes 38 seconds.

Made by Henry Frederick in 1903—54 days 7 hours 20 minutes.

Made by Nellie Bly (Mrs. Nellie Seaman) in 1889—72 days 6 hours 11 minutes.

FEDERAL REVENUE LAW OF 1921.

Following is a synopsis of the federal revenue law passed by congress and approved by President Harding Nov. 23, 1921:

INCOME TAX—INDIVIDUALS.

Normal Tax.

Sec. 210. That in lieu of the tax imposed by section 210 of the revenue act of 1918 there shall be levied, collected and paid for each taxable year upon the net income of every individual a normal tax of 8 per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of the credits provided in section 216: Provided, That in the case of a citizen or resident of the United States the rate upon the first $4,000 of such excess amount shall be 4 per centum.

Surtax.

Sec. 211. (a) That in lieu of the tax imposed by section 211 of the revenue act of 1918, but in addition to the normal tax imposed by section 210 of this act, there shall be levied, collected and paid for each taxable year upon the net income of every individual:

(1) For the calendar year 1921 [omitted; no longer applicable].

Surtax 1922 and Thereafter.

(2) For the calendar year 1922, and each calendar year thereafter, a surtax equal to the sum of the following:

1 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $6,000 and does not exceed $10,000;

2 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $10,000 and does not exceed $12,000;

3 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $12,000 and does not exceed $14,000;

4 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $14,000 and does not exceed $16,000;

5 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $16,000 and does not exceed $18,000;

6 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $18,000 and does not exceed $20,000;

8 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $20,000 and does not exceed $22,000;

9 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $22,000 and does not exceed $24,000;

10 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $24,000 and does not exceed $26,000;

11 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $26,000 and does not exceed $28,000;

12 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $28,000 and does not exceed $30,000;

13 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $30,000 and does not exceed $32,000;

15 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $32,000 and does not exceed $36,000;

16 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $36,000 and does not exceed $38,000;

17 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $38,000 and does not exceed $40,000;

18 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $40,000 and does not exceed $42,000;

19 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $42,000 and does not exceed $44,000;

20 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $44,000 and does not exceed $46,000;

21 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $46,000 and does not exceed $48,000;

22 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $48,000 and does not exceed $50,000;

23 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $50,000 and does not exceed $52,000;

24 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $52,000 and does not exceed $54,000;

25 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $54,000 and does not exceed $56,000;

26 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $56,000 and does not exceed $58,000;

27 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $58,000 and does not exceed $60,000;

28 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $60,000 and does not exceed $62,000;

29 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $62,000 and does not exceed $64,000;

30 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $64,000 and does not exceed $66,000;

31 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $66,000 and does not exceed $68,000;

32 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $68,000 and does not exceed $70,000;

33 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $70,000 and does not exceed $72,000;

34 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $72,000 and does not exceed $74,000;

35 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $74,000 and does not exceed $76,000;

36 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $76,000 and does not exceed $78,000;

37 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $78,000 and does not exceed $80,000;

38 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $80,000 and does not exceed $82,000;

39 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $82,000 and does not exceed $84,000;

40 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $84,000 and does not exceed $86,000;

41 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $86,000 and does not exceed $88,000;

42 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $88,000 and does not exceed $90,000;

43 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $90,000 and does not exceed $92,000;

44 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $92,000 and does not exceed $94,000;

45 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $94,000 and does not exceed $96,000;

46 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $96,000 and does not exceed $98,000;

47 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $98,000 and does not exceed $100,000;

48 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $100,000 and does not exceed $150,000;

49 per centum of the amount by which

the net income exceeds $150,000 and does not exceed $200,000;

50 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $200,000.

(b) In the case of a bona fide sale of mines, oil or gas wells, or any interest therein, where the principal value of the property has been demonstrated by prospecting or exploration and discovery work done by the taxpayer, the portion of the tax imposed by this section attributable to such sale shall not exceed, for the calendar year 1921, 20 per centum, and for each calendar year thereafter 16 per centum, of the selling price of such property or interest.

Net Income of Individuals Defined.

Sec. 212. (a) That in the case of an individual the term "net income" means the gross income as defined in section 213, less the deductions allowed by section 214.

(b) The net income shall be computed upon the basis of the taxpayer's annual accounting period (fiscal year or calendar year, as the case may be) in accordance with the method of accounting regularly employed in keeping the books of such taxpayer; but if no such method of accounting has been so employed, or if the method employed does not clearly reflect the income, the computation shall be made upon such basis and in such manner as in the opinion of the commissioner does clearly reflect the income. If the taxpayer's annual accounting period is other than a fiscal year as defined in section 200, or if the taxpayer has no annual accounting period or does not keep books, the net income shall be computed on the basis of the calendar year.

(c) If a taxpayer changes his accounting period from fiscal year to calendar year, from calendar year to fiscal year, or from one fiscal year to another, the net income shall, with the approval of the commissioner, be computed on the basis of such new accounting period, subject to the provisions of section 226.

Gross Income Defined.

Sec. 213. That for the purposes of this title (except as otherwise provided in section 233) the term "gross income"—

(a) Includes gains, profits and income derived from salaries, wages or compensation for personal service (including in the case of the president of the United States, the judges of the Supreme and inferior courts of the United States and all other officers and employes, whether elected or appointed, of the United States, Alaska, Hawaii or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, the compensation received as such), of whatever kind and in whatever form paid, or from professions, vocations, trades, businesses, commerce or sales, or dealings in property, whether real or personal, growing out of the ownership or use of or interest in such property; also from interest, rent, dividends, securities or the transaction of any business carried on for gain or profit, or gains or profits and income derived from any source whatever. The amount of all such items (except as provided in subdivision (e) of section 201) shall be included in the gross income for the taxable year in which received by the taxpayer, unless, under methods of accounting permitted under subdivision (b) of section 212, any such amounts are to be properly accounted for as of a different period;

(b) Does not include the following items, which shall be exempt from taxation under this title:

(1) The proceeds of life insurance policies paid upon the death of the insured;

(2) The amount received by the insured as a return of premium or premiums paid by him under life insurance, endowment or annuity contracts, either during the term or at the maturity of the term mentioned in the contract or upon surrender of the contract;

(3) The value of property acquired by gift, bequest, devise or descent (but the income from such property shall be included in gross income);

(4) Interest upon (a) the obligations of a state, territory or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, or (b) securities issued under the provisions of the federal farm loan act of July 17, 1916, or (c) the obligations of the United States or its possessions, or (d) bonds issued by the War Finance corporation. In the case of obligations of the United States issued after Sept. 1, 1917 (other than postal savings certificates of deposit); and in the case of bonds issued by the War Finance corporation, the interest shall be exempt only if and to the extent provided in the respective acts authorizing the issue thereof as amended and supplemented, and shall be excluded from gross income only if and to the extent it is wholly exempt to the taxpayer from income, war-profits and excess-profits taxes;

(5) The income of foreign governments received from investments in the United States in stocks, bonds or other domestic securities owned by such foreign governments, or from interest on deposits in banks in the United States of moneys belonging to such foreign governments, or from any other source within the United States.

(6) Amounts received through accident or health insurance or under workmen's compensation acts as compensation for personal injuries or sickness, plus the amount of any damages received whether by suit or agreement on account of such injuries or sickness;

(7) Income derived from any public utility or the exercise of any essential governmental function and accruing to any state, territory or the District of Columbia, or any political subdivision of a state or territory, or income accruing to the government of any possession of the United States, or any political subdivision thereof.

(8) The income of a nonresident alien or foreign corporation which consists exclusively of earnings derived from the operation of a ship or ships documented under the laws of a foreign country which grants an equivalent exemption to citizens of the United States and to corporations organized in the United States;

(9) Amounts received as compensation, family allotments and allowances under the provisions of the war risk insurance and the vocational rehabilitation acts, or as pensions from the United States for service of the beneficiary or another in the military or naval forces of the United States in time of war;

(10) So much of the amount received by an individual, after Dec. 31, 1921, and before Jan. 1, 1927, as dividends or interest from domestic building and loan associations, operated exclusively for the purpose of making loans to members, as does not exceed $300;

(11) The rental value of a dwelling house and appurtenances thereof furnished to a minister of the gospel as part of his compensation;

(12) The receipts of shipowners' mutual protection and indemnity associations, not organized for profit, and no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or member, but such corporations shall be subject as other persons to the tax upon their net income from interest, dividends and rents.

(c) In the case of a nonresident alien individual, gross income means only the gross income from sources within the United States, determined under the provisions of section 217.

Deductions Allowed Individuals.

Sec. 214 (a) That in computing net income there shall be allowed as deductions:

(1) All the ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year in carrying on any trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for salaries or other compensation for personal services actually rendered; traveling expenses (including the entire amount expended for meals and lodging) while away from home in the pursuit of a trade or business; and rentals or other payments required to be made as a condition to the continued use or possession, for purposes of the trade or business, of property to which the taxpayer has not taken or is not taking title or in which he has no equity;

(2) All interest paid or accrued within the taxable year on indebtedness, except on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry obligations or securities (other than obligations of the United States issued after Sept. 24, 1917, and originally subscribed for by the taxpayer) the interest upon which is wholly exempt from taxation under this title;

(3) Taxes paid or accrued within the taxable year except (a) income, war profits and excess-profits taxes imposed by the authority of the United States, (b) so much of the income, war-profits and excess-profits taxes, imposed by the authority of any foreign country or possession of the United States, as is allowed as a credit under section 222; (c) taxes assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed, and (d) taxes imposed upon the taxpayer upon his interest as shareholder or member of a corporation, which are paid by the corporation without reimbursement from the taxpayer. For the purpose of this paragraph estate, inheritance, legacy and succession taxes accrue on the due date thereof except as otherwise provided by the law of the jurisdiction imposing such taxes;

(4) Losses sustained during the taxable year and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, if incurred in trade or business;

(5) Losses sustained during the taxable year and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, if incurred in any transaction entered into for profit, though not connected with the trade or business; but in the case of a nonresident alien individual only if and to the extent that the profit, if such transaction had resulted in a profit, would be taxable under this title. No deduction shall be allowed under this paragraph for any loss claimed to have been sustained in any sale or other disposition of shares of stock or securities made after the passage of this act where it appears that within thirty days before or after the date of such sale or other disposition the taxpayer has acquired (otherwise than by bequest or inheritance) substantially identical property, and the property so acquired is held by the taxpayer for any period after such sale or other disposition. If such acquisition is to the extent of part only of substantially identical property, then only a proportionate part of the loss shall be disallowed;

(6) Losses sustained during the taxable year of property not connected with the trade or business (but in the case of a nonresident alien individual only property within the United States) if arising from fires, storms, shipwreck or other casualty, or from theft, and if not compensated for by insurance or otherwise. In case of losses arising from destruction of or damage to property, where the property so destroyed or damaged was acquired before March 1, 1913, the deduction shall be computed upon the basis of its fair market price or value as of March 1, 1913;

(7) Debts ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the taxable year (or, in the discretion of the commissioner, a reasonable addition to a reserve for bad debts); and when satisfied that a debt is recoverable only in part, the commissioner may allow such debt to be charged off in part;

(8) A reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property used in the trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for obsolescence. In the case of such property acquired before March 1, 1913, this deduction shall be computed upon the basis of its fair market price or value as of March 1, 1913;

(9) In the case of buildings, machinery, equipment or other facilities erected, installed or acquired on or after April 6, 1917, for the production of articles contributing to the prosecution of the war against the German government, and in the case of vessels constructed or acquired on or after such date for the transportation of articles or men contributing to the prosecution of such war, there shall be allowed, for any taxable year ending before March 3, 1924 (if claim therefor was made at the time of filing return for the taxable year 1918, 1919, 1920 or 1921) a reasonable deduction for the amortization of such part of the cost of such facilities or vessels as has been borne by the taxpayer, but not again including any amount otherwise allowed under this title or previous acts of congress as a deduction in computing net income. At any time before March 3, 1924, the commissioner may re-examine the return, and if he then finds that the deduction originally allowed was incorrect, the income, war-profits and excess-profits taxes for the year or years affected shall be redetermined.

(10) In the case of mines, oil and gas wells, other natural deposits and timber, a reasonable allowance for depletion and for depreciation of improvements, according to the peculiar conditions in each case, based upon cost including cost of development not otherwise deducted.

(11) Contributions or gifts made within the taxable year to or for the use of: (a) The United States, any state, territory or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, for exclusively public purposes; (b) any corporation or community chest, fund or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, including posts of the American Legion or the women's auxiliary units thereof, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual; or (c) the special fund for vocational rehabilitation authorized by section 7 of the vocational rehabilitation act, to an amount which in all the above cases combined does not exceed 15 per centum of the taxpayer's net income as computed without the benefit of this paragraph.

(12) If property is compulsorily or involuntarily converted into cash or its equivalent as a result of (a) its destruction in whole or in part, (b) theft or seizure, or (c) an exercise of the power of requisition or condemnation or the threat or imminence thereof, and if the taxpayer proceeds forthwith in good faith, under regulations prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary, to expend the proceeds of such conversion in the acquisition of other property of a character similar or related in service or use to the property so converted, or in the acquisition of 80 per centum or more of the stock or shares of a corporation owning such other property, or in the establishment of a replacement fund, then there shall be allowed as a deduction such portion of the gain derived as the por-

tion of the proceeds so expended bears to the entire proceeds. The provisions of this paragraph shall apply so far as may be practicable to the exemption or exclusion of such proceeds or gains from gross income under prior income, war-profits and excess-profits tax acts.

Items Not Deductible.

Sec. 215. (a) That in computing net income no deduction shall in any case be allowed in respect of:

(1) Personal, living or family expenses;

(2) Any amount paid out for new buildings or for permanent improvements or betterments made to increase the value of any property or estate;

(3) Any amount expended in restoring property or in making good the exhaustion thereof for which an allowance is or has been made; or

(4) Premiums paid on any life insurance policy covering the life of any officer or employe, or of any person financially interested in any trade or business carried on by the taxpayer, when the taxpayer is directly or indirectly a beneficiary under such policy.

(b) Amounts paid under the laws of any state or foreign country as income to the holder of a life or terminable interest acquired by gift, bequest or inheritance shall not be reduced or diminished by any deduction for shrinkage in the value of such interest due to the lapse of time, nor by any deduction allowed by this act for the purpose of computing the net income of an estate or trust but not allowed under the laws of such state or foreign country for the purpose of computing the income to which such holder is entitled.

Credits Allowed Individuals.

Sec. 216. That for the purpose of the normal tax only there shall be allowed the following credits:

(a) The amount received as dividends (1) from a domestic corporation other than a corporation entitled to the benefits of section 262, or (2) from a foreign corporation when it is shown to the satisfaction of the commissioner that more than 50 per centum of the gross income of such foreign corporation for the three-year period ending with the close of its taxable year preceding the declaration of such dividends (or for such part of such period as the corporation has been in existence) was derived from sources within the United States as determined under the provisions of section 217;

(b) The amount received as interest upon obligations of the United States and bonds issued by the War Finance corporation, which is included in gross income under section 213;

(c) In the case of a single person a personal exemption of $1,000; or in the case of the head of a family or a married person living with husband or wife, a personal exemption of $2,500, unless the net income is in excess of $5,000, in which case the personal exemption shall be $2,000. A husband and wife living together shall receive but one personal exemption. The amount of such personal exemption shall be $2,500, unless the aggregate net income of such husband and wife is in excess of $5,000, in which case the amount of such personal exemption shall be $2,000. If such husband and wife make separate returns, the personal exemption may be taken by either or divided between them. In no case shall the reduction of the personal exemption from $2,500 to $2,000 operate to increase the tax which would be payable if the exemption were $2,500 by more than the amount of the net income in excess of $5,000;

(d) $400 for each person (other than husband or wife) dependent upon and receiving his chief support from the taxpayer if such dependent person is under 18 years of age or is incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective.

(e) In the case of a nonresident alien individual or of a citizen entitled to the benefits of section 262 the personal exemption shall be only $1,000, and he shall not be entitled to the credit provided in subdivision (d).

(f) The credits allowed by subdivisions (c), (d) and (e) of this section shall be determined by the status of the taxpayer on the last day of the period for which the return of income is made; but in the case of an individual who dies during the taxable year such credits shall be determined by his status at the time of his death, and in such case full credits shall be allowed to the surviving spouse, if any, according to his or her status at the close of the period for which such survivor makes return of income.

PARTNERSHIPS AND PERSONAL SERVICE CORPORATIONS.

Sec. 218. (a) That individuals carrying on business in partnership shall be liable for income tax only in their individual capacity. There shall be included in computing the net income of each partner his distributive share, whether distributed or not, of the net income of the partnership for the taxable year, or if his net income for such taxable year is computed upon the basis of a period different from that upon the basis of which the net income of the partnership is computed, then his distributive share of the net income of the partnership for any accounting period of the partnership ending within the fiscal or calendar year upon the basis of which the partner's net income is computed.

(b) The partner shall, for the purpose of the normal tax, be allowed as credits, in addition to the credits allowed to him under section 216, his proportionate share of such amounts specified in subdivisions (a) and (b) of section 216 as are received by the partnership.

(c) The net income of the partnership shall be computed in the same manner and on the same basis as provided in section 212, except that the deduction provided in paragraph 11 of subdivision (a) of section 214 shall not be allowed.

(d) Personal service corporations shall not be subject to taxation under this title, but the individual stockholders thereof shall be taxed in the same manner as the members of partnerships.

This subdivision shall not be in effect after Dec. 31, 1921.

ESTATES AND TRUSTS.

Sec. 219. (a) That the tax imposed by sections 210 and 211 shall apply to the income of estates or of any kind of property held in trust, including—

(1) Income received by estates of deceased persons during the period of administration or settlement of the estate;

(2) Income accumulated in trust for the benefit of unborn or unascertained persons or persons with contingent interests;

(3) Income held for future distribution under the terms of the will or trust, and

(4) Income which is to be distributed to the beneficiaries periodically, whether or not at regular intervals, and the income collected by a guardian of an infant to be held or distributed as the court may direct.

(b) The fiduciary shall be responsible for making the return of income for the estate or trust for which he acts.

(f) A trust created by an employer as a part of a stock bonus or profit-sharing plan for the exclusive benefit of some or all of his employes, to which contributions are made by such employer, or employes, or both, for the purpose of distributing to such employes the

earnings and principal of the fund accumulated by the trust in accordance with such plan, shall not be taxable under this section, but the amount actually distributed or made available to any distributee shall be taxable to him in the year in which so distributed or made available to the extent that it exceeds the amounts paid in by him.

INDIVIDUAL RETURNS.

Sec. 223. (a) That the following individuals shall each make under oath a return stating specifically the items of his gross income and the deductions and credits allowed under this title—

(1) Every individual having a net income for the taxable year of $1,000 or over, if single, or if married and not living with husband or wife;

(2) Every individual having a net income for the taxable year of $2,000 or over, if married and living with husband or wife; and

(3) Every individual having a gross income for the taxable year of $5,000 or over, regardless of the amount of his net income.

(b) If a husband and wife living together have an aggregate net income for the taxable year of $2,000 or over, or an aggregate gross income for such year of $5,000 or over—

(1) Each shall make such a return, or

(2) The income of each shall be included in a single joint return, in which case the tax shall be computed on the aggregate income.

(c) If the taxpayer is unable to make his own return, the return shall be made by a duly authorized agent or by the guardian or other person charged with the care of the person or property of such taxpayer.

PARTNERSHIP RETURNS.

Sec. 224. That every partnership shall make a return for each taxable year, stating specifically the items of its gross income and the deductions allowed by this title, and shall include in the return the names and addresses of the individuals who would be entitled to share in the net income if distributed and the amount of the distributive share of each individual. The return shall be sworn to by any one of the partners.

FIDUCIARY RETURNS.

Sec. 225. (a) That every fiduciary (except a receiver appointed by authority of law in possession of part only of the property of an individual) shall make under oath a return for any of the following individuals, estates or trusts for which he acts, stating specifically the items of gross income thereof and the deductions and credits allowed under this title—

(1) Every individual having a net income for the taxable year of $1,000 or over, if single, or if married and not living with husband or wife;

(2) Every individual having a net income for the taxable year of $2,000 or over, if married and living with husband or wife;

(3) Every individual having a gross income for the taxable year of $5,000 or over, regardless of the amount of his net income;

(4) Every estate or trust the net income of which for the taxable year is $1,000 or over, and

(5) Every estate or trust of which any beneficiary is a nonresident alien.

TIME AND PLACE FOR FILING RETURNS.

Sec. 227. (a) That returns shall be made on or before the 15th day of the third month following the close of the fiscal year, or, if the return is made on the basis of the calendar year, then the return shall be made on or before the 15th day of March. The commissioner may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing returns whenever in his judgment good cause exists.

(b) Returns shall be made to the collector for the district in which is located the legal residence or principal place of business of the person making the return.

CORPORATIONS.

Tax on Corporations.

Sec. 230. That, in lieu of the tax imposed by section 230 of the revenue act of 1918, there shall be levied, collected and paid for each taxable year upon the net income of every corporation a tax at the following rates:

(a) For the calendar year 1921, 10 per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of the credits provided in section 236, and

(b) For each calendar year thereafter 12½ per centum of such excess amount.

Conditional and Other Exemptions.

Sec. 231. That the following organizations shall be exempt from taxation under this title:

(1) Labor, agricultural or horticultural organizations;

(2) Mutual savings banks not having a capital stock represented by shares;

(3) Fraternal beneficiary societies, orders or associations, (a) operating under the lodge system or for the exclusive benefit of the members of a fraternity itself operating under the lodge system, and (b) providing for the payment of life, sick, accident or other benefits to the members of such society, order or association or their dependents;

(4) Domestic building and loan associations, substantially all the business of which is confined to making loans to members, and cooperative banks without capital stock, organized and operated for mutual purposes and without profit;

(5) Cemetery companies owned and operated exclusively for the benefit of their members.

(6) Corporations and any community chest, fund or foundation organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual;

(7) Business leagues, chambers of commerce or boards of trade not organized for profit;

(8) Civic leagues or organizations not organized for profit but operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare;

(9) Clubs organized and operated exclusively for pleasure, recreation and other nonprofitable purposes;

(10) Farmers' or other mutual hail, cyclone or fire insurance companies, mutual ditch or irrigation companies, mutual or co-operative telephone companies or like organizations of a purely local character, the income of which consists solely of assessments, dues and fees collected from members for the sole purpose of meeting expenses;

(11) Farmers', fruit growers or like associations, organized and operated as sales agents.

(12) Corporations organized for the exclusive purpose of holding title to property, collecting income therefrom and turning over the entire amount thereof, less expenses, to an organization which itself is exempt from the tax imposed by this title;

(13) Federal land banks and national farm-loan associations.

Net Incomes of Corporations Defined.

Sec. 232. That in the case of a corporation subject to the tax imposed by section 230 the term "net income" means the gross income as defined in section 233 less the deductions allowed by section 234.

Gross Incomes of Corporations Defined.

Sec 233. (a) That in the case of a corporation subject to the tax imposed by section 230 the term "gross income" means the gross in-

come as defined in sections 213 and 217, except that mutual marine insurance companies shall include in gross income the gross premiums collected and received by them less amounts paid for reinsurance.

Deductions Allowed Corporations.

Sec. 234. (a) That in computing the net income of a corporation subject to the tax imposed by section 230 there shall be allowed as deductions:

(1) All the ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year in carrying on any trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for salaries or other compensation for personal services actually rendered, and including rentals or other payments required to be made as a condition to the continued use or possession of property to which the corporation has not taken or is not taking title, or in which it has no equity;

(2) All interest paid or accrued within the taxable year on its indebtedness, except on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry obligations or securities (other than obligations of the United States issued after Sept. 24, 1917, and originally subscribed for by the taxpayer) the interest upon which is wholly exempt from taxation under this title;

(3) Taxes paid or accrued within the taxable year except (a) income, war-profits and excess-profits taxes imposed by the authority of the United States, (b) so much of the income, war-profits and excess-profits taxes imposed by the authority of any foreign country or possession of the United States as is allowed as a credit under section 238, and (c) taxes assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed.

(4) Losses sustained during the taxable year and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise;

(5) Debts ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the taxable year;

(6) The amount received as dividends (a) from a domestic corporation other than a corporation entitled to the benefits of section 262, or (b) from any foreign corporation when it is shown that more than 50 per centum of the gross income of such foreign corporation was derived from sources within the United States.

(7) A reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property used in the trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for obsolescence.

(8) In the case of buildings, machinery, equipment or other facilities, erected or acquired on or after April 6, 1917, for the production of articles contributing to the prosecution of the war against the German government, and in the case of vessels constructed or acquired on or after such date for the transportation of articles or men contributing to the prosecution of such war, there shall be allowed, for any taxable year ending before March 3, 1924 (year 1918, 1919, 1920 or 1921), a reasonable deduction for the amortization of such part of the cost of such facilities or vessels as has been borne by the taxpayer.

(9) In the case of mines, oil and gas wells, other natural deposits, and timber a reasonable allowance for depletion and for depreciation of improvements, according to the peculiar conditions in each case.

Items Not Deductible by Corporations.

Sec. 235. That in computing net income no deduction shall in any case be allowed in respect of any of the items specified in section 215.

Credits Allowed Corporations.

Sec. 236. That for the purpose only of the tax imposed by section 230 there shall be allowed the following credits:

(a) The amount received as interest upon obligations of the United States and bonds issued by the War Finance corporation, which is included in gross income under section 233;

(b) In the case of a domestic corporation the net income of which is $25,000 or less, a specific credit of $2,000; but if the net income is more than $25,000 the tax imposed by section 230 shall not exceed the tax which would be payable if the $2,000 credit were allowed, plus the amount of the net income in excess of $25,000; and

(c) The amount of any war-profits and excess-profits taxes imposed by act of congress for the same taxable year.

Corporation Returns.

Sec. 239. (a) That every corporation subject to taxation under this title and every personal service corporation shall make a return, stating specifically the items of its gross income and the deductions and credits allowed by this title. The return shall be sworn to by the president, vice-president or other principal officer and by the treasurer or assistant treasurer.

RECEIPTS FOR TAXES.

Sec. 251. That every collector to whom any payment of any tax is made under the provisions of this title shall upon request give to the person making such payment a full written or printed receipt, stating the amount paid and the particular account for which such payment was made.

WAR-PROFITS AND EXCESS-PROFITS TAX FOR 1921.

Sec. 301. (a) That in lieu of the tax imposed by title III. of the revenue act of 1918, but in addition to the other taxes imposed by this act, there shall be levied, collected and paid for the calendar year 1921 upon the net income of every corporation (except corporations taxable under subdivision (b) of this section) a tax equal to the sum of the following:

First Bracket.

20 per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of the excess-profits credit (determined under section 312) and not in excess of 20 per centum of the invested capital.

Second Bracket.

40 per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of 20 per centum of the invested capital.

(b) For the calendar year 1921 there shall be levied, collected and paid upon the net income of every corporation which derives in such year a net income of more than $10,000 from any government contract or contracts made between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, both dates inclusive, a tax equal to the sum of the following:

(1) Such a portion of a tax computed at the rates specified in subdivision (a) of section 301 of the revenue act of 1918 as the part of the net income attributable to such government contract or contracts bears to the entire net income.

(2) Such a portion of a tax computed at the rates specified in subdivision (a) of this section as the part of the net income not attributable to such government contract or contracts bears to the entire net income.

Sec. 302. That the tax imposed by subdivision (a) of section 301 shall in no case be more than 20 per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of $3,000 and not in excess of $20,000, plus 40 per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of $20,000.

Excess-Profits Credit.

Sec. 312. That the excess-profits credit shall consist of a specific exemption of $3,000, plus an amount equal to 8 per centum of the in-

vested capital for the taxable year. A foreign corporation or a corporation entitled to the benefits of section 262 shall not be entitled to the specific exemption of $3,000.

Estate Tax.

Sec. 401. That, in lieu of the tax imposed by title IV. of the revenue act of 1918, a tax equal to the sum of the following percentages of the value of the net estate (determined as provided in section 403) is hereby imposed upon the transfer of the net estate of every decedent dying after the passage of this act, whether a resident or nonresident of the United States:

1 per centum of the amount of the net estate not in excess of $50 000;

2 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $50,000 and does not exceed $150,000;

3 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $150,000 and does not exceed $250,000;

4 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $250,000 and does not exceed $450,000;

6 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $450,000 and does not exceed $750,000;

8 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $750,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000;

10 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $1,000,000 and does not exceed $1,500,000;

12 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $1,500,000 and does not exceed $2,000,000;

14 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $2,000,000 and does not exceed $3,000,000;

16 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $3,000,000 and does not exceed $4,000,000;

18 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $4,000,000 and does not exceed $5,000,000;

20 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $5,000,000 and does not exceed $8,000,000;

22 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $8,000,000 and does not exceed $10,000,000, and

25 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $10,000,000.

TAX ON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE MESSAGES.

Sec. 500. That from and after Jan. 1, 1922, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid, in lieu of the taxes imposed by section 500 of the revenue act of 1918:

(a) In the case of each telegraph, telephone, cable or radio, dispatch, message or conversation which originates on or after such date within the United States, and for the transmission of which the charge is more than 14 cents and not more than 50 cents, a tax of 5 cents; and if the charge is more than 50 cents, a tax of 10 cents: Provided, That only one payment of such tax shall be required, notwithstanding the lines or stations of one or more persons are used for the transmission of such dispatch, message or conversation; and

(b) A tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the amount paid after such date to any telegraph or telephone company for any leased wire or talking circuit special service furnished after such date. This subdivision shall not apply to the amount paid for so much of such service as is utilized (1) in the collection and dissemination of news through the public press or (2) in the conduct by a common carrier or telegraph or telephone company of its business as such.

TAX ON BEVERAGES.

Sec. 600. That subdivision (a) of section 600 of the revenue act of 1918 is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting a colon and the following: "Provided, That on all distilled spirits on which tax is paid at the nonbeverage rate of $2.20 per proof gallon and which are diverted to beverage purposes or for use in the manufacture or production of any article used or intended for use as a beverage there shall be levied and collected an additional tax of $4.20 on each proof gallon and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof gallon, to be paid by the person responsible for such diversion."

Sec. 602. That from and after Jan. 1, 1922, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid, in lieu of the taxes imposd by sections 628 and 630 of the revenue act of 1918:

(a) Upon all beverages derived wholly or in part from cereals or substitutes therefor, containing less than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume, sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer, a tax of 2 cents per gallon.

(b) Upon all unfermented fruit juices, in natural or slightly concentrated form, or such fruit juices to which sugar has been added (as distinguished from finished or fountain sirups), intended for consumption as beverages with the addition of water or water and sugar, and upon all imitations of any such fruit juices, and upon all carbonated beverages, commonly known as soft drinks, manufactured, compounded or mixed by the use of concentrate, essence or extract instead of a fountain sirup, sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer, a tax of 2 cents per gallon.

(c) Upon all still drinks containing less than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume, intended for consumption as beverages in the form in which sold (except natural or artificial mineral and table waters and imitations thereof and pure apple cider), sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer, a tax of 2 cents per gallon.

(d) Upon all natural or artificial mineral waters or table waters, whether carbonated or not, and all imitations thereof, sold by the producer, bottler or importer thereof, in bottles or other closed containers, at over 12½ cents per gallon, a tax of 2 cents per gallon.

(e) Upon all finished or fountain sirups of the kinds used in manufacturing, compounding or mixing drinks commonly known as soft drinks, sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer, a tax of 9 cents per gallon; except that in the case of any such sirups intended to be used in the manufacture of carbonated beverages sold in bottles or other closed containers the rate shall be 5 cents per gallon. Where any person conducting a soda fountain, ice cream parlor or other similar place of business manufactures any sirups of the kinds described in this subdivision there shall be levied and paid on each gallon manufactured and used in the preparation of soft drinks a tax of 9 cents per gallon.

(f) Upon all carbonic acid gas sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer to a manufacturer of any carbonated beverages, or to any person conducting a soda fountain, ice cream parlor or other similar place of business, and upon all carbonic acid gas used by the manufacturer, producer or importer thereof in the preparation of soft drinks, a tax of 4 cents per pound.

TAX ON CIGARS, TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.

Sec. 700. That upon cigars and cigarettes manufactured in or imported into the United States, and hereafter sold by the manufacturer or importer, or removed for consumption or

sale, there shall be levied, collected, and paid under the provisions of existing law, in lieu of the internal revenue taxes now imposed thereon by law, the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer or importer thereof—

On cigars of all descriptions made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, $1.50 per thousand;

On cigars made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing more than three pounds per thousand, if manufactured or imported to retail at not more than 5 cents each, $4 per thousand;

If manufactured or imported to retail at more than 5 cents each and not more than 8 cents each, $6 per thousand;

If manufactured or imported to retail at more than 8 cents each and not more than 15 cents each, $9 per thousand;

If manufactured or imported to retail at more than 15 cents each and not more than 20 cents each, $12 per thousand;

If manufactured or imported to retail at more than 20 cents each, $15 per thousand;

On cigarettes made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, $3 per thousand;

Weighing more than three pounds per thousand, $7.20 per thousand.

Sec. 701. That upon all tobacco and snuff manufactured in or imported into the United States, and hereafter sold by the manufacturer or importer, or removed for consumption or sale, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in lieu of the internal revenue taxes now imposed thereon by law, a tax of 18 cents per pound, to be paid by the manufacturer or importer thereof.

TAX ON ADMISSIONS AND DUES.

Sec. 800. (a) That from and after Jan. 1, 1922, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid, in lieu of the taxes imposed by section 800 of the revenue act of 1918—

(1) A tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid for admission to any place on or after such date, including admission by season ticket or subscription, to be paid by the person paying for such admission; but where the admission is 10 cents or less no tax shall be imposed.

(2) Upon tickets or cards of admission to theaters, operas and other places of amusement, sold at news stands, hotels, and places other than the ticket offices of such theaters, operas or other places of amusement, at not to exceed 50 cents in excess of the sum of the established price therefor at such ticket offices plus the amount of any tax imposed under paragraph (1), a tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the amount of such excess; and if sold for more than 50 cents in excess of the sum of such established price plus the amount of any tax imposed under paragraph (1), a tax equivalent to 50 per centum of the whole amount of such excess, such taxes to be returned and paid, in the manner and subject to the penalties and interest provided in section 903, by the person selling such tickets:

(3) A tax equivalent to 50 per centum of the amount for which the proprietors, managers or employes of any opera house, theater or other place of amusement sell or dispose of tickets or cards of admission in excess of the regular or established price or charge therefor, such tax to be returned and paid, in the manner provided in section 903, by the person selling such tickets;

(4) In the case of persons having the permanent use of boxes or seats in an opera house or any place of amusement or a lease for the use of such box or seat in such opera house or place of amusement, in lieu of the tax imposed by paragraph (1), a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the amount for which a similar box or seat is sold for each performance or exhibition at which the box or seat is used or reserved by or for the lessee or holder, such tax to be paid by the lessee or holder; and

(5) A tax of 1½ cents for each 10 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid for admission to any public performance for profit at any roof garden, cabaret or other similar entertainment, to which the charge for admission is wholly or in part included in the price paid for refreshment, service or merchandise; the amount paid for such admission to be deemed to be 20 per centum of the amount paid for refreshment, service and merchandise; such tax to be paid by the person paying for such refreshment, service or merchandise.

(b) No tax shall be levied under this title in respect to any admissions all the proceeds of which inure exclusively to the benefit of religious, educational or charitable institutions, societies or organizations, any post of the American Legion or the women's auxiliary units thereof, societies for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals or exclusively to the benefit of organizations conducted for the sole purpose of maintaining symphony orchestras and receiving substantial support from voluntary contributions or of maintaining a community center moving picture theater, none of the profits of which are distributed to members of such organizations, or exclusively to the benefit of persons in the military or naval forces of the United States, or admissions to agricultural fairs none of the profits of which are distributed to stockholders or members of the association conducting the same.

Sec. 801. That from and after Jan. 1, 1922, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid, in lieu of the taxes imposed by section 801 of the revenue act of 1918, a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of any amount paid on or after such date, for any period after such date, (a) as dues or membership fees (where the dues or fees of an active resident annual member are in excess of $10 per year) to any social, athletic, or sporting club or organization; or (b) as initiation fees to such a club or organization, if such fees amount to more than $10, or if the dues or membership fees (not including initiation fees) of an active resident annual member are in excess of $10 per year; such taxes to be paid by the person paying such dues or fees: Provided, That there shall be exempted from the provisions of this section all amounts paid as dues or fees to a fraternal society, order, or association, operating under the lodge system. In the case of life memberships a life member shall pay annually, at the time for the payment of dues by active resident annual members, a tax equivalent to the tax upon the amount paid by such member, but shall pay no tax upon the amount paid for life membership.

EXCISE TAXES.

Sec. 900. That there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid upon the following articles sold or leased by the manufacturer, producer or importer a tax equivalent to the following percentages of the price for which is sold or leased:

(1) Automobile trucks and automobile wagons (including tires, inner tubes, parts and accessories therefor, sold on or in connection therewith or with the sale thereof), 3 per centum;

(2) Other automobiles and motorcycles (including tires, inner tubes, parts and accessories therefor, sold on or in connection therewith or with the sale thereof), except tractors, 5 per centum;

(3) Tires, inner tubes, parts or accessories, for any of the articles enumerated in subdivision (1) or (2), sold to any person other than a manufacturer or producer of any of the articles enumerated in subdivision (1) or (2), 5 per centum;

(4) Cameras, weighing not more than 100 pounds, and lenses for such cameras, 10 per centum;

(5) Photographic films and plates, other than moving-picture films, 5 per centum;

(6) Candy, 5 per centum;

(7) Firearms, shells and cartridges, except those sold for the use of the United States, any state, territory or possession of the United States, any political subdivision thereof, the District of Columbia, 10 per centum.

(8) Hunting and bowie knives, 10 per centum;

(9) Dirk knives, daggers, sword canes, stilettos and brass or metallic knuckles, 100 per centum;

(10) Cigar or cigarette holders and pipes, composed wholly or in part of meerschaum or amber, humidors and smoking stands, 10 per centum;

(11) Automatic slot-device vending machines, 5 per centum, and automatic slot-device weighing machines, 10 per centum; if the manufacturer, producer, or importer of any such machine operates it for profit, he shall pay a tax in respect to each such machine put into operation equivalent to 5 per centum of its fair market value in the case of a vending machine and 10 per centum of its fair market value in the case of a weighing machine;

(12) Liveries and livery boots and hats, 10 per centum;

(13) Hunting and shooting garments and riding habits, 10 per centum;

(14) Yachts and motor boats not designed for trade, fishing or national defense; and pleasure boats and pleasure canoes if sold for more than $100, 10 per centum.

Sec. 902. That there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid upon sculpture, paintings, statuary, art porcelains and bronzes, sold by any person other than the artist, a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the price for which so sold. This section shall not apply to the sale of any such article to an educational institution or public art museum.

Sec. 904. That from and after Jan. 1, 1922, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid, in lieu of the taxes imposed by section 904 of the revenue act of 1918, upon the following articles sold or leased by the manufacturer, producer or importer a tax equivalent to 5 per centum of so much of the price for which so sold or leased as is in excess of the price hereinafter specified as to each such article:

(1) Carpets and rugs, including fiber, on the amount in excess of $4.50 per square yard in the case of carpets and $6 per square yard in the case of rugs;

(2) Trunks, on the amount in excess of $35 each;

(3) Valises, traveling bags, suitcases, hat boxes used by travelers and fitted toilet cases, on the amount in excess of $25 each;

(4) Purses, pocketbooks, shopping and hand bags, on the amount in excess of $5 each;

(5) Portable lighting fixtures, including lamps of all kinds and lamp shades, on the amount in excess of $10 each;

(6) Fans, on the amount in excess of $1 each.

Sec. 905. That on and after Jan. 1, 1922, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid upon all articles commonly or commercially known as jewelry, whether real or imitation; pearls, precious and semiprecious stones and imitations thereof; articles made of, or ornamented, mounted or fitted with precious metals or imitations thereof, or ivory (not including surgical instruments, eyeglasses and spectacles); watches, clocks, opera glasses, lorgnettes, marine glasses, field glasses and binoculars; upon any of the above when sold by or for a dealer or his estate for consumption or use, a tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the price for which so sold.

SPECIAL TAXES.

Capital Stock Tax.

Sec. 1000. (a) That on and after July 1, 1922, in lieu of the tax imposed by section 1000 of the revenue act of 1918:

(1) Every domestic corporation shall pay annually a special excise tax with respect to carrying on or doing business equivalent to $1 for each $1,000 of so much of the fair average value of its capital stock for the preceding year ending June 30 as is in excess of $5,000. In estimating the value of capital stock the surplus and undivided profits shall be included;

(2) Every foreign corporation shall pay annually a special excise tax with respect to carrying on or doing business in the United States equivalent to $1 for each $1,000 of the average amount of capital employed in the transaction of its business in the United States during the preceding year ending June 30.

OCCUPATIONAL TAXES.

Sec. 1001. That on and after July 1, 1922, there shall be levied, collected and paid annually the following special taxes:

(1) Brokers shall pay $50. Every person whose business it is to negotiate purchases or sales of stocks, bonds, exchange, bullion, coined money, bank notes, promissory notes, other securities, produce or merchandise for others shall be regarded as a broker. If a broker is a member of a stock exchange or if he is a member of any produce exchange, board of trade or similar organization, where produce or merchandise is sold, he shall pay an additional amount as follows: If the average value during the preceding year ending June 30 of a seat or membership in such exchange or organization was $2,000 or more but not more than $5,000, $100; if such value was more than $5,000, $150.

(2) Pawnbrokers shall pay $100. Every person whose business or occupation it is to take or receive, by way of pledge, pawn or exchange, any goods, wares or merchandise, or any kind of personal property whatever, as security for the repayment of money loaned thereon, shall be regarded as a pawnbroker.

(3) Shipbrokers shall pay $50. Every person whose business it is as a broker to negotiate freights and other business for the owners of vessels or for the shippers or consignors or consignees of freight carried by vessels shall be regarded as a ship broker.

(4) Custom-house brokers shall pay $50. Every person whose occupation it is, as the agent of others, to arrange entries and other custom-house papers or transact business at any port of entry relating to the importation or exportation of goods, wares or merchandise, shall be regarded as a custom-house broker.

(5) Proprietors of theaters, museums and concert halls, where a charge for admission is made, having a seating capacity of not more than 250 shall pay $50; having a seating capacity of more than 250 and not exceeding 500 shall pay $100; having a seating capacity exceeding 500 and not exceeding 800 shall pay $150; having a seating capacity of more than 800 shall pay $200. Every edifice used for the purpose of dramatic or operatic or other representations, plays or performances for admission to which entrance money is received, not including halls or armories rented

or used occasionally for concerts or theatrical representations, and not including edifices owned by religious, educational or charitable institutions, societies or organizations where all the proceeds from admissions inure exclusively to the benefit of such institutions, societies or organizations or exclusively to the benefit of persons in the military or naval forces of the United States shall be regarded as a theater: Provided, That in cities, towns or villages of 5,000 inhabitants or less the amount of such payment shall be one-half of that above stated.

(6) The proprietor or proprietors of circuses shall pay $100. Every building, space, tent or area where feats of horsemanship or acrobatic sports or theatrical performances not otherwise provided for in this section are exhibited shall be regarded as a circus.

(7) Proprietors or agents of all other public exhibitions or shows for money not enumerated in this section shall pay $15. Provided, That this paragraph shall not apply to chautauquas, lecture lyceums, agricultural or industrial fairs or exhibitions held under the auspices of religious or charitable associations: Provided further, That an aggregation of entertainments, known as a street fair, shall not pay a larger tax than $100.

(8) Proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms shall pay $10 for each alley or table.

(9) Proprietors of shooting galleries shall pay $20.

(10) Proprietors of riding academies shall pay $100.

(11) Persons carrying on the business of operating or renting passenger automobiles for hire shall pay $10 for each such automobile having a seating capacity of more than two and not more than seven, and $20 for each such automobile having a seating capacity of more than seven.

(12) Every person carrying on the business of a brewer, distiller, wholesale liquor dealer, retail liquor dealer, wholesale dealer in malt liquor, retail dealer in malt liquor or manufacturer of stills, as defined in section 3244 as amended and section 3247 of the revised statutes, in any state, territory or district of the United States contrary to the laws of such state, territory or district, or in any place therein in which carrying on such business is prohibited by local or municipal law, shall pay, in addition to all other taxes, special or otherwise, imposed by existing law or by this act, $1,000.

Tobacco Manufacturers' Tax.

Sec. 1002. That on and after July 1, 1922, there shall be levied, collected and paid annually, in lieu of the taxes imposed by section 1002 of the revenue act of 1918, the following special taxes, the amount of such taxes to be computed on the basis of the sales for the preceding year endng June 30:

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 pounds shall each pay $6;

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales exceed 50,000 and do not exceed 100,000 pounds shall each pay $12;

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales exceed 100,000 and do not exceed 200,000 pounds shall each pay $24;

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales exceed 200,000 pounds shall each pay $24, and at the rate of 16 cents per 1,000 pounds, or fraction thereof, in respect to the excess over 200,000 pounds;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 cigars shall each pay $4;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 50,000 and do not exceed 100,000 cigars shall each pay $6;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 100,000 and do not exceed 200,000 cigars shall each pay $12;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 200,000 and do not exceed 400,000 cigars shall each pay $24;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 400,000 cigars shall each pay $24, and at the rate of 10 cents per 1,000 cigars, or fraction thereof, in respect to the excess over 400,000 cigars;

Manufacturers of cigarettes, including small cigars, weighing not more than three pounds per thousand shall each pay at the rate of 6 cents for every 10,000 cigarettes, or fraction thereof.

Sec. 1003. That sixty days after the passage of this act, and thereafter on July 1 in each year, and also at the time of the original purchase of a new boat by a user, if on any other date than July 1, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid in lieu of the tax imposed by section 603 of the revenue act of 1917, upon the use of yachts, pleasure boats, power boats and sailing boats of over five net tons, and motor boats with fixed engines not used exclusively for trade, fishing or national defense, or not built according to plans and specifications approved by the navy department, a special excise tax to be based on each yacht or boat, at rates as follows: Yachts, pleasure boats, power boats, motor boats with fixed engines, and sailing boats, of over 5 net tons, length not over 50 feet, $1 for each foot; length over 50 feet and not over 100 feet, $2 for each foot; length over 100 feet, $4 for each foot; motor boats of not over five net tons with fixed engines, $10.

Tax on Narcotics.

Sec. 1005. That section 1 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the registration of, with collectors of internal revenue, and to impose a special tax upon all persons who produce, import, manufacture, compound, deal in, dispense, sell, distribute or give away opium or coca leaves, their salts, derivatives or preparations and for other purposes," approved Dec. 17, 1914, as amended by section 1006 of the revenue act of 1918, is re-enacted without change.

STAMP TAXES.

1. Bonds of indebtedness: On all bonds, debentures or certificates of indebtedness issued by any person, and all instruments, however termed, issued by any corporation with interest coupons or in registered form, known generally as corporate securities, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents: Provided, That every renewal of the foregoing shall be taxed as a new issue: Provided further, That when a bond conditioned for the repayment or payment of money is given in a penal sum greater than the debt secured, the tax shall be based upon the amount secured.

2. Capital stock issued: On each original issue, whether on organization or reorganization, of certificates of stock, or of profits, or of interest in property or accumulations, by any corporation, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents: Provided, That where a certificate is issued without face value, the tax shall be 5 cents per share, unless the actual value is in excess of $100 per share, in which case the tax shall be 5 cents on each $100 of actual value or fraction thereof; or unless the actual value is less than $100 per share, in which case the tax shall be 1 cent on each $20 of actual value or fraction thereof.

3. Capital stock, sales or transfers: On all sales, or agreements to sell, or memoranda of sales or deliveries of, or transfers of legal title to shares or certificates of stock or of profits or of interest in property or accumulations in any corporation, or to rights to subscribe for or to receive such shares or

certificates, whether made upon or shown by the books of the corporation, or by any assignment in blank, or by any delivery, or by any paper or agreement or memorandum or other evidence of transfer or sale, whether entitling the holder in any manner to the benefit of such stock, interest, or rights, or not, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 2 cents, and where such shares are without par or face value, the tax shall be 2 cents on the transfer or sale or agreement to sell on each share.

4. Produce, sales of, on exchange: Upon each sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell (not including so called transferred or scratch sales), any products or merchandise at, or under the rules or usage of, any exchange, or board of trade, or other similar place, for future delivery, for each $100 in value of the merchandise covered by said sale or agreement of sale or agreement to sell, 2 cents, and for each additional $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100, 2 cents.

5. Drafts or checks (payable otherwise than at sight or on demand) upon their acceptance or delivery within the United States whichever is prior, promissory notes, except bank notes issued for circulation, and for each renewal of the same, for a sum not exceeding $100, 2 cents; and for each additional $100 or fractional part thereof, 2 cents.

6. Conveyances: Deed, instrument, or writing, whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons, by his, her, or their direction, when the consideration or value of the interest or property conveyed, exclusive of the value of any lien or incumbrance remaining thereon at the time of sale, exceeds $100 and does not exceed $500, 50 cents; and for each additional $500 or fractional part thereof, 50 cents. This subdivision shall not apply to any instrument or writing given to secure a debt.

7. Entry of any goods, wares or merchandise at any custom house, either for consumption or warehousing, not exceeding $100 in value, 25 cents; exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500 in value, 50 cents; exceeding $500 in value, $1.

8. Entry for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from customs bonded warehouse, 50 cents.

9. Passage ticket, one way or round trip, for each passenger, sold or issued in the United States for passage by any vessel to a port or place not in the United States, Canada or Mexico, if costing not exceeding $30, $1; costing more than $30 and not exceeding $60, $3; costing more than $60, $5. This subdivision shall not apply to passage tickets costing $10 or less.

10. Proxy for voting at any election for officers or meeting for the transaction of business, of any corporation, except religious, educational, charitable, fraternal, or literary societies, or public cemeteries, 10 cents.

11. Power of attorney granting authority to do or perform some act for or in behalf of the grantor, which authority is not otherwise vested in the grantee, 25 cents.

12. Playing cards: Upon every pack of playing cards containing not more than fifty-four cards, manufactured or imported, and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, a tax of 8 cents per pack.

13. On each policy of insurance, or certificate, binder, covering note, memorandum, cablegram, letter, or other instrument by whatever name called whereby insurance is made or renewed upon property within the United States issued to or for or in the name of a domestic corporation or partnership or an individual resident of the United States by any foreign corporation or partnership or any individual not a resident of the United States, when such policy or other instrument is not signed or countersigned by an officer or agent of the insurer in a state, territory or district of the United States within which such insurer is authorized to do business, a tax of 3 cents on each dollar, or fractional part thereof, of the premium charged: Provided, That policies of reinsurance shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this subdivision.

CHILD LABOR TAX.

Sec. 1200. That every person (other than a bona fide boys' or girls' canning club recognized by the agricultural department of a state and of the United States) operating (a) any mine or quarry situated in the United States in which children under the age of sixteen years have been employed or permitted to work during any portion of the taxable year; or (b) any mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment situated in the United States in which children under the age of fourteen years have been employed or permitted to work, or children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen have been employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day or more than six days in any week, or after the hour of seven o'clock post meridian, or before the hour of six o'clock ante meridian, during any portion of the taxable year, shall pay for each taxable year, in addition to all other taxes imposed by law, an excise tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the entire net profits received or accrued for such year from the sale or disposition of the product of such mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT JAMES BRYCE.

Viscount James Bryce, noted as an author, statesman and diplomat, died at Sidmouth, Devonshire, England, Jan. 22, 1922, at the age of 83. In the United States he was known chiefly as the author of "The American Commonwealth," long used as a standard textbook in the schools, and as British ambassador in Washington from 1907 to 1913. It was often said of him that he understood the principles on which the American republic was based better than did most American statesmen. Viscount Bryce filled many important posts, wrote much and ably on varied subjects and took part in numerous diplomatic conferences. His opinions and decisions were sought and accepted on both sides of the Atlantic and the public had complete confidence in the soundness and impartiality of his judgment. He was active almost to the last and died peacefully after a brief illness.

PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK.

The Palisades Interstate park embraces the Palisades cliffs and extends from a point near Fort Lee to Palisades, N. Y., along the west bank of the Hudson river for a distance of about twelve miles. It contains 36,000 acres, of which 1,000 are in New Jersey and 35,000 in the state of New York. The park is under the management of a commission representing both states. The cost of the improvements, land and maintenance in appropriations and donations up to 1922 had been more than $13,000,000. The commission maintains camps at which tenement children and mothers are given vacations.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Following are the existing tariff rates placed by the act of 1922 on articles in common use or of extensive importation. A list of the principal articles on the free list and the chief special provisions are also given. Amounts given in dollars and cents are specific and the percentages are ad valorem duties. The abbreviation "n.s.p." means "not specially provided for."

TITLE 1—DUTIABLE LIST.

Schedule 1—Chemicals, Oils and Paints.

Acids: Acetic, ¾c to 5c lb.; citric, 17c lb.; lactic, 2c to 9c lb.; tartaric, 6c lb.; gallic, 8c lb.; oxalic, 4c lb.; phosphoric, 2c lb.; pyrogallic, 12c lb.; stearic, 1½c lb.; acids n.s.p., 25%.

Alcohol: Methyl or wood, 12c gal.; ethyl, 15c gal.

Ammonium carbonate and bicarbonate, 1½c lb.; liquid anhydrous, 2½c lb.

Antimony: Oxide, 2c lb.; tartar emetic, 6c lb.; sulphides n.s.p., 25%.

Argols: Tartar and wine lees, crude, 5%; with more than 90 per cent of potassium bitartrate, 5c lb.; cream of tartar, rochelle salts, 5c lb.

Balsams, natural, 10%.

Barium, 1c to 4c lb.

Bay rum, 40c lb. and 60%.

Blackings, powders, etc., for cleaning, n.s.p., 25%.

Bleaching powder or chlorinated lime, 3-10c lb.

Bromine, 10c lb.

Caffeine, $1.50 lb.; compounds of, 25%.

Calcium carbide, 1c lb.

Calomel, corrosive sublimate, mercurial preparations, 45%.

Camphor, crude, 1c lb.; refined, 6c lb.

Casein or lactarene, 2½c lb.

Castor oil, 3c lb.

Chalk or whiting, 25%; ground in oil, ¾c lb.

Chemical compounds or salts of gold, platinum, rhodium or silver, 25%; of bismuth, 35%.

Chemical preparations in capsules, pills, tablets, etc., 25%.

Chemical elements, medicinal compounds, distilled or essential oils, flavoring extracts, fruit flavors, etc., containing alcohol, 20c lb. and 25% to 80c lb. and 25%.

Chicle, crude, 10c lb.; refined, 15c lb.

Chloral hydrate, thymol, 35%.

Chloroform, 6c lb.

Coal tar products, not dyes, photographic chemicals, medicinals, tanning materials and n.s.p., 40% based on American selling price of any similar article produced in the United States and 7c lb.

Coal tar products, dyes, ink powders, photographic chemicals, 45% based upon American price of any similar competitive article made in the United States, and 7c lb. (Ad valorem duty fixed at 60% for two years after passage of act.)

Cobalt, oxide of, 20c lb.; sulphate and linoleate, 10c lb.; other, 30%.

Collodion, 35c lb.

Compounds of pyroxylin, 60%.

Drugs, natural materials for, advanced in value, 10%.

Epsom salts, ½c lb.

Ergot, 10c lb.

Ethers and esters, 3c to 15c lb.; n.s.p., 15%.

Extracts, dyeing and tanning, 15%.

Flavoring extracts, not containing alcohol and n.s.p., 25%.

Floral water, with no alcohol, 20%.

Formaldehyde or formalin, 2c to 8c lb.

Gelatin, edible, 20% and 3½c lb. to 20% and 7c lb.

Glycerin, crude, 1c lb.; refined, 2c lb.

Gums, amber, unmanufactured, and n.s.p., $1 lb.; arabic, ½c lb.

Ink and ink powders n.s.p., 20%.

Iodin, resublimed, 20c lb.

Lead, acetate, 2c to 3c lb.; compounds n.s.p., 30%.

Licorice, extracts of, 25%; root, 1½c lb.

Lime, citrate of, 7c lb.

Linseed oil, 3 3-10c lb.

Magnesium, carbonate, 1½c lb.; other, ½c to 3½c lb.

Manganese, borate, resinate and other n.s.p., 25%.

Menthol, 50c lb.

Oils, animal, 5c to 10c gal.; fish oils n.s.p., 20%; expressed or extracted, 1½c to 6c lb.; distilled or essential, 25%.

Opium, crude, $3 lb.; prepared, $4 lb.; derivatives of, $2.50 to $3 oz.; preparations of n.s.p., 60%.

Paints, pigments, artists' colors, 75%; blue, 8c lb.; bone black, blood char, 20%; gas black, lampblack, 20%; lead pigments, 2½c to 3c lb.; ochers, siennas and umbers, crude, ½c lb.; washed or ground, ⅝c lb.

Paris green, 15%.

Perfumery, materials for, natural, 20%; chemical n.s.p., 45%; mixtures containing oils or aromatic substances, 40c lb. and 50%.

Perfumery and toilet preparations containing alcohol, 40c lb. and 75%; without alcohol, 75%.

Phosphorus, 8c lb.

Potassium, ½c to 25c lb.

Sarsaparilla root, 1c lb.

Soap, castile, 15%; toilet, 30%; all other n.s.p., 15%.

Sodium, ⅝c to 10c lb.; hydrosulphite, 35%.

Starch, potato, 1¾c lb.; all other n.s.p., 1c lb.; dextrine, 2¼c lb.; dextrine n.s.p., 1¼c lb.

Strychnine, 15c oz.

Tin bichloride, 25%.

Titanium potassium oxalate, 30%.

Vanilla beans, 30c lb.; tonka beans, 25c lb.

Zinc chloride, 1 3-10c lb.; sulphate, ¾c lb.; sulphide, 1½c lb.

Schedule 2—Earths, Earthenware and Glassware.

Bath brick, chrome brick, fire brick, n.s.p., 25%; magnesite brick, ¾c lb. and 10%.

Tiles, 3c to 8c sq. ft.; 30% to 60%.

Limestone, crushed, 5c 100 lbs.; lime n.s.p., 10c 100 lbs.

Cement, portland, 8c 100 lbs.; other cement, $3.50 to $14 ton.

Gypsum, $1.40 ton.

Pumice stone, unmanufactured, 1-10c to ¼c lb.; manufactured, 55-100c lb.

Clays or earths n.s.p., $1 to $7.50 ton.

Mica, unmanufactured, 4c lb.; above 15c per lb., 25%; manufactured, 20% to 40%.

Talc or soapstone, ¼c lb.; ground or pulverized, 25%; cut, n.e.s., 35%; decorated, 45%.

Earthenware, common, not decorated, 15%; ornamented, 20%.

Earthenware of nonvitrified absorbent body, 45%; decorated, 50%.

China and other vitrified wares, 60%; decorated, 70%.

Graphite or plumbago, 20%.

Gas retorts, 20%; lava tips for burners, 10c gross and 15%.

Carbons and electrodes, 45%.

Glass bottles, 1½c lb., or 50c gross.

Glass utensils for scientific purposes, 65%; illuminating articles, 60%; table and kitchen utensils of glass, 50%.

Cylinder, crown and sheet glass, unpolished, 1¼c to 2½c lb., according to size; polished, 6c to 15c sq. ft.; cast polished plate glass, 12½c to 20c sq. ft.; silvered, 13½c to 21c sq. ft.

Spectacles, eyeglasses, goggles, 20c doz. and 15% to 40%.
Lenses, 40%; optical glass, 45%.
Photographic lenses, opera and field glasses, telescopes, microscopes, n.s.p., 45%.
Incandescent light bulbs and lamps, 20%.
Stained glass windows, 50%.
Marble, breccia and onyx in rough, 65c cu. ft.; sawed or dressed, $1 cu. ft.; monuments, vases, etc., 50%.
Burrstones, made into millstones, 15%.
Stone, building, 50%; unmanufactured, 15c cu. ft.
Grindstones, $1.75 ton.
Slate, manufactured, 15%.
Watch crystals, 60%.

Schedule 3—Metals and Manufactures Of.

Iron in pigs, wrought and cast scrap iron, 75c ton.
Alloys used in manufacture of steel n.s.p., 25%.
Bar iron, except castings, 2-10c lb. to 1½c lb.
Steel ingots, blooms, slabs, sheets and plates n.s.p., 2-10c lb. to 3½c lb.; valued above 16c lb., 20%.
Beams, girders and other structural iron and steel, 20% to 25%.
Hoop or band iron or steel, ¼c lb.
Wire rods, 3-10c lb. to 6-10c lb.
Iron and steel wire, 1¼c lb. to 1½c lb.; valued above 6c lb., 25%.
Woven wire cloth, 25% to 45%.
Iron and steel anchors, 25%.
Electric storage batteries n.s.p., 40%.
Balls for roller bearings, 10c lb. and 45%.
Wheels for railway purposes, 1c lb.
Anvils under 5 lbs., 45%; others, 1⅝c lb.
Blacksmiths' hammers, tongs, etc., 1⅝c lb.
Cast iron pipe, 20%.
Chains, ⅞c to 4c lb.; sprocket chains, 35%.
Nuts and washers, 6-10c to 1c lb., or 35%.
Nails and spikes, 4-10c to 1½c lb., or 15%.
Rivets, studs, 30%; n.s.p., 1c lb.
Horseshoes, ⅛c to 1c lb.
Corset clasps, 35%.
Screws, 25%.
Table and household utensils n.s.p., 5c lb. and 30% to 40%.
Crosscut saws, circular saws, n.s.p., 20%.
Engraved steel plates and lithographic stone, 25%.
Umbrella ribs of steel or other metal, 50%.
Sewing machine needles, $1.15 per 1,000 and 40% to $2 and 50%.
Fishhooks, rods, reels, flies, etc., n.s.p., 45%.
Saddlery and harness hardware, 35% to 60%.
Belt buckles, 5c to 50c per 100 and 20%.
Hooks and eyes, 4½c lb. and 25%.
Metal buttons, 1-12c to ¾c per line gross and 15% to 45%.
Pins, not jewelry, 35%.
Pens, metallic, 12c to 15c gross.
Penholder tips, penholders, 25c gross and 20% to 45c gross and 20%.
Fountain pens and holders, stylographic pens, 72c dozen and 40%.
Knives, 1c each and 50% to 35c each and 55%.
Table knives, forks, steels, 16c each to 8c each and 45%.
Planing machine knives and other cutting knives used in machines, 20%.
Shears and clippers, 3½c each and 45% to 20c each and 45%.
Safety razors, 10c each and 30% to 35c each and 45%.
Surgical instruments, 45%; dental instruments, 35%.
Scientific instruments n.s.p., 40%.
Pliers, pincers, nippers, 60%.
Files and rasps, 45½c to 77½c dozen.
Swords, 50%.
Muzzle-loading muskets, 25%; breech-loading, $1.50 to $10 each and 45%.
Pistols, $1.25 to $3.50 each and 55%.
Watch movements, 75c to $10.75 each; jewels for watches, 10%.
Clocks and clock movements, 45%.
Automobiles and motorcycles, 25%.
Airplanes and motor boats, 30%.
Bicycles, 30%.
Steam engines and locomotives, 15%.
Sewing machines n.s.p., 15% to 30%.
Cash registers, 25%.
Printing presses, 30%.
Lace making and other textile machinery, 40%.
Adding and typewriting machines combined, 30%.
Shovels, spades, 30%.
Aluminum, 5c to 9c lb.
Metallic magnesium n.s.p., 40c lb. and 20%.
Antimony metal, 2c lb.
Bismuth, 7½%.
Cadmium, 15c lb.
German silver, 20% to 30%.
Copper, 8c to 12c lb.
Tin foil, 35%.
Gold leaf, 55c 100 leaves.
Silver leaf, 5c 100 leaves.
Tinsel wire, 6c lb. and 10% to 55%.
Quicksilver, 25c lb.
Powder, fulminates, 12½c lb.
Type, new, 20%.
Nickel oxide, 1c lb.; nickel alloy, 25%.
Bottle caps, undecorated, 30%; decorated, 45%.
Lead-bearing ores, 1¼c lb.; lead bullion, 2½c to 2⅝c lb.
Zinc-bearing ores with 10% or more of zinc, ½c to 1½c lb.; zinc in blocks, 2c to 2¼c lb.
Print rollers, 60%.
Twist drills, 60%.
Articles n.s.p. of platinum, gold and silver, 60%.

Schedule 4—Wood and Manufactures Of.

Logs of fir, spruce, cedar or hemlock, $1 m.
Brier root or wood, ivy or laurel root, unmanufactured, 10%.
Cedar, lignum-vitæ, ebony, box, mahogany, rosewood, in the log, 10%; in boards, planks, and other sawed forms, 15%; veneers of wood and wood unmanufactured n.s.p., 20%.
Hubs for wheels or blocks, 10%.
Casks, barrels, hogsheads, 15%.
Boxes, barrels, other containers for fruit, 25%.
Reeds or rattan, 20%.
Furniture of wood, rattan, bamboo or fiber of any kind, 60%.
Toothpicks of wood or vegetable substance, 25%.
Blinds, screens, baskets, of bamboo, wood, straw, palm leaf, 3%.
Manufactures of wood n.s.p., 33⅓%.

Schedule 5—Sugar, Molasses and Manufactures Of.

Sugar, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, molasses testing 54 to 75 sugar degrees by polariscope, 1 24-100c lb.; for each additional sugar degree, 46-1000c lb.
Molasses and sugar sirups n.s.p., testing not above 48% total sugars, 25-100c gal.; above 48%, 275-1000c gal.
Maple sugar and maple sirup, 4c lb.
Sugar candy and confectionery n.s.p., 40%.

Schedule 6—Tobacco and Manufactures Of.

Wrapper tobacco, unstemmed, $2.10 lb.; stemmed, $2.75 lb.
Filler tobacco n.s.p., unstemmed, 35c lb.; stemmed, 50c lb.
Other tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, n.s.p., 55c lb.; scrap tobacco, 35c lb.
Snuff and tobacco stem, pulverized, 55c lb.
Cigars and cigarettes, cheroots, $4.50 lb. and 25%.

Schedule 7—Agricultural Products and Provisions.

Cattle, 1½c to 2c lb.; fresh beef and veal, 3c lb.; tallow, ½c lb.; oleo oil and stearin, 1c lb.
Sheep and goats, $2 head; fresh mutton, 2½c lb.; fresh lamb, 4c lb.
Swine, ½c lb.; fresh pork, ¾c lb.; bacon, hams, shoulders, 2c lb.; lard, 1c lb.; lard compounds and substitutes, 4c lb.
Venison, reindeer meat, game n.s.p., 4c lb.
Extract of meat, 15c lb.
Meats, fresh or preserved, n.s.p., 20%.
Milk, fresh, 2½c gal.; sour and buttermilk, 1c gal.; cream, 20c gal.
Milk, condensed or evaporated, unsweetened, 1c lb.; sweetened, 1½c lb.; all other, 1¾c lb.; malted milk, 20%.
Butter, 8c lb.; oleomargarine, 8c lb.
Cheese and substitutes, 5c lb.
Poultry, live, 3c lb.; dead, dressed or undressed, 6c lb.
Eggs in shell, 8c doz.; egg yolk and albumen, 6c lb.; dried albumen, 18c lb.
Horses and mules valued at not more than $150 each, $30 per head; more than $150 each, 20%.
Live animals n.s.p., 15%.
Honey, 3c lb.
Salmon, prepared or preserved, 25%; dried fish, 1¼c lb.
Herring and mackerel, pickled or salted, in bulk, 1c lb.
Fish packed in oil, 30%; pickled or prepared (except in oil), 25%; in bulk, 1¼c lb.
Crab meat, frozen or prepared, 15%; caviar, 30%.
Barley, 20c bu.; barley malt, 40c 100 lbs.; pearl barley, 2c lb.
Buckwheat, 10c 100 lbs.; flour, 2c lb.
Corn, 15c bu.; cornmeal, 30c 100 lbs.
Macaroni, vermicelli, noodles, 2c lb.
Oats, 15c bu.; oatmeal, rolled oats, 80c 100 lbs.
Rice, rough, 1c lb.; milled, 2c lb.; meal, ½c lb.
Rye, 15c bu.; flour, 45c 100 lbs.
Wheat, 30c bu.; flour, 78c 100 lbs.
Bran, shorts, 15%.
Cereal breakfast foods n.s.p., 20%.
Biscuits, wafers, cakes, puddings, 30%.
Apples, green or ripe, 25c bu.; dried or evaporated, 2c lb.
Apricots, green, ripe or dried, ½c lb.; prepared or preserved, 35%.
Berries, 1¼c lb.; dried or evaporated, 2½c lb.; otherwise prepared, 35%.
Cherries, 2c lb.; prepared or preserved, 40%.
Cider, 5c gal.; vinegar, 6c gal.
Citrons, 2c lb.; candied, 4½c lb.; orange and lemon peel, 2c lb.
Figs, fresh or dried, 2c lb.; prepared or preserved, 35%.
Dates, fresh or dried, 1c lb.; prepared or preserved, 35%.
Grapes in bulk, 2c cu. ft.; raisins, 2c lb.; currants, 2c lb.
Peaches and pears, ½c lb.; dried, 2c lb.; otherwise prepared, 35%.
Pineapples in bulk, ¾c each.
Plums, prunes, ½c lb.; prepared or preserved, 35%.
Jellies, jams, marmalades, 35%.
Tulip and other bulbs, $1 to $4 per 1,000.
Seedlings of rose stock, not more than 3 years old, $2 per 1,000.
Seedlings of fruit stocks, $2 per 1,000; grafted or budded, 25%.
Almonds, not shelled, 4¾c lb.; shelled, 14c lb.
Cream or Brazil nuts, 1c lb.; filberts, not shelled, 2½c lb.; shelled, 5c lb.
Coconuts, ½c each; coconut meat, 3½c lb.
Peanuts, not shelled, 3c lb.; shelled, 4c lb.
Walnuts, not shelled, 4c lb.; shelled, 12c lb.
Pecans, unshelled, 3c lb.; shelled, 6c lb.
Seeds, oil-bearing: Castor beans, ½c lb.; flaxseed, 40c bu.; poppy seed, 32c 100 lbs.; sunflower seed, 2c lb.; soya beans, ½c lb.; cotton seed, ½c lb.
Seeds, grass, 1c to 4c lb.; other seeds, 1c to 25c lb.
Beets, sugar, 80c ton; other beets, 17%.
Lentils, ½c lb.; lupines, ½c lb.
Mushrooms, 45%; truffles, 25%.
Peas, green or dried, 1c lb.; split, 1¼c lb.; prepared or preserved, 2c lb.
Potatoes, 50c 100 lbs.; dried, etc., 2¾c lb.
Tomatoes, ½c lb.
Turnips, 12c 100 lbs.
Vegetables in natural state n.s.p., 25%; prepared, 35%.
Chicory, acorns, dandelion roots, crude, 1½c lb.; prepared, 3c lb.; coffee substitutes and essences, 3c lb.
Chocolate and cocoa, 17½%.
Ginger root, candied, 20%.
Hay, $4 ton; straw, $1 ton.
Hops, 24c lb.; hop extract, $2.40 lb.
Spices, 1c to 22c lb.; spices n.s.p., 25%.
Teasels, 25%.

Schedule 8—Spirits, Wines and Other Beverages.

Brandy cordials, liqueurs, arrack, absinth and bitters (except Angostura), $5 proof gal.; Angostura bitters, $2.60 proof gal.
Champagne and sparkling wines, $6 gal.
Still wines, $1.25.
Beer, ale, porter, stout, fluid malt extract, $1 gal.; malt extract, 60%.
Fruit juices and fruit sirups, 70c to 70c plus $5 proof gal.
Ginger ale, lemonade, soda water, 15c gal.
Mineral waters, 10c gal.

Schedule 9—Cotton Manufactures.

Cotton yarn, not bleached or colored, 1-5c to 28c lb., according to number; bleached or dyed, ¼c to 34c lb.
Cotton waste, manufactured, 5%.
Cotton thread, ½c 100 yds.
Cotton cloth, plain, 40-100c lb. to 16c lb.; bleached, 45-100c to 18c lb.; printed, 55-100c lb. to 22c lb.
Tire fabric, 25%.
Tracing cloth, 5c sq. yd. and 20%.
Oil cloths, 3c sq. yd. and 20%.
Tapestries, 45%.
Pile fabrics, 50%.
Table damasks, 30%.
Quilts, 25% to 40%.
Knit fabric, 35% to 55%.
Gloves, 50%, or $2.50 to $3 doz. pairs.
Hose, half-hose, 30% to 50%.
Underwear, 45%.
Handkerchiefs and mufflers, duty on cloth; if hemmed 10% in addition.
Clothing n.s.p., 35%.
Shirts, collars, cuffs, n.s.p., 30c doz. and 10%.
Lace curtains, 1½c sq. yd. and 25%.
Cotton articles n.s.p., 40%.

Schedule 10—Flax, Hemp and Jute and Manufactures Of.

Flax straw, $2 ton; flax, not hackled, 1c lb.; hackled, 2c lb.
Hemp, 1c to 2c lb.
Sliver and roving, 20%.
Jute yarns or roving, 2½c to 11c lb.
Single yarns, 10c to 35c lb.
Threads of two or more yarns, 18¼c to 56c lb.
Manila cordage, ¾c to 2¼c lb.
Hose for liquids or gases, 17c and 10%.
Woven fabrics, 30% to 55%.
Clothing, 35%; collars and cuffs, 40c dozen and 10%.
Bags or sacks, 1c lb. and 10% to 1c lb. and 15%.
Bagging, 6-10c square yard to 3-10c lb.
Linoleum, 35%; floor oilcloth, 20%.
Matting, 3c sq. yd. to 8c sq. yd. and 35% to 40%

Schedule 11—Wool and Manufactures Of.

Wools, not improved by admixture, 12c lb.; washed, 18c lb.; scoured, 24c lb.
Wool and hair of angora goat, cashmere goat, alpaca, 30c to 31c lb.
Waste, 16c to 32c lb.; rags, 7½c lb.
Wool advanced beyond scoured condition but not further than roving, 33c lb. and 20%.
Yarn of wool, 24c lb. and 30% to 36c lb. and 40%, according to value.
Woven fabrics, 24c lb. and 40% to 45c lb. and 45%, according to weight and value.
Pile fabrics, 40c lb. and 50%.
Blankets, robes, steamer rugs, 18c lb. and 30% to 37c lb. and 40%.
Felts, not woven, 18c lb. and 30% to 37c lb and 40%.
Fabrics with fast edges, 45c and 50%.
Knit fabrics in piece, 30c lb. and 40% to 45c lb. and 50%.
Hose, gloves and mittens, 36c lb. and 35% to 45c lb. and 50%.
Knit underwear, 36c lb. and 35% to 45c lb. and 50%.
Carpets, 25% to 55%.
Wool manufactures n.s.p., 50%.

Schedule 12—Silk and Silk Goods.

Silk, partially manufactured, 35%.
Spun silk or schappe silk yarn, 45c lb.; bleached or colored, 45c lb. and 10c lb. cumulative.
Thrown silk not more advanced than singles, 25%.
Silk thread, $1 to $1.50 lb.
Woven fabrics in piece, 55%.
Plushes, 60%.
Fabrics with fast edges, 55%.
Knit underwear, hose and gloves, 60%.
Handkerchiefs, 55% to 60%.
Manufactures of silk n.s.p., 60%.

Schedule 13—Papers and Books.

Printing paper, n.s.p., ¼c lb. and 10%; on imports from countries charging export duty, an additional duty of 10% and in addition the amount of export duty charged by said country.
Paper board, wallboard and pulpboard, cardboard, not printed or decorated, 10%; pulpboard in rolls, 5%.
Filter masse or stock, manufactures of pulp, 25%.
Tissue paper, stereotype paper, copying paper, 4c lb. and 15% to 6c lb. and 15%.
Paper with coated surface, 3c lb. and 15% to 5c lb. and 17%.
Picture cards, calendars, cigar bands, placards, etc., decorated and printed, 25c lb. to 65c lb.
Writing and other handmade paper, 3c lb. and 15%.
Books, bound or unbound, 15% to 25%; blank books, engravings, photographs, maps, 25%; booklets, 7c lb. to 15c lb.; postcards, 30%; cards with American views, 15c lb. and 25%.
Albums, 30%.
Playing cards, 10c pack and 20%.

Schedule 14—Sundries.

Asbestos, manufactures of, 25% to 30%.
Boxing gloves, baseballs, footballs, tennis, golf and other balls, finished or unfinished, 30%; skates, 20%.
Spangles and beads, 35%; ivory beads, 45%.
Ramie hat braids, 30%; manufactures of, 40%.
Boots and shoes composed partly of wool, cotton, etc., 35%.
Braids, plaits, laces of straw, palm leaf, etc., for ornamenting hats, not bleached, 15%; bleached or colored, 20%; hats of foregoing materials, 35% to 60%.
Brooms, 15%, toothbrushes, 45%.
Bristles, 7c lb.
Buttons, ivory, pearl, 1¼c gross and 25%.
Cork stoppers, 6c to 25c lb.; cork manufactures n.s.p., 30%.
Dice, dominoes, billiard and other balls of ivory, bone, etc., 50%.
Dolls, toys, Christmas decorations, 70%.
Emery and other abrasives, ground, 1c lb.; emery wheels and files, 20%.
Firecrackers, 8c lb.; fireworks n.s.p., 12c lb.
Matches, 8c gross; wax matches, 40%.
Cartridges, percussion caps, 30%; blasting caps, $2.25 per 1,000; fuses, $1 per 1,000 ft.
Feathers and downs, 20% to 60%; importation of feathers except of ostriches or of domestic fowls prohibited.
Furs, dressed on the skin, 10% to 50%; hatters' furs, 35%.
Fans, except palm leaf, 50%.
Human hair, 10%; manufactures of, 35%.
Hair for mattresses, 10%.
Haircloth and felt, 25% to 40%.
Hats, caps, bonnets, etc., of fur, $1.50 to $16 and 25%.
Jewelry, valued above 20c doz., 80%.
Diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut, 10%; cut but not set, 20%.
Laces, lace curtains, 90%.
Chamois skins, 20%.
Leather, manufactures of, 30% to 45%.
Gloves of leather, $4 to $5 doz.
Gas, kerosene and alcohol mantles, 40%.
Harness, 35%.
Cabinet locks, 70c to $2 doz. and 20%.
Amber, manufactures of, 20%.
Bone, chip, grass, horn, quills, rubber, palm leaf, straw, manufactures of, n.s.p., 10% to 50%.
Ivory, manufactures of, n.s.p., 35%.
Electrical insulators of shellac, copal or rosin n.s.p., 30%.
Musical instruments and parts n.s.p., 40%.
Phonographs and parts, 30%; needles for, 45%.
Rosaries and similar articles, 15% to 50%.
Sponges, 15%; manufactures of, 25%.
Violin rosin, 15%.
Works of art, including paintings, engravings, sculptures, etc., 20%.
Peat moss, 50%.
Pencils of paper or wood, 45c gross and 25%; pencil leads, 6c gross.
Photographic cameras and parts n.s.p., 20%; dry plates, 15%; motion-picture film, 1c ft.
Pipes of clay, 15c gross to 45%; other pipes and smokers' articles, 60%; meerschaum, crude, 20%.
Thermostatic bottles, 15c to 30c each and 45%.
Umbrellas, parasols, 40%; sticks for, and canes, 40%.

TITLE II.—FREE LIST.

Acids: Chromic, hydrofluoric, hydrochloric, nitric, suphuric, oil of vitriol.
Aconite, aloes, asafetida, mate, crude.
Agates, unmanufactured.
Agricultural implements: Plows, harrows, headers, harvesters, reapers, drills and planters, mowers, horserakes, cultivators, thrashing machines, cotton gins, wagons and carts, sugar machinery, cream separators valued at not more than $50 each and other implements n.s.p.
Albumen n.s.p.
Animals, pure bred, for breeding purposes.
Animals brought in temporarily for breeding or exhibition purposes.
Antimony ore.
Antitoxins, vaccines, serums for therapeutic purposes.
Arrowroot, natural.
Arsenic, sulphide of, and white.
Articles exported and returned without being advanced in value by manufacture or otherwise.

Asbestos, unmanufactured.
Bananas.
Barks for quinine extraction.
Bells.
Bibles.
Binding twine.
Bread.
Blood, dried, n.s.p.
Bones, cured or ground; bone dust, meal and ash.
Books, engravings, etchings, maps, etc., imported for the use of the United States.
Books, maps, music, engravings, photographs, etchings, lithographic prints which have been printed more than twenty years; public documents issued by foreign governments; books, etc., imported by institutions for religious, scientific and artistic purposes.
Borax and borate material, crude.
Brass fit only for remanufacture.
Brick n.s.p.
Bristles, crude.
Broom corn.
Bullion, gold or silver.
Calcium: Acetate, chloride, crude; nitrate and cyanamid.
Linotype machines; tar and oil spreading machines.
Cement, Roman, Portland and other hydraulic.
Chalk, crude.
Chestnuts.
Chrome ore.
Coal and fuel compositions of coal.
Coal tar, crude, and certain specified coal-tar products.
Cobalt and ore.
Cocoa beans.
Coffee.
Coins.
Copper ore.
Coral, unmanufactured.
Cork, unmanufactured.
Cotton and cotton waste.
Curry and curry powder.
Cyanide: Potassium, sodium, salts.
Glaziers' and engravers' diamonds, unset; miners' diamonds.
Drugs, crude materials for, uncompounded and nonalcoholic.
Dyeing or tanning materials.
Eggs.
Emery and corundum ore.
Fans, common palm-leaf.
Fibrin.
Fish, except for food.
Fossils.
Furs n.s.p., undressed.
Gloves of leather made from cattle hides.
Goldbeaters' molds and skins.
Grasses and fibers n.s.p.
Guano and fertilizers n.s.p.
Gunpowder and explosives n.s.p.
Hair, unmanufactured, n.s.p.
Hide cuttings; rawhide rope.
Hides of cattle.
Hones and whetstones.
Horns, unmanufactured.
Ice.
India rubber and gutta-percha, unmanufactured.
Iodine, crude.
Iron ore.
Ivory tusks in natural state.
Jet, unmanufactured.
Junk.
Kelp.
Leather n.s.p.; harness, saddles, except metal parts, n.s.p.; cut into shoe uppers, vamps, soles; leather shoe laces.
Leather boots and shoes.
Leeches.
Limestone-rock asphalt; asphaltum, bitumen.
Lemon juice.
Lithographic stones, not engraved.
Loadstones.
Manuscripts n.s.p.
Mechanically ground wood pulp, chemical wood pulp.
Medals of gold and silver bestowed as honorary distinctions.
Mineral salts.
Minerals, crude.
Models of inventions.
Monazite sand; thorium ores.
Moss, seaweeds, crude, n.s.p.
Needles, sewing and darning.
Newspapers and periodicals.
Nux vomica.
Oakum.
Oil-bearing seeds and nuts: Copra, hempseed, palm nuts and kernels, rapeseed, perilla and sesame seed.
Oil cake and meal.
Oils, animal: Spermaceti, whale and other fish oil of American fisheries; cod and cod liver oil.
Oils distilled or essential: Anise, bergamot, bitter almond, camphor, caraway, cassia, cinnamon, citronella, geranium, lavender, lemon-grass, lime, lignaloe, neroli, origanum, palmarosa, Pettigrain, otto of roses, rosemary, spike lavender, thyme, cananga.
Oils, expressed or extracted: Croton, palm kernel, perilla, sesame and sweet almond, olive oil unfit for food, nut oils n.s.p.
Oils, mineral: Petroleum, crude, fuel or refined and distillates from petroleum, including kerosene, benzine, naphtha, gasoline paraffin and paraffin oil n.s.p.
Ores of gold, silver, nickel, platinum metal.
Parchment and vellum.
Pads for horses.
Pearl, mother of, and shells in natural state.
Personal effects of U. S. citizens dying abroad.
Phosphates, crude and apatite.
Pigeons, fancy and racing.
Plants imported by the department of agriculture or U. S. botanic garden.
Plaster rock or gypsum, crude.
Platinum, unmanufactured.
Potassium chloride, sulphate, crude potash salts n.s.p.
Professional books, implements, instruments and tools in possession of emigrants and used by them abroad; does not include machinery for sale nor theatrical properties except for temporary purpose by owners.
Quinine sulphate and all alkaloids from cinchona bark.
Radium and radioactive substitutes.
Rag pulp and crude paper stock of all kinds.
Rennet.
Rice, patna, cleaned.
Sago, crude, sago flour.
Sausage casings.
Sea herring, fresh, smelts and tuna fish.
Seeds: Chickpeas, cowpeas and sugar beets.
Selenium and salts of.
Sheep dip.
Shingles.
Shotgun barrels, single tubes, rough bored.
Shrimps, lobsters and other shellfish.
Silk cocoons and waste.
Silk, raw.
Skeletons.
Skins, all kinds, raw.
Sodium: Nitrate, sulphate, crude.
Specimens of natural history, botany and mineralogy not for sale.
Stamps, postage.
Statuary for educational and religious purposes: altars, pulpits, baptismal fonts, shrines.
Stone n.s.p.
Sulphur.
Tamarinds.
Tapioca, flour and cassava.
Tar and pitch of wood.

Tea n.s.p. and tea of plants.
Teeth, natural or unmanufactured.
Tin ore or cassiterite.
Tin in bars, blocks or pigs.
Tobacco stems not cut, ground or pulverized.
Turpentine, gum and spirits of, and rosin.
Turtles.
Uranium, oxide and salts of.
Vegetable tallow.
Wafers, not edible.
Wax: Animal, vegetable or mineral n.s.p.
Wax disks or mater records.
Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles and similar personal effects of persons arriving in the United States; but this exemption shall include only such articles as were actually owned by them and in their possession abroad at the time of or prior to their departure from a foreign country, and as are necessary and appropriate for the wear and use of such persons, and shall not be held to apply to merchandise or articles intended for other persons or for sale. In the case of residents of the United States returning from abroad all wearing apparel, personal and household effects taken by them out of the United States to foreign countries shall be admitted free of duty without regard to their value. Up to but not exceeding $100 in value of articles acquired abroad by such residents of the United States for personal or household use or as souvenirs or curios, but not bought on commission or intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty.
Whalebone, unmanufactured.
Wire, barbed.
Wood charcoal.
Wood: Logs; timber, round, unmanufactured, sided or squared otherwise than by sawing; pulp woods; firewood; sawed boards; clapboards, laths, ship timber, n.s.p.; paving posts, railroad ties, telegraph and telephone poles; pickets, palings, hoops and staves.
Works of art: Original paintings in oil, water colors, pastels, drawings, pen, ink and pencil sketches; proof etchings, engravings and wood cuts unbound; original sculptures or statuary; works of art and philosophical and scientific apparatus for temporary exhibition for the encouragement of art and science, or for presentation to public institutions or houses of worship if produced by American artists residing temporarily abroad or brought by professional artists, lecturers or scientists.
Works of art, collections in illustration of the progress of the arts, works in bronze, marble, terra cotta, parian, pottery or porcelain, artistic antiquities and objects of art of ornamental character or educational value which shall have been produced more than 100 years prior to the date of importation.

TITLE III.—SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

Regulations as to Philippines.

There shall be levied upon all articles coming into the United States from the Philippines the rates of duty required to be levied upon like articles imported from foreign countries: Provided, That articles the growth or product of or manufactured in the Philippines from materials the growth or product of the Philippines or of the United States, or of both, upon which no drawback of customs duties has been allowed therein, coming into the United States from the Philippines shall hereafter be admitted free of duty; similar articles under similar conditions shall be admitted to the Philippines duty free. There shall be levied and paid in the United States upon articles coming from the Philippines a tax equal to the internal-revenue tax imposed upon like articles of domestic merchandise; such articles shall be exempt from the payment of any tax imposed by the internal revenue laws of the Philippines. There shall be paid in the Philippines upon articles coming from the United States a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the Philippines on similar articles manufactured there; such articles shall be exempt from the payment of internal revenue taxes in the United States.

Goods for Porto Rico.

Articles, goods, wares or merchandise going into Porto Rico from the United States shall be exempted from the payment of any tax imposed by the internal revenue laws of the United States.

Bounties Equalized by Duties.

Whenever any country, dependency, colony, province or other political subdivision of government, person, partnership, association, cartel or corporation shall pay or bestow, directly or indirectly, any bounty or grant upon the manufacture or production or export of any article or merchandise manufactured or produced in such country, dependency, colony, province or other political subdivision of government, and such article or merchandise is dutiable under the provisions of this act, then upon the importation of any such article or merchandise into the United States, whether the same shall be imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether such article or merchandise is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production or has been changed in condition by remanufacture or otherwise, there shall be levied and paid, in all such cases, in addition to the duties otherwise imposed by this act, an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same be paid or bestowed. The net amount of all such bounties or grants shall be from time to time ascertained, determined and declared by the secretary of the treasury.

Marking and Stamping.

Every article imported into the United States which is capable of being marked, stamped, branded or labeled without injury at the time of its manufacture or production shall be marked, stamped, branded or labeled, in legible English words, in a conspicuous place that shall not be covered or obscured by any subsequent attachments or arrangements, so as to indicate the country of origin. Any such article held in customs custody shall not be delivered until so marked, stamped, branded or labeled, and until every such article of the importation which shall have been released from customs custody not so marked, stamped, branded or labeled, shall be marked, stamped, branded or labeled in accordance with such rules and regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe. Unless the article is exported under customs supervision, there shall be levied, collected and paid upon every such article which at the time of importation is not so marked, stamped, branded or labeled, in addition to the regular duty imposed by law on such article, a duty of 10 per centum of the appraised value thereof, or if such article is free of duty there shall be levied, collected and paid upon such article a duty of 10 per centum of the appraised value thereof.

Power Vested in President.

In order to regulate the foreign commerce of the United States and to put into force and effect the policy of the congress by this act intended, whenever the president, upon investigation of the differences in costs of production of articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of like or similar articles wholly or in part the

growth or product of competing foreign countries, shall find it thereby shown that the duties fixed in this act do not equalize the said differences in costs of production in the United States and the principal competing country he shall by such investigation ascertain said differences and determine and proclaim the changes in classifications or increases or decreases in any rate of duty provided in this act shown by said ascertained differences in such costs of production necessary to equalize the same. Thirty days after the date of such proclamation or proclamations such changes in classification shall take effect, and such increased or decreased duties shall be levied, collected and paid on such articles when imported from any foreign country into the United States or into any of its possessions (except the Philippine islands, the Virgin islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila): Provided, That the total increase or decrease of such rates of duty shall not exceed 50 per centum of the rates specified in title I. of this act, or in any amendatory act.

In order to regulate the foreign commerce of the United States and to put into force and effect the policy of the congress by this act intended, whenever the president upon investigation of the differences in costs of production of articles provided for in title I. of this act, wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of competing foreign countries, shall find it thereby shown that the duties prescribed in this act do not equalize said differences, and shall further find it thereby shown that the said differences in costs of production in the United States and the principal competing country cannot be equalized by proceeding under the provisions of this section, he shall make such findings public, together with a description of the articles to which they apply, in such detail as may be necessary for the guidance of appraising officers. In such cases and upon the proclamation by the president becoming effective the ad valorem duty or duty based in whole or in part upon the value of the imported article in the country of exportation shall thereafter be based upon the American selling price of any similar competitive article manufactured or produced in the United States embraced within the class or kind of imported articles upon which the president has made a proclamation.

The ad valorem rate or rates of duty based upon such American selling price shall be the rate found, upon said investigation by the president, to be shown by the said differences in costs of production necessary to equalize such differences, but no such rate shall be decreased more than 50 per centum of the rate specified in title I. of this act upon such articles, nor shall any such rate be increased. Such rate or rates of duty shall become effective fifteen days after the date of the proclamation of the president, whereupon the duties so estimated and provided shall be levied, collected and paid on such articles when imported from any foreign country into the United States or into any of its possessions (except the Philippine islands, the Virgin islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila).

In ascertaining the differences in costs of production the president, in so far as he finds it practicable, shall take into consideration (1) the differences in conditions in production, including wages, costs of material and other items in costs of production of such or similar articles in the United States and in competing foreign countries; (2) the differences in the wholesale selling prices of domestic and foreign articles in the principal markets of the United States; (3) advantages granted to a foreign producer by a foreign government or by a person, partnership, corporation or association in a foreign country; and (4) any other advantages or disadvantages in competition.

Investigations to assist the president in ascertaining differences in costs of production under this section shall be made by the United States tariff commission, and no proclamation shall be issued under this section until such investigation shall have been made. The commission shall give reasonable public notice of its hearings and shall give reasonable opportunity to parties interested to be present, to produce evidence and to be heard. The commission is authorized to adopt such reasonable procedure, rules and regulations as it may deem necessary.

The president, proceeding as hereinbefore provided for in proclaiming rates of duty, shall, when he determines that it is shown that the differences in costs of production have changed or no longer exist which led to such proclamation, accordingly as so shown, modify or terminate the same. Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize a transfer of an article from the dutiable list to the free list or from the free list to the dutiable list, nor a change in form of duty. Whenever it is provided in any paragraph of title I. of this act that the duty or duties shall not exceed a specified ad valorem rate upon the articles provided for in such paragraph, no rate determined under the provision of this section upon such articles shall exceed the maximum ad valorem rate so specified.

Unfair Competition.

Unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation of articles into the United States, or in their sale by the owner, importer, consignee or agent of either, the effect or tendency of which is to destroy or substantially injure an industry efficiently and economically operated in the United States, or to prevent the establishment of such an industry, or to restrain or monopolize trade and commerce in the United States, are hereby declared unlawful. To assist the president in making any decisions under this section the United States tariff commission is hereby authorized to investigate any alleged violation hereof on complaint under oath or upon its initiative. The final findings of the commission shall be transmitted with the record to the president.

Whenever the existence of any such unfair method or act shall be established to the satisfaction of the president he shall determine the rate of additional duty, not exceeding 50 nor less than 10 per centum of the value of such articles, which will offset such method or act, and which is hereby imposed upon articles imported in violation of this act, or, in what he shall be satisfied and find are extreme cases of unfair methods or acts as aforesaid, he shall direct that such articles as he shall deem the interests of the United States shall require, imported by any person violating the provisions of this act, shall be excluded from entry into the United States, and upon information of such action by the president, the secretary of the treasury shall, through the proper officers, assess such additional duties or refuse such entry; and that the decision of the president shall be conclusive.

Whenever the president has reason to believe that any article is offered or sought to be offered for entry into the United States in violation of this section but has not information sufficient to satisfy him thereof, the secretary of the treasury shall, upon his request in writing, forbid entry thereof until such investigation as the president may deem

necessary shall be completed: Provided, That the secretary of the treasury may permit entry under bond upon such conditions and penalties as he may deem adequate.

Any additional duty or any refusal of entry under this section shall continue in effect until the president shall find and instruct the secretary of the treasury that the conditions which led to the assessment of such additional duty or refusal of entry no longer exist.

The president when he finds that the public interest will be served thereby shall by proclamation specify and declare new or additional duties as hereinafter provided upon articles wholly or in part the growth or product of any foreign country whenever he shall find as a fact that such country—

Imposes, directly or indirectly, upon the disposition in or transportation in transit through or re-exportation from such country of any article wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States any unreasonable charge, exaction, regulation, or limitation which is not equally enforced upon the like articles of every foreign country;

Discriminates in fact against the commerce of the United States, directly or indirectly, by law or administrative regulation or practice, by or in respect to any customs, tonnage, or port duty, fee, charge, exaction, classification, regulation, condition, restriction, or prohibition, in such manner as to place the commerce of the United States at a disadvantage compared with the commerce of any foreign country.

If at any time the president shall find it to be a fact that any foreign country has not only discriminated against the commerce of the United States as aforesaid, but has, after the issuance of a proclamation, maintained or increased its said discriminations against the commerce of the United States, the president is hereby authorized, if he deems it consistent with the interests of the United States, to issue a further proclamation directing that such articles of said country as he shall deem the public interests may require shall be excluded from importation into the United States.

Any proclamation issued by the president under the authority of this section shall, if he deems it consistent with the interests of the United States, extend to the whole of any foreign country or may be confined to any subdivision or subdivisions thereof; and the president shall, whenever he deems the public interests require, suspend, revoke, supplement or amend any such proclamation.

Whenever the president shall find as a fact that any foreign country places any burdens upon the commerce of the United States by any of the unequal impositions or discriminations aforesaid, he shall, when he finds that the public interest will be served thereby, by proclamation specify and declare such new or additional rate or rates of duty as he shall determine will offset such burdens, not to exceed 50 per centum ad valorem or its equivalent, and on and after thirty days after the date of such proclamation there shall be levied, collected and paid upon the articles enumerated in such proclamation when imported into the United States from such foreign country such new or additional rate or rates of duty; or, in case of articles declared subject to exclusion from importation into the United States, such articles shall be excluded from importation.

Whenever the president shall find as a fact that any foreign country imposes any unequal imposition or discrimination as aforesaid upon the commerce of the United States, or that any benefits accrue or are likely to accrue to any industry in any foreign country by reason of any such imposition or discrimination imposed by any foreign country other than the foreign country in which such industry is located, and whenever the president shall determine that any new or additional rate or rates of duty or any prohibition hereinbefore provided for do not effectively remove such imposition or discrimination and that any benefits from any such imposition or discrimination accrue or are likely to accrue to any industry in any foreign country, he shall, when he finds that the public interest will be served thereby, by proclamation specify and declare such new or additional rate or rates of duty upon the articles wholly or in part the growth or product of any such industry as he shall determine will offset such benefits, not to exceed 50 per centum ad valorem or its equivalent, upon importation from any foreign country into the United States of such articles and on and after thirty days after the date of any such proclamation such new or additional rate or rates of duty so specified and declared in such proclamation shall be levied, collected, and paid upon such articles.

All articles imported contrary to the provisions of this section shall be forfeited to the United States and shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned in like manner and under the same regulations, restrictions, and provisions as may from time to time be established for the recovery, collection, distribution and remission of forfeitures to the United States by the several revenue laws.

Methods of Valuation.

For the purposes of this act the value of imported merchandise shall be—

(1) The foreign value or the export value, whichever is higher;

(2) If neither the foreign value nor the export value can be ascertained to the satisfaction of the appraising officer, then the United States value;

(3) If neither the foreign value, the export value, nor the United States value can be ascertained to the satisfaction of the appraising officers, then the cost of production;

(4) If there be any similar competitive article manufactured or produced in the United States of a class or kind upon which the president has made public a finding, then the American selling price of such article.

The foreign value of imported merchandise shall be the market value or the price at the time of exportation of such merchandise to the United States, at which such or similar merchandise is freely offered for sale to all purchasers in the principal markets of the country from which exported, in the usual wholesale quantities and in the ordinary course of trade, including the cost of all containers and coverings of whatever nature, and all other costs, charges and expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition, packed ready for shipment to the United States.

The export value of imported merchandise shall be the market value or the price, at the time of exportation of such merchandise to the United States, at which such or similar merchandise is freely offered for sale to all purchasers in the principal markets of the country from which exported, in the usual wholesale quantities and in the ordinary course of trade, for exportation to the United States, plus, when not included in such price, the cost of all containers and coverings of whatever nature, and all other costs, charges and expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition, packed ready for shipment to the United States. If in the ordinary course of trade imported merchandise is shipped to the United States to an agent of the seller, or to the seller's branch house, pursuant to an

order or an agreement to purchase (whether placed or entered into in the United States or in the foreign country), for delivery to the purchaser in the United States, and if the title to such merchandise remains in the seller until such delivery, then such merchandise shall not be deemed to be freely offered for sale in the principal markets of the country from which exported for exportation to the United States, within the meaning of this subdivision.

The United States value of imported merchandise shall be the price at which such or similar imported merchandise is freely offered for sale, packed ready for delivery, in the principal market of the United States to all purchasers, at the time of exportation of the imported merchandise, in the usual wholesale quantities and in the ordinary course of trade, with allowance made for duty, cost of transportation and insurance, and other necessary expenses from the place of shipment to the place of delivery, a commission not exceeding 6 per centum, if any has been paid or contracted to be paid on goods secured otherwise than by purchase, or profits not to exceed 8 per centum and a reasonable allowance for general expenses, not to exceed 8 per centum on purchased goods.

For the purpose of this title the cost of production of imported merchandise shall be the sum of—

(1) The cost of materials of, and of fabrication, manipulation, or other process employed in manufacturing or producing such or similar merchandise, at a time preceding the date of exportation of the particular merchandise under consideration which would ordinarily permit the manufacture or production of the particular merchandise under consideration in the usual course of business;

(2) The usual general expenses (not less than 10 per centum of such cost) in the case of such or similar merchandise;

(3) The cost of all containers and coverings of whatever nature, and all other costs, charges and expenses incident to placing the particular merchandise under consideration in condition, packed ready for shipment to the United States; and

(4) An addition for profit (not less than 8 per centum of the sum of the amounts found under paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subdivision) equal to the profit which ordinarily is added, in the case of merchandise of the same general character as the particular merchandise under consideration, by manufacturers or producers in the country of manufacture or production who are engaged in the production or manufacture of merchandise of the same class or kind.

The American selling price of any article manufactured or produced in the United States shall be the price, including the cost of all containers and coverings of whatever nature and all other costs, charges and expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition packed ready for delivery, at which such article is freely offered for sale to all purchasers in the principal market of the United States, in the ordinary course of trade and in the usual wholesale quantities in such market, or the price that the manufacturer, producer or owner would have received or was willing to receive for such merchandise when sold in the ordinary course of trade and in the usual wholesale quantities at the time of exportation of the imported article.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA (1922).

[From Ayer's American Newspaper Annual and Directory.]

State or territory.	Daily.	Weekly.	*Total.
Alabama	27	138	194
Alaska	6	10	20
Arizona	20	47	79
Arkansas	39	213	286
California	169	511	907
Canal Zone	2	4	7
Colorado	42	283	372
Connecticut	34	88	157
Delaware	3	25	35
District of Columbia	6	27	150
Florida	33	140	204
Georgia	30	221	340
Hawaii	9	16	45
Idaho	12	119	146
Illinois	155	895	1,835
Indiana	129	391	627
Iowa	51	647	808
Kansas	68	523	638
Kentucky	32	186	265
Louisiana	14	134	184
Maine	13	63	101
Maryland	15	97	183
Massachusetts	88	321	591
Michigan	66	455	644
Minnesota	47	622	766
Mississippi	16	145	175
Missouri	74	613	842
Montana	18	201	236
Nebraska	26	491	560
Nevada	8	25	40
New Hampshire	14	61	92
New Jersey	43	243	350
New Mexico	6	87	100
New York	202	967	2,136
North Carolina	38	163	273
North Dakota	9	254	277
Ohio	153	532	931
Oklahoma	58	393	498
Oregon	34	180	254
Pennsylvania	186	646	1,161
Philippines	18	11	49
Porto Rico	11	10	24
Rhode Island	12	21	51
South Carolina	16	90	146
South Dakota	17	309	349
Tennessee	16	178	268
Texas	112	665	890
Utah	6	70	104
Vermont	10	67	84
Virgin Islands	5	1	6
Washington	39	243	339
West Virginia	29	138	185
Wisconsin	56	445	585
Wyoming	8	83	96
Total, 1922	2,382	13,660	20,887
Total, 1921	2,374	13,894	20,941
Increase	8	.....	.....
Decrease	....	234	54

CANADIAN PROVENCES AND NEWFOUNDLAND.			
Alberta	6	125	141
British Columbia	14	51	97
Manitoba	5	94	136
New Brunswick	8	17	45
Nova Scotia	13	45	71
Ontario	56	347	577
Prince Edward Island.	3	6	9
Quebec	19	104	183
Saskatchewan	6	171	183
Yukon	1	2	3
Newfoundland	4	11	21
Total, 1922	135	973	1,466
Total, 1921	129	969	1,432
Increase	6	4	34

*Includes all kinds of newspapers and periodicals.

MATERNITY AND INFANCY WELFARE ACT.

Sheppard-Towner law, passed at the first session of the 67th congress and approved Nov. 23. 1921.

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sums specified in section 2 of this act, to be paid to the several states for the purpose of co-operating with them in promoting the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, there is authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the current fiscal year $480,000, to be equally apportioned among the several states, and for each subsequent year, for the period of five years, $240,000, to be equally apportioned among the several states in the manner hereinafter provided: Provided, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the use of the states, subject to the provisions of this act, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, an additional sum of $1,000,000, and annually thereafter, for the period of five years, an additional sum not to exceed $1,000,000: Provided, further, That the additional appropriations herein authorized shall be apportioned $5,000 to each state and the balance among the states in the proportion which their population bears to the total population of the states of the United States, according to the last preceding United States census: And provided further, That no payment out of the additional appropriation herein authorized shall be made in any year to any state until an equal sum has been appropriated for that year by the legislature of such state for the maintenance of the services and facilities provided for in this act.

So much of the amount apportioned to any state for any fiscal year as remains unpaid to such state at the close thereof shall be available for expenditures in that state until the close of the succeeding fiscal year.

Sec. 3. There is hereby created a board of maternity and infant hygiene, which shall consist of the chief of the children's bureau, the surgeon-general of the United States public health service, and the United States commissioner of education, and which is hereafter designated in this act as the board. The board shall elect its own chairman and perform the duties provided for in this act.

The children's bureau of the department of labor shall be charged with the administration of this act, except as herein otherwise provided, and the chief of the children's bureau shall be the executive officer. It shall be the duty of the children's bureau to make or cause to be made such studies, investigations and reports as will promote the efficient administration of this act.

Sec. 4. In order to secure the benefits of the appropriations authorized in section 2 of this act, any state shall, through the legislative authority thereof, accept the provisions of this act and designate or authorize the creation of a state agency with which the children's bureau shall have all necessary powers to co-operate as herein provided in the administration of the provisions of this act: Provided, That in any state having a child-welfare or child-hygiene division in its state agency of health, the said state agency of health shall administer the provisions of this act through such divisions. If the legislature of any state has not made provision for accepting the provisions of this act the governor of such state may in so far as he is authorized to do so by the laws of such state accept the provisions of this act and designate or create a state agency to co-operate with the children's bureau until six months after the adjournment of the first regular session of the legislature in such state following the passage of this act.

Sec. 5. So much, not to exceed 5 per centum, of the additional appropriations authorized for any fiscal year under section 2 of this act, as the children's bureau may estimate to be necessary for administering the provisions of this act, as herein provided, shall be deducted for that purpose, to be available until expended.

Sec. 6. Out of the amounts authorized under section 5 of this act the children's bureau is authorized to employ such assistants, clerks, and other persons in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, to be taken from the eligible lists of the civil service commission, and to purchase such supplies, material, equipment, office fixtures and apparatus, and to incur such travel and other expense as it may deem necessary for carrying out the purposes of this act.

Sec. 7. Within sixty days after any appropriation authorized by this act has been made, the children's bureau shall make the apportionment herein provided for and shall certify to the secretary of the treasury the amount estimated by the bureau to be necessary for administering the provisions of this act, and shall certify to the secretary of the treasury and to the treasurers of the various states the amount which has been apportioned to each state for the fiscal year for which such appropriation has been made.

Sec. 8. Any state desiring to receive the benefits of this act shall, by its agency described in section 4, submit to the children's bureau detailed plans for carrying out the provisions of this act within such state, which plans shall be subject to the approval of the board: Provided, That the plans of the states under this act shall provide that no official or agent or representative in carrying out the provisions of this act shall enter any home or take charge of any child over the objection of the parents, or either of them, or the person standing in loco parentis or having custody of such child. If these plans shall be in conformity with the provisions of this act and reasonably appropriate and adequate to carry out its purposes they shall be approved by the board and due notice of such approval shall be sent to the state agency by the chief of the children's bureau.

Sec. 9. No official, agent or representative of the children's bureau shall by virtue of this act have any right to enter any home over the objection of the owner thereof, or to take charge of any child over the objection of the parents, or either of them, or of the person standing in loco parentis or having custody of such child. Nothing in this act shall be construed as limiting the power of a parent or guardian or person standing in loco parentis to determine what treatment or correction shall be provided for a child or the agency or agencies to be employed for such purpose.

Sec. 10. Within sixty days after any appropriation authorized by this act has been made, and as often thereafter while such appropriation remains unexpended as changed conditions may warrant, the children's bureau shall ascertain the amounts that have been appropriated by the legislatures of the several states accepting the provisions of this act and shall certify to the secretary of the treasury the amount to which each state is entitled under the provisions of this act. Such certificate shall state (1) that the state has, through its legislative authority, accepted

the provisions of this act and designated or authorized the creation of an agency to co-operate with the children's bureau, or that the state has otherwise accepted this act, as provided in section 4 hereof; (2) the fact that the proper agency of the state has submitted to the children's bureau detailed plans for carrying out the provisions of this act, and that such plans have been approved by the board; (3) the amount, if any, that has been appropriated by the legislature of the state for the maintenance of the services and facilities of this act, as provided in section 2 hereof; and (4) the amount to which the state is entitled under the provisions of this act. Such certificate, when in conformity with the provisions hereof, shall, until revoked as provided in section 12 hereof, be sufficient authority to the secretary of the treasury to make payment to the state in accordance therewith.

Sec. 11. Each state agency co-operating with the children's bureau under this act shall make such reports concerning its operations and expenditures as shall be prescribed or requested by the bureau. The children's bureau may, with the approval of the board, and shall, upon request of a majority of the board, withhold any further certificate provided for in section 10 hereof whenever it shall be determined as to any state that the agency thereof has not properly expended the money paid to it or the moneys herein required to be appropriated by such state for the purposes and in accordance with the provisions of this act. Such certificate may be withheld until such time or upon such conditions as the children's bureau, with the approval of the board, may determine; when so withheld the state agency may appeal to the president of the United States, who may either affirm or reverse the action of the bureau with such directions as he shall consider proper: Provided, That before any such certificate shall be withheld from any state the chairman of the board shall give notice in writing to the authority designated to represent the state, stating specifically wherein said state has failed to comply with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 12. No portion of any moneys apportioned under this act for the benefit of the states shall be applied, directly or indirectly, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings or equipment, or for the purchase or rental of any buildings or lands, nor shall any such moneys or moneys required to be appropriated by any state for the purposes and in accordance with the provisions of this act be used for the payment of any maternity or infancy pension, stipend or gratuity.

Sec. 13. The children's bureau shall perform the duties assigned to it by this act under the supervision of the secretary of labor, and he shall include in his annual report to congress a full account of the administration of this act and expenditures of the moneys herein authorized.

Sec. 14. This act shall be construed as intending to secure to the various states control of the administration of this act within their respective states, subject only to the provisions and purposes of this act. (Approved Nov. 23, 1921.)

THE MONROE AND DRAGO DOCTRINES.

The "Monroe doctrine" was enunciated by President Monroe in his message to congress Dec. 2, 1823. Referring to steps taken to arrange the respective rights of Russia, Great Britain and the United States on the northwest coast of this continent, the president went on to say:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been deemed proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power. * * * We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

DRAGO DOCTRINE.

When in the winter of 1902-03 Germany, Britain and Italy blockaded the ports of Venezuela in attempt to make the latter country settle up its debts Dr. L. F. Drago, a noted jurist of Argentina, maintained that force cannot be used by one power to collect money owing to its citizens by another power. Prominence was given to the contention by the fact that it was officially upheld by Argentina and favored by other South American republics. The principle embodied has become generally known as the "Drago doctrine."

LODGE RESOLUTION.

In connection with the reported attempt of Japan to obtain land for the establishment of a naval base in Magdalena bay, on the western coast of Mexico, the senate of the United States adopted the following resolution Aug. 2, 1912:

"Resolved, That when any harbor or other place in the American continents is so situated that the occupation thereof for naval or military purposes might threaten the communications or the safety of the United States, the government of the United States could not see without grave concern the possession of such harbor or other place by any corporation or association which has such relation to another government, not American, as to give that government practical power of control for national purposes."

EARTHQUAKE IN CENTRAL WEST.

Several earth shocks were felt on the afternoon and evening of March 22, 1922, in eastern Missouri, southern Illinois, southern Indiana, northern Arkansas, western Kentucky and northern Tennessee. No serious damage was reported, though the tremors were severe enough to shake buildings, dislodge chimneys and rattle windows and dishes. The first and strongest quake was recorded on the seismograph at the St. Louis university at 4:30 p. m. It was followed by two slight tremors at 4:37 and 4:49 and another at 8:22 p. m. In December, 1811, a series of earth shocks occurred in the same region, the center then being at New Madrid, Mo.

FIRST UNITED STATES BUDGET.

President Harding on Dec. 5, 1921, sent the first federal budget to congress with the following message:

"I submit herewith the budget of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923. It will be noted that the estimated ordinary expenditures for 1922 show a reduction of $1,513,537,682.20, compared with the actual ordinary expenditures for 1921; and that the estimated ordinary expenditures for 1923 show a reduction of $447,704,239 under 1922, making the estimated ordinary expenditures under the budget for 1923 $1,961,241,921.20 less than the actual ordinary expenditures for 1921.

"Including transactions in the principal of the public debt and investments of trust funds, the total estimated expenditures for 1922 show a reduction under the total actual expenditures for 1921 of $1,570,118,323.30, and the total estimated expenditures for 1923 show a reduction of $462,167,639 under the total estimated expenditures for 1922, making a reduction in total expenditures in the estimated budget for 1923, as compared with the total actual expenditures for 1921, of $2,032,285,962.30.

"It will also be noted that the total estimated receipts for 1922 are in approximate balance with the total estimated expenditures, including reduction in the principal of the public debt, and that the total estimated receipts for 1923 are within approximately $150,000,000 of a balance with the total estimated expenditures of that year. Such a discrepancy is unavoidable, when authorizations of expenditure are being enacted during the process of budget closing, but ways are provided for relatively easy adjustment without added taxation.

"For the purpose of providing a portion of the funds necessary to balance the budget for 1923, in which the estimated expenditures exceed the estimated receipts by the sum of approximately $150,000,000, I recommend the following legislation in connection with the naval appropriation bill for 1923, which would result in the eventual automatic release of $100,000,000 now held in the naval supply account of the navy department:

" 'Hereafter, until the naval supply account shall have been reduced to a maximum sum of $150,000,000, which shall not thereafter be exceeded, one-half of all reimbursements otherwise due to the naval supply account, whether from current issues or from sales, shall be covered into the treasury as miscellaneous receipts, and only one-half shall be credited to the naval supply account.'

"With the continued pressure for economy in all departments and the passage of such legislation, the balancing of total receipts and total expenditures for the fiscal years 1922 and 1923 should be accomplished.

"I also transmit herewith the report of the director of the bureau of the budget on the budget of the United States and the operations of the bureau of the budget.

"WARREN G. HARDING."

BUDGET SUMMARY.

Exclusive of postal revenues and postal expenditures paid from postal revenues.

	1923 (estimated).	1922 (estimated).	1921 (actual).
Total receipts	$3,338,182,750.00	$3,943,453,663.00	$5,624,932,960.91
Total expenditures (including reduction in principal of public debt)	3,505,754,727.00	3,967,922,366.00	5,538,040,689.30
Excess of expenditures	*167,571,977.00	24,468,703.00	.....
Excess of receipts	.....	.....	86,892,271.61

*By continued pressure for economy and if the recommended legislation in connection with the naval appropriation bill for 1923, directing the reduction of the naval supply account in the sum of $100,000,000, is enacted, it is estimated that funds will be provided to balance the budget for 1923 as above.

Summary of Expenditures.

Exclusive of postal revenues and postal expenditures paid from postal revenues.

	Estimated budget, 1923.	Expenditures Estimated, 1922.	Actual, 1921.
Legislative	$16,265,215	$15,984,446	$18,994,565.17
Executive office	227,045	227,045	197,341.68
State department	10,432,624	11,406,032	8,780,796.84
Treasury department	168,997,160	169,871,163	476,352,192.21
War department	369,902,107	389,091,406	1,101,615,013.32
Panama canal	7,358,839	7,219,849	16,461,409.47
Navy department	431,754,000	478,850,000	650,373,835.58
Interior department	41,799,022	35,005,829	39,687,094.86
Indian service	31,883,000	33,135,000	41,470,807.60
Pensions	252,350,000	258,400,000	260,611,416.13
Postoffice department	3,357,092	3,276,454	5,230,650.15
Deficiencies in postal revenues	21,509,666	48,172,270	130,128,458.02
Department of agriculture	47,497,530	48,637,100	62,385,702.93
Expenditures for good roads	*125,700,000	*105,000,000	57,452,056.48
Department of commerce	19,939,970	20,131,800	30,828,761.55
Department of labor	6,301,835	4,796,916	8,502,509.55
Department of justice and judicial	18,415,681	16,825,568	17,206,418.03
Shipping board and fleet corporation	50,495,735	73,911,081	130,723,268.26
United States veterans' bureau	455,232,702	438,122,400	.....
Railroad administration and transportation act	.....	337,679,235	730,711,669.98
Federal board for vocational education	5,529,244	4,756,344	104,671,772.62
Other independent offices, including war finance and grain corporations	17,034,583	16,983,165	83,596,418.52
District of Columbia	25,070,877	22,275,063	22,558,264.16
Increase of compensation	.....	35,000,000	.....
Purchase of obligations of foreign governments	.....	.....	73,896,697.44

	Expenditures. Estimated budget, 1923.	Estimated, 1922.	Actual, 1921.
Purchase of farm loan bonds	.....	.....	$16,781,320.79
Deduct unclassified repayments, etc.	.....	.....	922,593.14
Ordinary expenditures	$2,127,053,927	$2,574,758,166	4,088,295,848.20
Reduction in principal of the public debt:			
Sinking fund	283,838,800	272,442,200	261,100,250.00
Purchase of liberty bonds from foreign repayments	30,500,000	30,500,000	73,939,300.00
Redemption of bonds and notes from estate taxes	25,000,000	25,000,000	26,348,950.00
Redemption of securities from federal reserve bank franchise tax receipts	30,000,000	60,000,000	60,724,500
Total net reduction in principal of public debt	369,338,800	387,942,200	422,113,000.00
Investments of trust funds:			
Government life insurance fund	26,162,000	22,022,000	20,325,152.88
Civil-service retirement fund and District of Columbia teachers' retirement fund.	8,200,000	8,200,000	8,161,956.87
Trust fund investments	34,362,000	30,222,000	28,487,109.75
Interest on the public debt	975,000,000	975,000,000	999,144,731.35
Total expenditures	3,505,754,727	3,967,922,366	5,538,040,689.30

*The above table includes estimates of additional expenditures during 1923 and 1922 for good roads, authorized by the act of Nov. 9, 1921.

Excess of estimated expenditures over ordinary receipts, fiscal year 1923.....$167,571,977.00
Excess of estimated expenditures over ordinary receipts, fiscal year 1922..... 24,468,703.00
Excess of ordinary receipts over expeditures payable therefrom, fiscal year 1921 86,892,271.61

Summary of Ordinary Receipts.

Source.	Receipts Estimated, 1923.	Estimated, 1922.	Actual, 1921.
Internal revenue—Income and profits tax..	$1,715,000,000	$2,110,000,000	$3,206,046,157.74
Miscellaneous	896,000,000	1,104,500,000	1,390,380,823.28
Total internal revenue	2,611,000,000	3,214,500,000	4,596,426,981.02
Customs receipts	330,000,000	275,000,000	308,564,391.00
Miscellaneous receipts—Interest, premium, and discount—			
Interest on loans to foreign governments	.....	.....	18,327,306.91
Interest on miscellaneous obligations of foreign governments	25,000,000	25,000,000	12,815,675.60
Dividend on capital stock of United States sugar equalization board	.....	.....	30,000,000.00
Discount on bonds and notes purchased..	.....	.....	10,675,194.55
Interest on public deposits, etc	29,625,379	16,313,379	15,887,368.95
Total interest, premium and discount..	54,625,379	41,313,379	87,705,546.01
Sale of government property—War supplies	100,500,000	141,200,000	183,692,848.69
Miscellaneous government property	6,372,970	6,598,716	11,114,617.65
Total sale of government property	106,872,970	147,798,716	194,807,466.34
Public domain receipts—Sale of public lands	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,530,439.42
Lands fees (registers' and receivers')	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,731,022.44
Receipts under oil leasing acts	5,000,000	5,000,000	9,725,716.24
Forest reserve fund	4,500,000	4,000,000	2,591,297.93
Other	1,639,370	1,690,312	1,410,681.09
Total public domain receipts	14,139,370	13,690,312	16,989,157.12
Net earnings, federal reserve banks (franchise tax)	30,000,000	60,000,000	60,724,742.27
Profits on coinage, bullion deposits, etc.	12,498,000	18,498,000	12,610,210.05
Excess profits of licensees of food administration	.....	.....	7,078,988.55
Rent of public buildings and grounds	1,002,200	1,001,100	1,151,162.83
Fees, fines, penalties, forfeitures, etc.—			
Consular and passport fees	9,373,800	10,464,492	6,849,556.25
Tax on circulation of national banks	3,879,022	4,496,840	4,799,615.73
Customs service	1,500,000	1,450,000	1,173,285.63
Navy fines and forfeitures	1,000,000	2,200,000	1,506,628.13
Naturalization fees	1,000,000	700,000	912,601.16
Immigration head tax	3,854,364	3,000,000	5,767,893.69
Judicial	7,700,000	7,125,000	4,557,006.41
Other	8,649,849	5,971,690	3,742,413.13
Total fees, fines, penalties, etc.	36,957,035	35,408,022	29,309,000.13
Gifts and contributions—For river and harbor improvements	3,000,000	3,500,000	3,774,947.68
For forest service co-operative work	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,946,041.18
Other	115,000	120,000	871,879.80
Total contributions	5,115,000	5,620,000	6,592,868.66

Source.	Receipts Estimated, 1923.	Estimated, 1922.	Actual, 1921.
Sale of sealskins	$851,572	$851,572	$1,024,776.81
Naval hospital fund receipts	325,000	1,825,000	932,532.78
Miscellaneous unclassified receipts	5,105,702	5,232,984	3,385,938.85
Repayments of investments—Principal of loans made to foreign governments	30,500,000	30,500,000	83,678,223.38
Liquidation of capital stock, United States Grain corporation	.....	.....	100,000,000.00
Liquidation of capital stock federal land banks	1,250,000	1,250,000	954,835.00
Return of advances made to reclamation fund	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000.00
Principal of loans made by United States Housing corporation	100,000	100,000	97,032.33
Total repayments of investments	32,850,000	32,850,000	185,730,090.71
Assessments and reimbursements—Salaries and expenses national bank examiners	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,583,037.11
Expenses of national currency	788,341	976,446	886,777.01
Reimbursement, cost of maintaining American army on the Rhine	2,400,000	2,400,000	11,154,467.22
Work done for individuals, corporations, et al	718,856	758,751	854,737.95
Other	1,236,470	1,291,470	5,050,923.07
Total assessments and reimbursements.	7,043,667	7,326,667	19,529,942.36
District of Columbia—Revenues	15,963,415	15,386,981	14,439,985.93
United States receipts	490,000	448,000	561,106.29
Total District of Columbia	16,453,415	15,834,981	15,001,092.22
Panama canal receipts	13,315,000	11,760,000	12,280,741.79
Trust fund receipts—Government life insurance fund—			
Premiums on converted insurance	31,170,000	26,717,000	22,051,778.15
Interest	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,058,652.62
Total government life insurance fund	33,170,000	27,717,000	23,110,430.77
Civil service retirement and disability fund	835,500	582,990	70,502.94
Soldiers' home permanent fund	840,000	840,000	821,009.01
Army, navy and marine corps deposit funds	1,750,000	1,600,000	359,924.47
Indian moneys—Proceeds of labor	19,000,000	20,000,000	20,443,157.66
Proceeds of sale of Indian lands and lumber	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,016,001.80
Other	.....	.....	85,792.49
Total Indian moneys	21,000,000	22,000,000	22,544,951.95
Miscellaneous trust funds	611,040	581,040	683,895.23
District of Columbia trust funds	1,821,900	1,621,900	1,355,331.10
Total trust fund receipts	60,028,440	54,942,930	48,946,045.47
Total miscellaneous receipts	397,182,750	453,953,663	703,800,412.95
Add excess of cash receipts, as per treasury statement, over receipts by warrants, as above	.....	.....	16,141,175.94
Total ordinary receipts, exclusive of postal revenues	3,338,182,750	3,943,453,663	5,624,932,960.91

Appropriations for 1923 and 1922.

The estimates of appropriations as contained in the budget for the fiscal year 1923 are exhibited in detail, by departments, as follows:

Department.	Appropriations. *1923	†1922.
Legislative	$16,493,845.95	$17,196,203.39
Executive office	228,880.00	228,880.00
State department	10,580,901.16	10,637,769.09
Treasury department	161,665,897.82	164,692,941.29
War department	360,500,923.47	388,536,062.41
Panama canal	4,241,174.00	9,000,000.00
Navy department	425,952,367.13	425,848,079.37
Interior department	33,330,865.00	46,400,205.00
Indian service	32,558,077.00	33,517,554.67
Pensions	252,350,000.00	265,500,000.00
Postoffice department	3,412,000.00	3,241,705.55
Department of agriculture	46,860,668.00	48,349,559.00
Department of commerce	20,675,326.25	17,265,060.00
Department of labor	6,564,632.00	4,904,835.75
Department of justice	18,505,556.00	15,779,238.50
Shipping board and fleet corporation	50,501,500.00	73,959,000.00
United States veterans' bureau and corresponding appropriations in 1921	385,921,702.00	230,573,620.00
Other independent offices	22,997,001.00	21,675,335.00

Department.	Appropriations. *1923	†1922.
District of Columbia	$27,195,476.75	$22,559,712.99
Increase of compensation	.....	35,000,000.00
Ordinary	1,880,536,793.53	1,834,865,762.01
Reduction in principal of the public debt:		
Sinking fund	283,838,800.00	272,442,200.00
Purchase of Liberty bonds from foreign repayments	30,500,000.00	30,500,000.00
Redemption of bonds and notes from estate taxes	25,000,000.00	25,000,000.00
Redemption of securities from federal reserve bank franchise tax receipts	30,000,000.00	60,000,000.00
Principal of the public debt	369,338,800.00	387,942,200.00
Interest on the public debt	975,000,000.00	975,000,000.00
Total, exclusive of postal service payable from postal revenue	3,224 875,593.53	3,197,807,962.01
Postal service, payable from postal revenue	576,238,066.00	574,092,552.00
Total, including postal service	3,801,113,659.53	3,771,900,514.01

PURPOSE OF THE BUDGET.

In his report accompanying the budget Charles G. Dawes, director of the bureau of the budget, said in part:

"In presenting the budget of the United States for the fiscal year 1923, covering the sum of $3,505,754,727, in compliance with the requirements of the budget act, the director of the budget has prepared it upon the basis of the amount of cash which must actually be withdrawn from the treasury during the fiscal year 1923.

"The method of appropriation of money heretofore followed has resulted in a condition of things under which it is almost impossible for either the executive, congress or the secretary of the treasury to have before them a true picture of the fiscal condition of the government at any particular time. Although congress has by stringent penal law prohibited the creation of deficiencies and clearly indicated that its annual appropriations were intended to limit the amount to be expended for such period, yet millions of dollars have been annually spent by the departments above the estimates submitted at the beginning of the fiscal year, and in recent years, due to the great sums appropriated in connection with the war, hundreds of millions of dollars have been so expended by the departments, a course made possible by deficiency and supplemental appropriations, the existence of revolving funds and unexpended balances. * * *

"The whole habit of making continuous appropriations to which the government has been committed in the past is only an encouragement to a lack of scrutiny of public work by the head of the department under which it is carried on, and an encouragement to shiftlessness and carelessness on the part of the subordinates more directly concerned in it. The more rigid the system under which continuous attention to the conduct of the business of government is made mandatory on the part of congress and the business administration the more efficient will be the conduct of government.

"Finally, this system of preparing the budget will confine the attention of the executive, of congress and of the public to the one great important question, to wit, the relation of the money actually to be spent by the government to the money actually to be received by the government in any given year, all its outstanding obligations and indefinite commitments, projects and enterprises considered. This will enable congress, with more intelligence, to determine at any time both the necessity for retrenchment and the ability of the government to engage in additional projects to be initiated by congress outside of the budgetary provisions. * * *

"The purpose of the budget act is to enable the president, as the responsible head of the administration of the government, to present to congress an annual business program which shall contain the necessary information concerning the financial requirements of all the departments and establishments of the government, and the resources from which this program of expenditures may be met, in such form as clearly to indicate the application of business principles to the government's administrative activities."

CO-ORDINATING AGENCIES.

Mr. Dawes in his report calls attention to about a dozen serious defects in the business methods of the corporation (government), arising mainly from the fact that the president of the corporation gave practically no attention to its ordinary routine business. He then specifies the following agencies, established by executive order, which are engaged in co-ordinating, in all matters of routine business, the activities of the separate departments and establishments:

1. The federal purchasing board.
2. The federal liquidation board.
3. The organization of corps area co-ordinators for the entire country.
4. Surveyor-general of real estate.
5. Federal motor transport agent.
6. The federal traffic board.
7. The federal board of hospitalization.
8. The federal specifications board.
9. The general supply committee.

MME. CURIE IN FRENCH ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Mme. Marie Curie, scientist and specialist in radiology, was elected a member of the French Academy of Medicine Feb. 7, 1922. It was the first time any woman had been elected a full member of that or any of the other leading French academies of the present day. Mme. Curie, whose maiden name was Marie Sklodowska, was born in Warsaw Nov. 7, 1867. She was educated in the Warsaw lyceum and in the scientific department of the Sorbonne in Paris, France. In Paris she met and was married to Pierre Curie, a French scientist, in collaboration with whom she discovered and made known the properties of radium. Her publications include "Researches Into the Magnetic Properties of Tempered Steel" and "Researches Into Radioactive Substances." Mme. Curie visited the United States in the spring of 1920 and was honored with degrees by several universities. She was also presented at the white house in Washington with a gram of radium valued at $100,000, purchased for her by American women.

GOVERNMENT AID TO MERCHANT MARINE.
PRESIDENT HARDING'S SPEECH BEFORE CONGRESS.

On Feb. 28, 1922, President Harding appeared before a joint session of congress and delivered the following address on the need of government aid to the American merchant marine:

Mr. Speaker, Vice-President and Members of Congress: When addressing the congress last December I reported to you the failure of the executive to carry out the intent of certain features of the merchant marine act of 1920, notably the provision for the notice of cancellation of all commercial treaties which hindered our grant of discriminating duties on imports brought to our shores in American ships. There was no doubt about the high purpose of congress to apply this proven practice to the upbuilding of our merchant marine. It had proven most effective in the earlier days of American shipping; it had, at various times, demonstrated its effectiveness in the upbuilding of commercial shipping for other nations.

The success of the earlier practice for this republic came at a time when we had few treaties, when our commerce was little developed. Its supersedure by reciprocity in shipping regulations and the adoption of other methods of upbuilding merchant marines, through various forms of government aid and the century of negotiation of commercial treaties, all combined to develop a situation which should lead to endless embarrassment if we denounced our treaties. We should not only be quite alone in supporting a policy long since superseded through the growing intimacy of international relationships, but we should invite the disturbance of those cordial commercial relations which are the first requisite to the expansion of our commerce abroad.

Contemplating the readiness of congress to grant a decreased duty on imports brought to our shores in American bottoms and facing the embarrassments incident to readjustment of all treaty arrangements, it seemed desirable to find a way of applying suitable aid to our shipping which the congress clearly intended and at the same time avoid the embarrassment of our trade relationships abroad.

The recommendation of to-day is based wholly on this commendable intent of congress. The proposed aid of the government to its merchant marine is to have its chief source in the duties collected on imports. Instead of applying the discriminating duty to the specific cargo and thus encouraging only the inbound shipment, I propose that we shall collect all import duties, without discrimination as between American and foreign bottoms, and apply the heretofore proposed reduction to create a fund for the government's aid to our merchant marine. By such a program we shall encourage not alone the carrying of inbound cargoes subject to our tariffs, but we shall strengthen American ships in the carrying of that greater inbound tonnage on which no duties are levied, and, more important than these, we shall equip our merchant marine to serve our outbound commerce, which is the measure of our eminence in foreign trade.

It is interesting to note, in connection with the heretofore proposed plan of discriminating tariffs on imports carried to our shores in American bottoms, that the total value of all dutiable imports for 1920, in all vessels, was $1,985,865,000, while the cargoes admitted free of duty, on which no discrimination was possible, were valued at $3,115,958,000. The actual tonnage comparison is even more significant from the viewpoint of cargo carrying because the dutiable cargoes measured, in round numbers, 10,000,000 tons and the nondutiable cargoes were 25,000,000 tons. The larger employment, by two and a half times, was in nondutiable shipments.

Continued trade must be reciprocal. We cannot long maintain sales where we do not buy. In the promotion of these exchanges we should have as much concern for the promotion of sales as for the facilitation of our purchases. There is not a record in all history of long-maintained eminence in export trade except as the exporting nations developed their own carrying capacity.

No story of national development is more fascinating or so full of romance as that of developing capacity for the exchanges of commerce. Expanding civilization may be traced over the avenues of exchanging cargoes. No matter how materialistic it may sound, nations have developed for themselves and have influenced the world almost precisely as they have promoted their commerce. We need not refer to the armed conflicts which have been incident thereto. When commerce has been destroyed fading glories have attended.

It will avail nothing to attempt even the briefest resume of our own efforts to re-establish that American importance in commerce carrying on the high seas which was recorded in the earlier days of the republic. The aspiration is nationwide. The conflict between two schools of political thought heretofore has defeated all efforts to employ the governmental aid which other nations found advantageous while we held aloof and the terms "subsidy" and "subvention" were made more or less hateful to the American public. But the nationwide desire to restore our merchant marine has outlived all defeats and every costly failure.

Eight years ago the aspiration found expression in a movement to have the government sponsor an enterprise in which individual genius seemingly had failed. It would be difficult correctly to appraise the policy, because the world war put an end to all normal activities. Before we were involved our shipyards were suddenly turned to feverish and costly activities by the calls of the allied powers for shipping, without which enterprise they could not hope to survive. American energies were applied to construction for others as we had never dreamed of doing for ourselves.

When we were later engaged we trebled and quadrupled the output for our account. Allied resources were called upon to build to meet the destruction by submarine warfare, and ships were so essential that material for them was given priority over arms and munitions. There was the call for ships and ships and yet more ships and we enlarged old yards and established new ones without counting the cost. We builded madly, extravagantly, impractically, and yet miraculously, but we met a pressing need and performed a great service.

A people indifferent to the vital necessity of a merchant marine to the national defense ungrudgingly expended at five times the cost of normal construction and appropriated billions where millions had been denied before. We acquired vast tonnage. Some of it, much of it, is suited to the peace service of expanded commerce. Some of it, much of it, may be charged to the errors and extravagances of war-time anxiety and haste. The war program and that completion of contracts which followed because such a course seemed best to those then charged with responsibility gave us something more than 12,000,000 gross tonnage, not counting the folly of the wood con-

struction at a total outlay of approximately $3,500,000,000.

We thus are possessed of the vehicles of a great merchant marine. Not all of it was practical for use in the transoceanic trades; little of it was built for the speed which gives the coveted class to outstanding service. But here was vast tonnage for cargo service; and the government, in the exceptional call of commerce which immediately followed the war, sought the establishment of shipping lines in every direction calculated to enhance our foreign trade and further cement our friendly relations.

The movement lacked in most cases that inherent essential to success which is found in individual initiative. It was rather a government experiment where lines were established in high hope and little assurance because the public treasury was to bear the burden. There was the mere suggestion of private enterprise, inasmuch as allocations and charters were made under which private management was to share in profits and private interests were paid to make the experiment, though the government was to bear all the losses. I forbear the detailed recital. The misadventure was so unfortunate that when the present administration came into responsibility the losses were approximately $16,000,000 a month and to the cost of failure was added the humiliation of ships libeled in foreign ports.

In spite of all the later losses in operation, however, it is quite beyond question that our abundance of American tonnage was mainly responsible for our ability to share in the good fortunes of world trade during the two years immediately following the war. In all probability the losses we have sustained in our shipping activities were fully compensated to the American people in the saving of ocean freights in that period.

To-day we are possessed of vast tonnage, a large and very costly experience and the conviction of failure. It is fair to say that a mistaken policy was made more difficult by the unparalleled slump in shipping which came late in 1920 and prevailed throughout the year so recently closed. It was the inevitable reflex of the readjustments which follow a great war and there were heavy losses in operations which had to be met by long-established and heretofore successful shipping lines, and ships built at top war costs took the slump in prices below the normal levels of peace.

But we have our ships, the second largest tonnage in the world, and we have the aspiration, aye, let me say, the determination, to establish a merchant marine commensurate with our commercial importance.

Our problem is to turn the ships and our experience and aspirations into the effective development of an ocean-going shipping service, without which there can be no assurance of maintained commercial eminence, without which any future conflict at arms will send us building again, wildly and extravagantly, when the proper concern for this necessary agency of commerce in peace will be our guaranty of defense in case that peace is disturbed.

Out of the story of the making of great merchant marines and out of our own experience we ought to find the practical solution. Happily, we are less provincial than we once were, happily we have come to know how inseparable are our varied interests. Nobody pretends any longer that shipping is a matter of concern only to the ports involved. Commerce on the seas is quite as vital to the great interior as it is to our coast territory, east, south or west. Shipping is no more a sectional interest than is agriculture or manufacturing. No one of them can be prospered alone.

We have had a new manifestation of this broadened vision in the enthusiasm of the great middle west for the proposed great lakes-St. Lawrence waterway, by which it is intended to connect the great lakes ports with the marts of the world. There is far-seeing vision in the proposal and this great and commendable enterprise, deserving your favorable consideration, is inseparable from a great merchant marine.

What, then, is our problem? I bring to you the suggestions which have resulted from a comprehensive study, which are recommended to me by every member of the United States shipping board. It is a program of direct and indirect aid to shipping to be conducted by private enterprise. It is proposed to apply generally the benefits which it was designed to derive from discriminating duties to all ships engaged in foreign commerce, with such limitation of remuneration as will challenge every charge of promoting special interests at public cost.

In lieu of discriminating duties on imports brought to us in American bottoms it is proposed to take 10 per cent of all duties collected on imports brought to us in American or foreign bottoms and create therefrom a merchant marine fund. To this fund shall be added the tonnage charges, taxes and fees imposed on vessels entering the ports of continental United States, also such sums as are payable to American vessels by the post-office department for the transportation by water of foreign mails, parcel posts excepted.

Out of this fund shall be paid the direct aid in the development and maintenance of an American merchant marine. The compensation shall be based on one-half of 1 cent for each gross ton of any vessel, regardless of speed, for each 100 miles traveled. When the speed is 13 knots or over, but less than 14 knots, two-tenths of a cent on each gross ton shall be added; for 14 knots three-tenths of a cent; for 15 knots four-tenths of a cent; for 16 knots, five-tenths; for 17 knots, seven-tenths; for 18 knots, nine-tenths; for 19 knots, eleven-tenths; for 20 knots, thirteen-tenths shall be added to the basic rate. For 23 knots the maximum is reached at 2.6 cents for each gross ton per 100 miles traveled.

I will not attempt the details of requirements or limitations, save to say that all vessels thus remunerated shall carry the United States mails, except parcel post, free of cost, and that all such remuneration must end whenever the owner of any vessel or vessels shall have derived a net operating income in excess of 10 per cent per annum upon his actual investment, and thereafter the owner shall pay 50 per cent of such excess earnings to the merchant marine fund, until the full amount of subsidy previously received is returned to its source. In other words, it is proposed to encourage the shipping in foreign trade until the enterprise may earn 10 per cent on actual investment, whereupon direct aid extended is to cease and the amount advanced is to be returned out of a division with the government of profits in excess of that 10 per cent. The provision makes impossible the enrichment of any special interest at public expense, puts an end to the government assumption of all losses, and leaves to private enterprise the prospective profits of successful management.

The cost of such a program probably will reach $15,000,000 the first year, estimated on the largest possibilities of the present fleet. With larger reimbursement to high speed vessels and the enlargement of the merchant marine to a capacity comparable with

our commerce, the total outlay may reach the limits of $30,000,000, but it is confidently believed that the scale may in due time thereafter be turned, until the larger reimbursements are restored to the treasury. Even if we accept the extreme possibility—that we shall expend the maximum and no return will ever be made, which is to confess our inability to establish an American merchant marine—the expenditure would be vastly preferable to the present unfortunate situation, with our dependence on our competitors for the delivery of our products. Moreover, the cost for the entire year would be little more than the deficit heretofore encountered in two months during the experiment of the government sponsoring the lines and guaranteeing the cost of their operation.

The proposed plan will supersede all postal subventions, postal compensations and extra compensations excepting parcel post freights, all of which combined are fast growing to approximately five millions annually. It will ultimately take the government out of a business which has been, and is now, excessively costly and wasteful and involving a loss in excess of the highest subsidy proposed. It will bring to shipping again that individual initiative which is the very soul of successful enterprise. It should enable the government to liquidate its vast fleet to the highest possible advantage.

The making of a successful American merchant marine, which must face the stiffest possible competition by the fleets of the maritime nations, requires something more than the direct aid to which I have alluded. The direct aid proposed, even though it ultimately runs to $30,000,000 annually, is insufficient alone to offset the advantages of competing fleets. There are more than wage costs and working conditions and the higher costs of rationing, which no considerable American sentiment will consent to have lowered to competing standards.

The men who sail the seas under our flag must be permitted to stand erect in the fullness of American opportunity. There is the higher cost of construction, the larger investment, the higher cost of insurance outlay, even though the rate is the same. There are higher interest charges. Our problems in shipping are very much the same as are those of our industries ashore, and we should be as zealous in promoting the one as we are in protecting the other. We may and must aid indirectly as well as directly.

We need a favoring spirit, an awakened American pride and an avowed American determination that we shall become, in the main, the carriers of our own commerce, in spite of all competition and all discouragements. With direct and indirect aid I bring to you a definite program. Those who oppose it ought, in all fairness, to propose an acceptable alternative. There can be no dispute about the end at which we are aiming.

Of the indirect aids there are many, practically all without draft upon the public treasury, and yet all highly helpful in promoting American shipping.

It is a simple thing—seemingly it ought not require the action of congress—but American officials traveling on government missions at government expense ought to travel on American ships, assuming that they afford suitable accommodations. If they do not afford the requisite accommodation on the main routes of world travel, the argument that we should upbuild is strongly emphasized.

I think we should discontinue so far as practical the transport services in the army and navy and make our merchant and passenger ships the agents of service in peace as well as war.

We should make insurance available at no greater cost than is afforded the ships under competing flags, and we can and will make effective the spirit of section 28 of the Jones act of 1920, providing for preferential rail and steamship rates on through shipments on American vessels. American railways must be brought into co-operation with American steamship lines. It is not in accord with either security or sound business practice to have our railways furthering the interests of foreign shipping lines, when the concord of American activities makes for common American good fortune.

Contemplating the competition to be met, there ought to be an amendment to the interstate commerce act which will permit railway systems to own and operate steamship lines engaged in other than coastwise trade. There is a measureless advantage in the longer shipments where rail and water transportation are co-ordinated, not alone in the service but in the solicitation of cargoes, which ever attends an expanding commerce.

We may further extend our long-established protection to our coastwise trade, which is quite in harmony with the policy of most maritime powers. There is authority now to include the Philippines in our coastwise trade, and we need only the establishment of proper facilities to justify the inclusion of our commerce with the islands in our coastwise provisions. The freedom of our continental markets is well worth such a favoring policy to American ships, whenever the facilities are suited to meet all requirements.

Other indirect aids will be found in the requirement that immigration shall join wherever it is found to be practical in aiding the merchant marine of our flag under which citizenship is to be sought and in the establishment of the merchant marine naval reserve. The remission of a proportion of income taxes is wholly compatible when the shipping enterprise is of direct government concern, provided that such remission is applied to the cost of new ship construction.

Congress has already provided for a loan fund to encourage construction. It might well be made applicable to some special requirements in reconditioning.

It is also worth our consideration that, in view of suspended naval construction, the continued building of merchant ships is the one guaranty of a maintained shipbuilding industry, without which no nation may hope to hold a high place in the world of commerce or be assured of adequate defense.

A very effective indirect aid, a substitute for a discriminating duty which shall inure to the benefit of the American shipper, will be found in the proposed deduction on incomes, amounting to 5 per cent of the freight paid on cargoes carried in American bottoms. The benefits can have no geographical restrictions and it offers its advantages to American exporters as well as those who engage in import trade.

Our existing ships should be sold at prices prevailing in the world market. I am not unmindful of the hesitancy to sacrifice the values to current price levels. We constructed at the top cost of war when necessity impelled, when the building resources of many nations were drawn upon to the limit to meet a great emergency. If there had come no depression, a return to approximate normal cost would have been inevitable. But the great slump in shipping has sent tonnage prices to the other extreme, not for America alone, but throughout the world.

If we held our ships to await the recovery we should only make more difficult our re-

sponse to beckoning opportunity. One of the outstanding barriers to general readjustment is the tendency to await more favorable price conditions. In the widest view the nation will ultimately profit by selling now. We may end our losses in an enterprise for which we are not equipped and which no other government has successfully undertaken, and the low prices at which we must sell today will make a lower actual investment with which we deal in promoting permanent service.

If I were not deeply concerned with the upbuilding of our merchant marine I should nevertheless strongly urge congress to facilitate the disposal of the vast tonnage acquired or constructed in the great war emergency. The experiment we have made has been very costly. Much has been learned, to be sure, but the outstanding lesson is that the government cannot profitably manage our merchant shipping. The most fortunate changes in the personnel of management would still leave us struggling with a policy fundamentally wrong and practically impossible.

Having failed at such enormous cost, I bring you the proposal which contemplates the return to individual initiative and private enterprise, aided to a conservative success, wherein we are safeguarded against the promotion of private greed and do not discourage the hope of profitable investment, which underlies all successful endeavor.

We have voiced our concern for the good fortunes of agriculture and it is right that we should. We have long proclaimed our interest in manufacturing, which is thoroughly sound and helped to make us what we are. In the evolution of railway transportation we have revealed the vital relationship of our rail transportation to both agriculture and commerce. We have been expending for many years large sums for deepened channels and better harbors and improved inland waterways and much of it has found abundant return in enlarged commerce. But we have ignored our merchant marine. The world war revealed our weakness, our unpreparedness for defense in war, our unreadiness for self-reliance in peace.

It would seem as though transpiring events were combining to admonish us not to fail now to reassert ourselves. In the romantic days of wooden hulls and whitened sails and the sturdiest men of the sea we outsailed the world and carried our own cargoes, revealed our flag to the marts of the world.

Up to the world war we were a debtor nation. Our obligations were held largely by the maritime powers. Apart from the advantages in carrying our commerce they sought our shipments for the balances due to them. There is a different condition now. They are concerned with shipments to us, but not so interested in our shipments to them. It is our high purpose to continue our exchanges, both buying and selling, but we shall be surer of our selling, notably our foodstuffs, if we maintain facilities for their transportation.

Contemporaneous with the awakening we have the proposal to carry our ocean-going facilities to the great "unsalted seas," which shall place the farms of the upper Mississippi valley on a market way to the marts of the old world. We should fail to adjust our vision to the possibilities if we halted in making for American eminence on the ocean highways now awaiting our return.

We have recently joined the great naval powers in a program which not only puts an end to costly competition in naval armament and reduces the naval forces of the world but adds to the confidence in maintained peace. The relativity of strength among the powers would be wholly one of disappointing theory if ours is to be a merchant marine inadequate for the future. I do not care to stress it as a means of defense. The war and our enforced outlay have already stressed that point.

The merchant marine is universally recognized as the second line of naval defense. It is indispensable in the time of great national emergency. It is commendable to upbuild and maintain because it is the highest agency of peace and amity and bears no threat and incites no suspicion. And yet it is a supreme assurance, without which we should be unmindful of our safety and unheeding of our need to continued growth and maintained influence.

I am thinking of the merchant marine of peace. Commerce is inseparable from progress and attainment. Commerce and its handmaidens have wrought the greater intimacy among nations, which calls for understandings and guaranties of peace. However we work it out, whatever our adjustments are to promote international trade, it is inevitable that the hundred millions here, outstanding in genius and unrivaled in industry and incalculable in their resources, must be conspicuous in the world's exchanges. We cannot hope to compete unless we carry and our concord and our influence are sure to be measured by that unfailing standard which is found in a nation's merchant marine.

THEATER DISASTER IN WASHINGTON.

Nearly 100 persons were killed and more than that number were injured when the roof of the Knickerbocker moving picture theater in Washington, D. C., collapsed under a heavy weight of snow just before 9 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, Jan. 28, 1922. A cement gallery was carried away by the falling roof and part of a brick wall was torn down, burying scores under the debris. It was at first reported that more than 100 persons had lost their lives, but it developed later that the number killed outright was ninety-five. Two of the severely injured died, bringing the death list up to ninety-seven. One of those who succumbed to his injuries a short time afterward was Edward H. Shaughnessy, second assistant postmaster-general. Louis William Strayer, Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch and a former president of the Gridiron club in Washington, was one of those instantly killed. Another was Chauncey C. Brainerd, correspondent of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle. Mrs. Brainerd was also killed. Andrew Jackson Barchfeld, a former congressman from Pennsylvania, and Miss Helen Barchfeld, his daughter, both lost their lives. The list of victims included others equally well known in Washington, as the theater was one of the finest of its kind in the city and was located in a fine residence section, on the crest of a hill at Columbia road and 18th street, N. W. It was reported to have cost $1,000,000 to build. It had a seating capacity of 1,700.

"Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford" was the play being thrown on the screen and the second show of the evening had just begun when the roof crashed.

Snow had been falling for twenty-eight hours and had partly tied up traffic throughout the city. It was the worst storm of its kind experienced in Washington in more than twenty years.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

Delivered in person Dec. 6, 1921.

Mr. Speaker and Members of the Congress:

It is a very gratifying privilege to come to the congress with the republic at peace with all the nations of the world. More, it is equally gratifying to report that our country is not only free from every impending menace of war but there are growing assurances of the permanency of the peace which we so deeply cherish.

For approximately ten years we have dwelt amid menaces of war or as participants in war's actualities, and the inevitable aftermath, with its disordered conditions, has added to the difficulties of government which adequately cannot be appraised except by those who are in immediate contact and know the responsibilities.

Our tasks would be less difficult if we had only ourselves to consider, but so much of the world was involved, the disordered conditions are so well-nigh universal, even among nations not engaged in actual warfare, that no permanent readjustment can be effected without consideration of our inescapable relationship to world affairs in finance and trade.

Indeed, we should be unworthy of our best traditions if we were unmindful of social, moral and political conditions which are not of direct concern to us, but which do appeal to the human sympathies and the very becoming interest of a people blessed with our national good fortune.

It is not my purpose to bring to you a program of world restoration. In the main such a program must be worked out by the nations most directly concerned. They must themselves turn to the heroic remedies for the menacing conditions under which they are struggling; then we can help, and we mean to help. We shall do so unselfishly because there is compensation in the consciousness of assisting; selfishly, because the commerce and international exchanges in trade which marked our high tide of fortunate advancement are possible only when the nations of all continents are restored to stable order and normal relationship.

In the main the contribution of this republic to restored normalcy in the world must come through the initiative of the executive branch of the government, but the best of intentions and most carefully considered purposes would fail utterly if the sanction and the co-operation of congress were not cheerfully accorded.

I am very sure we shall have no conflict of opinion about constitutional duties or authority. During the anxieties of war, when necessity seemed compelling, there were excessive grants of authority and an extraordinary concentration of powers in the chief executive. The repeal of wartime legislation and the automatic expirations which attended the peace proclamations have put an end to these emergency excesses, but I have the wish to go further than that. I want to join you in restoring, in the most cordial way, the spirit of co-ordination and co-operation and that mutuality of confidence and respect which is necessary in representative popular government.

Encroachment upon the functions of congress or attempted dictation of its policy are not to be thought of, much less attempted, but there is an insistent call for harmony of purpose and concord of action to speed the solution of the difficult problems confronting both the legislative and executive branches of the government.

GOVERNMENT THROUGH PARTIES.

It is worth while to make allusion here to the character of our government, mindful as one must be that an address to you is no less a message to all our people, for whom you speak most intimately. Ours is a popular government through political parties. We divide along political lines, and I would ever have it so.

I do not mean that partisan preferences should hinder any public servant in the performance of a conscientious and patriotic official duty. We saw partisan lines utterly obliterated when war imperiled, and our faith in the republic was riveted anew. We ought not find these partisan lines obstructing the expeditious solution of the urgent problems of peace.

Granting that we are fundamentally a representative popular government with political parties the governing agencies, I believe the political party in power should assume responsibility, determine upon policies in the conference which supplements conventions and election campaigns and then strive for achievement through adherence to the accepted policy.

There is vastly greater security, immensely more of the national viewpoint, much larger and prompter accomplishment, where our divisions are along party lines, in the broad and loftier sense, than to divide geographically or according to pursuits or personal following.

For a century and a third parties have been charged with responsibility and held to strict accounting. When they fail they are relieved of authority; and the system has brought us to a national eminence no less than a world example.

Necessarily legislation is a matter of compromise. The full ideal is seldom attained. In that meeting of minds necessary to insure results there must and will be accommodations and compromises, but in the estimate of convictions and sincere purposes the supreme responsibility to national interest must not be ignored. The shield to the high-minded public servant who adheres to party policy is manifest, but the higher purpose is the good of the republic as a whole.

It would be ungracious to withhold acknowledgment of the really large volume and excellent quality of work accomplished by the extraordinary session of congress which so recently adjourned. I am not unmindful of the very difficult tasks with which you were called to deal, and no one can ignore the insistent conditions which during recent years have called for the continued and almost exclusive attention of your memberships to public work.

It would suggest insincerity if I expressed complete accord with every expression recorded in your roll calls, but we are all agreed about the difficulties and the inevitable divergence of opinion in seeking the reduction, amelioration and readjustment of the burdens of taxation.

Later on, when other problems are solved, I shall make some recommendations about renewed consideration of our tax program, but for the immediate time before us we must be content with the billion-dollar reduction in the tax draft upon the people and diminished irritations, banished uncertainty and improved methods of collection.

By your sustainment of the rigid economies already inaugurated, with hoped for extension of these economies and added efficiencies in administration, I believe further reductions may be enacted and hindering burdens abolished.

THE FIRST BUDGET.

In these urgent economies we shall be immensely assisted by the budget system, for which you made provision in the extraordi-

nary session. The first budget is before you. Its preparation is a signal achievement, and the perfection of the system, a thing impossible in the few months available for its initial trial, will mark its enactment as the beginning of the greatest reformation in governmental practices since the beginning of the republic.

There is pending a grant of authority to the authoritative branch of the government for the funding and settlement of our vast foreign loans growing out of our grant of war credits. With the hands of the executive branch held impotent to deal with these debts, we are hindering urgent readjustment among our debtors and accomplishing nothing for ourselves.

I think it is fair for the congress to assume that the executive branch of the government would adopt no major policy in dealing with these matters which would conflict with the purpose of congress in authorizing the loans, certainly not without asking congressional approval, but there are minor problems incident to prudent loan transactions and the safeguarding of our interests which cannot even be attempted without this authorization. It will be helpful to ourselves and it will improve conditions among our debtors if funding and the settlement of defaulted interest may be negotiated.

SHIPPING PLANS.

The previous congress, deeply concerned in behalf of our merchant marine, in 1920 enacted the existing shipping law, designed for the upbuilding of the American merchant marine. Among other things provided to encourage our shipping on the world's seas the executive was directed to give notice of the termination of all existing commercial treaties in order to admit of reduced duties on imports carried in American bottoms.

During the life of the act no executive has complied with this order of the congress. When the present administration came into responsibility it began an early inquiry into the failure to execute the expressed purpose of the Jones act. Only one conclusion has been possible.

Frankly, members of house and senate, eager as I am to join you in the making of an American merchant marine commensurate with our commerce, the denouncement of our commercial treaties would involve us in a chaos of trade relationships and add indescribably to the confusion of the already disordered commercial world.

Our power to do so is not disputed, but power and ships, without comity of relationship, will not give us the expanded trade which is inseparably linked with a great merchant marine. Moreover, the applied reduction of duty, for which the treaty denouncements were necessary, encouraged only the carrying of dutiable imports to our shores, while the tonnage which unfurls the flag on the seas is both free and dutiable, and the cargoes which make a nation eminent in trade are outgoing, rather than incoming.

It is not my thought to lay the problem in detail before you to-day. It is desired only to say to you that the executive branch of the government, uninfluenced by the protest of any nation, for none has been made, is well convinced that your proposal, highly intended and heartily supported here, is so fraught with difficulties and so marked by tendencies to discourage trade expansion that I invite your tolerance of noncompliance for a very few weeks until a plan may be presented which contemplates no greater draft upon the public treasury, and which, though yet too crude to offer to-day, gives such promise of expanding our merchant marine that it will argue its own approval.

It is enough to say to-day that we are so possessed of ships and the American intention to establish a merchant marine is so unalterable that a plan of reimbursement, at no other cost than is contemplated in the existing act, will appeal to the pride and encourage the hope of all the American people.

ACTION ON TARIFF.

There is before you the completion of the enactment of what has been termed a "permanent" tariff law, the word "permanent" being used to distinguish it from the emergency act, which the congress expedited early in the extraordinary session and which is the law to-day. I cannot too strongly urge an early completion of this necessary legislation. It is needed to stabilize our industry at home; it is essential to make more definite our trade relations abroad. More, it is vital to the preservation of many of our own industries, which contribute so notably to the very life blood of our nation.

There is now, and there always will be, a storm of conflicting opinion about any tariff revision. We cannot go far wrong when we base our tariffs on the policy of preserving the productive activities which enhance employment and add to our national prosperity.

Again comes the reminder that we must not be unmindful of world conditions, that peoples are struggling for industrial rehabilitation and that we cannot dwell in industrial and commercial exclusion and at the same time do the just thing in aiding world rehabilitation and readjustment.

We do not seek a selfish aloofness and we could not profit by it were it possible. We recognize the necessity of buying wherever we sell, and the permanency of trade lies in its acceptable exchanges. In our pursuit of markets we must give as well as receive. We cannot sell to others who do not produce, nor can we buy unless we produce at home.

Sensible of every obligation of humanity, commerce and finance, linked as they are in the present world condition, it is not to be argued that we need destroy ourselves to be helpful to others. With all my heart I wish restoration to the peoples blighted by the awful world war, but the process of restoration does not lie in our acceptance of like conditions. It were better to remain on firm ground, strive for ample employment and high standards of wages at home and point the way to balanced budgets, rigid economy and resolute, efficient work as the necessary remedies to cure disaster.

Everything relating to trade among ourselves and among nations has been expanded, excessive, inflated, abnormal, and there is a madness in finance which no American policy alone can cure. We are a creditor nation, not by normal processes, but made so by war. It is not an unworthy selfishness to seek to save ourselves when the processes of that salvation are not only not denied to others but commended to them. We seek to undermine for others no industry by which they subsist; we are obligated to permit the undermining of none of our own which make for employment and maintained activities.

Every contemplation—it little matters in which direction one turns—magnifies the difficulty of tariff legislation, but the necessity of the revision is magnified with it. Doubtless we are justified in seeking a more flexible policy than we have provided heretofore. I hope a way will be found to make for flexibility and elasticity, so that rates may be adjusted to meet unusual and changing conditions which cannot be accurately anticipated.

There are problems incident to unfair prac-

tices and to exchanges which madness in money have made almost unsolvable. I know of no manner in which to effect this flexibility other than the extension of the powers of tariff commissions, so that it can adapt itself to a scientific and wholly just administration of the law.

I am not unmindful of the constitutional difficulties. These can be met by giving authority to the chief executive, who could proclaim additional duties to meet conditions, which the congress may designate.

At this point I must disavow any desire to enlarge the executive's powers or add to the responsibilities of the office. These are already too large. If there were any other plan I would prefer it.

The grant of authority to proclaim would necessarily bring the tariff commission into new and enlarged activities, because no executive could discharge such a duty except upon the information acquired and recommendations by this commission. But the plan is feasible, and the proper functioning of the board would give us a better administration of a defined policy than ever can be made possible by tariff duties prescribed without flexibility.

There is a manifest difference of opinion about the American valuation. Many nations have adopted delivery valuation as the basis for collecting duties; that is, they take the cost of the imports delivered at the port of entry as the basis for levying duty. It is no radical departure, in view of the varying conditions and the disordered state of money values, to provide for American valuation, but there cannot be ignored the danger of such a valuation brought to the level of our own production costs, making our tariffs prohibitive.

It might do so in many instances where imports ought to be encouraged, I believe. Congress ought well to consider the desirability of the only promising alternative—namely, a provision authorizing proclaimed American valuation, under prescribed conditions, on any given list of articles imported.

In this proposed flexibility, authorizing increases to meet conditions so likely to change, there should also be provision for decreases. A rate may be just to-day and entirely out of proportion six months from to-day. If our tariffs are to be made equitable, and not necessarily burden our imports and hinder our trade abroad, frequent adjustment will be necessary for years to come. Knowing the impossibility of modification by act of congress for any one of a score of lines without involving a long array of schedules, I think we shall go a long way toward stabilization if there is recognition of the tariff commission's fitness to recommend urgent changes by proclamation.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

I am sure about public opinion favoring the early determination of our tariff policy. There have been reassuring signs of a business revival from the deep slump which all the world has been experiencing. Our unemployment, which gave us deep concern only a few weeks ago, has grown encouragingly less, and new assurances and renewed confidence will attend the congressional declaration that American industry will be held secure.

Much has been said about the protective policy for ourselves making it impossible for our debtors to discharge their obligations to us. This is a contention not now pressing for decision. If we must choose between a people in idleness pressing for the payment of indebtedness or a people resuming the normal ways of employment and carrying the credit, let us choose the latter.

Sometimes we appraise largest the human ill most vivid in our minds. We have been giving, and are giving now, of our influence and appeals to minimize the likelihood of war and throw off the crushing burdens of armament. It is all very earnest, with a national soul impelling. But a people unemployed and gaunt with hunger face a situation quite as disheartening as war, and our greater obligation to-day is to do the government's part toward resuming productivity and promoting fortunate and remunerative employment.

NEEDS OF AGRICULTURE.

Something more than tariff protection is required by American agriculture. To the farm has come the earlier and the heavier burdens of readjustment. There is actual depression in our agricultural industry, while agricultural prosperity is absolutely essential to the general prosperity of the country.

Congress has sought very earnestly to provide relief. It has promptly given such temporary relief as has been possible, but the call is insistent for the permanent solution. It is inevitable that large crops lower the prices and short crops advance them. No legislation can cure that fundamental law. But there must be some economic solution for the excessive variation in returns for agricultural production.

It is rather shocking to be told, and to have the statement strongly supported, that 9,000,000 bales of cotton raised on American plantations in a given year actually will be worth more to the producers than 13,000,000 bales would have been. Equally shocking is the statement that 700,000,000 bushels of wheat raised by American farmers would bring them more money than 1,000,000,000 bushels. Yet these are not exaggerated statements. In a world where there are tens of millions who need food and clothing which they cannot get such a condition is sure to indict the social system which makes it possible.

CO-OPERATION SUGGESTED.

In the main the remedy lies in distribution and marketing. Every proper encouragement should be given to the co-operative marketing programs. These have proven very helpful to the co-operative communities in Europe. In Russia the co-operative community has become a recognized bulwark of law and order and saved individualism from engulfment in social paralysis. Ultimately they will be accredited with the salvation of the Russian state.

There is the appeal for this experiment. Why not try it? No one challenges the right of the farmer to a larger share of the consumers' pay for his product; no one can dispute that we cannot live without the farmer. He is justified in rebelling against the transportation cost. Given a fair return for his labor, he will have less occasion to appeal for financial aid; and, given assurance that his labor shall not be in vain, we reassure all the people of a production sufficient to meet our national requirement and guard against disaster.

The base of the pyramid of civilization, which rests upon the soil, is shrinking through the drift of population from farm to city. For a generation we have been expressing more or less concern about this tendency. Economists have warned and statesmen have deplored. We thought for a time that modern conveniences and the more intimate contact would halt the movement, but it has gone steadily on. Perhaps only grim necessity will correct it, but we ought to find a less drastic remedy.

The existing scheme of adjusting freight

rates has been favoring the basing points, until industries are attracted to some centers and repelled from others. A great volume of uneconomic and wasteful transportation has attended and the cost increased accordingly. The grain milling and meat packing industries afford ample illustration and the attending concentration is readily apparent.

The menaces in concentration are not limited to the retarding influences on agriculture. Manifestly the conditions and terms of railway transportation ought not to be permitted to increase the undesirable tendency. We have a just pride in our great cities, but we shall find a greater pride in the nation which has a larger distribution of its population into the country, where comparatively self-sufficient smaller communities may blend agricultural and manufacturing interests in harmonious helpfulness and enhanced good fortune.

Such a movement contemplates no destruction of things wrought, of investments made or wealth involved. It only looks to a general policy of transportation, of distributed industry and of highway construction to encourage the spread of our population and restore the proper balance between city and country. The problem may well have your earnest attention.

It has been perhaps the proudest claim of our American civilization that in dealing with human relationships it has constantly moved toward such justice in distributing the product of human energy that it has improved continuously the economic state of the mass of people. Ours has been a highly productive social organization. On the way up from the elemental stages of society we have eliminated slavery and serfdom and are now far on the way to the elimination of poverty.

Through the eradication of illiteracy and the diffusion of education, mankind has reached a stage where we may fairly say that in the United States equality of opportunity has been attained, though all are not prepared to embrace it.

There is, indeed, a too great divergence between the economic conditions of the most and the least favored classes in the community. But even that divergence has now come to the point where we bracket the very poor and the very rich together as the least fortunate classes. Our efforts may well be directed to improving the status of both.

While this set of problems is commonly comprehended under the general phrase, "capital and labor," it is really vastly broader. It is a question of social and economic organization. Labor has become a large contributor, through its savings, to the stock of capital; while the people who own the largest individual aggregates of capital are themselves often hard and earnest laborers.

Very often it is extremely difficult to draw the line of demarcation between the two groups, to determine whether a particular individual is entitled to be set down as laborer or as capitalist. In a very large proportion of cases he is both, and, when he is both, he is the most useful citizen.

RIGHT TO ORGANIZE.

The right of labor to organize is just as fundamental and necessary as is the right of capital to organize. The right of labor to negotiate, to deal with and solve its particular problems in an organized way, through its chosen agents, is just as essential as is the right of capital to organize, to maintain corporations, to limit the liabilities of stockholders. Indeed, we have come to recognize that the limited liability of the citizen as a member of a labor organization closely parallels the limitation of liability of the citizen as a stockholder in a corporation for profit. Along this line of reasoning we shall make the greatest progress toward solution of our problem of capital and labor.

In the case of the corporation which enjoys the privilege of limited liability of stockholders, particularly when engaged in the public service, it is recognized that the outside public has a large concern which must be protected, and so we provide regulations, restrictions and in some cases detailed supervision.

Likewise in the case of labor organizations, we might well supply similar and equally well defined principles of regulation and supervision in order to conserve the public's interests as affected by their operations.

Just as it is not desirable that a corporation shall be allowed to impose undue exactions upon the public, so it is not desirable that a labor organization shall be permitted to exact unfair terms of employment or subject the public to actual distresses in order to enforce its terms.

Finally, just as we are earnestly seeking for procedures whereby to adjust and settle political differences between nations without resort to war, so we may well look about for means to settle the differences between organized capital and organized labor without resort to those forms of warfare which we recognize under the name of strikes, lockouts, boycotts and the like.

QUASI-JUDICIAL TRIBUNALS.

As we have great bodies of law carefully regulating the organization and operations of industrial and financial corporations, as we have treaties and compacts among nations which look to the settlement of differences without the necessity of conflict in arms, so we might well have plans of conference, of common counsel, of mediation, arbitration and judicial determination in controversies between labor and capital.

To accomplish this would involve the necessity to develop a thoroughgoing code of practice in dealing with such affairs. It might be well to frankly set forth the superior interest of the community as a whole to either the labor group or the capital group. With rights, privileges, immunities and modes of organization thus carefully defined, it should be possible to set up judicial or quasi-judicial tribunals for the consideration and determination of all disputes which menace the public welfare.

In an industrial society such as ours the strike, the lockout and the boycott are as much out of place and as disastrous in their results as is war or armed revolution in the domain of politics. The same disposition to reasonableness, to conciliation, to recognition of the other side's point of view, the same provision of fair and recognized tribunals and processes ought to make it possible to solve the one set of questions as easily as the other. I believe the solution is possible.

The consideration of such a policy would necessitate the exercise of care, of deliberation in the construction of a code and a charter of elemental rights, dealing with the relations of employer and employe. This foundation in the law dealing with the modern conditions of social and economic life would hasten the building of the temple of peace in industry which a rejoicing nation would acclaim.

LAND RECLAMATION.

After each war, until the last, the government has been able to give homes to its returned soldiers, and a large part of our settlement and development has attended this generous provision of land for the nation's defenders.

There is yet unreserved approximately 200,000,000 acres in the public domain, 20,000,000 acres of which are known to be susceptible of reclamation and made fit for homes by provision for irrigation.

The government has been assisting in the development of its remaining lands, until the estimated increase in land values in the irrigated sections is fully $500,000,000, and the crops of 1920 alone on these lands are estimated to exceed $100,000,000.

Under the law authorizing these expenditures for development, the advances are to be returned, and it would be good business for the government to provide for the reclamation of the remaining 20,000,000 acres, in addition to expediting the completion of projects long under way.

Under what is known as the coal and gas lease law, applicable also to deposits of phosphates and other minerals on the public domain, leases are now being made on the royalty basis and are producing large revenues to the government. Under this legislation, 10 per centum of all royalties is to be paid directly to the federal treasury, and of the remainder 50 per centum is to be used for reclamation of arid lands by irrigation, and 40 per centum is to be paid to the states in which the operations are located, to be used by them for school and road purposes.

These resources are so vast and the development is affording so reliable a basis of estimate that the interior department expresses the belief that ultimately the present law will add in royalties and payments to the treasuries of the federal government and the states containing these public lands a total of $12,000,000,000. This means, of course, an added wealth of many times that sum. These prospects seem to afford every justification of government advances in reclamation and irrigation.

Contemplating the inevitable and desirable increase of population, there is another phase of reclamation fully worthy of consideration. There are 79,000,000 acres of swamp and cut-over lands which may be reclaimed and made as valuable as any farm lands we possess. These acres are largely located in southern states, and the greater proportion is owned by the states or by private citizens. Congress has a report of the survey of this field for reclamation and the feasibility is established. I gladly commend federal aid, by way of advances where state and private participation is assured.

Homemaking is one of greater benefits which government can bestow. Measures are pending embodying this sound policy to which we may well adhere. It is easily possible to make available permanent homes which will provide, in turn, for prosperous American families without injurious competition with established activities or imposition on wealth already acquired.

AID FOR RUSSIA.

While we are thinking of promoting the fortunes of our own people I am sure there is room in the sympathetic thought of America for fellow human beings who are suffering and dying of starvation in Russia. A severe drought in the valley of the Volga has plunged 15,000,000 people into grievous famine. Our voluntary agencies are exerting themselves to the utmost to save the lives of children in this area, but it is now evident that unless relief is afforded the loss of life will extend into many millions. America cannot be deaf to such a call as that.

We do not recognize the government of Russia nor tolerate the propaganda which emanates therefrom, but we do not forget the traditions of Russian friendship. We may put aside our consideration of all international politics and fundamental differences in government. The big thing is the call of the suffering and the dying.

Unreservedly I recommend the appropriation necessary to supply the American relief administration with 10,000,000 bushels of corn and 1,000,000 bushels of seed grains, not alone to halt the wave of death through starvation, but to enable spring planting in areas where the seed grains have been exhausted temporarily to stem starvation.

The American relief administration is directed in Russia by former officers of our own armies and has fully demonstrated its ability to transport and distribute relief through American hands without hindrance or loss. The time has come to add the government support to the wonderful relief already wrought out of the generosity of the American private purse.

I am not unaware that we have suffering and privation at home. When it extends the capacity for the relief within the states concerned it will have federal consideration. It seems to me we should be indifferent to our own heart promptings and out of accord with the spirit which acclaims the Christmastide if we do not give out of our national abundance to lighten this burden of woe upon a people blameless and helpless in famine's peril.

NONTAXABLE BONDS.

There are a full score of topics concerning which it would be becoming to address you, and on which I hope to make report at a later time. I have alluded to the things requiring your earlier attention. However, I cannot end this limited address without a suggested amendment to the organic law.

Many of us belong to that school of thought which is hesitant about altering the fundamental law. I think our tax problems, the tendency of wealth to seek nontaxable investment and the menacing increase of public debt—federal, state and municipal—all justify a proposal to change the constitution so as to end the issue of nontaxable bonds. No action can change the status of the many billions outstanding, but we can guard against future encouragement of capital paralysis, while a halt in the growth of public indebtedness would be beneficial throughout our whole land.

Such a change in the constitution must be very thoroughly considered before submission. There ought to be known what influence it will have on the inevitable refunding of our vast national debt, how it will operate on the necessary refunding of state and municipal debt, how the advantages of national over state and municipal or the contrary may be avoided.

Clearly the states would not ratify to their own apparent disadvantage. I suggest the consideration because the drift of wealth into nontaxable securities is hindering the flow of large capital to our industries, manufacturing, agricultural and carrying, until we are discouraging the very activities which make our wealth.

Agreeable to your expressed desire and in complete accord with the purposes of the legislative branch of the government, there is in Washington, as you happily know, an international conference now most earnestly at work on plans for the limitation of armament, a naval holiday and the just settlement of problems which might develop into causes of international disagreement.

It is easy to believe a world hope is centered on this capital city. A most gratifying world accomplishment is not improbable.

WORK OF THE 67TH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Session began Dec. 5, 1921; ended Sept. 22, 1922.

Act for the relief of the distressed and starving people of Russia; passed by house Dec. 17, 1921; by senate Dec. 20; approved Dec. 22.

Act to authorize the president to transfer certain medical supplies for the relief of the distressed and famine-stricken people of Russia; passed by senate Dec. 6, 1921; by house Jan. 16, 1922; approved Jan. 20.

Act to authorize the coinage of a Grant memorial gold dollar and silver half dollar in commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant; passed by house Oct. 17, 1921; by senate Jan. 23, 1922; approved Feb. 2, 1922.

Joint resolution to prohibit the exportation of arms or munitions of war from the United States to certain countries; passed by senate Nov. 11, 1921; by house Jan. 16, 1922; approved Jan. 31.

Act to create a commission authorized under certain conditions to refund or convert obligations of foreign governments held by the United States of America; passed by house Oct. 24, 1921; by senate Jan. 31, 1922; approved Feb. 9.

Act to amend act for the retirement of employes in the classified civil service; passed by senate Dec. 15, 1921; by the house Feb. 6, 1922; approved Feb. 14, 1922.

Act to authorize associations of producers of agricultural products; passed by house May 4, 1921; by senate Feb. 8, 1922; approved Feb. 18.

Joint resolution to authorize the erection on public grounds in the city of Washington, D. C., of a memorial to Jeanne d'Arc; passed by senate Aug. 24, 1921; by house March 6, 1922; approved March 20.

Act authorizing modification of Indiana harbor project; passed by senate Feb. 16, 1922; by house March 6; approved March 20.

Act to appropriate $1,500,000 for the purchase of seed grain to be supplied to farmers in crop-failure areas of the United States; passed by senate Feb. 23, 1922; by house March 10; approved March 20.

Joint resolution authorizing the purchase of land for cemeteries for American military dead in Europe and improvement thereof; passed by house Feb. 28, 1922; by senate March 24; approved April 1.

Joint resolution extending time for payment of Austrian debt for a period not exceeding twenty-five years; passed by senate March 15, 1922; by house March 29; approved April 6.

Joint resolution extending operation of immigration act of May, 1921; passed by house Feb. 20, 1922; by senate April 15; approved May 11.

Act authorizing use of special canceling stamps or postmarking dies; passed by house April 3, 1922; by senate May 6; approved May 11.

Act making appropriations for additional hospital facilities for patients of the United States veterans' bureau; passed by house May 5, 1922; by senate May 6; approved May 11.

Act to authorize an appropriation to enable the director of the United States veterans' bureau to provide for the construction of additional hospital facilities; passed by house March 31, 1922; by senate April 14; approved April 20.

Joint resolution authorizing erection on public grounds in Washington, D. C., of a statue of Edmund Burke; passed by senate Feb. 24, 1922; by house April 17; approved April 25.

Joint resolution to authorize presentation of a tablet to the national society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; passed by senate April 14, 1922; by house April 17; approved April 21, 1922.

Joint resolution making available funds for protecting Mississippi river levees not under jurisdiction of Mississippi river commission; passed by house and senate May 2, 1922; approved same day.

Joint resolution appropriating $1,000,000 for the protection of levees under jurisdiction of the Mississippi river commission; passed by house and senate April 21, 1922; approved same day.

Act to provide for the monthly payment of pensions; passed by house June 21, 1921; by senate April 18, 1922; approved May 3.

Act to readjust the pay and allowances of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the army, navy, marine corps, coast guard, coast and geodetic survey and public health service; passed by house May 12, 1922; by senate May 22; approved June 10.

Act to amend the act prohibiting the importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes; passed by house May 4, 1922; by senate May 12; approved May 26.

Act making an appropriation to enable the department of justice to investigate and prosecute war frauds; passed by house May 15, 1922; by senate May 16; approved May 22.

Act to amend the federal reserve act of Dec. 23, 1913; passed by senate Jan. 17, 1922; by house May 23; approved June 3.

Joint resolution making available funds for repairing levees on the Mississippi above Cairo, Ill.; passed by house June 2, 1922; by senate June 3; approved June 10.

Joint resolution to designate depositaries of public moneys in foreign countries; passed by senate April —, 1921; by house June 7, 1922; approved June 19.

Joint resolution authorizing the president to appoint a special mission to represent the United States at the Brazil centennial celebration; passed by senate March 5, 1922; by house June 5; approved June 15.

Act creating the positions of second assistant secretary and private secretary in the department of labor; passed by senate May 27, 1922; by house June 30; approved June 30.

Joint resolution authorizing the president to scrap certain vessels in conformity with the treaty limiting naval armament; passed by house May 17, 1922; by senate June 30; approved July 1.

Joint resolution requesting the president to call a conference of maritime nations on the pollution of navigable waters by the dumping of oil waste; passed by house June 5, 1922; by senate June 21; approved July 1.

Act to amend interstate commerce act so as to permit the issuing of interchangeable mileage tickets on railroads; passed by senate Jan. 21, 1922; by house June 29; approved Aug. 18.

Act authorizing the secretary of the interior to set apart as a national monument certain lands in Riverside county, California; passed by house Feb. 6, 1922; by senate July 12; approved Aug. 26.

Act to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign nations and to encourage the industries of the United States (tariff act); passed by house July 21, 1921; by the senate Aug. 19, 1922; approved Sept. 21.

Act for the prevention and removal of obstructions and burdens upon interstate commerce in grain by regulating transactions in grain future exchanges; passed by house June 27, 1922; by senate Sept 14; approved Sept. 21.

Act amending act of June 30, 1922, making appropriations for the military and non-military activities of the war department; passed by house and senate Sept. 1, 1922; approved Sept. 14.

Act for the appointment of additional federal judges; passed by house Dec. 10, 1921; by senate April 7, 1922; approved Sept. 14.

Act granting relief to soldiers and sailors in war with Spain, etc.; passed by house Feb. 3, 1922; by senate Aug. 2; approved Sept. 1.

Joint resolution to hold exhibition in Philadelphia in 1926; passed by house June 5, 1922; by senate July 18; approved Aug. 29.

Act for disciplining rural carriers; passed by house June 5, 1922; by senate Sept. 9; approved Sept. 21.

Act to create white house police force; passed by senate June 8, 1922; by house Sept. 1; approved Sept. 14.

Act to amend organic act of territory of Hawaii; passed by house June 19, 1922; by senate Aug. 23; approved Sept. 15.

Act relative to the naturalization and citizenship of married women; passed by house June 20, 1922; by senate Sept. 9; approved Sept. 22.

Act establishing the United States coal commission; passed by house Aug. 23, 1922; by senate Sept. 8; approved Sept. 22.

Act providing for appointment of a federal fuel distributor, providing for car-service priorities and to prevent the sale of coal at unreasonably high prices; passed by house Aug. 31, 1922; by senate Sept. 7; approved Sept. 22.

Act to authorize the creation of corporations for the purpose of engaging in business within China; passed by house April 28, 1921; by senate Dec. 16; approved Sept. 19, 1922.

Act to transfer to state of Connecticut title to land and buildings thereon known as Fort Hale; passed by house May 15, 1922; by senate Sept. 18; approved Sept. 22.

Act to amend act for retirement of employes in classified civil service; passed by house June 29, 1922; by senate Sept. 9; approved Sept. 22.

Joint resolution favoring establishment in Palestine of a national home for Jewish people; passed by house June 30, 1922; by senate July 12; approved Sept. 21.

Act to amend an act making further provision for national defense; passed by senate Sept. 9, 1922; by house Sept. 18; approved Sept. 22.

READJUSTMENT OF ARMY AND NAVY PAY.

Be it enacted, etc., that, beginning July 1, 1922, for the purpose of computing the annual pay of the commissioned officers of the regular army and marine corps below the grade of brigadier-general, of the navy below the grade of rear-admiral, of the coast guard, of the coast and geodetic survey, and of the public health service below the grade of surgeon-general, pay periods are prescribed, and the base pay for each is fixed as follows:

The first period, $1,500; the second period, $2,000; the third period, $2,400; the fourth period, $3,000; the fifth period, $3,500; and the sixth period, $4,000.

The pay of the sixth period shall be paid to colonels of the army, captains of the navy and officers of corresponding grade who have completed twenty-six years' service, or whose first appointment in the permanent service was in a grade above that corresponding to captain in the army, or who were appointed to the regular army under the provisions of the first sentence of section 24, act of June 3, 1916, as amended by the act of June 4, 1920; to officers of the staff corps of the navy advanced by selection under existing laws to the rank or pay of captain; to lieutenant-colonels of the army, commanders of the navy, and officers of corresponding grade, and lieutenant-commanders of the line and engineer corps of the coast guard who have completeu thirty years' service; and to the chief of chaplains of the army.

The pay of the fifth period shall be paid to colonels of the army, captains of the navy and officers of corresponding grade who are not entitled to the pay of the sixth period; to lieutenant-colonels of the army, commanders of the navy, and officers of corresponding grade who have completed twenty years' service, or whose first appointment in the permanent service was in a grade above that corresponding to captain in the army, or who were appointed to the regular army under the provisions of the first sentence of said section 24; to officers of the staff corps of the navy advanced by selection under existing laws to the rank or pay of commander; and to majors of the army, lieutenant-commanders of the navy, and officers of corresponding grade who have completed twenty-three years' service: Provided, That lieutenant-commanders of the staff corps of the navy who were appointed between the dates of March 4, 1913, and June 7, 1916, in a grade above that of ensign, shall receive the pay of this pay period after completing twenty years' service.

The pay of the fourth period shall be paid to lieutenant-colonels of the army, commanders of the navy, and officers of corresponding grade who are not entitled to the pay of the fifth or sixth period; to majors of the army, lieutenant-commanders of the navy, and officers of corresponding grade who have completed fourteen years' service, or whose first appointment in the permanent service was in a grade above that corresponding to second lieutenant in the army, or who were appointed to the regular army under the provisions of the first sentence of said section 24; to captains of the army, lieutenants of the navy and officers of corresponding grade who have completed seventeen years' service, except those whose promotion is limited by law to this grade and who are not entitled under existing law to the pay and allowances of a higher grade; and to lieutenants of the staff corps of the navy, and lieutenants and lieutenants (junior grade) of the line and engineer corps of the coast guard whose total commissioned service equals that of lieutenant-commanders of the line of the navy drawing the pay of this period.

The pay of the third period shall be paid to majors of the army, lieutenant-commanders of the navy and officers of corresponding grade who are not entitled to the pay of the fourth, fifth, or sixth period; to captains of the army, lieutenants of the navy and officers of corresponding grade who have completed seven years' service, or whose first appointment in the permanent service was in a grade above that corresponding to second lieutenant in the army, or whose present rank dates from July 1, 1920, or earlier; to first lieutenants of the army, lieutenants (junior grade) of the navy and officers of corresponding grade who have completed ten years' service; and to lieutenants (junior grade) of the line and engineer corps of the coast guard whose total commissioned service equals that of lieutenants of the line of the navy drawing the pay of this period.

The pay of the second period shall be paid to captains of the army, lieutenants of the navy and officers of corresponding grade who are not entitled to the pay of the third or fourth period; to first lieutenants of the army, lieutenants (junior grade) of the navy and

officers of corresponding grade who have completed three years' service, or whose first appointment in the permanent service was in a grade above that corresponding to second lieutenant in the army; and to second lieutenants of the army, ensigns of the navy, and officers of corresponding grade who have completed five years' service.

The pay of the first period shall be paid to all other officers whose pay is provided for in this section.

During the existence of a state of war, formally recognized by congress, officers of grades corresponding to those of colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, captain, and first lieutenants of the army, holding either permanent or temporary commissions as such, shall receive the pay of the sixth, fifth, fourth, third, and second periods, respectively, unless entitled under the foregoing provisions of this section to the pay of a higher period.

Every officer paid under the provisions of this section shall receive an increase of 5 per centum of the base pay of his period for each three years of service up to thirty years: Provided, That the base pay plus pay for length of service of no officer below the grade of colonel of the army, captain of the navy, or corresponding grade, shall exceed $5,750. Nothing contained in the first sentence of section 17 or in any other section of this act shall authorize an increase in the pay of officers or warrant officers on the retired list on June 30, 1922.

For officers appointed on and after July 1, 1922, no service shall be counted for purposes of pay except active commissioned service under a federal appointment and commissioned service in the national guard when called out by order of the president. For officers in the service on June 30, 1922, there shall be included in the computation all service which is now counted in computing longevity pay, and service as a contract surgeon serving full time; and also 75 per centum of all other periods of time during which they have held commissions as officers of the organized militia between Jan. 21, 1903, and July 1, 1916, or of the national guard, the naval militia, or the national naval volunteers since June 3, 1916, and service as a contract surgeon serving full time, shall be included in the computation.

The provisions of this act shall apply equally to those persons serving not as commissioned officers in the army, or in the other services mentioned in the title of this act, but whose pay under existing law is an amount equivalent to that of a commissioned officer of one of the above grades, those receiving the pay of colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, captain, first lieutenant, and second lieutenant being classified as in the sixth, fifth, fourth, third, second, and first periods, respectively. Pay clerks of the marine corps shall receive the pay of second lieutenants of the army of the same length of service. Contract surgeons serving full time shall have the pay and allowances for subsistence and rental authorized for officers serving in their second pay period. Commissioned warrant officers on the active list with creditable records shall, after six years' commissioned service, receive the pay of the second period, and after twelve years' commissioned service, receive the pay of the third period: Provided, That a commissioned warrant officer promoted from the grade of warrant officer shall suffer no reduction of pay by reason of such promotion. Army field clerks and field clerks, quartermaster corps, shall have the allowances for subsistence and rental authorized for officers receiving the pay of the first period.

Sec. 2. That no commissioned officer while on field or sea duty shall receive any increase of his pay or compensation by reason of such duty.

Sec. 3. That when officers of the national guard or of the reserve forces of any of the services mentioned in the title of this act are authorized by law to receive federal pay, those serving in grades corresponding to those of colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, captain, first lieutenant, and second lieutenant of the army shall receive the pay of the sixth, fifth, fourth, third, second, and first periods, respectively. In computing the increase of pay for each period of three years' service, such officers shall be credited with full time for all periods during which they have held commissions as officers of any of the services mentioned in the title of this act, or in the organized militia prior to July 1, 1916, or in the national guard, or in the naval militia, or in the national naval volunteers, or in the naval reserve force or marine corps reserve force, when confirmed in grade and qualified for all general service, with full time for all periods during which they have performed active duty under reserve commissions, and with one-half time for all other periods during which they have held reserve commissions.

Sec. 4. That the term "dependent" as used in the succeeding sections of this act shall include at all times and in all places a lawful wife and unmarried children under 21 years of age. It shall also include the mother of the officer provided she is in fact dependent on him for her chief support.

Sec. 5. That each commissioned officer on the active list, or on active duty below the grade of brigadier-general or its equivalent, in any of the services mentioned in the title of this act, shall be entitled at all times, in addition to his pay, to a money allowance for subsistence, the value of one allowance to be determined by the president for each fiscal year in accordance with a certificate furnished by the secretary of labor showing the comparative retail cost of food in the United States for the previous calendar year as compared with the calendar year 1922. The value of one allowance is hereby fixed at 60 cents per day for the fiscal year 1923, and this value shall be the maximum and shall be used by the president as the standard in fixing the same or lower values for subsequent years. To each officer of any of the said services receiving the base pay of the first period the amount of this allowance shall be equal to one subsistence allowance, to each officer receiving the base pay of the second, third, or sixth period the amount of this allowance shall be equal to two subsistence allowances, and to each officer receiving the base pay of the fourth or fifth period the amount of this allowance shall be equal to three subsistence allowances: Provided, That an officer with no dependents shall receive one subsistence allowance in lieu of the above allowances.

Sec. 6. That each commissioned officer on the active list or on active duty below the grade of brigadier-general or its equivalent, in any of the services mentioned in the title of this act, if public quarters are not available, shall be entitled at all times in addition to his pay to a money allowance for rental of quarters, the amount of such allowance to be determined by the rate for one room fixed by the president for each fiscal year in accordance with a certificate furnished by the secretary of labor showing the comparative cost of rents in the United States for the preceding calendar year as compared with the calendar year 1922. Such rate for one room is hereby fixed at $20 per month for the fiscal year 1923, and this rate shall be the maximum and shall be used by the president as the standard in fixing the same or lower rates for subse-

quent years. To each officer receiving the base pay of the first period the amount of this allowance shall be equal to that for two rooms, to each officer receiving the base pay of the second period the amount of this allowance shall be equal to that for three rooms, to each officer receiving the base pay of the third period the amount of this allowance shall be equal to that for four rooms, to each officer receiving the base pay of the fourth period the amount of this allowance shall be equal to that for five rooms and to each officer receiving the base pay of the fifth or sixth period the amount of this allowance shall be equal to that for six rooms. The rental allowance shall accrue while the officer is on field or sea duty, temporary duty away from his permanent station, in hospital, on leave of absence or on sick leave, regardless of any shelter that may be furnished him for his personal use, if his dependent or dependents are not occupying public quarters during such period. In lieu of the above allowances an officer with no dependents receiving the base pay of the first or second period shall receive the allowance for two rooms, that such an officer receiving the base pay of the third or fourth period shall receive the allowance for three rooms, and that such an officer receiving the base pay of the fifth or sixth period shall receive the allowance for four rooms, but no rental allowance shall be made to any officer without dependents by reason of his employment on field or sea duty.

Sec. 7. That when the total of base pay, pay for length of service and allowances for subsistence and rental of quarters, authorized in this act for any officer below the grade of brigadier-general or its equivalent, shall exceed $7,200 a year the amount of the allowances to which such officer is entitled shall be reduced by the amount of the excess above $7,200: Provided, that this section shall not apply to the captain commandant of the coast guard nor to the director of the coast and geodetic survey.

Sec. 8. That commencing July 1, 1922, the annual base pay of a brigadier-general of the army and of the marine corps, rear-admiral (lower half) of the navy, commodore of the navy and surgeon-general of the public health service shall be $6,000; and the annual base pay of a major-general of the army and of the marine corps, and rear-admiral (upper half) of the navy shall be $8,000. Every such officer shall be entitled to the same money allowance for subsistence as is authorized in section 5 of this act for officers receiving the pay of the sixth period and to the same money allowance for rental of quarters as is authorized in section 6 of this act for officers receiving the pay of the sixth period: Provided, that when the total of base pay, subsistence and rental allowances exceeds $7,500 for officers serving in the grade of brigadier-general of the army and of the marine corps, rear-admiral (lower half) of the navy, commodore of the navy and surgeon-general of the public health service, and $9,700 for those serving in the grade of major-general of the army and of the marine corps, and rear-admiral (upper half) of the navy, the amount of the allowances to which such officer is entitled shall be reduced by the amount of the excess above $7,500 or $9,700 respectively. Rear-admirals of the navy serving in higher grades shall be entitled, while so serving, to the pay and allowances of a rear-admiral (upper half) and to a personal money allowance per year as follows: When serving in the grade of vice-admiral, $500: when serving in the grade of admiral or as chief of naval operations, $2,200.

Sec. 9. That commencing July 1, 1922, the monthly base pay of warrant officers and enlisted men of the army and marine corps shall be as follows: Warrant officers of the army and marine corps, $148; warrant officers, army mine planter service, master, $185; first mate, $141; second mate, $109; engineer, $175; assistant engineer, $120; enlisted men of the first grade, $126; enlisted men of the second grade, $84; enlisted men of the third grade, $72; enlisted men of the fourth grade, $54; enlisted men of the fifth grade, $42; enlisted men of the sixth grade, $30; enlisted men of the seventh grade, $21; and the pay for specialists' ratings shall be as follows: First class, $30; second class, $25; third class, $20; fourth class, $15; fifth class, $6; sixth class, $3. Existing laws authorizing continuous-service pay for each five years of service are hereby repealed, effective June 30, 1922. Commencing July 1, 1922, warrant officers of the army and marine corps, including warrant officers of the army mine planter service and enlisted men of the army and marine corps, shall receive, as a permanent addition to their pay, an increase of 5 per centum of their base pay for each four years of service in any of the services mentioned in the title of this act not to exceed 25 per centum. On and after July 1, 1922, an enlistment allowance equal to $50, multiplied by the number of years served in the enlistment period from which he has last been discharged, shall be paid to every honorably discharged enlisted man of the first three grades who re-enlists within a period of three months from the date of his discharge, and an enlistment allowance of $25, multiplied by the number of years served in the enlistment period from which he has last been discharged, shall be paid to every honorably discharged enlisted man of the other grades who re-enlists within a period of three months from the date of his discharge. Nothing contained herein shall operate to reduce the pay now being received by any transferred member of the fleet marine corps reserve. On and after July 1, 1922, retired enlisted men of the army and marine corps shall have their retired pay computed as now authorized by law on the basis of pay provided in this act.

Sec. 10. That on and after July 1, 1922, the monthly base pay of warrant officers of the navy and coast guard shall be as follows: During the first six years of service—at sea, $153; on shore, $135; during the second six years of service—at sea, $168; on shore, $147; after twelve years' service—at sea, $189; on shore, $168. On and after July 1, 1922, for purposes of pay, enlisted men of the navy and coast guard shall be distributed in seven grades, with monthly base rates of pay as follows: First grade, $126; second grade, $84; third grade, $72; fourth grade, $60; fifth grade, $54; sixth grade, $36; seventh grade, $21. Chief petty officers under acting appointment shall be included in the first grade at a monthly base pay of $99.

That the secretary of the navy is authorized to fix the pay grade of the various ratings of enlisted men of the navy; and the secretary of the treasury is authorized to fix the pay grade for the various ratings of enlisted men of the coast guard. Mates shall receive the pay of enlisted men of the first grade of the navy. Nothing contained herein shall operate to reduce the pay now being received by any transferred member of the fleet naval reserve. In lieu of all permanent additions to pay now authorized for enlisted men of the navy and coast guard, they shall receive, as a permanent addition to their pay, an increase of 10 per centum on the base pay of their rating upon completion of the first four years of enlisted service, and an additional increase of 5 per centum for each four years' service thereafter, the total not to exceed 25 per

centum. All transient additions to pay of enlisted men of the navy and coast guard are hereby repealed, except as provided for in section 21 of this act.

The rates of pay of the insular force of the navy shall be one-half the rates of pay prescribed for enlisted men of the navy in corresponding ratings. Existing laws authorizing a re-enlistment gratuity to enlisted men of the navy and coast guard are hereby repealed, and an enlistment allowance equal to $50 multiplied by the number of years served in the enlistment period from which he has last been discharged, but not to exceed $200, shall be paid to every honorably discharged enlisted man of the first three grades who re-enlists within a period of three months from the date of his discharge; and an enlistment allowance of $25 multiplied by the number of years served in the enlistment period from which he has last been discharged, but not to exceed $100, shall be paid to every honorably discharged enlisted man of the other grades who re-enlists within a period of three months from the date of his discharge. On and after July 1, 1922, retired enlisted men of the navy and coast guard shall have their retired pay computed as now authorized by law on the basis of pay provided by this act.

Sec. 11. That warrant officers of the army, including those of the army mine planter service, of the navy, marine corps and coast guard, shall be entitled at all times to the same money allowance for subsistence as is authorized in section 5 of this act for officers receiving the pay of the first period, and to the same money allowance for rental of quarters as is authorized in section 6 of this act for officers receiving the pay of the first period. To each enlisted man not furnished quarters or rations in kind there shall be granted, under such regulations as the president may prescribe, an allowance for quarters and subsistence, the value of which shall depend on the conditions under which the duty of the man is being performed, and shall not exceed $4 per day. These regulations shall be uniform for all the services mentioned in the title of this act. Subsistence for pilots shall be paid in accordance with existing regulations, and rations for enlisted men may be commuted as now authorized by law.

Sec. 12. That officers of any of the services mentioned in the title of this act, when traveling under competent orders without troops, shall receive a mileage allowance at the rate of 8 cents per mile, distance to be computed by the shortest usually traveled route and existing laws providing for the issue of transportation requests to officers of the army traveling under competent orders, and for deduction to be made from mileage accounts when transportation is furnished by the United States, are hereby made applicable to all the services mentioned in the title of this act, but in cases when orders are given for travel to be performed repeatedly between two or more places in the same vicinity, as determined by the head of the executive department concerned, he may, in his discretion, direct that actual and necessary expenses only be allowed. Actual expenses only shall be paid for travel under orders outside the limits of the United States in North America. Unless otherwise expressly provided by law, no officer of the services mentioned in the title of this act shall be allowed or paid any sum in excess of expenses actually incurred for subsistence while traveling on duty away from his designated post of duty, nor any sum for such expenses actually incurred in excess of $7 per day. The heads of the executive departments concerned are authorized to prescribe per diem rates of allowance, not exceeding $6, in lieu of subsistence to officers traveling on official business and away from their designated posts of duty.

In lieu of the transportation in kind authorized by section 12 of an act entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the army, navy, marine corps, coast guard, coast and geodetic survey and public health service," approved May 18, 1920, to be furnished by the United States for dependents, the president may authorize the payment in money of amounts equal to such commercial transportation costs when such travel shall have been completed. Dependent children shall be such as are defined in section 4 of this act.

Sec. 13. That, commencing July 1, 1922, the annual pay of female nurses of the army and navy shall be as follows: During the first three years of service, $840; from the beginning of the fourth year of service until the completion of the sixth year of service, $1,080; from the beginning of the seventh year of service until the completion of the ninth year of service, $1,380; from the beginning of the tenth year of service, $1,560. Superintendents of the nurse corps shall receive a money allowance at the rate of $2,500 a year, assistant superintendents, directors and assistant directors at the rate of $1,500 a year, and chief nurses at the rate of $600 a year, in addition to their pay as nurses. Nurses shall be entitled to the same allowance for subsistence as is authorized in section 5 of this act for officers receiving the pay of the first period, and to the same allowance for rental of quarters as is authorized in section 6 of this act for officers receiving the pay of the first period.

Sec. 14. That officers of the national guard receiving federal pay, except for armory drill, and reserve officers of any of the services mentioned in the title of this act while on active duty shall receive the allowances herein prescribed for officers of the regular services in sections 5 and 6 of this act. Hereafter, in addition to the pay authorized in section 109, act of June 3, 1916, as amended by the act of June 4, 1920, field officers and lieutenants of the national guard commanding organizations less than a brigade and having administrative functions shall receive $240 per year for the faithful performance of the administrative duties connected therewith; and warrant officers of the national guard shall receive not more than four-thirtieths of the monthly base pay of their grade for satisfactory performance of their appropriate duties, under such regulations as the secretary of war may prescribe.

On and after July 1, 1922, the armory drill pay for enlisted men of the national guard of the sixth grade shall be $1.15, and for those of the seventh grade shall be $1, in lieu of that authorized in section 110, act of June 3, 1916, as amended by the act of June 4, 1920; and the pay of enlisted men of the national guard of the sixth and seventh grades shall be $1.15 and $1 per day respectively whenever they are participating in exercises provided for by sections 94, 97 and 99 of the national defense act, approved June 3, 1916.

Sec. 15. That existing laws authorizing increase of pay for foreign service and commutation of quarters, heat and light are hereby repealed, effective July 1, 1922.

Sec. 16. That nothing contained in this act shall operate to reduce the pay of any officer on the active list below the pay to which he is entitled by reason of his grade and length of service on June 30, 1922, not including additional pay authorized by the act entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the commissioned and enlisted personnel

of the army, navy, marine corps, coast guard, coast and geodetic survey and public health service," approved May 18, 1920; and nothing contained in this act shall operate to reduce the total of the pay and allowances which any enlisted man of the army, navy, marine corps or coast guard is now receiving during his current enlistment and while he holds his present grade or rating.

The provisions of this section shall apply in like manner to each person not commissioned whose pay is based by law on that of a commissioned officer.

Sec. 17. That on and after July 1, 1922, retired officers and warrant officers shall have their retired pay or equivalent pay computed as now authorized by law on the basis of pay provided in this act: Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall operate to reduce the present pay of officers, warrant officers and enlisted men now on the retired list or officers or warrant officers in an equivalent status of any of the services mentioned in the title of this act. Active duty performed after June 30, 1922, by an officer on the retired list or its equivalent shall not entitle such officer to promotion: Provided, That officers and former officers of the Philippine scouts who were placed on the retired list prior to June 4, 1920, shall be entitled to promotion on the retired list for active duty heretofore performed subsequent to retirement, in accordance with the provisions of section 127a of the act of June 3, 1916, as amended by the act of June 4, 1920, and to the same pay and benefits received by other officers of the army of like grade and length of service on the retired list. Retired officers of the army, navy, marine corps, coast guard and coast and geodetic survey below the grade of brigadier-general or commodore and retired warrant officers and enlisted men of those services shall, when on active duty, receive full pay and allowances.

Sec. 18. That under such regulations as the president may prescribe enlisted men of the army, navy, marine corps and coast guard may receive additional compensation not less than $1 or more than $5 per month for special qualification in the use of the arm or arms which they may be required to use. All laws and parts of laws authorizing extra pay for qualification in the use of arms or instruments or for holding rated positions, except as otherwise specifically provided herein, are hereby repealed, to take effect July 1, 1922.

Sec. 19. That cadets at the military academy and cadets and cadet engineers of the coast guard shall receive the same pay and allowances as are now or may hereafter be provided by law for midshipmen in the navy.

Sec. 20. That all officers, warrant officers and enlisted men of all branches of the army, navy, marine corps and coast guard, when detailed to duty involving flying, shall receive the same increase of their pay and the same allowance for traveling expenses as are now authorized for the performance of like duties in the army. Exclusive of the army air service and student aviators and qualified aircraft pilots of the navy, marine corps and coast guard the number of officers of any of the services mentioned in the title of this act detailed to duty involving flying shall not at any one time exceed one-half of 1 per centum of the total authorized commissioned strength of such service. Regulations in execution of the provisions of this section shall be made by the president and shall be uniform for all the services concerned.

Sec. 21. That nothing in this act shall operate to change in any way existing laws or regulations made in pursuance of law governing pay and allowances of the general of the armies, the enlisted men of the Philippine scouts, marine band, naval academy band, Indian scouts or flying cadets; nor the allowances in kind for rations, quarters, heat and light for enlisted men; nor allowances in kind for quarters, heat, and light for officers and warrant officers; nor allowances for private mounts for officers; nor transportation in kind for officers and warrant officers and enlisted men and their dependents; nor transportation and packing allowances for baggage or household effects of officers and warrant officers and enlisted men; nor additional pay for aids; nor extra pay to enlisted men serving as stenographic reporters or employed as cooks or messmen or mail clerks or assistant mail clerks or engaged in submarine diving or service on submarines; nor money allowances granted to enlisted men on account of awards of medals or decorations expressly authorized by congress.

Sec. 22. That the provisions of this act shall be effective beginning July 1, 1922, and all laws and parts of laws which are inconsistent herewith or in conflict with the provisions hereof are hereby repealed as of that date. (Aproved June 10, 1922.)

FEDERAL RESERVE ACT AMENDED.

Section 10 of the federal reserve act, approved Dec. 23, 1913, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10. A federal reserve board is hereby created which shall consist of eight members, including the secretary of the treasury and the comptroller of the currency, who shall be members ex officio, and six members appointed by the president of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the senate. In selecting the six appointive members of the federal reserve board, not more than one of whom shall be selected from any one federal reserve district, the president shall have due regard to a fair representation of the financial, agricultural, industrial and commercial interests and geographical divisions of the country. The six members of the federal reserve board appointed by the president and confirmed as aforesaid shall devote their entire time to the business of the federal reserve board and shall each receive an annual salary of $12,000, payable monthly, together with actual necessary traveling expenses, and the comptroller of the currency, as ex officio member of the federal reserve board, shall, in addition to the salary now paid him as comptroller of the currency, receive the sum of $7,000 annually for his services as a member of said board.

The secretary of the treasury and the comptroller of the currency shall be ineligible during the time they are in office and for two years thereafter to hold any office, position or employment in any member bank. The appointive members of the federal reserve board shall be ineligible during the time they are in office and for two years thereafter to hold any office, position or employment in any member bank, except that this restriction shall not apply to a member who has served the full term for which he was appointed. Of the six members thus appointed by the president one shall be designated by the president to serve for two, one for four, one for six, one for eight and the balance of the members for ten years, and thereafter each member so appointed shall serve for a term of ten years unless sooner removed for cause by the president. Of the six persons thus appointed one shall be designated by the president as governor and one as vice-governor of the federal reserve board. The governor of the federal reserve board, subject to its supervision, shall be the active executive officer. The secretary of the treasury may assign offices in the department of the treas-

ury for the use of the federal reserve board. Each member of the federal reserve board shall within fifteen days after notice of appointment make and subscribe to the oath of office.

The federal reserve board shall have power to levy semiannually upon the federal reserve banks, in proportion to their capital stock and surplus, an assessment sufficient to pay its estimated expenses and the salaries of its members and employes for the half year succeeding the levying of such assessment, together with any deficit carried forward from the preceding half year.

The first meeting of the federal reserve board shall be held in Washington, D. C., as soon as may be after the passage of this act, at a date to be fixed by the reserve bank organization committee. The secretary of the treasury shall be ex-officio chairman of the federal reserve board. No member of the federal reserve board shall be an officer or director of any bank, banking institution, trust company or federal reserve bank nor hold stock in any bank, banking institution or trust company; and before entering upon his duties as a member of the federal reserve board he shall certify under oath to the secretary of the treasury that he has complied with this requirement. Whenever a vacancy shall occur, other than by expiration of term, among the six members of the federal reserve board appointed by the president as above provided, a successor shall be appointed by the president with the advice and consent of the senate to fill such vacancy, and when appointed he shall hold office for the unexpired term of the member whose place he is selected to fill.

The president shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen on the federal reserve board during the recess of the senate by granting commissions which shall expire with the next session of the senate.

Nothing in this act contained shall be construed as taking away any powers heretofore vested by law in the secretary of the treasury which relate to the supervision, management and control of the treasury department and bureaus under such department, and wherever any power vested by this act in the federal reserve board or the federal reserve agent appears to conflict with the powers of the secretary of the treasury such powers shall be exercised subject to the supervision and control of the secretary.

The federal reserve board shall annually make a full report of its operations to the speaker of the house of representatives, who shall cause the same to be printed for the information of the congress.

Section 324 of the revised statutes of the United States shall be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 324. There shall be in the department of the treasury a bureau charged with the execution of all laws passed by congress relating to the issue and regulation of national currency secured by United States bonds and, under the general supervision of the federal reserve board, of all federal reserve notes, the chief officer of which bureau shall be called the comptroller of the currency and shall perform his duties under the general direction of the secretary of the treasury.

"No federal reserve bank shall have authority hereafter to enter into any contract or contracts for the erection of any building of any kind or character, or to authorize the erection of any building, in excess of $250,000, without the consent of congress having previously been given therefor in express terms: Provided, That nothing herein shall apply to any building now under construction." (Approved June 3, 1922.)

PROTECTION OF RIVER LEVEES.

Resolved, etc., That there be appropriated the sum of $1,000,000 to be immediately available as an emergency fund to be expended by the Mississippi river commission during the present flood in the Mississippi river for the purpose of preserving, protecting and repairing the levees under its jurisdiction: Provided, that the secretary of the treasury shall deduct $1,000,000 from the appropriation that shall first hereafter be made for the use of said Mississippi river commission under the terms of the flood control act of March 1, 1917, and said $1,000,000 be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the treasury: Provided further, That any unexpended balance of the sum hereby appropriated remaining after the present flood emergency has passed may be expended by the Mississippi river commission under the authority and subject to the provisions of the flood control act. (Approved April 21, 1922.)

Resolved, etc., That a sum not to exceed $200,000 from funds heretofore appropriated for improvement of rivers and harbors and which remain in the treasury unexpended because the works or projects for which the same were appropriated have been completed or have been recommended for abandonment is hereby made available for expenditure by and under the direction of the secretary of war and the supervision of the chief of engineers for the purpose of protecting life and property by preserving and maintaining during the present flood emergency the levees not under government control on the Mississippi river, its tributaries and outlets. (Approved May 2, 1922.)

Resolved, etc., That an amount not exceeding $100,000 of the funds authorized to be expended by public resolution approved May 2, 1922, is hereby made available as an emergency fund to be expended by the Mississippi river commission, under the direction of the secretary of war, for repairing and restoring any levees on the Mississippi river above Cairo, Ill., which have been destroyed or seriously injured by the recent floods of the Mississippi river and which are not now within, but may before June 15, 1922, be brought within, the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the control of floods of the Mississippi river and of the Sacramento river and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1917: Provided, That if the Mississippi river commission finds that the levee or drainage district in which the broken levee is situated cannot legally, by or before June 15, 1922, comply with section (b) of such act of March 1, 1917, the commission may accept, in this emergency, bonds of standing approved by it in amount sufficient to cover not less than one-third of the cost involved: Provided further, That nothing in this resolution shall be construed as authorizing a departure from the established practice of the commission except so far as may be necessary to permit the restoration of broken levees in districts which are willing but can not legally comply with said method of procedure in time to avoid another threatened overflow this year. (Approved June 10, 1922.)

NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORT AND EXPORT ACT.

Sections 1 and 2 of the act entitled "An act to prohibit the importation and the use of opium for other than medicinal purposes," approved Feb. 9, 1909, as amended, are amended to read as follows:

"That when used in this act—

"(a) The term 'narcotic drug' means opium, coca leaves, cocaine or any salt, derivative

or preparation of opium, coca leaves or cocaine;

"(b) The term 'United States,' when used in a geographical sense, includes the several states and territories and the District of Columbia;

"(c) The term 'board' means the federal narcotics control board established by section 2 of this act; and

"(d) The term 'person' means individual, partnership, corporation or association.

"Sec. 2. (a) That there is hereby established a board to be known as the 'federal narcotics control board' and to be composed of the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury and the secretary of commerce. Except as otherwise provided in this act or by other law the administration of this act is vested in the department of the treasury.

"(b) That it is unlawful to import or bring any narcotic drug into the United States or any territory under its control or jurisdiction; except that such amounts of crude opium and coca leaves as the board finds to be necessary to provide for medical and legitimate uses only may be imported and brought into the United States or such territory under such regulations as the board shall prescribe. All narcotic drugs imported under such regulations shall be subject to the duties which are now or may hereafter be imposed upon such drugs when imported.

"(c) That if any person fraudulently or knowingly imports or brings any narcotic drug into the United States or any territory under its control or jurisdiction contrary to law, or assists in so doing, or receives, conceals, buys, sells or in any manner facilitates the transportation, concealment or sale of any such narcotic drug after being imported or brought in, knowing the same to have been imported contrary to law, such person shall upon conviction be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned for not more than ten years.

"(d) Any narcotic drug imported or brought into the United States or any territory under its control or jurisdiction, contrary to law, shall (1) if smoking opium or opium prepared for smoking, be seized and summarily forfeited to the United States government without the necessity of instituting forfeiture proceedings of any character; or (2), if any other narcotic drug, be seized and forfeited to the United States government, without regard to its value, in the manner provided by sections 3075 and 3076 of the Revised Statutes, or the provisions of law hereafter enacted which are amendatory of or in substitution for such sections. Any narcotic drug which is forfeited in a proceeding for condemnation or not claimed under such sections, or which is summarily forfeited as provided in this subdivision, shall be placed in the custody of the board and in its discretion be destroyed or delivered to some agency of the United States government for use for medical or scientific purposes.

"(e) Any alien who at any time after his entry is convicted under subdivision (c) shall, upon the termination of the imprisonment imposed by the court upon such conviction and upon warrant issued by the secretary of labor, be taken into custody and deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 19 and 20 of the act of Feb. 5, 1917, entitled 'An act to regulate the immigration of aliens to and the residence of aliens in the United States,' or provisions of law hereafter enacted which are amendatory of or in substitution for such sections.

"(f) Whenever on trial for a violation of subdivision (c) the defendant is shown to have or to have had possession of the narcotic drugs such possession shall be deemed sufficient evidence to authorize conviction unless the defendant explains the possession to the satisfaction of the jury.

"(g) The master of any vessel or other water craft, or a person in charge of a railroad car or other vehicle, shall not be liable under subdivision (c) if he satisfies the jury that he had no knowledge of and used due diligence to prevent the presence of the narcotic drug in or on such vessel, water craft, railroad car or other vehicle; but the narcotic drug shall be seized, forfeited and disposed of as provided in subdivision (d)."

Sec. 2. That sections 5 and 6 of such act of Feb. 9, 1909, as amended are amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 5. That no smoking opium or opium prepared for smoking shall be admitted into the United States or into any territory under its control or jurisdiction for transportation to another country or be transferred or transshipped from one vessel to another vessel within any waters of the United States for immediate exportation or for any other purpose; and except with the approval of the board no other narcotic drug may be so admitted, transferred or transshipped.

"Sec. 6. (a) That it shall be unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States government to export or cause to be exported from the United States, or from territory under its control or jurisdiction, or from countries in which the United States exercises extraterritorial jurisdiction, any narcotic drug to any other country: Provided, That narcotic drugs (except smoking opium and opium prepared for smoking, the exportation of which is hereby absolutely prohibited) may be exported to a country only which has ratified and become a party to the convention and final protocol between the United States government and other powers for the suppression of the abuses of opium and other drugs, commonly known as the international opium convention of 1912, and then only if (1) such country has instituted and maintains, in conformity with that convention, a system which the board deems adequate of permits or licenses for the control of imports of such narcotic drugs; (2) the narcotic drug is consigned to an authorized permittee; and (3) there is furnished to the board proof deemed adequate by it that the narcotic drug is to be applied exclusively to medical and legitimate uses within the country to which exported, that it will not be re-exported from such country and that there is an actual shortage of and a demand for the narcotic drug for medical and legitimate uses within such country.

"(b) The secretary of state shall request all foreign governments to communicate through the diplomatic channels copies of the laws and regulations promulgated in their respective countries which prohibit or regulate the importation and shipment in transit of any narcotic drug and when received advise the board thereof.

"(c) The board shall make and publish all proper regulations to carry into effect the authority vested in it by this act."

Sec. 3. That section 8 of such act of Feb. 9, 1909, as amended is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 8. (a) That a narcotic drug that is found upon a vessel arriving at a port of the United States or territory under its control or jurisdiction and is not shown upon the vessel's manifest, or that is landed from any such vessel without a permit first obtained from the collector of customs for that purpose, shall be seized, forfeited and disposed of in the manner provided in subdivision (d) of section 2, and the master of the vessel shall be liable, (1) if the narcotic drug is smoking

opium, to a penalty of $25 an ounce, and (2) if any other narcotic drug to a penalty equal to the value of the narcotic drug.

"(b) Such penalty shall constitute a lien upon the vessel which may be enforced by proceedings by libel in rem. Clearance of the vessel from a port of the United States may be withheld until the penalty is paid or until there is deposited with the collector of customs at the port a bond in a penal sum double the amount of the penalty, with sureties approved by the collector, and conditioned on the payment of the penalty (or so much thereof as is not remitted by the secretary of the treasury) and of all costs and other expenses to the government in proceedings for the recovery of the penalty in case the master's application for remission of the penalty is denied in whole or in part by the secretary of the treasury.

"(c) The provisions of law for the mitigation and remission of penalties and forfeitures incurred for violations of the customs laws shall apply to penalties incurred for a violation of the provisions of this section."

Sec. 4. That such act of Feb. 9, 1909, as amended is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section to read as follows:

"Sec. 9. That this act may be cited as the 'Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act.'"

(Approved May 26, 1922.)

GRAIN FUTURES ACT.

Be it enacted, etc., This act shall be known by the short title of "The Grain Futures Act."

Sec. 2. (a) For the purposes of this act "contract of sale" shall be held to include sales, agreements of sale and agreements to sell. The word "person" shall be construed to import the plural or singular, and shall include individuals, associations, partnerships, corporations and trusts. The word "grain" shall be construed to mean wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, flax and sorghum. The term "future delivery" as used herein shall not include any sale of cash grain for deferred shipment or delivery. The words "board of trade" shall be held to include and mean any exchange or association, whether incorporated or unincorporated, of persons who shall be engaged in the business of buying or selling grain or receiving the same for sale on consignment. The act, omission or failure of any official, agent or other person acting for any individual, association, partnership, corporation or trust within the scope of his employment or office shall be deemed the act, omission or failure of such individual, association, partnership, corporation or trust, as well as of such official, agent or other person. The words "interstate commerce" shall be construed to mean commerce between any state, territory or possession, or the District of Columbia, and any place outside thereof; or between points within the same state, territory or possession, or the District of Columbia, but through any place outside thereof, or within any territory or possession or the District of Columbia.

(b) For the purposes of this act (but not in any wise limiting the foregoing definition of interstate commerce) a transaction in respect to any article shall be considered to be in interstate commerce if such article is part of that current of commerce usual in the grain trade whereby grain and grain products and by-products thereof are sent from one state with the expectation that they will end their transit, after purchase, in another, including, in addition to cases within the above general description, all cases where purchase or sale is either for shipment to another state or for manufacture within the state and the shipment outside the state of the products resulting from such manufacture. Articles normally in such current of commerce shall not be considered out of such commerce through resort being had to any means or device intended to remove transactions in respect thereto from the provisions of this act. For the purpose of this paragraph the word "state" includes territory, the District of Columbia, possession of the United States and foreign nation.

Sec. 3. Transactions in grain involving the sale thereof for future delivery as commonly conducted on boards of trade and known as "futures" are affected with a national public interest; that such transactions are carried on in large volume by the public generally and by persons engaged in the business of buying and selling grain and the products and by-products thereof in interstate commerce; that the prices involved in such transactions are generally quoted and disseminated throughout the United States and in foreign countries as a basis for determining the prices to the producer and the consumer of grain and the products and by-products thereof and to facilitate the movements thereof in interstate commerce; that such transactions are utilized by shippers, dealers, millers, and others engaged in handling grain and the products and by-products thereof in interstate commerce as a means of hedging themselves against possible loss through fluctuations in price; that the transactions and prices of grain on such boards of trade are susceptible to speculation, manipulation and control, and sudden or unreasonable fluctuations in the prices thereof frequently occur as a result of such speculation, manipulation or control which are detrimental to the producer or the consumer and the persons handling grain and products and by-products thereof in interstate commerce, and that such fluctuations in prices are an obstruction to and a burden upon interstate commerce in grain and the products and by-products thereof and render regulation imperative for the protection of such commerce and the national public interest therein.

Sec. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person to deliver for transmission through the mails or in interstate commerce by telegraph, telephone, wireless or other means of communication any offer to make or execute, or any confirmation of the execution of, or any quotation or report of the price of, any contract of sale of grain for future delivery on or subject to the rules of any board of trade in the United States, or for any person to make or execute such contract of sale, which is or may be used for (a) hedging any transaction in interstate commerce in grain or the products or by-products thereof, or (b) determining the price basis for any such transaction in interstate commerce, or (c) delivering grain sold, shipped or received in interstate commerce for the fulfillment thereof, except—

(a) Where the seller is at the time of the making of such contract the owner of the actual physical property, covered thereby, or is the grower thereof, or in case either party to the contract is the owner or renter of land on which the same is to be grown, or is an association of such owners, or growers of grain, or of such owners or renters of land; or

(b) Where such contract is made by or through a member of a board of trade which has been designated by the secretary of agriculture as a "contract market," as hereinafter provided, and if such contract is evidenced by a record in writing which shows the date, the parties to such contract and their addresses, the property covered and its price, and the terms of delivery: Provided, That each board member shall keep such record for a period of three years from the date thereof, or for a longer period if the secretary of agriculture

shall so direct, which record shall at all times be open to the inspection of any representative of the United States department of agriculture or the United States department of justice.

Sec. 5. The secretary of agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to designate any board of trade as a "contract market" when, and only when, such board of trade complies with and carries out the following conditions and requirements:

(a) When located at a terminal market where cash grain of the kind specified in the contracts of sale of grain for future delivery to be executed on such board is sold in sufficient volumes and under such conditions as fairly to reflect the general value of the grain and the differences in value between the various grades of such grain, and where there is available to such board of trade official inspection service approved by the secretary of agriculture for the purpose.

(b) When the governing board thereof provides for the making and filing by the board or any member thereof, as the secretary of agriculture may direct, of reports in accordance with the rules and regulations, and in such manner and form and at such times as may be prescribed by the secretary of agriculture, showing the details and terms of all transactions entered into by the board or the members thereof, either in cash transactions consummated at, on or in a board of trade, or transactions for future delivery, and when such governing board provides, in accordance with such rules and regulations, for the keeping of a record by the board or the members of the board of trade, as the secretary of agriculture may direct, showing the details and terms of all cash and future transactions entered into by them, consummated at, on or in a board of trade, such record to be in permanent form, showing the parties to all such transactions, including the persons for whom made, any assignments or transfers thereof, with the parties thereto, and the manner in which said transactions are fulfilled, discharged or terminated. Such record shall be required to be kept for a period of three years from the date thereof, or for a longer period if the secretary of agriculture shall so direct, and shall at all times be open to the inspection of any representative of the United States department of agriculture or United States department of justice.

(c) When the governing board thereof provides for the prevention of dissemination by the board or any member thereof of false or misleading or knowingly inaccurate reports concerning crop or market information or conditions that affect or tend to affect the price of grain in interstate commerce.

(d) When the governing board thereof provides for the prevention of manipulation of prices or the cornering of any grain by the dealers or operators upon such board.

(e) When the governing board thereof does not exclude from membership in, and all privileges on, such board of trade any duly authorized representative of any lawfully formed and conducted co-operative association of producers having adequate financial responsibility which is engaged in cash grain business, if such association has complied, and agrees to comply, with such terms and conditions as are or may be imposed lawfully on other members of such board: Provided, That no rule of a contract market shall forbid or be construed to forbid the return on a patronage basis by such co-operative association to its bona fide members of moneys collected in excess of the expense of conducting the business of such association.

(f) When the governing board provides for making effective the final orders or decisions entered pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (b) of section 6 of this act.

Sec. 6. Any board of trade desiring to be designated a "contract market" shall make application to the secretary of agriculture for such designation and accompany the same with a showing that it complies with the above conditions, and with a sufficient assurance that it will continue to comply with the above requirements.

(a) A commission composed of the secretary of agriculture, the secretary of commerce and the attorney-general is authorized to suspend for a period not to exceed six months or to revoke the designation of any board of trade as a "contract market" upon a showing that such board of trade has failed or is failing to comply with any of the above requirements or is not enforcing its rules of government made a condition of its designation as set forth in section 5. Such suspension or revocation shall only be after a notice to the officers of the board of trade affected and upon a hearing: Provided, That such suspension or revocation shall be final and conclusive unless within fifteen days after such suspension or revocation by the said commission such board of trade appeals to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the circuit in which it has its principal place of business by filing with the clerk of such court a written petition praying that the order of the said commission be set aside or modified in the manner stated in the petition, together with a bond in such sum as the court may determine, conditioned that such board of trade will pay the costs of the proceedings if the court so directs. The clerk of the court in which such a petition is filed shall immediately cause a copy thereof to be delivered to the secretary of agriculture, chairman of said commission, or any member thereof, and the said commission shall forthwith prepare, certify and file in the court a full and accurate transcript of the record in such proceedings, including the notice to the board of trade, a copy of the charges, the evidence and the report and order. The testimony and evidence taken or submitted before the said commission duly certified and filed as aforesaid as a part of the record shall be considered by the court as the evidence in the case. The proceedings in such cases in the Circuit Court of Appeals shall be made a preferred cause and shall be expedited in every way. Such a court may affirm or set aside the order of the said commission or may direct it to modify its order. No such order of the said commission shall be modified or set aside by the Circuit Court of Appeals unless it is shown by the board of trade that the order is unsupported by the weight of the evidence or was issued without due notice and a reasonable opportunity having been afforded to such board of trade for a hearing, or infringes the constitution of the United States, or is beyond the jurisdiction of said commission: Provided further, That if the secretary of agriculture shall refuse to designate as a contract market any board of trade that has made application therefor, then such board of trade may appeal from such refusal to the commission described therein, consisting of the secretary of agriculture, the secretary of commerce and the attorney-general of the United States, with the right to appeal as provided for in other cases in this section, the decision on such appeal to be final and binding on all parties interested.

(b) If the secretary of agriculture has reason to believe that any person is violating any of the provisions of this act, or is attempting to manipulate the market price of any grain in violation of the provisions of section 5 hereof, or of any of the rules or regulations made pursuant to its requirements, he

may serve upon such person a complaint stating his charge in that respect, to which complaint shall be attached or contained therein a notice of hearing, specifying a day and place not less than three days after the service thereof, requiring such person to show cause why an order should not be made directing that all contract markets until further notice of the said commission refuse all trading privileges thereon to such person. Said hearing may be held in Washington, D. C., or elsewhere before the said commission, or before a referee designated by the secretary of agriculture, who shall cause all evidence to be reduced to writing and forthwith transmit the same to the secretary of agriculture as chairman of the said commission. That for the purpose of securing effective enforcement of the provisions of this act the provisions, including penalties, of section 12 of the interstate commerce act, as amended, relating to the attendance and testimony of witnesses, the production of documentary evidence and the immunity of witnesses, are made applicable to the power, jurisdiction and authority of the secretary of agriculture, the said commission, or said referee in proceedings under this act and to persons subject to its provisions. Upon evidence received the said commission may require all contract markets to refuse such person all trading privileges thereon for such period as may be specified in said order. Notice of such order shall be sent forthwith by registered mail or delivered to the offending person and to the governing boards of said contract markets. After the issuance of the order by the commission as aforesaid the person against whom it is issued may obtain a review of such order or such other equitable relief as to the court may seem just by filing in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the circuit in which the petitioner is doing business a written petition praying that the order of the commission be set aside. A copy of such petition shall be forthwith served upon the commission by delivering such copy to its chairman or to any member thereof, and thereupon the commission shall forthwith certify and file in the court a transcript of the record theretofore made, including evidence received. Upon the filing of the transcript the court shall have jurisdiction to affirm, to set aside or modify the order of the commission, and the findings of the commission as to the facts, if supported by the weight of evidence, shall in like manner be conclusive. In proceedings under paragraphs (a) and (b) the judgment and decree of the court shall be final, except that the same shall be subject to review by the Supreme court upon certiorari, as provided in section 240 of the judicial code.

Sec. 7. Any board of trade that has been designated a contract market in the manner herein provided may have such designation vacated and set aside by giving notice in writing to the secretary of agriculture requesting that its designation as a contract market be vacated, which notice shall be served at least ninety days prior to the date named therein as the date when the vacation of designation shall take effect. Upon receipt of such notice the secretary of agriculture shall forthwith order the vacation of the designation of such board of trade as a contract market, effective upon the day named in the notice, and shall forthwith send a copy of the notice and his order to all other contract markets. From and after the date upon which the vacation became effective the said board of trade can thereafter be designated again a contract market by making application to the secretary of agriculture in the manner herein provided for an original application.

Sec. 8. For the efficient execution of the provisions of this act, and in order to provide information for the use of congress, the secretary of agriculture may make such investigations as he may deem necessary to ascertain the facts regarding the operations of boards of trade, whether prior or subsequent to the enactment of this act, and may publish from time to time in his discretion the result of such investigation and such statistical information gathered therefrom as he may deem of interest to the public, except data and information which would separately disclose the business transactions of any person and trade secrets or names of customers: Provided, That nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the secretary of agriculture from making or issuing such reports as he may deem necessary relative to the conduct of any board of trade or of the transactions of any person found guilty of violating the provisions of this act under the proceedings prescribed in section 6 of this act: Provided further, That the secretary of agriculture in any report may include the facts as to any actual transaction. The secretary of agriculture, upon his own initiative or in co-operation with existing governmental agencies, shall investigate marketing conditions of grain and grain products and by-products, including supply and demand for these commodities, cost to the consumer and handling and transportation charges. He shall likewise compile and furnish to producers, consumers and distributors, by means of regular or special reports, or by such methods as he may deem most effective, information respecting the grain markets, together with information on supply, demand, prices and other conditions in this and other countries that affect the markets.

Sec. 9. Any person who shall violate the provisions of section 4 of this act, or who shall fail to evidence any contract mentioned in said section by a record in writing as therein required, or who shall knowingly or carelessly deliver for transmission through the mails or in interstate commerce by telegraph, telephone, wireless or other means of communication false or misleading or knowingly inaccurate reports concerning crop or market information or conditions that affect or tend to affect the price of grain in interstate commerce, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both, together with the costs of prosecution.

Sec. 10. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the act and of the application of such provision to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Sec. 11. No fine or imprisonment shall be imposed for any violation of this act occurring before the first day of the second month following its passage.

Sec. 12. The secretary of agriculture may co-operate with any department or agency of the government, any state, territory, district or possession, or department, agency, or political subdivision thereof, or any person, and shall have the power to appoint, remove and fix the compensation of such officers and employes, not in conflict with existing law, and make such expenditures for rent outside the District of Columbia, printing, telegrams, telephones, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, furniture, stationery, office equipment, travel and other supplies and expenses as shall be necessary to the administration of this act in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and there are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the treas-

ury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for such purposes. (Approved Sept. 21, 1922.)

ADDITIONS TO PENSION ROLL.

The widow of any officer or enlisted man who served ninety days or more in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States during the war with Spain, the Chinese Boxer rebellion or the Philippine insurrection, between April 21, 1898, and July 4, 1902, inclusive, service to be computed from date of enlistment to date of discharge, and was honorably discharged from such service, or, regardless of the length of service, was discharged for or died in service of a disability incurred in the service and line of duty, such widow having married such soldier, sailor or marine prior to the passage of this act, shall, upon due proof of her husband's death, without proving his death to be the result of his army or navy service, be placed upon the pension roll from the date of the filing of her application therefor under this act, at the rate of $20 per month during her widowhood. And this section shall apply to a former widow of any officer or enlisted man who rendered service as hereinbefore described, and who was honorably discharged, or died in service due to disability or disease incurred in the service, such widow having remarried either once or more than once after the death of the soldier, sailor or marine, if it be shown that such subsequent or successive marriage or marriages has or have been dissolved, either by the death of the husband or husbands, or by divorce without fault on the part of the wife; and any such former widow shall be entitled to and be paid a pension at the rate of $20 per month; and any widow or former widow as mentioned in this section shall also be paid $4 per month for each child of such officer or enlisted man under the age of 16 years, and in case of the death or remarriage of the widow leaving a child or children of such officer or enlisted man under the age of 16 years, such pension shall be paid such child or children until the age of 16 years: Provided, That in case a minor child is insane, idiotic or otherwise mentally or physically helpless, the pension shall continue during the life of such child or during the period of such disability; and this proviso shall apply to all pensions heretofore granted or hereafter to be granted under this or any former statute: Provided further, That in case of any widow whose name has been dropped from the pension roll because of her remarriage, if the pension has been granted to an insane, idiotic or otherwise helpless child, or to a child or children under the age of 16 years, she shall not be entitled to renewal of pension under this act until the pension to such child or children terminates, unless such child or children be a member or members of her family and cared for by her, and upon renewal of pension to such widow payment of pension to such child or children shall cease.

Sec. 2. The benefits of the act of congress approved June 5, 1920, entitled "An act to pension soldiers and sailors of the war with Spain, the Philippine insurrection and the China relief expedition," be, and are hereby, extended to include any woman who served honorably as an army nurse, chief nurse or superintendent of the nurse corps, under contract for ninety days or more between the beginning of the war with Spain and Feb. 2, 1901, when the nurse corps (female) was declared by law a component part of the army, and any such nurse who was released from service before the expiration of ninety days because of disability contracted in line of duty in said service: Provided, That the release from service of any nurse, chief nurse or superintendent shall operate as if she had received an honorable discharge, it being the intent and purpose to give to said nurses, chief nurses and superintendents of the nurse corps (female) the same status in all respects as members of said corps who served after Feb. 2, 1901: Provided, That no person shall receive more than one pension for the same period: Provided further, That all dependent parents of any officer or enlisted man who served in the war with Spain, the Philippine insurrection or the Chinese Boxer rebellion, whose names are now on the pension roll or who are now entitled to pension under any existing law, shall be entitled to and shall be paid a pension at the rate of $20 per month.

Sec. 3. From and after the approval of this act all persons whose names are on the pension roll and all persons hereafter granted a pension, who while in the military or naval service of the United States under the provision of this act and all other acts relating to pensions of soldiers who served in the war with Spain, the Philippine insurrection or the Chinese Boxer rebellion and in line of duty shall have lost both hands or both feet or been totally disabled therein, or who while in such service and in like manner sustained injuries that proved the direct cause of the subsequent total disability of both hands or both feet, shall receive a pension at the rate of $100 per month.

Sec. 4. The pension or increase of pension herein provided for, as to all persons whose names are now on the pension roll or who are now in receipt of a pension under existing law, shall commence at the rates herein provided from the date of the approval of this act; and as to persons whose names are not now on the pension roll or who are not now in receipt of pension under existing law but who may be entitled to pension under the provisions of this act, such pensions shall commence from the date of filing application therefor in the bureau of pensions in such form as may be prescribed by the secretary of the interior.

Sec. 5. In the adjudication of claims arising under section 1 of this act and claims arising under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to pension soldiers and sailors of the war with Spain, the Philippine insurrection and the China relief expedition," approved June 5, 1920, all leaves of absence and furloughs under general orders numbered 130, Aug. 29, 1898, war department, shall be included in determining the period of pensionable service: Provided, That as to any claimant who filed an application for pension under the act of July 16, 1918, or the act of June 5, 1920, and whose application is still pending in the bureau of pensions or has been rejected on the ground that ninety days' service was not shown exclusive of the leave of absence or furlough under the order herein referred to, the pension shall commence from the date when the original application was filed in the bureau of pensions, and as to claims under the act of July 16, 1918, the pension shall be at the rate provided in that act, with increase at the rate provided herein from the date of the approval of this act: Provided further, That persons who are now receiving pensions under existing laws or whose claims are pending in the bureau of pensions may, by application to the commissioner of pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, showing themselves entitled thereto, receive the benefits of this act; and nothing therein shall be so construed as to prevent any pensioner thereunder from prosecuting his claim under any other general or special act: And provided further, That this act shall not be so construed as to reduce any pension under any act, public or private: Pro-

vided, however, That no person shall receive more than one pension for the same period.

Sec. 6. The second section of the act entitled "An act to pension the survivors of certain Indian wars from Jan. 1, 1859, to January, 1891, inclusive, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1917, be so amended as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. That the period of service performed by beneficiaries under this act shall be determined: First, by reports from the records of the war department, where there are such records; second, by reports from the records of the treasury department showing payment by the United States, where there is no record of regular enlistment or muster into the United States military service; and, third, when there is no record of service or payment for same in the war department or the treasury department, by satisfactory evidence from muster rolls on file in the several state or territorial archives; fourth, where there is no muster roll or pay roll on file in the several state or territorial archives showing service of the beneficiary or same has been destroyed by fire or otherwise lost, and no record of service has been made in the war department or treasury department, the applicant may make proof of service by furnishing evidence satisfactory to the commissioner of pensions: Provided, That the want of a certificate of discharge shall not deprive any applicant of the benefits of this act."

Sec. 7. That no claim agent or attorney or other person shall be recognized in the adjustment of claims under this act except in claims for original pension, and in such cases no more than the sum of $10 shall be allowed for services in preparing, presenting or prosecuting any such claim, which sum shall be payable only on the order of the commissioner of pensions; and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, or shall wrongfully withhold from the pensioner or claimant the whole or any part of a pension allowed or due to such pensioner or claimant under this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, for each and every such offense, be fined not exceeding $500 or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court. (Approved Sept. 1, 1922.)

ADDITIONAL FEDERAL JUDGES.

The president is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, the following number of district judges for the United States District courts in the districts specified in addition to those now authorized by law:

For the district of Massachusetts, two; for the eastern district of New York, one; for the southern district of New York, two; for the district of New Jersey, one; for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, one; for the western district of Pennsylvania, one; for the northern district of Texas, one; for the southern district of Florida, one; for the eastern district of Michigan, one; for the northern district of Ohio, one; for the middle district of Tennessee, one; for the northern district of Illinois, one; for the eastern district of Illinois, one; for the district of Minnesota, one; for the eastern district of Missouri, one; for the western district of Missouri, one; for the eastern district of Oklahoma, one; for the district of Montana, one; for the northern district of California, one; for the southern district of California, one; for the district of New Mexico, one; and for the district of Arizona, one.

A vacancy occurring, more than two years after the passage of this act, in the office of any district judge appointed pursuant to this act, except for the middle district of Tennessee, shall not be filled unless congress shall so provide, and if an appointment is made to fill such a vacancy occurring within two years a vacancy thereafter occurring in said office shall not be filled unless congress shall so provide: Provided, however, That in case a vacancy occurs in the district of New Mexico at any time after the passage of this act, there shall thereafter be but one judge for said district until otherwise provided by law.

Every judge shall reside in the district or circuit or one of the districts or circuits for which he is appointed.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the chief justice of the United States, or in case of his disability of one of the other justices of the Supreme court, in order of their seniority, as soon as may be after the passage of this act, and annually thereafter, to summon to a conference on the last Monday in September, at Washington, D. C., or at such other time and place in the United States as the chief justice, or, in case of his disability, any of said justices in order of their seniority, may designate, the senior circuit judge of each judicial circuit. If any senior circuit judge is unable to attend, the chief justice, or in case of his disability, the justice of the Supreme court calling said conference, may summon any other circuit or district judge in the judicial circuit whose senior circuit judge is unable to attend, that each circuit may be adequately represented at said conference. It shall be the duty of every judge thus summoned to attend said conference, and to remain throughout its proceedings, unless excused by the chief justice, and to advise as to the needs of his circuit and as to any matters in respect of which the administration of justice in the courts of the United States may be improved.

The senior district judge of each United States District court, on or before the first day of August in each year, shall prepare and submit to the senior circuit judge of the judicial circuit in which said district is situated a report setting forth the condition of business in said district court, including the number and character of cases on the docket, the business in arrears, and cases disposed of, and such other facts pertinent to the business dispatched and pending as said district judge may deem proper, together with recommendations as to the need of additional judicial assistance for the disposal of business for the year ensuing. Said reports shall be laid before the conference herein provided, by said senior circuit judge, or in his absence by the judge representing the circuit at the conference, together with such recommendations as he may deem proper.

The chief justice, or in his absence the senior associate justice, shall be the presiding officer of the conference. Said conference shall make a comprehensive survey of the condition of business in the courts of the United States and prepare plans for assignment and transfer of judges to or from circuits or districts where the state of the docket or condition of business indicates the need therefor, and shall submit such suggestions to the various courts as may seem in the interest of uniformity and expedition of business.

The attorney-general shall, upon request of the chief justice, report to said conference on matters relating to the business of the several courts of the United States, with particular reference to causes or proceedings in which the United States may be a party.

The chief justice and each justice or judge summoned and attending said conference shall be allowed his actual expenses of travel and his necessary expenses for subsistence, not to exceed $10 per day, which payments shall be made by the marshal of the Supreme court of the United States upon the written certifi-

cate of the judge incurring such expenses, approved by the chief justice.

Sec. 3. Section 13 of the judicial code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 13. Whenever any district judge by reason of any disability or necessary absence from his district or the accumulation or urgency of business is unable to perform speedily the work of his district, the senior circuit judge of that circuit, or, in his absence, the circuit justice thereof, may, if in his judgment the public interest requires, designate and assign any district judge of any District court within the same judicial circuit to act as district judge in such district and to discharge all the judicial duties of a judge thereof for such time as the business of the said District court may require. Whenever it is found impracticable to designate and assign another district judge within the same judicial circuit as above provided and a certificate of the needs of any such district is presented by said senior circuit judge or said circuit justice to the chief justice of the United States, he, or in his absence the senior associate justice, may, if in his judgment the public interest so requires, designate and assign a district judge of an adjoining judicial circuit if practicable, or if not practicable, then of any judicial circuit, to perform the duties of district judge and hold a District court in any such district as above provided: Provided, however, That before any such designation or assignment is made the senior circuit judge of the circuit from which the designated or assigned judge is to be taken shall consent thereto. All designations and assignments made hereunder shall be filed in the office of the clerk and entered on the minutes of both the court from and to which a judge is designated and assigned."

Sec. 4. Section 15 of the judicial code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 15. Each district judge designated and assigned under the provisions of section 13 may hold separately and at the same time a District court in the district or territory to which such judge is designated and assigned and discharge all the judicial duties of the district or territorial judge therein."

Sec. 5. Section 18 of the judicial code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 18. The chief justice of the United States, or the circuit justice of any judicial circuit, or the senior circuit judge thereof, may, if the public interest requires, designate and assign any circuit judge of a judicial circuit to hold a District court within such circuit. The judges of the United States Court of Customs Appeals, or any of them, whenever the business of that court will permit, may, if in the judgment of the chief justice of the United States the public interest requires, be designated and assigned by him for service from time to time, and until he shall otherwise direct, in the Supreme court of the District of Columbia or the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, when requested by the chief justice of either of said courts.

"During the period of service of any judge designated and assigned under this act he shall have all the powers, and rights, and perform all the duties, of a judge of the district, or a justice of the court, to which he has been assigned (excepting the power of appointment to a statutory position or of permanent designation of newspaper or depository of funds): Provided, however, That in case a trial has been entered upon before such period of service has expired and has not been concluded, the period of service shall be deemed to be extended until the trial has been concluded.

"Any designated and assigned judge who has held court in another district than his own shall have power, notwithstanding his absence from such district and the expiration of the time limit in his designation, to decide all matters which have been submitted to him within such district, to decide motions for new trials, settle bills of exceptions, certify or authenticate narratives of testimony, or perform any other act required by law or the rules to be performed in order to prepare any case so tried by him for review in an appellate court; and his action thereon in writing filed with the clerk of the court where the trial or hearing was had shall be as valid as if such action had been taken by him within that district and within the period of his designation."

Sec. 6. Section 118 of the judicial code, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 118. There shall be in the second, seventh, and eighth circuits, respectively, four circuit judges; and in each of the other circuits, three circuit judges, to be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. All circuit judges shall receive a salary of $8,500 a year each, payable monthly. Each circuit judge shall reside within his circuit, and when appointed shall be a resident of the circuit for which he is appointed. The circuit judges in each circuit shall be judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals in that circuit, and it shall be the duty of each circuit judge in each circuit to sit as one of the judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals in that circuit from time to time according to law: Provided, That nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent any circuit judge holding District court or otherwise, as provided by other sections of the judicial code."

Sec. 7. All laws or parts thereof inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. (Approved Sept. 14, 1922.)

NUMBER OF OFFICERS IN ARMY.

The president, upon the recommendation of the board of general officers convened to carry out the elimination provisions of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the military and nonmilitary activities of the war department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1922, is authorized to determine the number of officers below the grade of lieutenant-colonel that shall be discharged and recommissioned in the next lower grade notwithstanding the limitation of 800 in said act: Provided, That the president is authorized, upon the recommendation of said board, to increase the authorized strength of various grades as prescribed in said act by not more than fifty colonels, 150 majors and 300 captains, and to decrease by a total of not to exceed 500, apportioned among the grades as the president may determine, the authorized strength of the two lowest grades as prescribed by said act: Provided further, That on and after Jan. 1, 1923, there shall be not to exceed a total of 12,000 officers in the army and on and after that date the authorized number in each grade shall be as prescribed in said act or as modified and prescribed by the president in accordance with the provisions of the preceding proviso, and on that date there shall not be any promotion list officers in any grade in addition to these prescribed numbers: Provided further, That the discharge and recommission of officers in the next lower grade shall not operate to reduce the pay or allowances which they are now receiving or to deprive them of credit for service now counted for purposes of pay or retirement: And provided further, That in discharging and recommissioning officers in inverse order of standing on the promotion list any officer who is once discharged from

the grade he now holds and is recommissioned in the next lower grade shall be passed over.

Sec. 2. The retired general officers who have been called to active duty for service on the said elimination board shall be entitled from date of detail and while so serving to the active pay and allowances of their grade.

Sec. 3. That the first proviso under the heading "Arms, uniforms, equipment and so forth, for field service, national guard" in title I. of said act is amended to read as follows: "That members of the national guard and officers' reserve corps who have or shall become entitled for a continuous period of less than one month to federal pay at the rates fixed for the regular army, whether by virtue of a call by the president, of attendance at school or maneuver, or of any other cause, and whose accounts have not yet been settled, shall receive such pay for each day of such period; and the thirty-first day of a calendar month shall not be excluded from the computation."

Sec. 4. That all laws and parts of laws in so far as they are inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. (Approved Sept. 14, 1922.)

COAL DISTRIBUTION AND PRICES.

Be it enacted, etc., That by reason of the prolonged interruption in the operation of a substantial part of the coal-mining industry in the United States and of the impairment in the service of certain carriers engaged in commerce between the states and by reason of the disturbance in economic and industrial conditions caused by the world war a national emergency exists which endangers the public health and general welfare of the people of the United States, injures industry and business generally throughout the United States, furnishes an opportunity for the disposition of coal and other fuel at unreasonably high prices, limits the supply of heat, light and power, threatens to obstruct and hamper the operation of the government of the United States and of its several departments, the transportation of the mails, the operation and efficiency of the army and the navy and the operation of carriers engaged in commerce among the several states and with foreign countries.

Sec. 2. That the powers of the interstate commerce commission under the act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, as amended, including the transportation act, 1920, and especially under section 402 of said transportation act, 1920, are, during the aforesaid emergency, enlarged to include the authority to issue in transportation of coal or other fuel orders for priorities in car service, embargoes and other suitable measures in favor of or against any carrier, including vessels suitable for transportation of coal on the inland waters of the United States which for such purpose shall be subject to the interstate commerce act, or region, municipality, community or person, copartnership or corporation, and to take any other necessary and appropriate steps for the priority in transportation and for the equitable distribution of coal or other fuel so as best to meet the emergency and to promote the general welfare, and to prevent upon the part of any person, partnership, association or corporation the purchase or sale of coal or other fuel at prices unjustly or unreasonably high. This act shall not be construed as repealing any of the powers heretofore granted by law to the interstate commerce commission, but shall be construed as conferring supplementary and additional powers to said commission and as an amendment to section 1 of the interstate commerce act, and subject to the limitations and definitions of commerce controlled by said act, and all powers given said interstate commerce commission shall be applicable in the execution of this act.

Sec. 3. Because of such emergency and to assure an adequate supply and an equitable distribution of coal and other fuel and to facilitate the movement thereof between the several states and with foreign countries, to supply the army and navy, the government of the United States and its several departments and carriers engaged in interstate commerce with the same during such an emergency, and for other purposes and for the further purpose of assisting in carrying into effect the orders of the interstate commerce commission made under existing law or under section 2 hereof, there is hereby created and established an agency of the United States to be known as federal fuel distributor, whose appointment shall be made and compensation fixed by the president of the United States. Said distributor shall perform his duties under the direction of the president.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the federal fuel distributor to ascertain—

(a) Whether there exists within the United States or any part thereof a shortage of coal or other fuel and the extent of such shortage;

(b) The fields of production of coal and other fuel and the principal markets to which such production is or may be transported and distributed and the means and methods of distribution;

(c) The prices normally and usually charged for such coal and other fuel and whether current prices, considering the costs of production and distribution, are just and reasonable; and

(d) The nature and location of the consumers; what persons, copartnerships, corporations, regions, municipalities or communities should, under the acts to regulate commerce administered by the interstate commerce commission, including the transportation act, 1920, in time of shortage of coal and other fuel, or the transportation thereof, receive priority in transportation and distribution, and the degree thereof and any other facts relating to the production, transportation and distribution of coal and other fuel; and when so ascertained the federal fuel distributor shall make appropriate recommendations pertaining thereto to the interstate commerce commission from time to time either on his own motion or upon the request of the commission, to the end that an equitable distribution of coal and other fuel may be secured so as best to meet the emergency and promote the general welfare. All facts and data within the possession of the federal fuel distributor shall be at all times accessible and furnished to the interstate commerce commission upon its request. The interstate commerce commission is hereby authorized and directed to receive and consider the recommendation of the federal fuel distributor, based upon his reports upon the foregoing subjects and any other information which it may secure in any manner authorized by law.

Sec. 5. The federal fuel distributor may make such rules, regulations and orders as he may deem necessary to carry out the duties imposed upon him by this act and may co-operate with any department or agency of the government, any state, territory, district or possession, or department, agency, or political subdivision thereof, or any person or persons and may avail himself of the advice and assistance of any department, commission or board of the government, and may appoint or create any agent or agency to facilitate the power and authority herein conferred upon him; and he shall have the power to appoint, remove and fix the com-

pensation of such assistants and employes, not in conflict with existing laws, and make such expenditures for rent, printing, telegrams, telephones, furniture, stationery, office equipment, travel and other operating expenses as shall be necessary for the due and effective administration of this act. All facts, data and records relating to the production, supply, distribution and transportation of coal and other fuel in the possession of any commission, board, agency or department of the government shall at all times be available to the federal fuel distributor and the interstate commerce commission, and the person having custody of such facts, data and records shall furnish the same promptly to the federal fuel distributor or his duly authorized agent or to the commission on request therefor.

Sec. 6. That whenever the president shall be of the opinion that the national emergency hereby declared has passed he shall by proclamation declare the same and thereupon, except as to prosecutions for offenses, this act shall no longer be in force or effect and in no event shall it continue in force and effect for longer than twelve months from the passage thereof.

Sec. 7. Every person or corporation who shall knowingly make any false representation to the interstate commerce commission or the federal fuel distributor, or to any person acting in their behalf or the behalf of either of them, respecting the price at which coal or other fuel has been, is being or is to be sold or bought, the inquiry being made for the purposes of this act, or whoever having obtained coal or other fuel through a priority order or direction shall dispose of the same for purposes other than those for which said priority order or direction was issued without the consent of the interstate commerce commission, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $20,000: Provided, That any person or any officer or director of any corporation subject to the provisions of this act or the interstate commerce act and the acts amendatory thereof, or any receiver, trustee, lessee, agent or person acting for or employed by any such corporation, who shall be convicted as aforesaid, shall, in addition to the fine herein provided for, be liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, in the discretion of the court. Every violation of this section may be prosecuted in any court of the United States having jurisdiction of crimes within the district in which such violation is committed, or through which the transportation is conducted, or in which the car service is performed, or in which such concession or discrimination is granted, or given, or solicited, or accepted, or received; and whenever the offense is begun in one jurisdiction and completed in another it may be dealt with, inquired of, tried, determined and punished in either jurisdiction in the same manner as if the offense had been actually and wholly committed therein.

Sec. 8. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $250,000, available until expended for the purposes of this act, including payment of personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere and all expenses incident to organizing the work of the president's fuel distribution committee, and not exceeding $50,000 thereof shall be available for reimbursement and payment upon specific approval of the president of expenses incurred since May 15, 1922, in connection with the work of the president's fuel distribution committee organized for the purpose of helping to meet the emergency existing in the matter of fuel. (Approved Sept. 22, 1922.)

UNITED STATES COAL COMMISSION.

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purpose of securing information in connection with questions relative to interstate commerce in coal and all questions and problems arising out of and connected with the coal industry, there is hereby established a governmental agency to be known and designated as the United States coal commission, to be composed of not more than seven members, appointed by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. No member of the United States senate or of the house of representatives shall be eligible to serve on said commission. Said commission shall elect a chairman by majority vote of its members, shall maintain central offices in the District of Columbia, but may whenever it deems it necessary meet at such other places as it may determine. A member of the commission may be removed by the president for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office but for no other cause. Each member of said commission shall receive a salary of $7,500 a year. Any vacancy on the commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. Said commission shall cease to exist one year after the taking effect of this act.

The term "person" as used in this act means any individual, partnership, corporation or association; the term "coal" means anthracite, bituminous and other coal, lignite, coke and culm whether in place, extracted or banked.

It shall be the duty of said commission to investigate and ascertain fully the facts and conditions and study the problems and questions relative to the coal industry with a view to and for the purpose of aiding, assisting and advising congress in matters of legislation which will insure a supply of this commodity to the industries and the people generally throughout the country and maintain the uninterrupted flow of commerce among the states, or any legislation which congress may, after said investigation, deem wise and which under the constitution congress has the power to enact.

To this end said commission shall ascertain and report to the president and congress: As to the ownership and titles of the mines; prices of coal; the organizations and persons connected with the coal industry; cost of production; profits realized by the operators or owners of said mines during the last ten years; profits of other persons or corporations having to do with production, distribution, or sale of coal; labor costs; wages paid; wage contracts; irregular production; waste of coal; and suggestions as to the remedy for the same; the conditions generally under which coal is produced; distribution; the causes which from time to time induce strikes, thereby depriving interstate carriers of their fuel supply and otherwise interrupting the flow of interstate commerce; and all facts, circumstances or conditions which would be deemed helpful in determining and establishing a wise and efficient policy by the government relative to said industry.

Said commission shall, under the provisions of this act, make a separate investigation and report for the anthracite industry, which investigation and report shall cover all of the matters specified in the last preceding paragraph, and shall cover also every other phase of the anthracite industry, including the production, transportation and distribution of anthracite, and the organized or other relationships, if any, among the mine operators or the mine workers, or among any persons en-

gaged in the production, transportation or distribution of coal.

Said commission shall also submit recommendations relative to:

(a) Standardizing the mines upon the basis of their economic productive capacity and regarding the closing down of mines which, by reason of their natural limitations or other conditions, fall below the standard.

(b) Ascertaining and standardizing the cost of living for mine workers and the living conditions which must be supplied or afforded in order to surround the workmen with reasonable comforts, and standardizing also as far as practicable the amount of work a man shall perform for a reasonable wage, recognizing the value and effect of such surroundings in respect of their efficiency.

(c) Standardizing a basis of arriving at the overhead cost of producing and distributing the coal, including delivery at the door of the consumer, recognizing in this compilation that the standardized cost of living to the miners should be the first and irreducible item of expense.

(d) The advisability of any legislation having to do with government or private ownership, regulation or control in the coal industry.

Said commission shall render its first report and recommendations to the congress and to the president not later than Jan. 15, 1923. Said commission shall render its separate report on the anthracite industry on or before July 1, 1923, and shall endeavor, in said separate report and in the recommendations contained therein, regarding wages in the anthracite industry, to take into consideration the conditions obtaining up to the time when said report is made.

That any officer or employe of the commission who shall make public any information obtained by the commission without its authority, unless directed by a court, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

That any member of said commission shall have power to administer oaths, to subpœna and examine witnesses, and to compel the production of any book, paper, document or other evidence from any place in the United States at any designated place of hearing, and to take or authorize the taking of the deposition of any person before any person having power to administer oaths. In the case of a deposition the testimony shall be reduced to writing by the person taking the deposition or under his direction and be subscribed to by the deponent. The same fees and mileage as are paid in the courts of the United States shall be paid in the case of witnesses subpœnaed or depositions taken under this act.

No person shall be excused from so attending and testifying and deposing, or from so producing any book, paper, document or other evidence on the ground that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture; but no natural person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing as to which, in obedience to a subpœna and under oath, he may be compelled to testify or produce in evidence: except that no person shall be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

Any member of the commission, officer or employe thereof, duly authorized in writing by the commission, shall, at all reasonable times for the purpose of examination, have access to and the right to copy any book, account, record, paper or correspondence relating to any matter which the commission is authorized by this act to investigate.

That every officer or employe of the United States whenever requested by the commission shall supply it with any data or information pertaining to any investigation by the commission which may be contained in the records of the office of such officer or employe.

That any person who shall willfully neglect or refuse to attend and testify or depose, or to produce or permit access to any book, account, record, document, correspondence or paper, as herein provided for, shall be guilty of an offense, and upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

That the commission may appoint and remove such officers, employes and agents; and make such expenditures for rent, printing, telegrams, telephone, law books, books or reference, periodicals, furniture, stationery, office equipment and other supplies and expenses, including salaries, traveling expenses of its members, secretary, officers, employes and agents, and witness fees, as are necessary for the efficient execution of the functions vested in the commission by this act and as may be provided for by congress from time to time, and make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the efficient administration of this act. All of the expenditures of the commission shall be allowed and paid upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the chairman of the commission. No salary or compensation of any employe shall exceed $7,500 per year.

That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $200,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary to be available until expended for carrying out the provisions of this act. (Approved Sept. 22, 1922.)

NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT AMENDED.

Be it enacted, etc., That the second paragraph of section 5 of the act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916, as amended by the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes,' approved June 3, 1916, and to establish military justice," approved June 4, 1920, hereinafter referred to as the national defense act of June 4, 1920, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"After the completion of the initial general staff corps eligible list the name of no officer shall be added thereto unless, upon graduation from the general staff school, he is specifically recommended as qualified for general staff duty, and hereafter no officer of the general staff corps, except the chief of staff, shall be assigned as a member of the war department general staff unless he is a graduate of the general staff college or his name is borne on the initial eligible list: Provided, That the name of any national guard or reserve officer who has demonstrated by actual service with the war department general staff during a period of not less than six months, as hereinafter provided for, that he is qualified for general staff duty, may, upon the recommendation of a board consisting of the general officers of the war department general staff, assistants to the chief of staff, be added to said eligible list at any time. The secretary of war shall publish annually the list of officers eligible for general staff duty, and such eligibility shall be noted in the annual army register. If

at any time the number of officers available and eligible for detail to the general staff is not sufficient to fill all vacancies therein majors or captains may be detailed as acting general staff officers under such regulations as the president may prescribe: Provided, That in order to insure intelligent co-operation between the general staff and the several noncombatant branches officers of such branches may be detailed as additional members of the general staff corps under such special regulations as to eligibility and redetail as may be prescribed by the president, but not more than two officers from each such branch shall be detailed as members of the war department general staff."

Sec. 2. That section 37 of said act, as contained in section 32 of the national defense act of June 4, 1920, be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 37. Officers' reserve corps: For the purpose of providing a reserve of officers available for military service when needed there shall be organized an officers' reserve corps, consisting of general officers of sections corresponding to the various branches of the regular army and of such additional sections as the president may direct. The grades in each section and the number in each grade shall be as the president may prescribe. Reserve officers shall be appointed and commissioned by the president alone, except general officers, who shall be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the senate. Appointment in every case shall be for a period of five years, but an appointment in force at the outbreak of war or made in time of war shall continue in force until six months after its termination. Any reserve officer may be discharged at any time in the discretion of the president. A reserve officer appointed during the existence of a state of war shall be entitled to discharge within six months after its termination if he makes application therefor. In time of peace a reserve officer must at the time of his appointment be a citizen of the United States or of the Philippine islands, between the ages of 21 and 60 years. Any person who has been an officer of the army at any time between April 6, 1917, and June 30, 1919, or an officer of the regular army at any time may be appointed as a reserve officer in the highest grade which he held in the army or any lower grade. Any person commissioned in the national guard and recognized as a national guard officer by the secretary of war may upon his own application be appointed as a reserve officer in the grade held by him in the national guard. No other person shall in time of peace be originally appointed as a reserve officer of infantry, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery or air service in a grade above that of second lieutenant. In time of peace appointments in the infantry, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery and air service shall be limited to former officers of the army, officers of the national guard recognized as such by the secretary of war, graduates of the reserve officers' training corps, as provided in section 47b hereof, warrant officers and enlisted men of the regular army, national guard and enlisted reserve corps and persons who served in the army at some time between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918. Promotions and transfers shall be made under such rules as may be prescribed by the president and shall be based so far as practicable upon recommendations made in the established chain of command. So far as practicable reserve officers shall be assigned to units in the locality of their places of residence. Nothing in this act shall operate to deprive a reserve officer of the reserve commission he now holds. Any reserve officer may hold a commission in the national guard without thereby vacating his reserve commission."

Sec. 3. That the second paragraph of section 67 of said act be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"The appropriation provided for in this section shall be apportioned among the several states and territories under just and equitable procedure to be prescribed by the secretary of war and in direct ratio to the number of enlisted men in active service in the national guard existing in such states and territories at the date of apportionment of said appropriation, and to the District of Columbia, under such regulations as the president may prescribe: Provided, That the sum so apportioned among the several states, territories and the District of Columbia shall be available under such rules as may be prescribed by the secretary of war for the actual and necessary expenses incurred by officers and enlisted men of the regular army when traveling on duty in connection with the national guard; for the transportation of supplies furnished to the national guard for the permanent equipment thereof; for office rent and necessary office expenses of officers of the regular army on duty with the national guard; for the expenses of the militia bureau, including clerical services; for expenses of enlisted men of the regular army on duty with the national guard, including an allowance for quarters and subsistence provided in section 11 of the pay readjustment act of June 10, 1922, medicine and medical attendance; and such expenses shall constitute a charge against the whole sum annually appropriated for the support of the national guard and shall be paid therefrom and not from the allotment duly apportioned to any particular state, territory or the District of Columbia; for the promotion of rifle practice, including the acquisition, construction, maintenance and equipment of shooting galleries and suitable target ranges; for the hiring of horses and draft animals for use of mounted troops, batteries and wagons; for forage for the same and for such other incidental expenses in connection with lawfully authorized encampments, maneuvers and field instruction as the secretary of war may deem necessary and for such other expenses pertaining to the national guard as are now or may hereafter be authorized by law."

Sec. 4. That section 81 of said act, as contained in section 44 of the national defense act of June 4, 1920, be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 81. Militia bureau of the war department: The militia division of the war department shall hereafter be known as the militia bureau of the war department. After Jan. 1, 1921, the chief of the militia bureau shall be appointed by the president by and with the advice and consent of the senate, by selection from lists of present and former national guard officers, recommended by the governors of the several states and territories as suitable for such appointment, who hold commissions in the officers' reserve corps and have had ten or more years' commissioned service in the national guard, at least five of which have been in the line and who have attained at least the grade of major. He shall hold office for four years unless sooner removed for cause and shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a major-general of the regular army during his tenure of office, but shall not be entitled to retirement or retired pay. While serving as chief his reserve commission shall continue in force and shall not be terminated except for cause assigned. Until the chief is appointed, as provided in this section, the president may assign an officer of the regular army, not be-

low the grade of colonel, to perform the duties of chief. For duty in the militia bureau and for the instruction of the national guard the president shall assign such number of officers and enlisted men of the regular army as he may deem necessary. He may also assign for duty in the militia bureau three officers who hold or have held commissions in the national guard and who at the time of assignment are reserve officers, and any such officer while so assigned shall receive out of the whole fund appropriated for the support of the national guard the pay and allowances provided in the pay readjustment act of June 10, 1922, for officers of the national guard when authorized by law to receive federal pay. The president may also assign, with their consent, and within the limits of the appropriations previously made for this specific purpose, not exceeding 500 officers of the national guard who hold reserve commissions to duty with the regular army in addition to those attending service schools, and while so assigned they shall receive the pay and allowances authorized in the preceding sentence, to be paid out of the whole fund appropriated for the support of the militia."

Sec. 5. That section 99 of said act be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 99. National guard officers and men at service schools and so forth: Under such regulations as the president may prescribe the secretary of war may, upon the recommendation of the governor of any state or territory or the commanding general of the national guard of the District of Columbia, authorize a limited number of selected officers or enlisted men of the national guard to attend and pursue a regular course of study at any military service school of the United States, except the United States Military academy, or to be attached to an organization of the same arm, corps or department to which such officer or enlisted man shall belong for routine practical instruction at or near an army post during a period of field training or other outdoor exercises; and any such officer shall receive out of any national guard allotment of funds available for the purpose the pay and allowances provided in the pay readjustment act of June 10, 1922, for officers of the national guard when authorized by law to receive federal pay and the travel allowances provided in section 12 thereof, and any such enlisted man shall receive therefrom, except as otherwise provided in section 14 of the pay readjustment act of June 10, 1922, the same pay and allowances, including allowances for quarters, subsistence and travel, to which an enlisted man of the regular army of like grade would be entitled for attending such school, college or practical course of instruction under orders from proper military authority, while in actual attendance at such school, college or practical course of instruction and for the necessary period of travel from and to his home station."

Sec. 6. That section 110 of said act, as amended by section 48 of the national defense act of June 4, 1920, be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 110. Pay for national guard enlisted men: Each enlisted man belonging to an organization of the national guard, other than enlisted men of the sixth and seventh grades, shall receive compensation at the rate of one-thirtieth of the initial monthly pay of his grade in the regular army for each drill ordered for his organization where he is officially present and in which he participates for not less than one and one-half hours, not exceeding eight in any one calendar month and not exceeding sixty drills in one year: Provided, That no enlisted man shall receive any pay under the provisions of this section for any month in which he shall have attended less than sixty per centum of the drills or other exercises prescribed for his organization: Provided further, That the proviso contained in section 92 of this act shall not operate to prevent the payment of enlisted men actually present at any duly ordered drill or other exercise: And provided further, That periods of any actual military duty equivalent to the drills herein prescribed (except those periods of service for which members of the national guard may become lawfully entitled to the same pay as officers and enlisted men of the corresponding grades in the regular army) may be accepted as service in lieu of such drills when so provided by the secretary of war.

"All amounts appropriated for the purpose of this and the last preceding section shall be disbursed and accounted for by the officers and agents of the finance department of the army, and all disbursements under the foregoing provisions of this section shall be made as soon as practicable after the 31st day of March, the 30th day of June, the 30th day of September and the 31st day of December of each year upon pay rolls prepared and authenticated in the manner to be prescribed by the secretary of war: Provided, That stoppages may be made against the compensation payable to any officer or enlisted man hereunder to cover the cost of public property lost or destroyed by and chargeable to such officer or enlisted man.

"Except as otherwise specifically provided herein no money appropriated under the provisions of this or the last preceding section shall be paid to any person not on the active list, nor to any person over 64 years of age, nor to any person who shall fail to qualify as to fitness for miliatry service under such regulations as the secretary of war shall prescribe, nor to any state, territory or district, or officer or enlisted man in the national guard thereof unless and until such state, territory or district provides by law that staff officers, including officers of the finance, inspection, quartermaster and medical departments, hereafter appointed shall have had previous military experience and shall hold their positions until they shall have reached the age of 64 years, unless retired prior to that time by reason of resignation, disability or for cause to be determined by a court-martial legally convened for that purpose, and that vacancies among said officers shall be filled by appointment from the officers of the militia of such state, territory or district." (Approved Sept. 22, 1922.)

RETIREMENT OF EMPLOYES IN CIVIL SERVICE.

The act entitled "An act for the retirement of employes in the classified civil service, and for other purposes," approved May 22, 1920, is hereby amended as follows:

"That any employe 55 years of age or over to whom the act of May 22, 1920, applies, who shall have served for a total period of not less than fifteen years and who, before reaching the retirement age as fixed in section 1 of said act, shall become involuntarily separated from the service, unless removed for cause on charges of misconduct or delinquency preferred against him, shall be granted an annuity certificate in the manner provided in section 7 of said act which will entitle said employe, upon reaching retirement age, to an annuity as provided in section 2 thereof equal to the annuity he would have received upon such separation from the service had he been of full retirement age: Provided, That the deductions made under the provisions of section 8 of said act of May 22, 1920, from such employe's salary,

pay or compensation prior to separation from the service shall remain in the 'civil service retirement and disability fund' subject to the provisions of section 11 of said act governing the return of deductions in the case of a deceased annuitant or employe.

"Sec. 2. That any employe coming within the provisions of section 1 of this act shall have the right to apply for an immediate annuity in lieu of deferred annuity at the age of retirement: and, if otherwise entitled, such immediate annuity shall be granted under the following conditions:

"If the employe is eligible for retirement upon reaching the age of 70 years, his immediate annuity is to be found by multiplying the annuity which he would receive were he then 70 years of age by the decimal 0.951945 raised to a power the exponent of which is the number of years his age at such separation from the service is less than seventy years.

For mechanics, city and rural letter carriers and postoffice clerks, who are eligible for retirement at 65 years of age, the immediate annuity is found by deducting 47-900 of the annuity he would receive were he then 65 years of age for each year his age at such separation is less than 65 years.

For railway postal clerks, who are eligible for retirement at 62 years of age, the immediate annuity is to be found by deducting 47-630 of the annuity he would receive were he then 62 years of age for each year his age at separation is less than 62 years.

For the purpose of computing annuities as provided in this section fractional parts of a year in respect to the age of the applicant shall be disregarded.

Sec. 3. That in case such former employe be re-employed by the government in a position affected by the provisions of the act of May 22, 1920, the annuity certificate issued under the provisions of this act shall be canceled and all rights and benefits under this act shall terminate from and after the date of such re-employment.

Sec. 4. That this act shall include former employes coming within the provisions of the act of May 22, 1920, who have been separated from the service subsequent to Aug. 20, 1920, under the conditions defined in section 1 hereof: Provided, That in the case of an employe who has withdrawn from the "civil service retirement and disability fund" his deductions under the provisions of section 11 of the act of May 22, 1920, such employe shall be required to return the amount so withdrawn with interest compounded at the rate of 4 per centum per annum before he shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 5. That any employe otherwise entitled to the benefits of the act of May 22, 1920, who, prior to the passage of this act, has been continued in the service without the approval of the civil service commission as provided in section 6 thereof, or who has been re-employed in the civil service subsequent to retirement, shall be entitled to credit for such subsequent service and to receive salary, pay, or compensation therefor at the regular rates, but shall not be entitled to annuity covering the same time; and this act shall operate as a direction to the commissioner of pensions to remove suspension of annuity in all such cases, and shall be warrant for the proper fiscal officer of the government to make payment or adjustment of salary, pay, or compensation earned by such employe.

Sec. 6. That nothing contained in this act shall modify the provisions of section 5 of the act of May 22, 1920. (Approved Sept. 22, 1922.)

MEMORIAL TO JEANNE D'ARC.

Resolved, etc., That the chief of engineers, United States army, be and he is hereby authorized and directed to grant the Societe des Femmes de France a New York permission to erect on public grounds of the United States in the city of Washington, D. C., other than those of the capitol, the library of congress and the white house, a copy of the statue of Jeanne d'Arc by Paul Dubois: Provided, That the site chosen and the design of the pedestal shall be approved by the National Commission of Fine Arts, and that the United States shall be put to no expense in or by the erection of the said memorial. (Approved March 20, 1922.)

CHINA TRADE ACT.

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "China trade act."

Definitions.

Sec. 2. When used in this act, unless the context otherwise indicates—

(a) The term "person" includes individual, partnership, corporation and association;

(b) The term "China" means (1) China including Manchuria, Thibet, Mongolia and any territory leased by China to any foreign government, (2) the crown colony of Hongkong, and (3) the province of Macao;

(c) The terms "China trade act corporation" and "corporation" mean a corporation chartered under the provisions of this act;

(d) The term "federal district court" means any federal District court, the United States court for China and the Supreme court of the District of Columbia;

(e) The term "secretary" means the secretary of commerce; and

(f) The term "registrar" means the China trade act registrar appointed under section 3.

Registrar.

Sec. 3. The secretary is authorized to designate as China trade act registrar an officer of the department of commerce. The official station of the registrar shall be in China at a place to be designated by the secretary. All functions vested in the registrar by this act shall be administered by him under the supervision of the secretary; except that upon appeal to the secretary, in such manner as he shall by regulation prescribe, any action of the registrar may be affirmed, modified or set aside by the secretary as he deems advisable.

Articles of Incorporation.

Sec. 4. (a) Five or more individuals (hereinafter in this act referred to as "incorporators"), a majority of whom are citizens of the United States, may, as hereinafter in this act provided, form a District of Columbia corporation for the purpose of engaging in business within China.

(b) The incorporators may adopt articles of incorporation which shall be filed with the secretary at his office in the District of Columbia and may thereupon make application to the secretary for a certificate of incorporation in such manner and form as shall be by regulation prescribed. The articles of incorporation shall state—

(1) The name of the proposed China trade act corporation, which shall end with the legend, "Federal Inc. U. S. A.," and which shall not, in the opinion of the secretary, be likely in any manner to mislead the public;

(2) The location of its principal office, which shall be in the District of Columbia;

(3) The particular business in which the corporation is to engage;

(4) The amount of the authorized capital stock, the designation of each class of stock, the terms upon which it is to be issued and the number and par value of the shares of each class of stock;

(5) The duration of the corporation, which

may be for a period of not more than twenty-five years, but which may, upon application of the corporation and payment of the incorporation fee, be successively extended by the secretary for like periods;

(6) The names and addresses of individuals, a majority of whom are citizens of the United States and at least one of whom is a resident of the District of Columbia, to be designated by the incorporators, who shall serve as temporary directors; and

(7) The fact that an amount equal to 25 per centum of the amount of the authorized capital stock has been in good faith subscribed and paid in cash, or, in accordance with the provisions of section 8, in real or personal property which has been placed in the custody of the directors.

(c) A China trade act corporation shall not engage in the business of discounting bills, notes or other evidences of debt, of receiving deposits, of buying and selling bills of exchange, or of issuing bills, notes or other evidences of debt, for circulation as money; nor engage in any other form of banking business; nor engage in any form of insurance business.

Certificate of Incorporation.

Sec. 5. The secretary shall, upon the filing of such application, issue a certificate of incorporation certifying that the provisions of this act have been complied with and declaring that the incorporators are a body corporate, if (a) an incorporation fee of $100 has been paid him, (b) he finds that the articles of incorporation and statements therein conform to the requirements of, and that the incorporation is authorized by, this act, and (c) he finds that such corporation will aid in developing markets in China for goods produced in the United States. A copy of the articles of incorporation shall be made a part of the certificate of incorporation and printed in full thereon. Any failure, previous to the issuance of the certificate of incorporation, by the incorporators or in respect to the application for the certificate of incorporation, to conform to any requirement of law which is a condition precedent to such issuance, may not subsequent thereto be held to invalidate the certificate of incorporation or alter the legal status of any act of a China trade act corporation, except in proceedings instituted by the registrar for the revocation of the certificate of incorporation.

General Powers.

Sec. 6. In addition to the powers granted elsewhere in this act a China trade act corporation—

(a) Shall have the right of succession during the existence of the corporation;

(b) May have a corporate seal and alter it at pleasure;

(c) May sue and be sued;

(d) Shall have the right to transact the business authorized by its articles of incorporation and such further business as is properly connected therewith or necessary and incidental thereto;

(e) May make contracts and incur liabilities;

(f) May acquire and hold real or personal property necessary to effect the purpose for which it is formed and dispose of such property when no longer needed for such purposes;

(g) May borrow money and issue its notes, coupon or registered bonds or other evidences of debt and secure their payment by a mortgage of its property; and

(h) May establish such branch offices at such places in China as it deems advisable.

Shares of Stock.

Sec. 7. Each share of the original or any subsequent issue of stock of a China trade act corporation shall be issued at par value only and shall be paid for in cash or in accordance with the provisions of section 8, in real or personal property which has been placed in the custody of the directors. No such share shall be issued until the amount of the par value thereof has been paid the corporation; and when issued each share shall be held to be full paid and nonassessable; except that if any share is, in violation of this section, issued without the amount of the par value thereof having been paid to the corporation the holder of such share shall be liable in suits by creditors for the difference between the amount paid for such share and the par value thereof.

Sec. 8. No share of stock of a China trade act corporation shall, for the purposes of section 7 or of paragraph (7) of subdivision (b) of section 4, be held paid in real or personal property unless (1) a certificate describing the property and stating the value at which it is to be received has been filed by the corporation with the secretary or the registrar in such manner as shall be by regulation prescribed and a fee to be fixed by the secretary or the registrar, respectively, to cover the cost of any necessary investigation has been paid, and (2) the secretary or the registrar, as the case may be, finds and has certified to the corporation that such value is not more than the fair market value of the property.

By-Laws.

Sec. 9. The by-laws may provide—

(a) The time, place, manner of calling, giving notice and conduct of and determination of a quorum for the meetings, annual or special, of the stockholders or directors;

(b) The number, qualifications and manner of choosing and fixing the tenure of office and compensation of all directors; but the number of such directors shall be not less than three and a majority of the directors and a majority of the officers holding the office of president, treasurer or secretary or a corresponding office shall be citizens of the United States resident in China; and

(c) The manner of calling for and collecting payments upon shares of stock, the penalties and forfeitures for nonpayment, the preparation of certificates of the shares, the manner of recording their sale or transfer and the manner of their representation at stockholders' meetings.

Stockholders' Meetings.

Sec. 10. (a) Within six months after the issuance of the certificate of incorporation of a China trade act corporation there shall be held a stockholders' meeting either at the principal office or a branch office of the corporation. Such meeting shall be called by a majority of the directors named in the articles of incorporation and each stockholder shall be given at least ninety days' notice of the meeting either in person or by mail. The holders of two-thirds of the voting shares shall constitute a quorum at such meeting authorized to transact business. At this meeting or an adjourned meeting thereof a code of by-laws for the corporation shall be adopted by a majority of the voting shares represented at the meeting.

(b) The following questions shall be determined only by the stockholders at a stockholders' meeting:

(1) Adoption of the by-laws;

(2) Amendments to the articles of incorporation or by-laws;

(3) Authorization of the sale of the entire business of the corporation or of an independent branch of such business;

(4) Authorization of the voluntary dissolution of the corporation; and

(5) Authorization of application for the extension of the period of duration of the corporation.

(c) The adoption of any such amendment or authorization shall require the approval of at least two-thirds of the voting shares. No amendment to the articles of incorporation or authorization for dissolution or extension shall take effect until (1) the corporation files a certificate with the secretary stating the action taken, in such manner and form as shall be by regulation prescribed, and (2) such amendment or authorization is found and certified by the secretary to conform to the requirements of this act.

(d) A certified copy of the by-laws and amendments thereof and of the minutes of all stockholders' meetings of the corporation shall be filed with the registrar.

Directors.

Sec. 11. The directors designated in the articles of incorporation shall, until their successors take office, direct the exercise of all powers of a China trade act corporation except such as are conferred upon the stockholders by law or by the articles of incorporation or by-laws of the corporation. Thereafter the directors elected in accordance with the by-laws of the corporation shall direct the exercise of all powers of the corporation except such as are so conferred upon the stockholders. In the exercise of such powers the directors may appoint and remove and fix the compensation of such officers and employes of the corporation as they deem advisable.

Reports and Inspection of Records.

Sec. 12. (a) For the purposes of this act the fiscal year of a China trade act corporation shall correspond to the calendar year. The corporation shall make and file with the registrar, in such manner and form and at such time as shall be by regulation prescribed, a report of its business for each such fiscal year and of its financial condition at the close of the year. The corporation shall furnish a true copy of the report to each of its stockholders.

(b) The registrar shall file with the secretary copies of all reports, certificates and certified copies received or issued by the registrar under the provisions of this act. The secretary shall file with the registrar copies of all applications for a certificate of incorporation and certificates received or issued by the secretary under the provisions of this act. All such papers shall be kept on record in the offices of the registrar and the secretary, and shall be available for public inspection under such regulations as may be prescribed.

Dividends.

Sec. 13. Dividends declared by a China trade act corporation shall be derived wholly from the surplus profits of its business.

Revocation of Certificate of Incorporation.

Sec. 14. The registrar may, in order to ascertain if the affairs of a China trade act corporation are conducted contrary to any provision of this act, or any other law, or any treaty of the United States, or the articles of incorporation or by-laws of the corporation, investigate the affairs of the corporation. The registrar, whenever he is satisfied that the affairs of any China trade act corporation are or have been so conducted, may institute in the United States court for China proceedings for the revocation of the certificate of incorporation of the corporation. The court may revoke such certificate if it finds the affairs of such corporation have been so conducted. Pending final decision in the revocation proceedings the court may, at any time, upon application of the registrar or upon its own motion, make such orders in respect to the conduct of the affairs of the corporation as it deems advisable.

Sec. 15. (a) For the efficient administration of the functions vested in the registrar by this act he may require, by subpœna issued by him or under his direction, (1) the attendance of any witness and the production of any book, paper, document or other evidence from any place in China at any designated place of hearing in China, or, if the witness is actually resident or temporarily sojourning outside of China, at any designated place of hearing within fifty miles of the actual residence or place of sojourn of such witness, and (2) the taking of a deposition before any designated person having power to administer oaths. In the case of a deposition the testimony shall be reduced to writing by the person taking the deposition or under his direction, and shall then be subscribed by the deponent. The registrar, or any officer, employe or agent of the United States authorized in writing by him, may administer oaths and examine any witness. Any witness summoned or whose deposition is taken, under this section, shall be paid the same fees and mileage as are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States.

(b) In the case of failure to comply with any subpœna or in the case of the contumacy of any witness before the registrar, or any individual so authorized by him, the registrar or such individual may invoke the aid of any federal District court. Such court may thereupon order the witness to comply with the requirements of such subpœna and to give evidence touching the matter in question. Any failure to obey such order may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof.

(c) No person shall be excused from so attending and testifying or deposing, nor from so producing any book, paper, document or other evidence on the ground that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture; but no natural person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing as to which, in obedience to a subpœna and under oath, he may so testify, except that no person shall be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

(d) For the efficient administration of the functions vested in the registrar by this act, he, or any officer, employe or agent of the United States authorized in writing by him, shall at all reasonable times for the purpose of examination have access to and the right to copy any book, account, record, paper or correspondence relating to the business or affairs of a China trade act corporation. Any person who upon demand refuses the registrar or any duly authorized officer, employe or agent such access or opportunity to copy, or hinders, obstructs or resists him in the exercise of such right, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than $5,000 for each such offense. Such penalty shall be recoverable in a civil suit brought in the name of the United States.

Sec. 16. In case of the voluntary dissolution of a China trade act corporation or revocation of its certificate of incorporation, the directors of the corporation shall be trustees for the creditors and stockholders of the corporation; except that upon application to the United States court for China by any interested party, or upon the motion of any court of competent jurisdiction in any proceeding pending before it, the court may in its discretion

appoint as the trustees such persons, other than the directors, as it may determine. The trustees are invested with the powers and shall do all acts necessary to wind up the affairs of the corporation and divide among the stockholders according to their respective interests the property of the corporation remaining after all obligations against it have been settled. For the purposes of this section the trustees may sue and be sued in the name of the corporation and shall be jointly and severally liable to the stockholders and creditors of the corporation to the extent of the property coming into their hands as trustees.

Regulations.

Sec. 17. (a) The secretary is authorized to make such regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect the functions vested in him or in the registrar by this act.

(b) That the secretary is authorized to prescribe and fix the amount of such fees (other than the incorporation fee) to be paid him or the registrar for services rendered by the secretary or the registrar to any person in the administration of the provisions of this act. All fees and penalties paid under this act shall be covered into the treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

Penalties.

Sec. 18. No stockholder, director, officer, employe or agent of a China trade act corporation shall make, issue or publish any statement, written or oral, or advertisement in any form as to the value or as to the facts affecting the value of stocks, bonds or other evidences of debt, or as to the financial condition or transactions, or facts affecting such condition or transactions, of such corporation if it has issued or is to issue stocks, bonds or other evidences of debt, whenever he knows or has reason to believe that any material representation in such statement or advertisement is false. No stockholder, director, officer, employe or agent of a China trade act corporation shall, if all the authorized capital stock thereof has not been paid in, make, issue or publish any written statement or advertisement in any form stating the amount of the authorized capital stock without also stating as the amount actually paid in, a sum not greater than the amount paid in. Any person violating any provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years or both.

Sec. 19. No individual, partnership or association or corporation not incorporated under this act or under a law of the United States, shall engage in business within China under a name in connection with which the legend "Federal Inc. U. S. A." is used. Any person violating this section shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than $1,000 for each violation.

Jurisdiction of Suits Against Corporation.

Sec. 20. That the federal district courts shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all suits (except as provided by the act entitled "An act creating a United States court for China and prescribing the jurisdiction thereof," approved June 30, 1906, as amended) to which a China trade act corporation or a stockholder, director or officer thereof in his capacity as such is a party. Suit against the corporation may be brought in the United States court for China or in the Supreme court of the District of Columbia or in the federal District court for any district in which the corporation has an agent and is engaged in doing business.

Federal Taxation.

Sec. 21. Title II. of the revenue act of 1921 is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section to read as follows:

"China Trade Act Corporations.

"Sec. 264. (a) That for the purpose only of the tax imposed by section 230 there shall be allowed, in the case of a corporation organized under the China trade act, 1922, a credit of an amount equal to the proportion of the net income derived from sources within China (determined in a similar manner to that provided in section 217) which the par value of the shares of stock of the corporation owned on the last day of the taxable year by individual citizens of the United States or China, resident in China, bears to the par value of the whole number of shares of stock of the corporation outstanding on such date: Provided, That in no case shall the amount by which the tax imposed by section 230 is diminished by reason of such credit exceed the amount of the special dividend certified under subdivision (b) of this section.

"(b) Such credit shall not be allowed unless the secretary of commerce has certified to the commissioner (1) the amount which, during the year ending on the date of filing the return, the corporation has distributed as a special dividend to or for the benefit of such individuals as on the last day of the taxable year were citizens of the United States or China, resident in China, and owned shares of stock of the corporation, (2) that such special dividend was in addition to all other amounts, payable or to be payable to such individuals or for their benefit, by reason of their interest in the corporation, and (3) that such distribution has been made to or for the benefit of such individuals in proportion to the par value of the shares of stock of the corporation owned by each; except that if the corporation has more than one class of stock the certificate shall contain a statement that the articles of incorporation provide a method for the apportionment of such special dividend among such individuals, and that the amount certified has been distributed in accordance with the method so provided.

"(c) For the purposes of this section shares of stock of a corporation shall be considered to be owned by the person in whom the equitable right to the income from such shares is in good faith vested.

"(d) As used in this section the term 'China' shall have the same meaning as when used in the China trade act, 1922."

Sec. 22. Subdivision (b) of section 230 of the revenue act of 1921 is amended to read as follows:

"(b) For each calendar year thereafter, 12½ per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of the credits provided in sections 236 and 264."

Sec. 23. Subdivision (f) of section 238 of the revenue act of 1921 is amended by adding after the figures "262" the word and figures "or 264."

Sec. 24. Subdivision (c) of section 240 of the revenue act of 1921 is amended by adding at the end thereof a new sentence to read as follows: "A corporation organized under the China trade act, 1922, shall not be deemed to be affiliated with any other corporation within the meaning of this section."

Sec. 25. That section 2 of the revenue act of 1921 is amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph to read as follows:

"(12) A corporation organized under the China trade act, 1922, shall, for the purposes of this act, be considered a domestic corporation."

Sec. 26. Subdivision (b) of section 213 of the revenue act of 1921 is amended by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (12) thereof and inserting in lieu thereof a

semicolon, and by adding after paragraph (12) a new paragraph to read as follows:

"(13) In the case of an individual, amounts distributed as dividends to or for his benefit by a corporation organized under the China trade act, 1922, if, at the time of such distribution, he is a citizen of China resident therein and the equitable right to the income of the shares of stock of the corporation is in good faith vested in him."

Sec. 27. Subdivision (a) of section 216, paragraph (6) of subdivision (a) of section 234, and paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of section 245, of the revenue act of 1921, are amended by inserting in each after the word and figures "section 262" a comma and the words "and other than a corporation organized under the China trade act, 1922."

Reservation of Right to Amend.

Sec. 28. The congress of the United States reserves the right to alter, amend or repeal any provision of this act. (Approved Sept. 19, 1922.)

CITIZENSHIP OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Be it enacted, etc., That the right of any woman to become a naturalized citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged because of her sex or because she is a married woman.

Sec. 2. That any woman who marries a citizen of the United States after the passage of this act, or any woman whose husband is naturalized after the passage of this act, shall not become a citizen of the United States by reason of such marriage or naturalization; but, if eligible to citizenship, she may be naturalized upon full and complete compliance with all requirements of the naturalization laws, with the following exceptions:

(a) No declaration of intention shall be required;

(b) In lieu of the five-year period of residence within the United States and the one-year period of residence within the state or territory where the naturalization court is held, she shall have resided continuously in the United States, Hawaii, Alaska or Porto Rico for at least one year immediately preceding the filing of the petition.

Sec. 3. That a woman citizen of the United States shall not cease to be a citizen of the United States by reason of her marriage after the passage of this act, unless she makes a formal denunciation of her citizenship before a court having jurisdiction over naturalization of aliens: Provided, That any woman citizen who marries an alien ineligible to citizenship shall cease to be a citizen of the United States. If at the termination of the marital status she is a citizen of the United States she shall retain her citizenship regardless of her residence. If during the continuance of the marital status she resides continuously for two years in a foreign state of which her husband is a citizen or subject, or for five years continuously outside the United States, she shall thereafter be subject to the same presumption as is a naturalized citizen of the United States under the second paragraph of section 2 of the act entitled "An act in reference to the expatriation of citizens and their protection abroad," approved March 2, 1907. Nothing herein shall be construed to repeal or amend the provisions of revised statutes 1999 or of section 2 of the expatriation act of 1907 with reference to expatriation.

Sec. 4. That a woman who, before the passage of this act, has lost her United States citizenship by reason of her marriage to an alien eligible for citizenship, may be naturalized as provided by section 2 of this act: Provided, That no certificate of arrival shall be required to be filed with her petition if during the continuance of the marital status she shall have resided within the United States. After her naturalization she shall have the same citizenship status as if her marriage had taken place after the passage of this act.

Sec. 5. That no woman whose husband is not eligible to citizenship shall be naturalized during the continuance of the marital status.

Sec. 6. That section 1994 of the revised statutes and section 4 of the expatriation act of 1907 are repealed. Such repeal shall not terminate citizenship acquired or retained under either of such sections nor restore citizenship lost under section 4 of the expatriation act of 1907.

Sec. 7. That section 3 of the expatriation act of 1907 is repealed. Such repeal shall not restore citizenship lost under such section nor terminate citizenship resumed under such section. A woman who has resumed under such section citizenship lost by marriage shall, upon the passage of this act, have for all purposes the same citizenship status as immediately preceding her marriage. (Approved Sept. 22, 1922.)

WORLD WAR FOREIGN DEBT COMMISSION.

Be it enacted, etc., That a world war foreign debt commission is hereby created consisting of five members, one of whom shall be the secretary of the treasury, who shall serve as chairman, and four of whom shall be appointed by the president by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

Sec. 2. That, subject to the approval of the president, the commission created by section 1 is hereby authorized to refund or convert and to extend the time of payment of the principal or the interest, or both, of any obligation of any foreign government now held by the United States of America, or any obligation of any foreign government hereafter received by the United States of America (including obligations held by the United States grain corporation, the war department, the navy department or the American relief administration), arising out of the world war, into bonds or other obligations of such foreign government in substitution for the bonds or other obligations of such government now or hereafter held by the United States of America, in such form and of such terms, conditions, date or dates of maturity and rate or rates of interest, and with such security, if any, as shall be deemed for the best interests of the United States of America: Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to authorize or empower the commission to extend the time of maturity of any such bonds or other obligations due the United States of America by any foreign government beyond June 15, 1947, or to fix the rate of interest at less than 4¼ per centum per annum: Provided further, That when the bond or other obligation of any such government has been refunded or converted as herein provided the authority of the commission over such refunded or converted bond or other obligation shall cease.

Sec. 3. That this act shall not be construed to authorize the exchange of bonds or other obligations of any foreign government for those of any other foreign government, or cancellation of any part of such indebtedness except through payment thereof.

Sec. 4. That the authority granted by this act shall cease and determine at the end of three years from the date of the passage of this act.

Sec. 5. That the annual report of this commission shall be included in the annual report of the secretary of the treasury on the state of the finances, but said commission shall immediately transmit to the congress copies of

any refunding agreements entered into, with the approval of the president, by each foreign government upon the completion of the authority granted under this act. (Approved Feb. 9, 1922.)

[President Harding appointed Secretaries Hughes and Hoover, Senator Reed Smoot and Congressman Theodore E. Burton as members of the commission.]

REFUND TO EX-CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYES.

Be it enacted, etc., That section 11 of the act entitled "An act for the retirement of employes in the classified civil service, and for other purposes," approved May 22, 1920, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof three new paragraphs to read as follows:

"Each executive department and each independent establishment of the government not within the jurisdiction of any executive department shall establish and maintain such record as will enable it to determine the amount deducted within each fiscal year from the basic salary, pay or compensation of each employe within its jurisdiction to whom this act applies. When such employe is transferred from one office to another a certified abstract of his official record shall be transmitted to the office to which the transfer is made.

"When application is made to the commissioner of pensions for return of deductions and accrued interest, as provided in this section, such application shall be accompanied by a certificate from the proper officer showing the complete record of deductions by fiscal years and other data necessary to the proper adjustment of the claim.

"The commissioner of pensions, with the approval of the secretary of the interior, shall establish rules and regulations for crediting and reporting deductions and for computing interest hereunder."

Sec. 2. That section 13 of such act of May 22, 1920, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 13. That it shall be the duty of the head of each executive department and the head of each independent establishment of the government not within the jurisdiction of any executive department to report to the civil service commission, in such manner as said commission may prescribe, the name and grade of each employe to whom this act applies in or under said department or establishment who shall be at any time in a nonpay status, showing the dates such employe was in a nonpay status and the amount of salary, pay or compensation lost by the employe by reason of such absence. The civil service commission shall keep a record of appointments, transfers, changes in grade, separations from the service, reinstatements, loss of pay and such other information concerning individual service as may be deemed essential to a proper determination of rights under this act, and shall furnish the commissioner of pensions such reports therefrom as he shall from time to time request as necessary to the proper adjustment of any claim for annuity hereunder, and shall prepare and keep all needful tables and records required for carrying out the provisions of this act, including data showing the mortality experience of the employes in the service and the percentage of withdrawal from such service, and any other information that may serve as a guide for future valuations and adjustments of the plan for the retirement of employes under this act.

"The commissioner of pensions shall make a detailed comparative report annually showing all receipts and disbursements on account of refunds, allowances and annuities, together with the total number of persons receiving annuities and the amounts paid them." (Approved Feb. 14, 1922.)

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS AUTHORIZED.

Be it enacted, etc., That persons engaged in the production of agricultural products, as farmers, planters, ranchmen, dairymen, nut or fruit growers, may act together in associations, corporate or otherwise, with or without capital stock, in collectively processing, preparing for market, handling and marketing in interstate and foreign commerce such products of persons so engaged. Such associations may have marketing agencies in common; and such associations and their members may make the necessary contracts and agreements to effect such purposes: Provided, however, That such associations are operated for the mutual benefit of the members thereof as such producers and conform to one or both of the following requirements:

First. That no member of the association is allowed more than one vote because of the amount of stock or membership capital he may own therein, or,

Second. That the association does not pay dividends on stock or membership capital in excess of 8 per centum per annum.

And in any case to the following:

Third. That the association shall not deal in the products of nonmembers to an amount greater in value than such as are handled by it for members.

Sec. 2. That if the secretary of agriculture shall have reason to believe that any such association monopolizes or restrains trade in interstate or foreign commerce to such an extent that the price of any agricultural product is unduly enhanced by reason thereof he shall serve upon such association a complaint stating his charge in that respect, to which complaint shall be attached or contained therein a notice of hearing, specifying a day and place not less than thirty days after the service thereof, requiring the association to show cause why an order should not be made directing it to cease and desist from monopolization or restraint of trade. An association so complained of may at the time and place so fixed show cause why such order should not be entered. The evidence given on such a hearing shall be taken under such rules and regulations as the secretary of agriculture may prescribe, reduced to writing and made a part of the record therein. If upon such hearing the secretary of agriculture shall be of the opinion that such association monopolizes or restrains trade in interstate or foreign commerce to such an extent that the price of any agricultural product is unduly enhanced thereby he shall issue and cause to be served upon the association an order reciting the facts found by him, directing such association to cease and desist from monopolization or restraint of trade. On the request of such association or if such association fails or neglects for thirty days to obey such order the secretary of agriculture shall file in the District court, in the judicial district in which such association has its principal place of business, a certified copy of the order and of all the records in the proceeding, together with a petition asking that the order be enforced, and shall give notice to the attorney-general and to said association of such filing. Such District court shall thereupon have jurisdiction to enter a decree affirming, modifying or setting aside said order, or enter such other decree as the court may deem equitable, and may make rules as to pleadings and proceedings to be had in considering such order. The place of trial may, for cause or by consent of parties, be changed as in other causes.

The facts found by the secretary of agriculture and recited or set forth in said order

shall be prima facie avidence of such facts, but either party may adduce additional evidence. The department of justice shall have charge of the enforcement of such order. After the order so filed in such District court, and while pending for review therein the court may issue a temporary writ of injunction forbidding such association from violating such order or any part thereof. The court may, upon conclusion of its hearing, enforce its decree by a permanent injunction or other appropriate remedy. Service of such complaint and of all notices may be made upon such association by service upon any officer or agent thereof engaged in carrying on its business or on any attorney authorized to appear in such proceeding for such association, and such service shall be binding upon such association, the officers and members thereof. (Approved Feb. 18, 1922.)

SEED GRAIN FOR FARMERS.

The secretary of agriculture is authorized, for the crop of 1922, to make advances or loans to farmers, where he shall find that special need for such assistance exists, for the purchase of wheat, oats, barley, and flaxseed for seed purposes, and, when necessary, to procure such seed and sell same to such farmers. Such advances, loans, or sales shall be made upon such terms and conditions and subject to such regulations as the secretary of agriculture shall prescribe, including an agreement by each farmer to use the seed thus obtained by him for the production of grain or flaxseed. A first lien on the crop to be produced from seed obtained through a loan, advance, or sale made under this section shall, in the discretion of the secretary of agriculture, be deemed sufficient security therefor. The total amount of such advances, loans or sales to any one farmer shall not exceed the sum of $300. All such advances or loans shall be made through such agencies as the secretary of agriculture shall designate. For carrying out the purposes of this section there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $1,500,000, to be immediately available, and not more than $20,000 may be used in the District of Columbia and elsewhere by the secretary of agriculture in the administration of this act.

Sec. 2. Any person who shall knowingly make any false representation for the purpose of obtaining an advance, loan or sale under this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not exceeding $1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both. (Approved March 20, 1922.)

BURIAL PLACES IN EUROPE FOR AMERICAN MILITARY DEAD.

The secretary of war is authorized to expend not to exceed $856,680 of the appropriation, "Disposition of remains of officers, soldiers and civilian employes," in the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, and for other purposes, approved March 4, 1921, for purchase of such real estate as is necessary to establish suitable burial places in Europe for American military dead and for suitable and necessary improvements thereon, of which not to exceed $111,000 may be applied to the purchase of land as follows: Aisne-Marne, $20,000; Suresnes, $9,000; Somme, $11,000; Brookwood, $31,000; Saint Mihiel, $15,000; Oise-Aisne, $20,000; Flanders Field, $5,000; total, $111,000. (Approved April 1, 1922.)

INDIANA HARBOR PROJECT.

The project adopted in the river and harbor act of June 25, 1910, for the improvement and maintenance of Indiana harbor, Indiana, is hereby so modified as to eliminate that part of the projected inner canal extending from the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 20, township 37 north, range 9 west of the second principal meridian, westwardly to Lake George; and the secretary of war is hereby authorized to quitclaim and convey to local interests, on such terms and conditions as he may deem just and equitable, the rights of way which have been heretofore donated by local interests to the United States for the said section of the canal and for connecting the said Lake George with Wolf lake. (Approved March 20, 1922.)

EXTENSION OF AUSTRIAN DEBT.

Whereas, the economic structure of Austria is approaching collapse and great numbers of the people of Austria are in consequence in imminent danger of starvation and threatened by diseases growing out of extreme privation and starvation; and

Whereas, this government wishes to cooperate in relieving Austria from the immediate burden created by her outstanding debts: Therefore be it

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to extend, for a period not to exceed twenty-five years, the time of payment of the principal and interest of the debt incurred by Austria for the purchase of flour from the United States Grain corporation and to release Austrian assets pledged for the payment of such loan, in whole or in part, as may in the judgment of the secretary of the treasury be necessary for the accomplishment of the purposes of this resolution: Provided, however, That substantially all the other creditor nations, to-wit: Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, Italy, Norway, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland and Jugo Slavia, shall take action with regard to their respective claims against Austria similar to that herein set forth. The secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to decide when this proviso has been substantially complied with. (Approved April 6, 1922.)

EXTENSION OF IMMIGRATION ACT.

Resolved, etc., That the operation of the act entitled "An act to limit the immigration of aliens into the United States," approved May 19, 1921, is extended to and including June 30, 1924.

Sec. 2. That clause (7) of subdivision (a) of section 2 of such act of May 19, 1921, is amended to read as follows: "(7) aliens who have resided continuously for at least five years immediately preceding the time of their application for admission to the United States in the dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the republic of Cuba, the republic of Mexico, countries of Central and South America or adjacent islands;"

Sec. 3. That such act of May 19, 1921, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section to read as follows:

"Sec. 6. That it shall be unlawful for any person, including any transportation company other than railway lines entering the United States from foreign contiguous territory, or the owner, master, agent or consignee of any vessel, to bring to the United States either from a foreign country or any insular possession of the United States any alien not admissible under the terms of this act or regulations made thereunder, and if it appears

to the satisfaction of the secretary of labor that any alien has been so brought such person or transportation company or the master, agent, owner or consignee of any such vessel shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of $200 for each alien so brought and in addition a sum equal to that paid by such alien for his transportation from the initial point of departure, indicated in his ticket, to the port of arrival, such latter sum to be delivered by the collector of customs to the alien on whose account assessed. No vessel shall be granted clearance papers pending the determination of the liability to the payment of such fine or while the fine remains unpaid; except that clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit of a sum sufficient to cover such fine. Such fine shall not be remitted or refunded unless it appears to the satisfaction of the secretary of labor that such inadmissibility was not known to and could not have been ascertained by the exercise of reasonable diligence by such person or the owner, master, agent or consignee of the vessel prior to the departure of the vessel from the last seaport in a foreign country or insular possession of the United States." (Approved May 11, 1922.)

HOSPITALS FOR WAR VETERANS.

Be it enacted, etc., That the director of the United States veterans' bureau, subject to the approval of the president, is hereby authorized to provide additional hospital and outpatient dispensary facilities for persons who served in the world war and are patients of the United States veterans' bureau, by purchase and remodeling or extension of existing plants and by construction on sites now owned by the government or on sites to be acquired by purchase, condemnation, gift or otherwise, such hospitals and out-patient dispensary facilities to include the necessary buildings and auxiliary structures, mechanical equipment, approach work, roads and trackage facilities leading thereto, vehicles, live stock, furniture, equipment and accessories, and also to provide accommodations for officers, nurses and attending personnel; and also to provide proper and suitable recreational centers; and the director of the United States veterans' bureau is authorized to accept gifts or donations for any of the purposes named herein. Such hospital plants shall be of fireproof construction and the location and nature thereof, whether for the treatment of tuberculosis, neuropsychiatric or general medical and surgical cases, shall be, in the discretion of the director of the United States veterans' bureau, subject to the approval of the president: Provided, however, That the director with the approval of the president may utilize such suitable buildings, structures and grounds now owned by the United States as may be available for the purposes aforesaid, and the president is hereby authorized by executive order to transfer any such buildings, structures and grounds to the United States veterans' bureau upon the request of the director thereof.

Sec. 2. That the construction of new hospitals or dispensaries or the extension, alteration, remodeling or repair of all hospitals or dispensaries heretofore or hereafter constructed shall be done in such manner as the president may determine, and he is authorized to require the architectural, engineering, constructing or other forces of any of the departments of the government to do or assist in such work and to employ individuals and agencies not now connected with the government if in his opinion desirable at such compensation as he may consider reasonable.

Sec. 3. That for carrying into effect the preceding paragraphs relating to additional hospital and out-patient dispensary facilities there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $17,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended. That not to exceed 3 per centum of this sum shall be available for the employment in the District of Columbia and in the field of necessary technical and clerical assistants at the customary rates of compensation, exclusively to aid in the preparation of the plans and specifications for the projects authorized herein and for the supervision of the execution thereof and for traveling expenses, field-office equipment and supplies in connection therewith.

Sec. 4. That all hospital facilities under the control and jurisdiction of the United States veterans' bureau shall be available for veterans of the Spanish-American war, the Philippine insurrection and the Boxer rebellion suffering from neuropsychiatric and tubercular ailments and diseases. (Approved April 20, 1922.)

Be it enacted, That for carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize an appropriation to enable the director of the United States veterans' bureau to provide for the construction of additional hospital facilities and to provide medical, surgical and hospital services and supplies for persons who served in the world war, the Spanish-American war, the Philippine insurrection and the Boxer rebellion and are patients of the United States veterans' bureau," approved April 20, 1922, there is appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of $12,000,000, and in addition to this amount the director of the United States veterans' bureau, subject to the approval of the president, may incur obligations for the purposes herein set forth not to exceed in the aggregate $5,000,000. (Approved May 11, 1922.)

STATUE OF EDMUND BURKE.

Resolved, etc., That the chief of engineers, United States army, is hereby authorized and directed to select a suitable site and to grant permission to the Sulgrave institution for the erection as a gift to the people of the United States, on public grounds of the United States in the city of Washington, D. C., other than those of the capitol, the library of congress, Potomac park and the white house, of a monument to the memory of Edmund Burke, champion of American liberty: Provided, That the site chosen and the design of the memorial shall be approved by the joint library committee of congress, with the advice of the commission of fine arts, and it shall be erected under the supervision of the chief of engineers, and that the United States shall be put to no expense in or by the erection of said monument. (Approved April 25, 1922.)

SPECIAL CANCELING STAMPS.

The postmaster is hereby authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to grant permission for the use in first and second class postoffices of special canceling stamps or postmarking dies for advertising purposes in the following cases only: First, where the event to be advertised is for some national purpose for which congress has made an appropriation; second, where the event to be advertised is of general public interest and importance and is to endure for a definite period of time and is not to be conducted for private gain or profit: Provided, That such permit shall not be for a longer period than six months and the dura-

tion of the event to be advertised: Provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the expenditure of any postal funds or appropriation either for the purchase of special canceling stamps or postmarking dies or for adapting canceling machines for the use of such stamps or dies or for installing the same, but all expense shall be prepaid by the permittee.

Sec. 2. Any permission granted under this act is hereby revocable in the event the government shall find it expedient or necessary to use special canceling stamps or postmarking dies for its own purposes. (Approved May 11, 1922.)

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE TABLET.

Resolved, etc., That the president is hereby authorized to present a tablet in the name of the government of the United States to the officers of the national society of the Daughters of the American Revolution as a token of appreciation for making available Continental Memorial hall for the sessions of the conference on limitation of armament, and there is hereby appropriated the sum of $350 for the expenses of producing a suitable tablet in conformity with this resolution. (Approved April 21, 1922.)

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

The payment of pensions shall be made monthly, on the fourth day of each month, beginning not later than September, 1922: Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to civil pensions.

Sec. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. (Approved May 3, 1922.)

SCRAPPING OF NAVAL VESSELS.

For the purpose of giving effect to the provisions in the treaty limiting naval armament concluded Feb. 6, 1922, between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, the president of the United States is authorized to demolish or otherwise make such disposition in accordance therewith as in his judgment may be proper of the capital ships of the navy, built or building, which are not to be retained by the terms of the said treaty.

The president of the United States is hereby authorized to discontinue the construction of and to cancel or modify any contract entered into for and on behalf of the United States for the construction of seven first-class battleships and six battle cruisers authorized in the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 29, 1916, and for the machinery, materials, equipment, armor, armament and ordnance equipment therefor: Provided, That whenever any such contract is canceled or modified settlement of claims arising therefrom shall be made by the president upon a fair and equitable basis, as he may determine, out of any funds hereafter to be appropriated for that purpose: Provided, That if the terms of such settlement are unsatisfactory to any claimant such claimant shall be paid 75 per centum of the amount awarded by the president and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sums as added to the said 75 per centum shall make up such amount as will be just compensation for such claims, in the manner provided by section 24, paragraph 20, and section 145 of the judicial code.

Of the battle cruisers authorized in the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 29, 1916, the president of the United States is authorized to undertake the conversion of the Lexington and Saratoga into airplane carriers, within the limits of cost heretofore authorized for said battle cruisers.

The limits of cost of the vessels heretofore authorized and herein below enumerated are increased as follows: Battleships West Virginia and Colorado, from $15,000,000 to $17,000,000; scout cruisers, numbered 4 to 10, inclusive, from $7,500,000 to $8,250,000. (Approved July 1, 1922.)

POLLUTION OF NAVIGABLE WATERS.

Whereas, the careless casting of oil refuse into the sea from oil-burning and oil-carrying steamers has become a serious menace to the maritime and the fishing industries of the United States and other countries; and,

Whereas, the fire hazard created by the accumulation of floating oil on the piles of piers and bulkheads into harbor waters is a growing source of alarm; and,

Whereas, most serious is the destruction of ocean fisheries resulting from the constant discharge into territorial waters of the waste products of the oil used for fuel on many steamers in place of coal, which threatens to exterminate the food fish, oysters, clams, crabs and lobsters, which are a vital part of our various national food supplies; and,

Whereas, the dumping of this oil refuse is not only ruining the bathing beaches situate on the territorial waters of the various countries, which during the summer attract hundreds of thousands of people to the seashore resorts, but the depreciation in value of millions of dollars of seashore property is most alarming; and,

Whereas, this pollution takes place on the high seas as well as within territorial waters: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the president is requested to call a conference of maritime nations with a view to the adoption of effective means for the prevention of pollution of navigable waters. (Approved July 1, 1922.)

NEW POSITIONS IN DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

There shall be in the department of labor an additional secretary, who shall be designated as second assistant secretary of labor. He shall be appointed by the president and shall receive a salary of $5,000 a year. He shall perform such duties as shall be prescribed by the secretary of labor or required by law, and in case of the death, resignation, absence or sickness of the assistant secretary shall, until a successor is appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease, perform the duties devolving upon the assistant secretary by reason of section 177, revised statutes, unless otherwise directed by the president, as provided by section 179, revised statutes.

There shall be in the department of labor one private secretary to the second assistant secretary of labor at a salary of $2,100 a year.

INDEPENDENCE SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Whereas, preliminary steps have been taken by the mayor and council and a citizens' committee of Philadelphia to celebrate in that city in 1926 the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence by holding an exhibition in which it is expected that the various states of the union, the federal government and all the nations of the world will be represented: and

Whereas, the legislature of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania unanimously passed a resolution April 28, 1921, that the commonwealth should prepare for and participate in such sesquicentennial celebration by making a suitable exhibit therein on the part of the commonwealth, and requested that the federal government should approve the holding of such an exhibition in Philadelphia in 1926 and that appropriate steps should be taken to invite the participation and co-operation of the states of the union and the nations of the world; and

Whereas, the governor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in the name and by the authority of that commonwealth, has issued letters patent incorporating The Sesquicentennial Exhibition association, May 9, 1921, for the purpose of educating the public by exhibiting artistic, mechanical, agricultural, and horticultural products and providing public instruction in the arts and sciences, thereby celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence by holding in the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, an exhibition of the progress of the United States in art, science and industry, in trade and commerce and in the development of the products of the air, the soil, the mine, the forest and the seas, to which exhibition the people of all other nations shall be invited to contribute evidences of their own progress to the end that better international understanding and more intimate commercial relationships may hasten the coming of universal peace: Therefore, be it

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the holding of a national and international exhibition in the city of Philadelphia in 1926 upon the Fairmount park and parkway site selected by The Sesquicentennial Exhibition association and lands contiguous thereto which may be acquired for that purpose be approved as an appropriate celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and that such steps be taken as the president may deem proper to invite the participation and co-operation of the states of the union and nations of the world.

Sec. 2. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to all the states of the union requesting co-operation upon their part. (Approved Aug. 29, 1922.)

DISCIPLINE OF RURAL CARRIERS.

The postmaster-general is authorized in his discretion, whenever for disciplinary purposes he deems it advisable to do so, to reduce temporarily the pay of rural carriers: Provided, That in no case shall such a reduction in pay be of more than one grade as fixed by the act of June 5, 1920, nor extend over a greater period of time than one year. (Approved Sept. 21, 1922.)

WHITE HOUSE POLICE FORCE.

There is established for the protection of the executive mansion and grounds in the District of Columbia a permanent police force to be known as the white house police. Such force shall be under the sole control of the president and under the direct supervision of such officer as he may designate. The members of such force shall possess privileges and powers and perform duties similar to those of the members of the metropolitan police of the District of Columbia, and such additional privileges, powers and duties as the president may prescribe. The white house police force shall consist of one first sergeant with grade corresponding to that of detective-sergeant (metropolitan police), two sergeants with grade corresponding to that of sergeant (metropolitan police), and thirty privates with grade corresponding to that of private, class three (metropolitan police), appointed under the direction of the president from the members of the metropolitan police force and the United States park police force from lists furnished by the officers in charge of such forces. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner. (Approved Sept. 14, 1922.)

ORGANIC ACT OF HAWAII AMENDED.

Sections 34 and 40 of the organic act of the territory of Hawaii, being an act entitled "An act to provide a government for the territory of Hawaii," approved April 30, 1900, be amended by deleting therefrom the word "male," so that said sections when amended shall read as follows:

"Sec. 34. That in order to be eligible to election as a senator a person shall—

"Be a citizen of the United States;

"Have attained the age of 30 years;

"Have resided in the Hawaiian islands not less than three years and be qualified to vote for senators in the district from which he or she is elected."

"Sec. 40. That in order to be eligible to be a member of the house of representatives the person shall, at the time of election—

"Have attained the age of 25 years;

"Be a citizen of the United States;

"Have resided in the Hawaiian islands not less than three years and shall be qualified to vote for representatives in the district from which he or she is elected." (Approved Sept. 15, 1922.)

GRANT MEMORIAL COINS.

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purpose of aiding in defraying the cost of erecting a community building in the village of Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio, and a like building in the village of Bethel, Clermont county, Ohio, as a memorial to Ulysses S. Grant, late president of the United States, and for the purpose of constructing a highway five miles in length from New Richmond, Ohio, to Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio, the place of birth of Ulysses S. Grant, to be known as the Grant Memorial road, there shall be coined in the mints of the United States Grant memorial gold dollars to the number of 10,000 and Grant memorial silver half dollars to the number of 250,000, said coins to be of a standard troy weight, composition, diameter and design as shall be fixed by the director of the mint and approved by the secretary of the treasury, which said coins shall be legal tender to the amount of their face value, to be known as the Grant memorial gold dollar and the Grant memorial silver half dollar struck in commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Ulysses S. Grant, late president of the United States.

That all laws now in force relating to the gold coins and subsidiary silver coins of the United States and the coining or striking of the same, regulating and guarding the process of coinage, providing for the purchase of material and for the transportation, distribution and redempton of the coins, for the prevention of debasement or counterfeiting, for security of the coins, or for any other purposes, whether said laws are penal or otherwise, shall, so far as applicable, apply to the coinage herein authorized: Provided, That the United States shall not be subject to the expense of making the necessary dies and other preparation for this coinage. (Approved Feb. 2, 1922.)

NATIONAL HOME FOR JEWS.

Resolved, by the senate and house, That the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of Christian and all other non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and that the holy places and religious buildings and sites in Palestine shall be adequately protected. (Approved Sept. 21, 1922.)

NATHAN HALE PARK.

The secretary of war is authorized to transfer to the state of Connecticut all right and title now vested in the United States to land and buildings in New Haven, Conn., known as Fort Hale, provided the state shall agree to preserve the land forever as a public park, to be known as Nathan Hale park.

U. S. DEPOSITARIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The secretary of the treasury may designate such depositaries of public moneys in foreign countries and in the territories and insular possessions of the United States as may be necessary for the transaction of the government's business, under such terms and conditions as to security and otherwise as he may from time to time prescribe: Provided, That in designating such depositaries American financial institutions shall be given preference wherever, in the judgment of the secretary of the treasury, such institution is safe and able to render the service required. (Approved June 19, 1922.)

MISSION TO BRAZIL CENTENNIAL.

Whereas the government of Brazil has invited the government of the United States to be represented at the centennial celebration of the independence of Brazil, to be held in September, 1922, at Rio de Janeiro: be it

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the president is hereby authorized to appoint and send to Brazil a special mission of friendship, good will and congratulation not to exceed five members to represent the government and people of the United States at the celebration of the independence of Brazil, to be held in September, 1922, at Rio de Janeiro.

Sec. 2. That the expenses of the said special mission shall be paid, under the direction and subject to the approval of the secretary of state, from the appropriation for the expenses of taking part in said international exposition as provided for in the deficiency appropriation act of congress approved Dec. 15, 1921, and subject to all the provisions thereof. (Approved June 15, 1922.)

PROSECUTION OF WAR FRAUDS.

For the investigation and prosecution of alleged frauds, either civil or criminal, or other crimes or offenses against the United States, growing out of or arising in connection with the preparation for or prosecution of the late war, to be available for the employment of counsel and other assistants, rent and all other purposes in connection therewith, whether in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, there is appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $500,000, to be expended in the discretion of the attorney-general, and to remain available until June 30, 1923: Provided, That this appropriation shall not be available for rent of buildings in the District of Columbia if suitable space is provided by the public buildings commission: Provided further, That not more than one person shall be employed hereunder at a rate of compensation exceeding $10,000 per annum. (Approved May 22, 1922.)

RELIEF OF STARVING RUSSIANS.

Be it enacted, etc., That the president is hereby authorized, through such agency or agencies as he may designate, to purchase in the United States and transport and distribute corn, seed grain and preserved milk for the relief of the distressed and starving people of Russia and for spring planting in areas where seed grains have been exhausted. The president is hereby authorized to expend or cause to be expended out of the funds of the United States grain corporation a sum not exceeding $20,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act: Provided, That the president shall, not later than Dec. 31, 1922, submit to the congress an itemized and detailed report of the expenditures and activities made and conducted through the agencies selected by him under the authority of this act: Provided further, That the commodities above enumerated so purchased shall be transported to their destination in vessels of the United States, either those privately owned or owned by the United States shipping board. (Approved Dec. 22, 1921.)

Medical Supplies for Russians.

Be it enacted, etc., That the president be and he is hereby authorized to transfer, without charge therefor, out of the surplus supplies of the war and other departments of the government, to American relief organizations to be selected by him, medicines, medical, surgical and hospital supplies for the relief of the distressed and famine-stricken people of Russia, in an amount not to exceed $4,000,000 original cost to the United States and as may be delivered to and accepted by such relief organizations, without cost for transportation to the United States, within four months of the date of the passage of this act. (Approved Jan. 20, 1922.)

INTERCHANGEABLE MILEAGE TICKETS.

Section 22 of the interstate commerce act is amended by adding two new paragraphs to read as follows:

"(2) The commission is directed to require, after notice and hearing, each carrier by rail subject to this act to issue at such offices as may be prescribed by the commission interchangeable mileage or scrip coupon tickets at just and reasonable rates, good for passenger carriage upon the passenger trains of all carriers by rail subject to this act. The commission may in its discretion exempt from the provisions of this amendatory act either in whole or in part any carrier where the particular circumstances shown to the commission shall justify such exemption to be made. Such tickets may be required to be issued in such denominations as the commission may prescribe. Before making any order requiring the issuance of any such tickets the commission shall make and publish such reasonable rules and regulations for their issuance and use as in its judgment the public interest demands; and especially it shall prescribe whether such tickets are transferable or nontransferable, and if the latter what identification may be required; and especially, also, to what baggage privileges the lawful holders of such tickets are entitled.

"(3) Any carrier which, through the act of any agent or employe, willfully refuses to issue or accept any such ticket demanded or presented under the lawful requirements of

this act, or willfully refuses to conform to the rules and regulations lawfully made and published by the commission hereunder, or any person who shall willfully offer for sale or carriage any such ticket contrary to the said rules and regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not to exceed $1,000." (Approved Aug. 18, 1922.)

EXPORTATION OF ARMS RESTRICTED.

Resolved, etc., That whenever the president finds that in any American country, or in any country in which the United States exercises extraterritorial jurisdiction, conditions of domestic violence exist, which are or may be promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States, and makes proclamation thereof it shall be unlawful to export, except under such limitations and exceptions as the president prescribes, any arms or munitions of war from any place in the United States to such country until otherwise ordered by the president or by congress.

Sec. 2. Whoever exports any arms or munitions of war in violation of section 1 shall, on conviction, be punished by fine not exceeding $10,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both.

Sec. 3. The joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to prohibit the export of coal or other material used in war from any seaport of the United States," approved April 22, 1898, and the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to amend the joint resolution to prohibit the export of coal or other material used in war from any seaport of the United States," approved March 14, 1912, are repealed. (Approved Jan. 31, 1922.)

PALM CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

The secretary of the interior is authorized to set aside 1,600 acres of land in Riverside county, California, as a national monument which shall be under the exclusive control of the secretary of the interior, who shall administer and protect the same under the provisions of the act of congress approved June 8, 1906, entitled "An act for the preservation of American antiquities." Before such reservation and dedication shall become effective the consent of the Agua Caliente band of Indians shall be obtained and payment for the land to the Indians on a per capita basis be made. (Approved Aug. 26, 1922.)

[The land set aside by the act comprises three canyons about sixty miles southeast of Riverside, Cal. They contain what is said to be the only group of wild Washington palms in existence. They are to be protected from destruction, as they are of botanical interest.]

POPULAR NAMES OF RECENT LAWS.

Jones act—Also known as merchant-marine act of 1920; approved June 5, 1920; created United States shipping board and extended American coastwise laws to island possessions of the United States. (See page 172, The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book for 1921.)

Adamson act—Approved Sept. 3 and 5, 1916; established an eight-hour day for employes of carriers engaged in interstate and foreign commerce. (See page 239, The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book for 1917.)

Borah amendment—Amendment to naval appropriation act approved July 12, 1921; authorized the president to propose a conference on reduction of naval armament. (See page 686, The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book for 1922.)

Capper-Tincher acts—Also known as "the future trading act" and also as "the grain futures act," approved Aug. 24, 1921, and Sept. 21, 1922; established regulations for boards of trade. (See page 392, The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book for 1922. "The grain futures act" is given in this issue.)

Dillingham act—Approved May 19, 1921; limited immigration of aliens. (See page 380, The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book for 1922.)

Fordney act—Approved May 27, 1921; imposed temporary duties upon certain agricultural products to meet emergencies. (See page 382, The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book for 1922.) The tariff act of 1922 is also known as the Fordney-McCumber law.

Volstead act—Passed over president's veto Oct. 27 and 28, 1919; provided for enforcement of national prohibition amendment. (See page 756, The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book for 1920.)

McCormick act—Approved June 10, 1921; provided for a national budget system and an independent audit of government accounts. (See page 375, The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book for 1922.)

Sweet act—Approved Aug. 9, 1921; established a veterans' bureau and amended the war-risk insurance act. (See page 395, The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book for 1922.)

Sherman law—Approved July 2, 1890; provided for punishment of persons forming trusts or combinations in restraint of trade. (See current issue of The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book.)

Esch-Cummins act (also known as "Transportation act of 1920")—Approved Feb. 28, 1920; provided for the termination of federal control of railroads and systems of transportation. (See page 111, The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book for 1921.)

Sheppard-Towner act—Approved Nov. 23, 1921; designed to promote the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy. (See current issue of The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book.)

WHEAT HARVEST CALENDAR.

January—Australia, New Zealand, Chile, Argentine Republic.

February and March—Upper Egypt, India.

April—Lower Egypt, India, Syria, Cyprus, Persia, Asia Minor, Mexico, Cuba.

May—Texas, Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Morocco.

June—California, Oregon, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Colorado, Missouri, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, south of France.

July—New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, southern Minnesota, Nebraska, upper Canada, Roumania, Bulgaria, Austria, Hungary, south of Russia, Germany, Switzerland, south of England.

August—Central and northern Minnesota, Dakotas, Manitoba, lower Canada, British Columbia, Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, central Russia.

September and October—Scotland, Sweden, Norway, north of Russia.

November—Peru, South Africa.

December—Burma, New South Wales.

PROPOSED BONUS FOR WORLD-WAR VETERANS.

Though a bill "to provide adjusted compensation for veterans of the world war" passed both houses at the second session of the 57th congress it failed to become a law. President Harding vetoed the measure, and though the house passed it over his objections the senate failed to do so. The bill was originally passed by the house on March 23, 1922, by a vote of 333 to 70, and by the senate on Aug. 31, the vote standing 47 for and 22 against. Many changes were made in conference, but in substance it was the same as when it first was sent to the senate from the house. As the bill was framed it provided that a cash bonus should be given only to those veterans entitled to less than $50 under the scale of adjusted service compensation providing for $1 per day of home service and $1.25 per day of overseas service, after deducting the $60 which was paid to ex-service men when they were being demobilized. Veterans who would be entitled to a greater sum had the option of four kinds of compensation —an adjusted service certificate, vocational training aid, farm or home aid and land settlement aid. The chief feature of the bill was the adjusted service certificate, which was the equivalent of a twenty-year endowment insurance policy. As a substitute for the cash bonus it provided that veterans might borrow from banks immediately up to 50 per cent of the original face value of the adjusted service certificates. Interest on these loans was limited to the federal reserve bank rediscount rate plus 2 per cent.

The senate finance committee estimated that the cost of the soldiers' bonus would be $3,845,659,481, spread over a period of about twenty years. Those who were opposed to the measure believed that the cost would be considerably greater. The bill as finally passed did not provide for any means of meeting the expenses involved, though it was frequently suggested that the interest on the foreign debts to the United States might be so used. President Harding and the secretary of the treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, were opposed to the measure from the beginning because of the absence of any plan for raising the required revenue. In a letter to Chairman Fordney of the house ways and means committee on Feb. 16 Mr. Harding wrote:

SALES TAX SUGGESTED.

"In accordance with the promise made to yourself and your assistants on the senate and house committees charged with the responsibility of formulating proposed bonus legislation, I have carefully looked into the program of taxation which has been suggested.

"In addition thereto I have made inquiry into the feasibility of issuing either short-time treasury notes or long-time bonds to meet the financial obligations which the proposed legislation will impose. It is not possible to commend to you either of the plans suggested.

"It continues to be my best judgment that any compensation legislation enacted at this time ought to carry with it the provisions for raising the needed revenues, and I find myself unable to suggest any commendable plan other than that of a general sales tax. Such a tax will distribute the cost of rewarding the ex-service men in such a manner that it will be borne by all the people whom they served, and does not commit the government to class imposition of taxes or the resumption of the burdens recently repealed, the maintenance of which can be justified only by a great war emergency.

"It is fully realized how great is the difficulty which confronts the congress in solving this difficult problem. I am aware of the strong sentiment in congress in favor of this adjusted compensation. I have spoken approvingly myself, always with the reservation that the bestowal shall be made when it may be done without such injury to the country as will nullify the benefits to the ex-service men themselves, which the expression of gratitude is designed to bestow.

"It is not an agreeable thing to suggest that action be postponed again, but frankly, I do not find myself favorable to the piecemeal payment plan, which is manifestly designed to avoid embarrassment to the treasury. The long drawn out payments will not afford an effective helpfulness to the service men.

"We have no serious problem in beginning the allotments of public lands and the immediate issue of paid-up insurance. The real difficulty lies in the payment of the cash bonus. Rather than provide that the maximum cash payments shall extend over a period of two and one-half years it would be a vastly better bestowal if we could await the day when we may safely undertake to pay at once in full, so that the award may be turned to real advantage."

VETO MESSAGE.

President Harding stated his objections to the bonus bill more in detail in the following message, which he sent to the house of representatives on Sept. 19:

Herewith is returned, without approval, H. R. 10874, a bill "to provide adjusted compensation for the veterans of the world war, and for other purposes."

With the avowed purpose of the bill to give expression of a nation's gratitude to those who served in its defense in the world war I am in accord, but to its provisions I do not subscribe. The United States never will cease to be grateful; it cannot and never will cease giving expression to that gratitude.

In legislating for what is called adjusted compensation congress fails, first of all, to provide the revenue from which the bestowal is to be paid. Moreover, it establishes the very dangerous precedent of creating a treasury covenant to pay which puts a burden variously estimated between four and five billions upon the American people, not to discharge an obligation which the government always must pay but to bestow a bonus which the soldiers themselves while serving in the world war did not expect.

It is not to be denied that the nation has certain very binding obligations to those of its defenders who made real sacrifices in the world war, and who left the armies injured, disabled or diseased so that they could not resume their places in the normal activities of life. These obligations are being gladly and generously met. Perhaps there are here and there inefficiencies and injustices and some distressing instances of neglect, but they are all unintentional and every energy is being directed to their earliest possible correction. In meeting this obligation there is no complaint about the heavy cost. In the current fiscal year we are expending $510,000,000 on hospitalization and care of sick and wounded, on compensation and vocational training for the disabled and for insurance. The figures do not include the more than $35,000,000 in process of expenditure on hospital construction. The estimates for the year to follow are approximately $470,000,000, and the figures may need to be made larger. Though the peak in hospitalization may have passed, there is a growth in domicilization and the discharge in full of our obligations to the diseased, disabled or dependent who have a right to the government's care, with insurance liability added, will probably reach a total sum in excess of $25,000,000,000.

More than 99,000 veterans are now enrolled

in some of the 445 different courses in vocational training. Fifty-four thousand of them are in schools or colleges, more than 38,000 are in industrial establishments, and a few more than 6,000 are being trained in schools operated by the veterans' bureau.

Approximately 19,000 have completed their courses and have employment in all cases where they desire it, and 53,000 have deferred for the present time their acceptance of training. The number eligible under the law may reach close to 400,000, and facilities will continue to be afforded, unmindful of the necessary cost, until every obligation is fulfilled.

Two hundred and seventy-six thousand patients have been hospitalized, more than a quarter of a million discharged, and 25,678 patients are in our hospitals to-day.

Four hundred and sixteen thousand awards of compensation have been made on account of death or disability, and $480,000,000 have been paid to disabled men or their dependent relatives. One hundred and seventy-five thousand disabled ex-service men are now receiving compensation along with medical or hospital care where needed, and a quarter of a million checks go out monthly in distributing the $8,000,000 payment on indisputable obligations.

I recite the figures to remind the congress how generously and how properly it has opened the treasury doors to discharge the obligations of the nation to those to whom it indisputably owes compensation and care. Though undying gratitude is the meed of every one who served, it is not to be said that a material bestowal is an obligation to those who emerged from the great conflict not only unharmed but physically, mentally and spiritually richer for the great experience. If an obligation were to be admitted it would be to charge the adjusted compensation bill with inadequacy and stinginess wholly unbecoming our republic. Such a bestowal, to be worth while, must be generous and without apology. Clearly the bill returned herewith takes cognizance of the inability of the government wisely to bestow, and says, in substance, "We do not have the cash; we do not believe in a tax levy to meet the situation, but here is our note; you may have our credit for half its worth." This is not compensation but rather a pledge by the congress, while the executive branch of the government is left to provide for payments falling due in ever-increasing amounts.

When the bill was under consideration in the house I expressed the conviction that any grant of bonus ought to provide the means of paying it, and I was unable to suggest any plan other than that of a general sales tax. Such a plan was unacceptable to the congress, and the bill has been enacted without even a suggested means of meeting the cost. Indeed, the cost is not definitely known, either for the immediate future or in the ultimate settlement. The treasury estimates, based on what seems the most likely exercise of the options, figures the direct cost at approximately $145,000,000 for 1923, $225,000,000 for 1924, $114,000,000 for 1925, $312,000,000 for 1926, making a total of $795,000,000 for the first four years of its operation and a total cost in excess of $4,000,000,000. No estimate of the large indirect cost ever has been made. The certificate plan sets up no reserve against the ultimate liability. The plan avoids any considerable direct outlay by the government during the earlier years of the bill's proposed operations, but the loans on the certificates would be floated on the credit of the nation. This is borrowing on the nation's credit just as truly as though the loans were made by direct government borrowing, and involves a dangerous abuse of public credit. Moreover, the certificate plan of payment is little less than certified inability of the government to pay, and invites a practice in sacrificial barter which I cannot sanction.

It is worth remembering that the public credit is founded on the popular belief in the defensibility of public expenditure as well as the government's ability to pay. Loans come from every rank in life, and our heavy tax burdens reach, directly or indirectly, every element in our citizenship. To add one-sixth of the total sum of our public debt for a distribution among less than 5,000,000 out of 110,000,000, whether inspired by grateful sentiment or political expediency, would undermine the confidence on which our credit is builded and establish the precedent of distributing public funds whenever the proposal and the numbers affected make it seem politically appealing to do so.

Congress clearly appraised the danger of borrowing directly to finance a bestowal which is without obligation, and manifestly recognized the financial problems with which the nation is confronted. Our maturing promises to pay within the current fiscal year amount to approximately $4,000,000,000, most of which will have to be refunded. Within the next six years more than $10,000,000,000 of debt will mature and will have to be financed. These outstanding and maturing obligations are difficult enough to meet without the complication of added borrowings, every one of which threatens higher interest and delays the adjustment to stable government financing and the diminution of federal taxes to the defensible cost of government.

It is sometimes thoughtlessly urged that it is a simple thing for the rich republic to add four billions to its indebtedness. This impression comes from the readiness of the public response to the government's appeal for funds amid the stress of war. It is to be remembered that in the war everybody was ready to give his all. Let us not recall the comparatively few exceptions. Citizens of every degree of competence loaned and sacrificed, precisely in the same spirit that our armed forces went out for service. The war spirit impelled. To a war necessity there was but one answer, but a peace bestowal on the ex-service men, as though the supreme offering could be paid for with cash, is a perversion of public funds, a reversal of the policy which exalted patriotic service in the past, and suggests that future defense is to be inspired by compensation rather than consciousness of duty to flag and country.

The pressing problem of the government is that of diminishing our burdens rather than adding thereto. It is the problem of the world. War inflations and war expenditures have unbalanced budgets and added to indebtedness until the whole world is staggering under the load. We have been driving in every direction to curtail our expenditures and establish economies without impairing the essentials of governmental activities. It has been a difficult and unpopular task. It is vastly more applauded to expend than to deny. After nearly a year and a quarter of insistence and persuasion, with a concerted drive to reduce government expenditure in every quarter possible, it would wipe out everything thus far accomplished to add now this proposed burden, and it would rend the commitment to economy and saving so essential to our future welfare.

The financial problems of the government are too little heeded until we are face to face with a great emergency. The diminishing income of the government, due to the receding tides of business and attending incomes, has been overlooked momentarily, but cannot be

long ignored. The latest budget figures for the current fiscal year show an estimated deficit of more than $650,000,000 and a further deficit for the year succeeding, even after counting upon all interest collections on foreign indebtedness which the government is likely to receive. To add to our pledges to pay, except as necessity compels, must seem no less than governmental folly. Inevitably it means increased taxation, which congress was unwilling to levy for the purposes of this bill, and will turn us from the course toward economy so essential to promote the activities which contribute to common welfare.

It is to be remembered that the United States played no self-seeking part in the world war, and pursued an unselfish policy after the cause was won. We demanded no reparations for the cost involved, no payments out of which obligations to our soldiers could be met. I have not magnified the willing outlay in behalf of those to whom we have a sacred obligation. It is essential to remember that a more than $4,000,000,000 pledge to the able-bodied ex-service men now will not diminish the later obligation which will have to be met when the younger veterans of to-day shall contribute to the rolls of the aged, indigent and dependent. It is as inevitable as that the years will pass that pension provision for world-war veterans will be made, as it has been made for those who served in previous wars. It will cost more billions than I venture to suggest. There will be justification when the need is apparent, and a rational financial policy to-day is necessary to make the nation ready for the expenditure which is certain to be required in the coming years. The contemplation of such a policy is in accord with the established practice of the nation, and puts the service men of the world war on the same plane as the millions of men who fought the previous battles of the republic.

I confess a regret that I must sound a note of disappointment to the many ex-service men who have the impression that it is as simple a matter for the government to bestow billions in peace as it was to expend billions in war. I regret to stand between them and the pitiably small compensation proposed. I dislike to be out of accord with the majority of congress which has voted the bestowal. The simple truth is that this bill proposes a government obligation of more than four billions without a provision of funds for the extraordinary expenditure, which the executive branch of the government must finance in the face of difficult financial problems and the complete defeat of our commitment to effect economies. I would rather appeal, therefore, to the candid reflections of congress and the country, and to the ex-service men in particular, as to the course better suited to further the welfare of our country. These ex-soldiers who served so gallantly in war and who are to be so conspicuous in the progress of the republic in the half century before us must know that nations can only survive where taxation is restrained from the limits of oppression, where the public treasury is locked against class legislation, but ever open to public necessity and prepared to meet all essential obligations. Such a policy makes a better country for which to fight, or to have fought, and affords a surer abiding place in which to live and attain. WARREN G. HARDING.

The White House, Sept. 19, 1922.

Passes House; Fails in Senate.

The bill was brought up in the house on Sept. 20 and without debate was passed, the objections of the president notwithstanding, by a vote of yeas 258, nays 54, not voting 119. On party lines the division was: To sustain the veto, republicans 35 and democrats 19; to override the veto, republicans 188, democrats 69 and socialist 1.

The senate on the same day voted 44 to 28 in favor of passing the bill over the veto, but the affirmative vote fell four short of the required two-thirds and so the bill failed to become a law. Twenty-seven republicans and seventeen democrats voted to override the veto, while twenty-one republicans and seven democrats voted to sustain it.

MANY SMALL STATES IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

[By F. A. Mackenzie, special correspondent of The Chicago Daily News.]

In theory Russia consists of a group of independent republics and autonomous states and districts, federated by mutual choice, each state retaining the right to secede if it desires. In actual practice, however, Moscow is supreme. The first group around central Russia includes the independent republics Azerbaidjan, Ukrainia, Georgia, Armenia, White Russia, Chiva and Buchara. Chiva and Buchara, being almost entirely agricultural, enjoy a special degree of independence. They are called "special agreement federated states."

The agreements with the remaining states, while differing in minor details, are all simple. They consist, as a rule, of six or seven clauses, providing for a unification of the military, financial and economic systems of the two countries. The unification of military systems does not prevent these republics from having their own armies, but the supreme command is consolidated.

In foreign affairs the states are nominally independent, but in practice they accept the direction of Russia. They maintain their own representatives in the foreign office in Moscow. They all follow the Russian monetary system and taxation imposed by Moscow is obligatory for the whole federation, each republic, however, having power to impose further taxation within its borders for local purposes.

The Far Eastern Republic, which extends from near the east of Lake Baikal to the Pacific, stands by itself. It was created as a buffer state between Russia and Japan, with such modifications of communist rule as would deprive Japan of an excuse for seizing eastern Siberia. It is administered by a constitutional assembly, and not by soviets. It is not communist, and encourages foreign enterprise to a much greater degree than does Russia. It has not adopted and does not use soviet currency. It sends its own missions, when necessary, to foreign powers. At the same time it works in closest co-operation with Moscow and largely under its direction.

The second group of states is the autonomous republics Bashkiria, Turkestan, Tartar, Kirghiz, Crimea, Gorskaya, Jatusky and Dagestan. In foreign affairs these are under the direction of Moscow. For military affairs they are under the nearest military provincial commissar. Their foreign trade is entirely in the hands of the central government.

The third group—the autonomous states and provinces—consists of localities inhabited by non-Russian tribes and nationalities, including Utsk, Mariinsk, Chuovashi, Kalmuk, Buriat-Mongol, Kabardino, Karachay, the Germans of the Volga, Zirian and Karelia. The policy here has been to give the tribes and non-Russian nationalities the utmost freedom in the observance of their customs and the use of their own languages. No attempt is made to force Russian speech on them or to make Russian obligatory in courts or schools.

MAP OF STATES COMPOSING RUSSIAN SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLIC.

Conference on Limitation of Armament.

The conference in Washington, D. C., on the question of limitation of armament, called by President Harding, began its labors Nov. 12, 1921, and concluded them on Feb. 6, 1922. Agreement was reached on some of the more important subjects mentioned in the tentative agenda submitted to the invited powers, including limitation of naval armament and rules for the control of new agencies of warfare. No action was taken as to the reduction of land armaments. An understanding was also reached on various Pacific and far eastern questions, particularly with reference to the mandated islands and China. All these agreements or treaties are given in full, beginning on page 372, and in connection with them will be found the names of the delegates who took part in framing and signing them.

REPORT OF AMERICAN DELEGATION.

The story of the conference is told lucidly in a report submitted by the American delegation to President Harding on Feb. 9, 1922. It was signed by Charles E. Hughes, Henry Cabot Lodge, Oscar W. Underwood and Elihu Root. This report, in part, is as follows:

"On July 8, 1921, by direction of the president, the department of state addressed an informal inquiry to the group of powers known as the principal allied and associated powers—that is, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan—to ascertain whether it would be agreeable to them to take part in a conference on the subject of limitation of armament, to be held in Washington at a time to be mutually agreed upon. In making this inquiry it was stated to be manifest that the question of limitation of armament had a close relation to Pacific and far eastern problems, and the president suggested that the powers especially interested in these problems should undertake, in connection with the conference, the consideration of all matters bearing upon their solution, with a view to reaching a common understanding with respect to principles and policies in the far east. The suggestion having been favorably received, formal invitations were issued to the powers above mentioned to participate in a conference on limitation of armament to be held in Washington on Nov. 11, 1921, and an invitation was also extended to Belgium, China, the Netherlands and Portugal to participate in the discussion of Pacific and far eastern questions in connection with the conference.

"These invitations were formally accepted and the first session of the conference was held in Continental hall in the city of Washington on the twelfth day of November, 1921, the time of the first session being postponed in order to permit the delegates to attend the ceremonies upon the burial of the unknown soldier at Arlington cemetery on Nov. 11."

After naming the members of the various delegations and their technical staffs and quoting President Harding's opening address the report continues:

"Following the address of the president the conference, on motion of Mr. Balfour, elected the secretary of state of the United States as chairman of the conference and of each committee of which he should be a member. The Hon. John W. Garrett of Baltimore, Md., was elected secretary-general. A committee on program and procedure was appointed, consisting of the heads of the delegations or such representatives as each power might select for the purpose.

"As the conference was to concern itself with two groups of questions which, though related, required separate investigation and discussion—that is, (1) the question of limitation of armament and (2) Pacific and far eastern questions—it became necessary to provide a course of procedure which would facilitate the work of the conference in both fields. In the public discussions which preceded the conference there were apparently two competing views: That the consideration of armament should await the result of the discussion of the far eastern questions and another that the latter discussion should be postponed until an agreement for the limitation of armament had been reached. It was not thought necessary to adopt either of these extreme views. It was proposed that the conference should proceed at once to consider the question of the limitation of armament, but this was not deemed to require the postponement of the examination of far eastern questions. In order to serve both purposes two committees were set up, (1) consisting of the plenipotentiary delegates of the five powers—the United States of America, the British empire, France, Italy and Japan—to deal with questions of armament, and (2) consisting of the delegates of the nine powers—that is, the United States of America, Belgium, the British empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal—to deal with Pacific and far eastern questions.

"The work of the two committees proceeded along parallel lines without interference with each other and the conclusions reached in each were reported, from time to time, to the conference in plenary session for its adoption. Each committee provided itself with the necessary subcommittees dealing with technical questions and drafting, so that in the most expeditious manner all questions before the conference were thoroughly considered.

"The conference held seven plenary or public sessions, at the last of which, on Feb. 6, 1922, the treaties approved by the conference were signed.

"While the sessions of the committees were not public, a complete record was kept of all their proceedings, and at the close of each session of the committees on armament and on Pacific and far eastern questions, respectively, a communique was made to the press, which, generally, stated all that had taken place in the committee and in all cases set forth whatever matters of importance had received attention. Thus full publicity was given to the proceedings of the conference."

The report gives a statement of the agenda submitted to the invited powers and adds that while this statement was not formally adopted by the conference the proceedings closely followed the lines thus indicated.

"The following treaties," continues the report, "were approved by the conference and signed at the closing session on Feb. 6, 1922:

"(1) A treaty between the United States of America, the British empire, France, Italy and Japan limiting naval armament.

"(2) A treaty between the same powers in relation to the use of submarines and noxious gases in warfare.

"(3) A treaty between all nine powers relating to principles and policies to be followed in matters concerning China.

"(4) A treaty between the nine powers relating to Chinese customs tariff.

"The following treaties were notified to the conference:

"(1) A treaty between the United States of America, the British empire, France and Japan, signed Dec. 13, 1921, relating to their insular

possessions and insular dominions in the Pacific ocean.

"(2) A treaty between the same powers, supplementary to the above, signed Feb. 6, 1922.

"(3) A treaty between China and Japan, signed Feb. 4, 1922, providing for the restoration to China of rights and interests in the province of Shantung.

"In addition, while the conference was in session the government of the United States and the government of Japan reached an agreement in relation to the island of Yap and the mandated islands in the Pacific ocean north of the equator, which is to be embodied in a formal convention."

[The Yap treaty was signed Feb. 11 and ratified March 1, 1922, by the United States senate. It will be found in full in this volume.]

Limitation of Armament.

The report first takes up the limitation of armament negotiations. It says:

"It was recognized at the outset that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to provide at this conference for the limitation of land forces. So far as the army of the United States was concerned there was no question presented. It has always been the policy of the United States to have the regular military establishment upon the smallest possible basis. At the time of the armistice there were in the field and in training in the American army upward of 4,000,000 men. At once, upon the signing of the armistice, demobilization began and it was practically completed in the course of the following year, and to-day our regular establishment numbers less than 160,000 men. The British government has also reduced its army to a minimum."

The report quotes parts of the speeches made by M. Briand for France, Senator Schanzer for Italy and Baron Kato for Japan in opposition to any action being taken by the conference with respect to land armaments and adds:

"Further consideration made it quite clear that no agreement for the limitation of land forces could be had at this time.

"A different condition existed in relation to naval armament. It was believed by the government of the United States that an agreement providing for a sweeping reduction and for an effective limitation for the future was entirely feasible. It was pointed out, after considering the failure of earlier endeavors for limitation of armaments, that the powers could no longer content themselves with investigations, with reports, with the circumlocution of inquiry; that the time had come and the conference had been called, not for general resolutions or mutual advice, but for action. The following general considerations were deemed to be pertinent:

"'The first is that the core of the difficulty is to be found in the competition in naval programs and that in order appropriately to limit naval armament competition in its production must be abandoned. Competition will not be remedied by resolves with respect to the method of its continuance. One program inevitably leads to another, and if competition continues its regulation is impracticable. There is only one adequate way out, and that is to end it now.

"'It is apparent that this cannot be accomplished without serious sacrifices. Enormous sums have been expended upon ships under construction and building programs which are now under way cannot be given up without heavy loss. Yet if the present construction of capital ships goes forward other ships will inevitably be built to rival them, and this will lead to still others. Thus the race will continue so long as ability to continue lasts. The efforts to escape sacrifices are futile. We must face them or yield our purpose.

"'It is also clear that no one of the naval powers should be expected to make the sacrifice alone. The only hope of limitation of naval armament is by agreement among the nations concerned, and this agreement should be entirely fair and reasonable in the extent of the sacrifices required of each of the powers. In considering the basis of such agreement and the commensurate sacrifices to be required it is necessary to have regard to the existing naval strength of the great naval powers, including the extent of construction already effected in the case of ships in process. This follows from the fact that one nation is as free to compete as another and each may find grounds for its action. What one may do another may demand the opportunity to rival, and we remain in the thrall of competitive effort.'

"But it was necessary to go beyond general observations. It was apparent that, in this field of opportunity, it was essential that the American government, as the convener of the conference, should be prepared with a definite and practicable plan. After the most careful consideration and detailed examination of the problem, with the aid of the experts of the American navy, a plan was prepared and, under instructions of the president, was presented to the conference by the American delegation.

"It was clear at the outset, and the negotiations during the conference put it beyond doubt, that no agreement for the limitation of naval armament could be effected which did not embrace the navies of France and Italy. At the same time it was recognized that neither of these nations, in view of the extraordinary conditions due to the world war affecting their existing naval strength, could be expected to make the sacrifices which necessarily would lie at the basis of an agreement for limitation. These sacrifices could, however, be reasonably expected of the United States, the British empire and Japan, and these were the powers then actually engaged in the competitive building of warships. The American plan, therefore, temporarily postponed the consideration of the navies of France and Italy and definitely proposed a program of limitation for the United States, the British empire and Japan. The proposal was one of renunciation of building programs, of scrapping of existing ships and of establishing an agreed ratio of naval strength. It was a proposal of sacrifices, and the American government, in making the proposal, at once stated the sacrifices which it was ready to make and upon the basis of which alone it asked commensurate sacrifices from others.

The American Plan.

"The American plan rested upon the application of these four general principles:

"'(1) That all capital shipbuilding programs, either actual or projected, should be abandoned.

"'(2) That further reduction should be made through the scrapping of certain of the older ships.

"'(3) That in general regard should be had to the existing naval strength of the powers concerned.

"'(4) That the capital-ship tonnage should be used as the measurement of strength of navies and a proportionate allowance of auxiliary combatant craft prescribed.'

"More specifically, the plan in relation to capital ships was as follows:

"'The United States: The United States is now completing its program of 1916 calling

for ten new battle ships and six battle cruisers. One battle ship has been completed. The others are in various stages of construction; in some cases from 60 to 80 per cent of the construction has been done. On these fifteen capital ships now being built over $330,000,000 have been spent. Still the United States is willing, in the interest of an immediate limitation of naval armaments, to scrap all these ships.

"'The United States proposes, if this plan is accepted:

"'(1) To scrap all capital ships now under construction. This includes six battle cruisers and seven battle ships on the ways and in the course of building and two battle ships launched.

"'(2) The total number of new capital ships thus to be scrapped is fifteen. The total tonnage of the new capital ships when completed would be 618,000 tons.

"'(3) To scrap all of the older battle ships up to, but not including, the Delaware and North Dakota. The number of these old battle ships to be scrapped is fifteen. Their total tonnage is 227,740.

"'Thus the number of capital ships to be scrapped by the United States if this plan is accepted is thirty, with an aggregate tonnage (including that of ships in construction, if completed) of 845,740.

"'Great Britain: The plan contemplates that Great Britain and Japan shall take action which is fairly commensurate with this action on the part of the United States.

"'It is proposed that Great Britain—

"'(1) Shall stop further construction of the four new Hoods, the new capital ships not laid down but upon which money has been spent. The four ships, if completed, would have a tonnage displacement of 172,000.

"'(2) Shall, in addition, scrap her dreadnoughts, second-line battle ships and first-line battle ships up to, but not including, the King George V. class.

"'These, with certain predreadnoughts which it is understood have already been scrapped, would amount to nineteen capital ships and a tonnage reduction of 411,375.

"'The total tonnage of ships thus to be scrapped by Great Britain (including the tonnage of the four Hoods, if completed) would be 583,375.

"'Japan: It is proposed that Japan—

"'(1) Shall abandon her program of ships not yet laid down—viz., the K-11, Owari No. 7 and No. 8 battle ships and Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 battle cruisers.

"'It should be observed that this does not involve the stopping of construction, as the construction of none of the ships has been begun.

"'(2) Shall scrap three capital ships (the Mutsu, launched; the Tosa, the Kogo, in course of building) and four battle cruisers (the Amagi and Akagi, in course of building, and the Atoga and Takao, not yet laid down, but for which certain material has been assembled).

"'The total number of new capital ships to be scrapped under this paragraph is seven. The total tonnage of these new capital ships when completed would be 289,100.

"'(3) Shall scrap all predreadnoughts and battle ships of the second line. This would include the scrapping of all ships up to, but not including, the Settsu; that is, the scrapping of ten old ships with a total tonnage of 159,823.

"'The total reduction of tonnage on vessels existing, laid down or for which material has been assembled (taking the tonnage of the ships when completed) would be 448,928 tons.

"'Thus, under this plan there would be immediately destroyed of the navies of the three powers sixty-six capital fighting ships built and building, with a total tonnage of 1,878,043.

"'It is proposed that it should be agreed by the United States, Great Britain and Japan that their navies, with respect to capital ships, within three months after the making of the agreement shall consist of certain ships designated in the proposal, and number for the United States, eighteen; for Great Britain, twenty-two; for Japan, ten.

"'The tonnage of these ships would be as follows: Of the United States, 500,650; of Great Britain, 604,450; of Japan, 299,700. In reaching this result, the age factor in the case of the respective navies has received appropriate consideration.

"'Replacement:

"'With respect to replacement, the United States proposes:

"'(1) That it be agreed that the first replacement tonnage shall not be laid down until ten years from the date of the agreement.

"'(2) That replacements be limited by an agreed maximum of capital-ship tonnage as follows:

"'For the United States, 500,000 tons.

"'For Great Britain, 500,000 tons.

"'For Japan, 300,000 tons.

"'(3) That, subject to the ten-year limitation above fixed, the maximum standard capital ships may be replaced when they are twenty years old by new capital ships' construction.

"'(4) That no capital ship shall be built in replacement with a tonnage displacement of more than 35,000 tons.'

"This proposal was presented on behalf of the American delegation at the first session of the conference, and at once evoked from the other delegates expressions of assent in principle. The question of a definite agreement, however, presented many difficulties requiring protracted negotiations, in which a conclusion was not finally reached until Jan. 31, 1922, when the draft of the proposed naval treaty was adopted in the committee on limitation of armament.

Capital-Ship Ratio.

"It was obvious that no agreement for limitation was possible if the three powers were not content to take as a basis their actual existing naval strength. General considerations of national need, aspirations and expectations, policy and program, could be brought forward by each power in justification of some hypothetical relation of naval strength, with no result but profitless and interminable discussion. The solution was to take what the powers actually had, as it was manifest that neither could better its relative position unless it won in the race which it was the object of the conference to end. It was impossible to terminate competition in naval armament if the powers were to condition their agreement upon the advantages they hoped to gain in the competition itself. Accordingly, when the argument was presented by Japan that a better ratio—that is, one more favorable to Japan than that assigned by the American plan—should be adopted and emphasis was laid upon the asserted needs of Japan, the answer was made that if Japan was entitled to a better ratio upon the basis of actual existing naval strength, it should be, but otherwise it could not be, accepted. The American plan fixed the ratio between the United States, the British empire and Japan as 5-5-3 or 10-10-6; Great Britain at once agreed, but the Japanese government desired a ratio of 10-10-7.

"There was a general agreement that the American rule for determining existing naval strength was correct—that is, that it should be determined according to capital-ship tonnage. There was, however, a further question and that was as to what should be embraced for that purpose within the capital-ship tonnage of each nation. It was the position of the American government that ships in course of construction should be counted to the extent to which construction had already progressed at the time of the convening of the conference. The latter position was strongly contested by Japan upon the ground that a ship was not a ship unless it was completed and ready to fight. It was pointed out, however, that in case of an emergency a warship which was 90 per cent completed was to that extent ready and that only the remaining 10 per cent of construction was necessary; and, similarly, in the case of a ship 70 per cent or 50 per cent or other per cent completed the work done was so much of naval strength in hand. It was also pointed out that it did not follow that because a ship had been completed it was ready for action; it might be out of repair; its engines, boilers, apparatus, armament, might need replacement. It was idle to attempt to determine naval strength on supposed readiness for action at a given day. Objections could be made to any standard of measurement, but the most practicable standard was to take the existing capital-ship tonnage, including the percentage of construction already effected in the case of ships which were being built. It was added that the American government, while ready to sacrifice, in accordance with the terms of its proposal, its battle ships and battle cruisers in course of construction, was not willing to ignore the percentage of naval strength represented by over $300,000,000 expended on the unfinished ships.

"The American government submitted to the British and Japanese naval experts its records with respect to the extent of the work which had been done on the ships under construction, and the negotiations resulted in an acceptance by both Great Britain and Japan of the ratio which the American government had proposed.

Fortifications in the Pacific.

"Before assenting to this ratio the Japanese government desired assurances with regard to the increase of fortifications and naval bases in the Pacific ocean. It was insisted that while the capital-ship ratio proposed by the American government might be acceptable under the existing conditions it could not be regarded as acceptable by the Japanese government if the government of the United States should fortify or establish additional naval bases in the Pacific ocean.

"The American government took the position that it could not entertain any question as to the fortifications of its own coasts or of the Hawaiian islands, with respect to which it must remain entirely unrestricted. Despite the fact that the American government did not entertain any aggressive purpose whatever it was recognized that the fortification of other insular possessions in the Pacific might be regarded from the Japanese standpoint as creating a new naval situation and as constituting a menace to Japan, and hence the American delegation expressed itself as willing to maintain the status quo as to fortifications and naval bases in its insular possessions in the Pacific, except as above stated, if Japan and the British empire would do the like. It was recognized that no limitation should be made with respect to the main islands of Japan or Australia and New Zealand, with their adjacent islands, any more than with respect to the insular possessions adjacent to the coast of the United States, including Alaska and the Panama Canal Zone or the Hawaiian islands. The case of the Aleutian islands, stretching out toward Japan, was a special one and had its counterpart in that of the Kurile islands belonging to Japan and reaching out to the northeast toward the Aleutians. It was finally agreed that the status quo should be maintained as to both of these groups.

"After prolonged negotiations the three powers—the United States, the British empire and Japan—made an agreement that the status quo at the signing of the naval treaty with regard to fortifications and naval bases should be maintained in their respective territories and possessions, which were specified as follows (naval treaty, article 19):

"'(1) The insular possessions which the United States now holds or may hereafter acquire in the Pacific ocean, except (a) those adjacent to the coast of the United States, Alaska and the Panama Canal Zone, not including the Aleutian islands and (b) the Hawaiian islands;

"'(2) Hongkong and the insular possessions which the British empire now holds or may hereafter acquire in the Pacific ocean east of the meridian of 110 degrees east longitude, except (a) those adjacent to the coast of Canada, (b) the commonwealth of Australia and its territories and (c) New Zealand;

"'(3) The following insular territories and possessions of Japan in the Pacific ocean, to wit: The Kurile islands, the Bonin islands, Amami-Oshima, the Loochoo islands, Formosa and the Pescadores, and any insular territories or possessions in the Pacific ocean which Japan may hereafter acquire.'

"The same article of the treaty also contains the following provision with respect to the meaning of the maintenance of the status quo:

"'The maintenance of the status quo under the foregoing provisions implies that no new fortifications or naval bases shall be established in the territories and possessions specified; that no measures shall be taken to increase the existing naval facilities for the repair and maintenance of naval forces, and that no increase shall be made in the coast defenses of the territories and possessions above specified. This restriction, however, does not preclude such repair and replacement of worn-out weapons and equipment as is customary in naval and military establishments in time of peace.'

The Case of the Mutsu.

"Among the ships which the American government proposed should be scrapped by Japan was the Mutsu. It was the understanding of the American government that this ship was still incomplete at the time of the meeting of the conference, although it was nearly completed—that is, to the extent of about 98 per cent. It was proposed to be scrapped as all other ships which were in course of construction; thus the government of the United States included among its own ships which were to be scrapped two ships which were about 90 per cent completed.

"The Japanese delegation, however, insisted that the Mustu had been actually finished, was commissioned and fully manned before the conference met. Apart from this point this latest accession to the Japanese navy was the especial pride of the Japanese people. It was their finest war vessel and, it is understood, had been built, in part at least, through popular subscriptions and in circumstances evoking patriotic pride in the highest degree.

"It was deemed by the Japanese delegation to be quite impossible to induce the consent of their government to any proposal of limitation which would involve the scrapping of the Mutsu. Its retention, however, created serious difficulties because of the disproportion of advantage that would accrue to Japan through the possession of such a ship. Japan offered to scrap the Settsu, one of the older ships that was to have been retained by Japan under the American plan, and also recognized that the gain to Japan through the Mutsu should be offset by the completion on the part of the United States of two of her battle ships under construction and by the construction on the part of Great Britain of two new ships.

"It was accordingly agreed that the government of the United States should finish two ships of the West Virginia class that were under construction and on their completion should scrap the North Dakota and the Delaware, which under the original plan were to have been retained. Great Britain, on her part, was to scrap four of the older ships which would otherwise have been retained. In this way the balance of the three navies was kept. Nor was there any serious change in the final agreement establishing the maximum limits of the replacement tonnage. The original American plan had called for the following:

"United States, 500,000 tons;
"British empire, 500,000 tons;
"Japan, 300,000 tons.
"The plan as modified became:
"United States, 525,000 tons;
"Great Britain, 525,000 tons;
"Japan, 315,000 tons.
"Thus maintaining the ratio of 5-5-3.

"An important concession was made by Great Britain with respect to the two new ships which she was permitted to build. Great Britain, as stated in the American proposal, had already planned four new Hoods. These ships had been designed and considerable time would have been saved in proceeding to build the two new ships according to the existing plans, but the new ships were designed greatly to exceed in tonnage any existing ship; their tonnage displacement, it is understood, was to be about 49,000 tons. Great Britain agreed not only to abandon her program for four new Hoods, but in building the two new ships that they should not exceed 35,000 tons standard displacement, respectively.

"Thus, with respect to capital ships, the United States, the British empire and Japan were able to reach an agreement, but this was tentative and depended upon a suitable agreement being reached with France and Italy.

France and Italy.

"The scheme of reduction accepted by the United States, Great Britain and Japan involved the scrapping of capital ships to the extent of approximately 40 per cent of the existing strength. It was recognized that no such reduction could be asked of either France or Italy and that the case of their navies required special consideration.

"France had seven dreadnoughts with a tonnage of 164,500 tons, and three predreadnoughts, making a total of about 221,000 tons. In the case of the United States, Great Britain and Japan it was provided that their predreadnoughts should be scrapped without any provision for replacement, and there was to be in addition a reduction of about 40 per cent of the naval strength represented by dreadnoughts and superdreadnoughts. Reducing in the same proportion as the United States has reduced, France's tonnage of capital ships would be fixed at 102,000 tons, or, if the predreadnoughts of France were taken into calculation on her side, although omitted on the side of the United States, the total tonnage of France's capital ships being taken at 221,000 tons, a reduction on the same basis would leave France with only 136,000 tons. This was deemed to be impracticable. It was thought entirely fair, however, that France, in the replacement schedule, should be allowed a maximum tonnage equivalent to the existing tonnage of her seven dreadnoughts with a slight increase—that is, that the maximum limit of capital ships, for the purpose of replacement, should be fixed at 175,000 tons.

"Italy sought parity with France, and this principle having been accepted in the course of the discussion, it was likewise proposed that Italy should be allowed 175,000 tons of capital ships in replacement. The present tonnage of Italy is about 182,000 tons. The proposed maximum limit of 175,000 tons was at once accepted by Italy.

"France expressed a desire to be allowed ten capital ships, which, at a tonnage of 35,000 tons each, would have given her 350,000 tons. This was deemed to be excessive as a part of a plan for limitation of armament, and had it been insisted upon would probably have made impossible an agreement for an effective limitation of capital ship tonnage. But, after discussion, France consented to the maximum limit of 175,000 tons for capital ships.

Auxiliary Craft.

"In the original American proposal it was stated that the allowance of auxiliary combatant craft to each power should be in proportion to the capital-ship tonnage. The proposal for the three powers—the United States, Great Britain and Japan—was that the total tonnage of cruisers, flotilla leaders and destroyers allowed each power should be as follows:

"United States, 450,000 tons.
"Great Britain, 450,000 tons.
"Japan, 270,000 tons.
"And that the total tonnage of submarines allowed each of these powers should be:
"United States, 90,000 tons.
"Great Britain, 90,000 tons.
"Japan, 54,000 tons.

"In the same proportion as the capital-ship tonnage, this would have left for France and Italy, in the case of cruisers, flotilla leaders and destroyers, a maximum of 150,000 tons for each of these powers; and, in the case of submarines, a maximum of 30,000 tons each.

"The American delegation felt that the original proposal for submarines was too high and, aided by the advice of our naval experts, proposed that the maximum limit for the United States and Great Britain should be 60,000 tons each; and that France, Japan and Italy should retain the tonnage in submarines that they now have, that is, should maintain the status quo as regards submarine tonnage. It was understood that the present submarine tonnage of France was 31,391 tons; of Japan 31,452 tons, and of Italy somewhat less, about 21,000 tons. This proposition was not accepted, being opposed both by Japan and France. Japan stated her willingness to adhere to the original proposal, which allowed her 54,000 tons in submarines.

"In accepting the allowance for capital ships, France had made a distinct reservation. It was said that it would be impossible for the French government to accept reductions for light cruisers, torpedo boats and submarines corresponding to those which were accepted for capital ships. Accordingly, France

maintained that her necessities required that she should be allowed 330,000 tons for cruisers, etc., and 90,000 tons for submarines.

"M. Sarraut thus stated the position of the French government:

" 'After examining, on the other hand, the composition of the forces needed by France in auxiliary craft and submarines, which are especially intended for the protection of her territory and its communications, the cabinet and the supreme council of national defense have reached the conclusion that it is impossible to accept a limitation below that of 330,000 tons for auxiliary craft and 90,000 for submarines without imperiling the vital interests of the country and of its colonies and the safety of their naval life.

" 'The French delegation has been instructed to consent to no concession on the above figures.

" 'To sum up, France accepts, as regards capital ships, the sacrifice which she must face in order to meet the views of the conference and which represents an important reduction of her normal sea power. She limits the program of the future establishment of her fleet to 330,000 tons for auxiliary craft and to 90,000 tons for submarines.'

"In view of the insistence on the part of the French delegates that they could not abate their requirements as to auxiliary craft and submarines, the British delegates stated that they were unable to consent to a limitation of auxiliary craft adapted to meet submarines.

"For this reason it was found impossible to carry out the American plan so far as limitation of auxiliary craft and submarines was concerned.

Naval Treaty Analyzed.

"The agreement finally reached was set forth in the naval treaty signed on Feb. 6, 1922.

"With respect to capital ships, while there are certain changes in detail, the integrity of the plan proposed on behalf of the American government has been maintained and the spirit in which that proposal was made, and in which it was received, dominated the entire negotiations and brought them to a successful conclusion.

"The treaty is in three chapters:

"(1) A chapter containing the general principles or provisions relating to the limitation of naval armament.

"(2) A chapter containing rules for the execution of the agreement.

"(3) A chapter containing miscellaneous provisions.

"Without following the order of this arrangement the substance of the treaty may be thus stated:

"The first subject with which the treaty deals is that of the limitations as to capital ships, which are defined as follows:

" 'A capital ship, in the case of ships hereafter built, is defined as a vessel of war, not an aircraft carrier, whose displacement exceeds 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement or which carries a gun with a caliber exceeding 8 inches (203 millimeters).'

"The treaty specifies the capital ships which each of the five powers may retain. Thus the United States of America is to retain eighteen capital ships, with a tonnage of 500,650 tons; the British empire, twenty-two capital ships with a tonnage of 580,450 tons; France, ten ships of 221,170 tons; Italy, ten ships of 182,000 tons; Japan, ten ships of 301,320 tons. (Chapter II., part 1.)

"In reaching this result the age factor in the case of the respective navies has received consideration.

"The treaty provides that all other capital ships of these powers, either built or building, are to be scrapped or disposed of as provided in the treaty. (Article II.)

"It is provided that the present building programs are to be abandoned and that there is to be no building of capital ships hereafter except in replacement as the treaty provides. (Article III.)

"It may be useful to make a comparison of this result with the proposal which was made at the beginning of the conference on behalf of the American delegation. That proposal set forth that eighteen ships were to be retained by the United States with a tonnage of 500,650 tons. In this treaty the same ships are to be retained.

"In that proposal there were set forth twenty-two capital ships to be retained by the British empire. Under the treaty the same number of ships is to be retained, in fact, the same ships, with the single exception of the substitution of the Thunderer for the Erin, with a total tonnage of 580,450, as against the calculation in the original proposal of 604,450 tons for ships to be retained.

"In the case of Japan the proposal set forth ten ships to be retained. By the treaty the same number of ships is to be retained, the difference being that the Mutsu is to be retained and the Settsu (which was to have been retained) is to be scrapped. The tonnage retained by Japan, as calculated in the original proposal, was 299,700 tons. The tonnage retained under the treaty is 301,320.

"The effect of the retention of the Mutsu by Japan was to make necessary certain changes to which reference has already been made and for which the treaty provides. These changes are:

"In the case of the United States it is provided that two ships of the West Virginia class, now under construction, may be completed and that on their completion two of the ships which were to have been retained, the North Dakota and the Delaware, are to be scrapped.

"In the case of the British empire two new ships may be built, not exceeding 35,000 tons each; and on completion of these two ships four ships—the Thunderer, King George V., the Ajax and the Centurion—are to be scrapped.

"In the case of Japan, as has been said, the difference is that the Mutsu is retained and the Settsu scrapped.

"Aside from these changes the principles set forth in the American proposal in relation to capital ships have been applied and the capital ship program is in its essence carried out.

"A further comparison may be made with respect to ships to be scrapped.

"In the case of the United States it was proposed to scrap all capital ships now under construction. Instead thirteen of these ships are to to be scrapped or disposed of. The total number of capital ships which were to be scrapped by the United States, or disposed of, was stated to be thirty. Under the treaty the number is twenty-eight, with a very slight difference in total tonnage.

"In the case of Great Britain the construction of the four great Hoods has been abandoned, and while Great Britain is to have two new ships, limited to 35,000 tons each, four of the retained ships are to be scrapped, as already stated, when these two ships are completed.

"It was also provided in the original proposal that Great Britain should scrap her predreadnoughts, second-line battle ships and

first-line battle ships up to and not including King George V. These ships, with certain predreadnoughts which it was understood had already been scrapped, would amount to nineteen capital ships with a tonnage reduction on this account of 411,375 tons. This provision is substantially unaffected by the treaty, the fact being that under the treaty twenty ships are to be scrapped instead of nineteen that were mentioned in the proposal.

"In the case of Japan, the proposal was that Japan—

"'(1) Shall abandon her program of ships not yet laid down, viz., the Kii, Owari, No. 7 and No. 8 battle ships, and Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, battle cruisers.'

"This proposal has been carried out and the program has been abandoned by Japan.

"'(2) Shall scrap three capital ships (the Mutsu, launched; the Tosa and Kago, in course of building); the four battle cruisers (the Amagi and Akagi, in course of building, and the Atoga and Takao not yet laid down but for which certain material has been assembled). The total number of new capital ships to be scrapped under this program is seven. The total tonnage of these capital ships when completed would be 289,100 tons.'

"Under the treaty Japan is to scrap all the ships mentioned with the exception of the Mutsu.

"'(3) Shall scrap all predreadnoughts and battle ships of the second line. This would include the scrapping of all ships up to but not including the Settsu; that is, the scrapping of ten older ships with a total tonnage of 159,828 tons.'

"Under the treaty ten ships are scrapped including the Settsu instead of excluding it.

"There are certain special provisions with regard to capital ships which should be mentioned in order that there may be no misapprehension, although the matter itself is insignificant. In the tables in section 2 of chapter II., part 3, it is provided that the United States may retain the Oregon and Illinois for noncombatant purposes after they have been emasculated in accordance with certain provisions of the treaty. There is a sentimental reason for the retention of the Oregon, which it is understood the state of Oregon desires to possess.

"The British empire is permitted to retain the Colossus and the Collingswood for noncombatant purposes after they have been emasculated. They have already been withdrawn from combatant use.

"There is also a provision in the case of Japan that two of her older ships, over 20 years old, the Shikashima and the Asahi, which were to be scrapped, may be retained for noncombatant purposes, after they have been emasculated, as stated.

Scrapping Defined.

"The matter of scrapping is not left to conjecture or the decision of each of the powers taken separately, but is carefully defined by the treaty in part 2 of chapter II., as follows:

"'I. A vessel to be scrapped must be placed in such a condition that it cannot be put to combatant use.

"'II. This result must be finally effected in any one of the following ways:

"'(a) Permanent sinking of the vessel;

"'(b) Breaking the vessel up. This shall always involve the destruction or removal of all the machinery, boilers and armor and all deck, side and bottom plating;

"'(c) Converting the vessel to target use exclusively. * * * Not more than one capital ship may be retained for this purpose at one time by any of the contracting powers.'

"There is a special provision in the case of France and Italy that they may severally retain two seagoing vessels for training purposes exclusively; that is, as gunnery or torpedo schools. The treaty describes the vessels, or the class to which they belong, and France and Italy undertake to remove and destroy their conning towers and not to use them as vessels of war.

"There is also provision as to two stages of scrapping. The first stage is intended to render the ship incapable of further warlike service and to be immediately undertaken. The process is set forth in great detail in respect to removal of guns or machinery for working hydraulic or electric mountings, or fire-control instruments and range finders, or ammunition, explosives and mines, or torpedoes, war-heads and torpedo tubes, or wireless telegraphy installations, the conning tower and all side armor, etc. (Chapter II., part 2, section III., subdivision A.)

"In the case of vessels that are to be immediately scrapped the work of rendering them incapable of further warlike service is to be completed within six months from the time of the coming into force of the treaty and the scrapping is to be finally effected within eighteen months from that time. In the case of vessels which are to be scrapped after the completion of the new ships which may be built by the United States and the British empire, respectively, the work of rendering the vessel incapable of further warlike service is to be commenced not later than the date of the completion of its successor and is to be finished within six months from that time. The vessel is to be finally scrapped within eighteen months from that date.

"The treaty provides the maximum replacement limits as follows:

"United States, 525,000 tons.
"British empire, 525,000 tons.
"France, 175,000 tons.
"Italy, 175,000 tons.
"Japan, 315,000 tons.

"The size of each of the capital ships is limited to 35,000 tons. It is also provided that no capital ship shall carry a gun of a caliber in excess of sixteen inches. The provisions for replacements of capital ships are set forth in charts which form section II. of part 3 of chapter II. of the treaty.

"In the case of the United States, the British empire and Japan, aside from the two ships that may be completed by the United States and the two which may be built by the British empire, the first replacement is to begin with the laying down of ships in 1931, for completion in 1934, and replacement takes place thereafter according to the age of the ships.

"In the case of France and Italy the first replacement is permitted for laying down in 1927 for completion in the case of France and in 1931 in the case of Italy.

Aircraft Carriers.

"The treaty also deals with aircraft carriers.

"'An aircraft carrier is defined as a vessel of war with a displacement in excess of 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement designed for the exclusive purpose of carrying aircraft. It must be so constructed that aircraft can be launched therefrom and landed thereon and not designed and constructed for carrying a more powerful armament than that allowed to it under article IX. or article X., as the case may be.' (Chapter II., part 4.)

"The total tonnage allowed for aircraft carriers is limited as follows:

"For the United States, 135,000 tons.
"British empire, 135,000 tons.

"France, 60,000 tons.
"Italy, 60,000 tons.
"Japan, 81,000 tons.

"In view of the experimental nature of the existence of aircraft carriers that fact is recognized and there is a provision for replacement without regard to age. (Article VIII.)

"The maximum limit of each aircraft carrier is 27,000 tons. There is, however, a special exception which permits contracting powers to build not more than two aircraft carriers, each of a tonnage of not more than 33,000 tons.

"What has been said with regard to the disposition of the existing capital ships and their scrapping is to be qualified by the statement that in order to effect economy any of the contracting powers may use, for the purpose of constructing aircraft carriers as defined, any two of their ships, whether constructed or in course of construction, each of a tonnage of not more than 33,000. (Article IX.)

"The general provision as to the armament of an aircraft carrier is that if it has guns exceeding six inches the total number of guns shall not exceed ten. It cannot carry a gun in excess of eight inches. It may carry without limit five-inch guns and antiaircraft guns. (Article X.)

"With respect to auxiliary craft the treaty provides that no vessels of war exceeding 10,000 tons, other than capital ships or aircraft carriers, shall be acquired by or constructed by, for or within the jurisdiction of any of the contracting powers. Vessels not specially built as fighting ships nor taken in time of peace under government control for fighting purposes, which are employed on fleet duties or as troop transports, or in some other way for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of hostilities otherwise than as fighting ships, are not within this limitation. (Article XI.)

"The treaty contains provisions of a protective nature—that is, for the purpose of securing the faithful execution of the agreement.

"Thus it is provided that no vessel of war of any of the contracting powers hereafter laid down, except a capital ship, shall carry guns in excess of eight inches (article XII.); that no ship designated in the treaty to be scrapped may be reconverted into a vessel of war (article XIII.); that no preparations shall be made in merchant ships in time of peace for the installation of warlike armament for the purpose of converting such ships into vessels of war, other than the necessary stiffening of the decks for the mounting of guns not exceeding six inches. (Article XIV.)

"There are also provisions with respect to the building of vessels for foreign powers. Thus, no vessel of war constructed within the jurisdiction of any of the contracting powers for a noncontracting power shall exceed the limits as to displacement, and armament prescribed by the treaty for vessels of a similar type constructed by or for any of the contracting powers: Provided, however, That the displacement for aircraft carriers constructed for a noncontracting power shall not exceed 27,000 tons. (Article XVI.)

"It is provided that a contracting power within the jurisdiction of which a vessel of war is constructed for a noncontracting power shall give suitable information to the other contracting powers. (Article XVI.)

"Further, in the event of the contracting power being engaged in a war such power is not to use as a vessel of war any vessel of war which may be under construction within its jurisdiction for any other power, or which may have been constructed within its jurisdiction for another power and not delivered. (Article XVII.)

"Each of the contracting powers undertakes not to dispose, by gift, sale or any mode of transfer, of any vessel of war in such a manner that such vessel may become a vessel of war in the navy of any foreign power. (Article XVIII.) It is recorded in the proceedings of the conference that this undertaking is regarded as binding as a matter of honor upon the powers from the date of the signing of the treaty.

"Reference has already been made to the provision relating to the maintenance of the status quo as to fortifications and naval bases in the Pacific ocean.

"If during the term of the treaty, which is fifteen years, the requirements of the national security of any of the contracting powers in respect of self-defense are, in the opinion of that power, materially affected by any change of circumstances, the contracting powers agree, at the request of such power, to meet in conference with a view to the reconsideration of the provisions of the treaty and its amendment by mutual agreement. (Article XXI.)

"It is further provided that in view of possible technical and scientific developments the United States, after consultation with the other contracting powers, shall arrange for a conference of all the contracting powers, which shall convene as soon as possible after the expiration of eight years from the coming into force of the treaty, to consider what changes, if any, may be necessary to meet such developments. (Article XXI.)

"There is a special provision as to the effect of an outbreak of war. The mere fact that one of the contracting parties becomes engaged in war does not affect the obligations of the treaty. But if a contracting party becomes engaged in a war which, in its opinion, affects the naval defense of its national security, such power may, after notice to the other contracting powers, suspend for the period of hostilities its obligations under the present treaty, other than certain specified obligations, provided that such power shall notify the other contracting powers that the emergency is of such a character as to require such suspension. In such case the remaining contracting powers agree to consult together and ascertain what temporary modifications may be required. If such consultation does not produce an agreement, duly made in accordance with the constitutional methods of the respective powers, any one of the contracting powers may, by giving notice to the other contracting powers, suspend for the period of hostilities its obligations under the present treaty, except as specified. On the cessation of hostilities the contracting powers agree to meet in conference to consider what modifications, if any, should be made to the provisions of the treaty. (Article XXII.)

"The treaty is to remain in force until Dec. 31, 1936, and in case none of the contracting powers shall have given notice two years before that date of its intention to terminate the treaty it is to continue in force until the expiration of two years from the date on which notice of termination shall be given by one of the contracting powers; whereupon the treaty shall terminate as regards all the contracting powers. (Article XXIII.)

"This is a summary of the engagements of the naval treaty. Probably no more significant treaty was ever made. Instead of discussing the desirability of diminishing the burdens of naval armament the conference has succeeded in limiting them to an important degree.

"It is obvious that this agreement means ultimately an enormous saving of money and the lifting of a heavy and unnecessary burden. The treaty absolutely stops the race in competition in naval armament. At the same time it leaves the relative security of the great naval powers unimpaired. No national interest has been sacrificed; a wasteful production of unnecessary armament has been ended.

"While it was desired that an agreement should be reached for the limitation of auxiliary craft and submarines, its importance should not be overestimated. Limitation has been effected where it was most needed, both with respect to the avoidance of the heaviest outlays and with reference to the promptings to war, which may be found in excessive preparation. Moreover, it is far from probable that the absence of limitation in the other field will lead to production of either auxiliary craft or submarines in excess of their normal relation to capital ships. Peoples are not in a mood for unnecessary naval expenditures.

"The limitation of capital ships, in itself, substantially meets the existing need and its indirect effect will be to stop the inordinate production of any sort of naval craft.

Rules for Control of New Agencies of Warfare.

"Submarines—The British delegation submitted a proposition for the abolition of submarines. The proposal was put in the records in the following form:

" 'The British empire delegation desires formally to place on record this opinion that the use of submarines, whilst of small value for defensive purposes, leads inevitably to acts which are inconsistent with the laws of war and the dictates of humanity, and the delegation desires that united action should be taken by all nations to forbid their maintenance, construction or employment.'

"This proposal was discussed at length, the British delegation bringing forward in its support arguments of great force, based upon the experience of Great Britain in the recent war. It met with opposition from France, Italy and Japan.

"The American delegation not only had the opinion of their naval advisers in opposition to the proposal but also had received a careful report upon the subject from the advisory committee of twenty-one appointed by the president. This report was presented by the American delegation as setting forth in a succinct manner the position of their government. In this report it was stated:

" 'Unlimited submarine warfare should be outlawed. Laws should be drawn up prescribing the methods of procedure of submarines against merchant vessels, both neutral and belligerent. These rules should accord with the rules observed by surface craft. Laws should also be made which prohibit the use of false flags and offensive arming of merchant vessels. The use of false flags has already ceased in land warfare. No one can prevent an enemy from running amuck, but immediately he does he outlaws himself and invites sure defeat by bringing down the wrath of the world upon his head. If the submarine is required to operate under the same rules as combatant surface vessels no objection can be raised to its use against merchant vessels. The individual captains of submarines are no more likely to violate instructions from their government upon this point than are captains of any other type of ship acting independently.

" 'Against enemy men-of-war the submarine may be likened to the advance guard on land which hides in a tree or uses underbrush to conceal itself. If the infantry in its advance encounters an ambuscade, it suffers greatly even if it is not totally annihilated. However, an ambuscade is entirely legitimate. In the same fashion a submarine strikes the advancing enemy from concealment and no nation cries out against this form of attack as illegal. Its navy simply becomes more vigilant, moves faster and uses its surface scouts to protect itself. * * * The submarine as a man-of-war has a very vital part to play. It has come to stay. * * * As a scout the submarine has great possibilities—it is the one type of vessel able to proceed unsupported to distant enemy waters and maintain itself to observe and report enemy movements. * * * Here again the submarine has come to stay—it has great value, a legitimate use, and no nation can decry its employment in this fashion. * * * The committee is of the opinion that unlimited warfare by submarines on commerce should be outlawed. The right of visit and search must be exercised by submarines under the same rules as for surface vessels. It does not approve limitation in size of submarines.'

Illegal Submarine Warfare—Use of Submarines Against Merchant Ships—Poison Gas.

"While the conference was unable either to abolish or limit submarines, it stated with clarity and force the existing rules of international law which condemned the abhorrent practices followed in the recent war in the use of submarines against merchant vessels. The resolutions adopted by the conference as to the use of submarines against merchant vessels, and with respect to the use of poison gas, were put in the form of a treaty which was signed on Feb. 6, 1922."

[The report quotes the substantive portions of this treaty, but as the full text of the agreement is given elsewhere in this volume the portions quoted are not repeated here.]

"Mr. Root, in presenting this treaty for the approval of the conference, said:

" 'You will observe that this treaty does not undertake to codify international law in respect of visit, search or seizure of merchant vessels. What it does undertake to do is to state the most important and effective provisions of the law of nations in regard to the treatment of merchant vessels by belligerent warships and to declare that submarines are, under no circumstances, exempt from these humane rules for the protection of the life of innocent noncombatants.

" 'It undertakes further to stigmatize violation of these rules and the doing to death of women and children and noncombatants by the wanton destruction of merchant vessels upon which they are passengers and by a violation of the laws of war, which as between these five great powers and all civilized nations which shall give their adherence shall be henceforth punished as an act of piracy.

" 'It undertakes further to prevent temptation to the violation of these rules by the use of submarines for the capture of merchant vessels and to prohibit that use altogether. It undertakes further to denounce the use of poisonous gases and chemicals in war as they were used to the horror of all civilization in the war of 1914-1918.

" 'Cynics have said that in the stress of war these rules will be violated. Cynics are always near-sighted and often, and usually, the decisive facts lie beyond the range of their vision.

" 'We may grant that rules limiting the use of implements of warfare made between dip-

lomats will be violated in the stress of conflict. We may grant that the most solemn obligation assumed by governments in respect to the use of implements of war will be violated in the stress of conflict; but beyond diplomatists and beyond governments there rests the public opinion of the civilized world and the public opinion of the world can punish. It can bring its sanction to the support of a prohibition with as terrible consequences as any criminal statute of congress or of parliament.

" 'We may grant that in matters which are complicated and difficult, where the facts are disputed and the argument is sophistic, public opinion may be confused and ineffective, yet when a rule of action, clear and simple, is based upon the fundamental ideas of humanity and right conduct and the public opinion of the world has reached a decisive judgment upon it, that rule will be enforced by the greatest power known to human history, the power that is the hope of the world, will be a hope justified.' "

Aircraft.

After quoting resolutions for the appointment of a commission to examine the rules made necessary by recent experience with respect to new agencies of warfare the delegation ends the first part of its report as follows:

"It was found impracticable to adopt rules for the limitation of aircraft in number, size or character in view of the fact that such rules would be of little or no value unless the production of commercial aircraft were similarly restricted. It was deemed inadvisable thus to hamper the development of a facility which could not fail to be important in the progress of civilization."

Pacific and Far Eastern Questions.

Taking up the Pacific and far eastern questions, the report of the American delegation proceeds:

"When the conference was called there existed with regard to the far east causes of misunderstanding and sources of controversy which constituted a serious potential danger. These difficulties centered principally about China, where the developments of the past quarter of a century had produced a situation in which international rivalries, jealousies, distrust and antagonism were fostered.

"The people of China are the inheritors of the oldest extant civilization of the world, but it is a civilization which has followed a course of development different from that of the west. It has almost wholly ignored the material, the mechanical, the scientific and industrial mastery of natural resources which has so characterized our western civilization in its later growth, and has led among us to the creation of an intricate industrial system. The spirit of Chinese civilization has, moreover, been pacifist and lacking in the consciousness of nationality as we understand that term. * * *

"It is perhaps one of the tragedies of human evolution that the fine civilization which had developed in China and which had spread to other lands of eastern Asia was of necessity withered by contact with our more material western system of living. The Asiatic nations seem to have been conscious of this in their early contacts with the European world, and for a time they sought to exclude the new influences. Failing in that, they met the problem in different ways. Japan, with its highly centralized system, which, in marked contrast with the political ideals of China, had instilled into its people a national consciousness and loyalty and obedience in a singular degree, had found it possible within a comparatively few decades to adapt itself to membership in the family of modern nations; and by what is doubtless the most extraordinary transformation in history took on so much of the material development and political tradition of the west as enabled her empire to become what it is to-day, one of the foremost nations in the world. * * *

"Against the organized commercial and industrial enterprises of the west China had no similar organizations to oppose and no means of exploiting on any adequate scale the coveted latent wealth of the country. It was melancholy but perhaps inevitable that a realization of this situation should have led to a scramble among the powers of greatest military and industrial strength with a view to obtaining the fullest possible opportunity to profit by the riches and the weakness of China. * * *

"It was in the midst of this scramble, in the year 1899, that Secretary Hay sought to establish the principle of the open door and to obtain general acceptance for certain concrete applications of it which at least would minimize the existing danger. And when in the following year a portion of the Chinese people were beguiled into the futile antiforeign protest that we know as the Boxer uprising, Secretary Hay joined with the open-door principle its corollary, that is, the preservation of Chinese territorial and administrative integrity. These two related principles have since had their influence in restraint of the temptation to encroach upon the rights of China or upon the rights of other friendly states in China. But it is unfortunately the fact that these principles, helpful as they might have been, were never a matter of binding international obligation among all the powers concerned. * * * For approximately ten years China has been exhibiting the weakness and political disturbance which seem to be the price that must be paid for the institution of popular government. In these circumstances the weakening of the restraints upon the action of foreign nations seeking to participate in the economic development of China has perhaps not unnaturally led to a greater indifference to China's rights and interests and to a greater disregard of the dangers arising out of international rivalries. * * *

"Throughout considerable areas of the territory of China claims were made to so-called spheres of interest, which not only placed a check upon the normal economic development of the country and interfered with its administration but also sought to restrict the free commercial intercourse of those peoples which, like ourselves, considered that they had a full right, with the sanction of treaty engagements, to deal without control or interference with the Chinese people in whatever part of China and in whatever sort of legitimate business or enterprise they might find mutually profitable.

"Such was the unhealthy situation that had come to exist in the far east; and those who regarded it with a view to its effects upon the relationships of the several nations concerned could not but be conscious that plans for the limitation of armaments could scarcely have more than a temporary success if it were not possible to dispel the growing sense of uneasiness and mutual distrust which had arisen out of these conditions.

"It may be stated without reservation that one of the most important factors in the far eastern situation was the Anglo-Japanese alliance. This alliance has been viewed by the people of the United States with deep concern. Originally designed as a measure of protection

in view of the policies of Russia and Germany in far eastern affairs, the continuance of the alliance after all peril from these sources had ceased could not fail to be regarded as seriously prejudicial to our interests. Without reviewing the reasons for this disquietude it was greatly increased by the 'state of international tension' which had arisen in the Pacific area. The question constantly recurred: The original sources of danger having been removed, against whom and for what purposes was the alliance maintained? The difficulty lay in the fact that the treaty was not one that had to be renewed. It ran until it was formally denounced by one of the two parties. Great Britain accordingly found itself, as Mr. Balfour expressed it, 'between the possibilities of two misunderstandings—a misunderstanding if they retained the treaty, a misunderstanding if they denounced the treaty.'

"It was therefore a matter of the greatest gratification that the American delegation found that they were able to obtain an agreement by which the Anglo-Japanese alliance should be immediately terminated. No greater step could be taken to secure the unimpeded influence of liberal opinion in promoting peace in the Pacific region."

Four-Power Treaty.

The report quotes the text of the agreement between the United States, the British empire, France and Japan, signed Dec. 13, 1921, and known as the "four-power treaty," together with the accompanying statement signed at the same time. The treaty and supplemental declaration will be found in full elsewhere in this volume. Commenting on this treaty the report says in part:

"Under article I. the parties do not agree to give any support to the claims, but only to respect rights that actually exist. When controversies arise of the character stated in the article the powers merely agree to confer together concerning them. No power binds itself to anything further, and any consents or agreements must be reached in accordance with its constitutional methods. * * *

"As Senator Lodge said in communicating the terms of the treaty to the conference:

" 'To put it in a few words, the treaty provides that the four signatory powers will agree as between themselves to respect their insular possessions and dominions in the region of the Pacific and that if any controversy should arise as to such rights all the high contracting parties shall be invited to a joint conference looking to the adjustment of such controversy. They agree to take similar action in the case of aggression by any other power upon these insular possessions or dominions. * * * Each signer is bound to respect the rights of the others and before taking action in any controversy to consult with them. There is no provision for the use of force to carry out any of the terms of the agreement and no military or naval sanction lurks anywhere in the background or under cover of these plain and direct clauses.'

"This statement was made in open conference, in the presence of all the delegates who signed the treaty, and must be regarded as an authoritative and accepted exposition of its import.

"A question arose as to whether the main islands of Japan were within the scope of the treaty. This had been considered while the treaty was being negotiated and it had been understood that they had been included. The words 'insular possessions and insular dominions' were deemed comprehensively to embrace all islands of the respective powers in the regions described.

"The American delegation did not regard it as important whether the main islands of Japan were included or excluded, save that it was understood that their exclusion might give rise to difficulties with respect to Australia and New Zealand. After the treaty was signed it became apparent that in view of the sentiment both in this country and Japan it would be preferable to exclude the main islands of Japan from the treaty and it was ascertained that Australia and New Zealand would not object to this course. * * *

"It was thought desirable that specific mention should be made of the Japanese islands to which the treaty should apply.

"Accordingly, on Feb. 6, 1922, the four powers signed a treaty, supplementary to the treaty of Dec. 13, 1921, providing—

" 'The term insular possessions and insular dominions used in the aforesaid treaty shall, in its application to Japan, include only Karafuto (or the southern portion of the island of Sakhalin), Formosa and the Pescadores and the islands under the mandate of Japan.'

The Shantung Controversy.

"The most acute question, perhaps, in the far east was that relating to Shantung, and it was also apparently the most difficult to settle satisfactorily.

"At the outbreak of the European war Japan, as the ally of Great Britain, dispatched to Germany an ultimatum requiring the German government to deliver over to the Japanese authorities, without condition or compensation, and with a view to its eventual restoration to China, the Kiaochow territory for which Germany had obtained from China a lease of ninety-nine years by virtue of a convention signed in 1898. Upon this ultimatum being disregarded by Germany, Japan landed forces in the province of Shantung, besieged and captured the city of Tsingtao and in November, 1914, took possession of the whole leased territory of Kiaochow and of the German-owned Shantung railway running from that territory to the city of Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung province.

"During the following year, as the result of the so-called 'twenty-one demands' which Japan presented to China, there was signed on May 25, 1915, a treaty by which the Chinese government agreed 'to give full assent to all matters upon which the Japanese government may hereafter agree with the German government relating to the disposition of all rights, interests and concessions which Germany, by virtue of treaties or otherwise, possesses in relation to the province of Shaptung'; and it was further agreed that the whole of Kiaochow bay should be opened as a commercial port, with a municipal concession to be established under the exclusive jurisdiction of Japan at a place to be designated by the Japanese government, while an international concession might be established if the other foreign nations should so desire.

"By a further exchange of notes, dated Sept. 24, 1918, it was arranged that the Shantung railway should be operated jointly by Japan and China and that it should thereafter be protected, not by Japanese troops, but by a special police force composed of Chinese under Japanese direction.

"This latter arrangement, however, was never ratified by China, which continued to protest against Japan's claim to have succeeded to the position of Germany with respect to the leased territory of Kiaochow, the Shantung railway and other matters in the province of Shantung.

"This question was raised at the peace conference at Paris, China insisting upon the restitution to itself of all rights and privileges which

Germany had possessed in Tsingtao. The decision of the conference was, however, adverse to this claim; and by articles 156, 157 and 158 of the treaty of Versailles it was provided that Germany should renounce in favor of Japan all her rights, title and privileges relative to the province of Shantung, particularly those concerning the leased territory of Kiaochow and the movable and immovable property of the German government therein, the Shantung railway, the mines operated by German nationals and the submarine cables to Chefoo and to Shanghai, which were the property of the German state. The cession thus made by the treaty was nevertheless qualified by a declaration made on behalf of the Japanese delegation to the effect that the policy of Japan consists in handing back the Shantung peninsula in full sovereignty to China, retaining only the economic privileges granted to Germany and the right to establish a settlement under the usual conditions at Tsingtao.' By reason of this dissatisfaction with the disposition of the Shantung question made by the Versailles treaty the Chinese government not only withheld its signature to that treaty but declined to entertain any proposals made by the Japanese government for the adjustment of the question upon what it deemed to be the vague and arbitrary basis of restoring to China the 'political sovereignty' (which China contended had not been affected by Japan's taking over the German position), while retaining for Japan the economic privileges, including the only deep-water harbor in the province, the only railway thence to the interior, the only coal and iron mines of the province which proved to be of value, so as to leave Japan in effective domination of the economic life of the province of Shantung.

"The question could not be brought, technically, before the Washington conference, as all the nations represented at the conference table, save the United States, China and the Netherlands, were bound by the treaty of Versailles. Japan could, of course, at once oppose any action by any of these powers at the conference which could be regarded as a departure from the terms of that treaty.

"It was quite clear, however, that the conference furnished a most favorable opportunity for negotiations between China and Japan in which by mutual concessions a solution of the difficulty might be found. In order that the parties might be brought together the good offices of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Hughes, individually, were tendered to both parties, with their consent, and conversations looking to a settlement were begun. These conversations lasted many weeks and had the happy result of a complete agreement, which was embodied in a treaty signed on the part of China and Japan on Feb. 4, 1922.

"The main outlines of this treaty are as follows:

" 'Japan will, within six months from the date of the treaty, restore to China the former German leased territory of Kiaochow and all public properties therein, without charge except for such additions and improvements as may have been made by Japan during the period of her occupation;

" 'All Japanese troops are to be withdrawn as soon as possible—from the line of the railway within six months and from the leased territory not later than thirty days from the date of its transfer to China;

" 'The custom house at Tsingtao is at once to be made an integral part of the Chinese maritime customs;

" 'The Shantung (Tsingtao-Tsinanfu) railway and appurtenant properties are to be transferred to China, the transfer to be completed within nine months at the latest from the coming into force of the treaty; the value of the property to be determined by a commission upon the basis of approximately 53,000,000 gold marks, already assessed against Japan by the reparations commission as the value of the railway property taken by Japan from Germany in 1914; the value fixed being paid by China to Japan by Chinese government treasury notes secured on the properties and revenues of the railway and running for a period of fifteen years, but redeemable either in whole or in part at any time after five years from the date of payment; pending the complete redemption of such treasury notes the Chinese government to employ a Japanese subject as traffic manager and a Japanese subject as one of two joint chief accountants under the authority and control of the Chinese managing director of the railway;

" 'The rights in the construction of two extensions of the Shantung railway, reserved in 1914 for German enterprise and subsequently granted to a Japanese syndicate, are to be opened to the activities of an international financial group on terms to be arranged between China and that group:

" 'The coal and iron mines formerly owned by the German Shantung Railway company are to be handed over to a company to be formed under a special charter of the Chinese government, in which Japanese capital may participate equally with Chinese capital:

" 'Japan relinquishes its claim to the establishment of an exclusive Japanese settlement in the leased territory and China opens the whole of that territory to foreign trade, undertaking to respect all valid vested rights therein;

" 'China is enabled to purchase for incorporation in its salt monopoly the salt fields now operated in the leased territory by Japanese subjects on the understanding that it will allow the export on reasonable terms of salt to meet the shortage in Japan;

" 'Japan relinquishes to China all claims with respect to the Tsingtao-Chefoo and Shanghai cables, except such portions as were utilized by Japan during the war for the laying of the cable from Tsingtao to Sasebo;

" 'Japan is to transfer to China for fair compensation the wireless stations at Tsingtao and Tsinanfu;

" 'Japan renounces all preferential rights in respect of foreign assistance in persons, capital and material stipulated in the Kiaochow convention of 1898 between China and Germany.' "

Weihaiwei.

The report refers to the offer by the British government to restore Weihaiwei to China, according to an announcement made by Mr. Balfour, whose speech is reproduced in part.

Principles and Policies in Relation to China.

"The work of the conference with far eastern matters was largely devoted to the effort to give new vigor and reality to the co-ordinated principles of territorial and administrative integrity of China and of the 'open door' or equality of opportunity for all nations in China. * * *

"As the foundation of its work in relation to China the conference adopted the following fundamental principles in agreeing:

" '1. To respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China;

" '2. To provide the fullest and most un-

embarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government;

" '3. To use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China;

" '4. To refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of friendly states and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such states.'

"Thus were reaffirmed the postulates of the American policy which were no longer to be left to the exchange of diplomatic notes, but were to receive the sanction of the most solemn undertaking of the powers."

The report quotes from the resolutions adopted regarding the open-door principle, the abolition of spheres of influence and the erection of safeguards against unjust discrimination in connection with the Chinese railways and adds:

"The agreements evidenced by these resolutions and constituting a magna charta for China were embodied in the treaty signed on Feb. 6, 1922."

The resolutions referred to and others relating to the treaty in question as well as the treaty itself will be found elsewhere in this volume. The report further mentions the declarations made and resolutions adopted with respect to alienation of territory, the abolition of extraterritoriality and foreign postal agencies in China, the withdrawal of foreign troops in China, the control of radio stations and unification of the railways in China under the control of the government.

Considerable space is given in the report to the treaty between nine powers relating to the Chinese customs tariff. In presenting this treaty to the conference Senator Underwood reviewed the history of the Chinese customs and stated the effect and purpose of the treaty.

"The Chinese delegation presented for the consideration of the conference the questions arising upon what are called the 'twenty-one demands,' including the Sino-Japanese treaties and notes of 1915. The position of the Japanese government, the Chinese government and the American government was set forth in statements on behalf of each, which were placed upon the records of the conference."

These statements were made by Baron Shidehara for Japan, Chief Justice Wang for China and Secretary of State Hughes for the United States.

Japan's Special Interests in China.

"This review of the action of the conference in relation to China," the report continues, "cannot properly be closed without referring to the important declaration made by Baron Shidehara on behalf of the Japanese delegation at the close of the conference. In this declaration Baron Shidehara made clear what is meant by Japan in referring to her 'special interests' in China. As thus defined these special interests are not claimed to connote either political domination or exclusive privileges or any 'claim or pretension prejudicial to China or to any other foreign nation, or any antagonism to the principle of the open door and equal opportunity. Baron Shidehara said:

" 'We are vitally interested in the speedy establishment of peace and unity in China and in the economic development of her vast natural resources. It is, indeed, to the Asiatic mainland that we must look primarily for raw materials and for the markets where our manufactured articles may be sold. Neither the raw materials nor the markets can be had unless order, happiness and prosperity reign in China, under good and stable government. With hundreds of thousands of our nationals resident in China, with enormous amounts of our capital invested there and with our own national existence largely dependent on that of our neighbor, we are naturally interested in that country to a greater extent than any of the countries remotely situated.

" 'To say that Japan has special interests in China is simply to state a simple and actual fact. It intimates no claim or pretension of any kind prejudicial to China or any other foreign nation.

" 'Nor are we actuated by any intention of securing preferential or exclusive economic rights in China. Why should we need them? Why should we be afraid of foreign competition in the Chinese market provided it is conducted squarely and honestly? Favored by geographical position and having fair knowledge of the actual requirements of the Chinese people, our traders and business men can well take care of themselves in their commercial, industrial and financial activities in China without any preference or exclusive rights.

" 'We do not seek any territory in China, but we do seek a field of economic activity beneficial as much to China as to Japan, based always on the principle of the open door and equal opportunity.'

Siberia.

"Questions directly affecting the Russian (or Siberian) interests were only two, viz.: the question of the continued presence of Japanese troops in certain Russian territory and that relating to the affairs of the Chinese Eastern railway.

"With respect to the first, statements were made by Japan and the United States and spread upon the minutes of the conference. M. Sarraut, on behalf of France, also made a statement supporting in general terms the position of the United States and expressing confidence that Japan would fulfill its promises eventually to withdraw its forces from Japanese territory and in general to respect the integrity of Russia."

Baron Shidehara made a long statement on behalf of Japan in which he recited the details of the military expedition to Siberia in 1918 and the circumstances which compelled Japan to maintain a number of troops in the southern part of the Maritime province around Vladivostok and Nikolsk. He maintained that it was not a military occupation, as no civil administration had been set up to displace the local authorities. In conclusion he said:

"The Japanese delegation is authorized to declare that it is the fixed and settled policy of Japan to respect the territorial integrity of Russia and to observe the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of that country, as well as the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in every part of the Russian possessions."

In his statement on behalf of the United States Secretary of State Hughes said in part:

"The purpose of this government is to inform the Japanese government of is own conviction that, in the present time of disorder in Russia, it is more than ever the duty of those who look forward to the tranquilization of the Russian people and a restoration of

normal conditions among them to avoid all action which might keep alive their antagonism and distrust toward outside political agencies. Now, especially, it is incumbent upon the friends of Russia to hold aloof from the domestic contentions of the Russian people, to be scrupulous to avoid inflicting what may appear to them a vicarious penalty for sporadic acts of violence and, above all, to abstain from even the temporary and conditional impairment by any power of the territorial status which for them, as for other peoples, is a matter of deep and sensitive national feeling transcending perhaps even the issues at stake among themselves."

Chinese Eastern Railway.

"The other question affecting Siberian interests directly," says the report of the American delegation, "that of the Chinese Eastern railway, was also of the nature of a continuing diplomatic problem insusceptible of definite disposition at the conference. This railway involves a great complexity of international interests; that of the United States is to assure its continued operation as a free avenue of commerce, to discharge the responsibility for the railroad which the United States assumed to some extent in 1919 in co-operation with Japan and four other powers in an arrangement for the supervision and assistance of this and other links in the Trans-Siberian system and to recover its just claims for advances. * * * It was finally found impossible to do more than to adopt a resolution that the subject should be dealt with immediately through the proper diplomatic channels. * * *

"While, as thus appears, it was necessary to leave these questions for future diplomatic adjustment, not a little was accomplished in ascertaining and clarifying the views of the various governments. The discussions established unanimity among the powers, other than China, as to the immediate need for more adequate protection of the railway and the impracticability of obtaining financial support without effective financial control, assuring the economical operation of the railway. * * * It may prove possible to arrive at practical results in this way while preserving Chinese sovereignty and amour propre. General assent was obtained at the conference to the continuance in force of the agreement of 1919 for the supervision of the railway."

General Summary.

After giving the points in the agreement made between the United States and Japan relating to the mandated islands in the Pacific ocean north of the equator, and noting the fact that no action was taken with respect to electrical communications in the Pacific, the report ends with the following general summary:

"To estimate correctly the character and value of these several treaties, resolutions and formal declarations they should be considered as a whole. Each one contributes its part in combination with the others toward the establishment of conditions in which peaceful security will take the place of competitive preparation for war.

"The declared object was, in its naval aspect, to stop the race of competitive building of warships which was in process and which was so distressingly like the competition that immediately preceded the war of 1914. Competitive armament, however, is the result of a state of mind in which a national expectation of attack by some other country causes preparation to meet the attack. To stop competition it is necessary to deal with the state of mind from which it results. A belief in the pacific intentions of other powers must be substituted for suspicion and apprehension.

"The negotiations which led to the four-power treaty were the process of attaining that new state of mind and the four-power treaty itself was the expression of that new state of mind. It terminated the Anglo-Japanese alliance and substituted friendly conference in place of war as the first reaction from any controversies which might arise in the region of the Pacific; it would not have been possible except as part of a plan including a limitation and a reduction of naval armaments, but that limitation and reduction would not have been possible without the new relations established by the four-power treaty or something equivalent to it.

"The new relations declared in the four-power treaty could not, however, inspire confidence or be reasonably assured of continuance without a specific understanding as to the relations of the powers to China. Such an understanding had two aspects. One related to securing fairer treatment of China and the other related to the competition for trade and industrial advantages in China between the outside powers.

"An agreement covering both these grounds in a rather fundamental way was embodied in the first article of the general nine-power treaty regarding China. In order, however, to bring the rules set out in that article out of the realm of mere abstract propositions and make them practical rules of conduct it was necessary to provide for applying them so far as the present conditions of government and social order in China permit. This was done by the remaining provisions of the general nine-power treaty and Chinese customs treaty and the series of formal declarations made a part of the record of the conference.

"The scope of action by the conference in dealing with Chinese affairs was much limited by the disturbed conditions of government in China which have existed since the revolution of 1911, and which still exist, and which render effective action by that government exceedingly difficult and in some directions impracticable. In every case the action of the conference was taken with primary reference to giving the greatest help possible to the Chinese people in developing a stable and effective government really representative of the people of China. Much was accomplished in that direction and the rules of conduct set forth in the first article of the general treaty regarding China have not merely received the assent of the powers, but have been accepted and applied to concrete cases.

"The sum total of the action taken in the conference regarding China, together with the return of Shantung by direct agreement between China and Japan, the withdrawal of the most unsatisfactory of the so-called 'twenty-one demands' and the explicit declaration of Japan regarding the closely related territory of eastern Siberia, justify the relation of confidence and good will expressed in the four-power treaty and upon which the reduction of armament provided in the naval treaty may be contemplated with a sense of security."

PRESIDENT HARDING'S CLOSING ADDRESS.

President Harding, in an address at the closing session of the conference, said:

"Nearly three months ago it was my privilege to utter to you sincerest words of welcome to the capital of our republic, to suggest the spirit in which you were invited and to intimate the atmosphere in which you were asked to confer. In a very general way, per-

haps, I ventured to express a hope for the things toward which our aspirations led us.

"To-day it is my greater privilege, and even greater pleasure, to come to make acknowledgment. It is one of the supreme compensations of life to contemplate a worth-while accomplishment.

"This conference has wrought a truly great achievement. It is hazardous sometimes to speak in superlatives and I will be restrained. But I will say, with every confidence, that the faith plighted here to-day, kept in national honor, will mark the beginning of a new and better epoch in human progress.

"Stripped to the simplest fact, what is the spectacle which has inspired a new hope for the world?

"Gathered about this table nine great nations of the earth—not all, to be sure, but those most directly concerned with the problems at hand—have met and have conferred on questions of great import and common concern, on problems menacing their peaceful relationship, on burdens threatening a common peril.

"In the revealing light of the public opinion of the world without surrender of sovereignty, without impaired nationality or offended national pride, a solution has been found in unanimity and to-day's adjournment is marked by rejoicing in the things accomplished.

"If the world has hungered for new assurance it may feast at the banquet which the conference has spread.

"And you have agreed in spite of all difficulties and the agreements are proclaimed to the world. No new standards of national honor have been sought, but the indictments of national dishonor have been drawn and the world is ready to proclaim the odiousness of perfidy or infamy.

"It is not pretended that the pursuit of peace and the limitations of armament are new conceits or that the conference is a new conception either in settlement of war or in writing the conscience of international relationship.

"Indeed, it is not new to have met in the realization of war's supreme penalties. The Hague conventions are examples of the one, the conference of Vienna, of Berlin, of Versailles are outstanding instances of the other.

"The Hague conventions were defeated by the antagonism of one strong power whose indisposition to co-operate and sustain led it to one of the supreme tragedies which have come to national eminence. Vienna and Berlin sought peace founded on the injustices of war and sowed the seeds of future conflicts, and hatred was armed where confidence was stifled.

"Your achievement is supreme because no seed of conflict has been sown; no reaction in regret or resentment ever can justify resort to arms.

"You have written the first deliberate and effective expression of great powers, in the consciousness of peace, of war's utter futility and challenged the sanity of competitive preparation for each other's destruction.

"You have halted folly and lifted burdens and revealed to the world that the one sure way to recover from sorrow and ruin and staggering obligations of a world war is to end the strife in preparation for more of it and turn human energies to the constructiveness of peace.

"Not all the world is yet tranquilized. But here is the example, to imbue with new hope all who dwell in apprehension. At this table came understanding, and understanding brands armed conflict as abominable in the eyes of enlightened civilization.

"I once believed in armed preparedness. I advocated it. But I have come now to believe there is better preparedness in a public mind and a world opinion made ready to grant justice precisely as it exacts it. And justice is better served in conferences of peace than in conflicts at arms.

"How simple it all has been! When you met here twelve weeks ago there was not a commitment, not an obligation except that which each delegation owed to the government commissioning it. But human service was calling, world conscience was impelling and world opinion directing.

"No intrigue, no offensive or defensive alliances, no involvements have wrought your agreements, but reasoning with each other to common understanding has made new relationships among governments and peoples, new securities for peace and new opportunities for achievement and attending happiness.

"It may be that the naval holiday here contracted will expire with the treaties, but I do not believe it. Those of us who live another decade are more likely to witness a growth of public opinion, strengthened by the new experience, which will make nations more concerned with living to the fulfillment of God's high intent than with agencies of warfare and destruction.

"Since this conference of nations has pointed with unanimity to the way of peace to-day, like conferences in the future, under appropriate conditions and with aims both well conceived and definite, may illumine the highways and byways of human activity. The torches of understanding have been lighted and they ought to glow and encircle the globe."

TREATIES LAID BEFORE SENATE.

Seven treaties negotiated at the limitation of armament conference were laid before the United States senate by President Harding in person on Feb. 10. The documents submitted were:

The covenant of limitation to naval armament between America, the British empire, France, Italy and Japan.

The treaty between the same powers in relation to the use of submarines and noxious gases in warfare.

The treaty between the United States, the British empire, France and Japan relating to their insular possessions and their insular dominions in the Pacific.

A declaration accompanying the four-power treaty reserving American rights in mandated territory.

An agreement supplementary to the four-power treaty defining the application of the term "insular possessions and insular dominions" as relating to Japan.

A treaty between the nine powers in the conference relating to principles and policies to be followed in matters concerning China.

A treaty between the nine powers relating to Chinese customs tariff.

President Harding also submitted the minutes of the conference, including both plenary sessions and committee meetings and the report of the American delegates.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S SPEECH.

Following is the full text of President Harding's address in presenting the treaties to the senate:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate:

I have come to make report to you of the conclusions of what has been termed the Washington conference on the limitation of armament and to lay before you the series of treaties which the United States and the other powers participating in the conference have negotiated and signed and have announced to the world.

"Apart from the very great satisfaction in reporting to the senate, it is a privilege as well as a duty to ask that advice and consent which the constitution requires to make these covenants effective.

"Accompanying the treaties I bring to you the complete minutes of both plenary sessions and committee meetings, and a copy of the official report made to me by the American delegation to the conference.

"Both the complete minutes and the official report of the American delegation are new accompaniments to the executive report of a treaty or treaties, but they are fitting testimonials to that open and simpler diplomacy for which the world has asked, and the practice of which contributed largely to the success of the conference so recently adjourned. I trust they will facilitate that ample and helpful understanding which is desirable in the senate, and reflect that understanding which was the keynote of the conference itself.

"The whole transaction is quite out of the ordinary. I am not thinking of the achievement, which I hope the senate will come to appraise highly as I do and as the world seems to do. I am not thinking of the commendable processes by which agreements were wrought, though this was a conference wholly of free nations, exercising every national right and authority, in which every agreement was stamped with unanimity.

"Indeed, it was a conference of friends, proceeding in deliberations and sympathy, appraising their friendly and peaceful relations and resolved to maintain them, and give to the world new assurances of peace and actual relief from the burdens of excessive and competitive armament. But the out of the ordinary phases which I have in mind are that the senate—indeed the congress—has already advised in favor of one—and inferentially of two—of the treaties laid before you to-day, and the naval pact negotiated and signed is in accordance with your expressed wish.

Halt in Navy Building.

"It calls a halt in the competitive construction of capital ships in the great navies of the world, and affords the first actual relief from naval burdens which peoples have been able to acclaim since steam and steel combined to add to naval strength in warfare.

"But though the treaty recommended to the congress marks the beginning of a naval holiday and that limitation of naval armament which accords with a world aspiration, the particular justification of this progressive and highly gratifying step was the settlement of the international problems of the Pacific, attended by new understandings in place of menacing disagreements, and established sureties instead of uncertainties which easily might lead to conflict.

"Much as it was desirable to lift the burdens of naval armament and strike at the menace of competitive construction and consequent expenditure, the executive branch of the government, which must be watchful for the nation's safety, was unwilling to covenant a reduction of armament until there could be plighted new guaranties of peace, until there could be removed the probable menaces of conflict. Therefore, all the treaties submitted for your approval have such important relationship one to another that, though not interdependent, they are the covenants of harmony, of assurance, of conviction, of conscience and of unanimity. These we have believed to be essential to perfect the fulfillment which the congress has in mind.

"As a simple matter of fact, all of the agreements, except those dealing directly with the limitation of armaments, take the place of various multipower treaties, arrangements, or understandings, formal or informal, expressed or implied, relating to matters in the Pacific ocean, in which all the powers signatory were essentially, if not equally, concerned. The new agreements serve to put an end to contradictions, to remove ambiguities and establish clear understandings.

"No matter what mental reservations may have existed or what doubts may have prevailed, because here was an experiment new in many phases, all of the powers came to the conference knowing it was to deal with very practical situations affecting their international relations. There was mutual interest, quite apart from the greate achievement for world peace, and a way to common understanding was found to be practical and speedily arranged.

"If it has developed a new world school of diplomacy, let it be so called. It revealed the ends aimed at in the very beginning and pointed the way to their attainment. The powers in conference took the world of the Pacific as they found it in fact. They dealt with actualities by voluntary and unanimous agreement, and have added to mankind assurances and hopefully advanced international peace.

"It is worth while saying that the powers in this conference sought no concert to dispossess any power of its rights or property. All the signatories have given up certain rights which they had as their contribution to concord and peace, but at no sacrifice of national pride, with no regret or resentment to later flame in conflict.

"Some relinquished certain rights or prerogatives which they had asserted, notably in the settlement of the Shantung controversy, dealt with in a covenant quite apart from the group herewith submitted. But every concession was a willing one, without pressure or constraint.

"The conference record is quite unparalleled, not alone because there was the maximum of good feeling and neighborliness throughout the session but common rejoicing in the results; and the separations in departure were marked by genuine cordiality, good will and new hopes.

"It is not necessary to remind you that the conference work was not directed against any power or group of powers. There were no punishments to inflict, no rewards to bestow. Mutual consideration and the common welfare and the desire for world peace impelled. The conclusions reached and the covenants written neither require nor contemplate compulsive measures against any power in the world, signatory or nonsignatory. The offerings are free will; the conscience is that of world opinion; the observance is a matter of national honor.

No Power Despoiled.

"These treaties leave no power despoiled. The delegates of every power participating adjourned with every right and every authority with which they came, except that which was willingly and gladly given up to further the common welfare.

"I can assure you the nine powers have

been brought more closely together, they are stancher neighbors and friends, they have clearer and better estimates of one another, they have seen suspicion challenged and self-ishness made to retreat, they have keener and more sympathetic understandings, and they are more strongly willed for right and justice in international relations than ever before. I believe, with all my heart, the powers in conference have combined to make the world safer and better and a more hopeful place in which to live.

"It was a helpful thing to have the conference reveal how common our human aspirations are and how easy it is, when the task is properly approached, to reconcile our national aspirations. There are mutual and essential interests affecting the welfare and peace of all nations, and they cannot be promoted by force. They can be revealed and magnified in that understanding which, it is now proved, the conference of peace promotes, and the same understanding makes compulsion and despoilment hateful in the eyes of mankind."

Approval Is Asked.

Here the president quoted the list of seven treaties and continued:

"I invite your prompt approval of all of them. It is quite impossible to readjust our naval program until the naval treaty has your sanction, even though you urged its negotiation. It is not possible to make the readjustment in full confidence until the whole program has commended itself to your approval.

"I am not unmindful, nor was the conference, of the sentiment in this chamber against old world entanglements. Those who made the treaties have left no doubt about their true import. Every expression in the conference has emphasized the purpose to be served and the obligations assumed. Therefore I can bring you every assurance that nothing in any of these treaties commits the United States or any other power to any kind of an alliance, entanglement or involvement.

"It does not require us or any power to surrender a worth-while tradition. It has been said if this be true these are mere meaningless treaties and therefore valueless. Let us accept no such doctrine of despair as that.

"If nations may not establish by mutual understanding the rules and principles which are to govern the relationship; if a sovereign and solemn plight of faith by leading nations of the earth is valueless; if nations may not trust one another, then, indeed, there is little on which to hang our faith in advancing civilization or the furtherance of peace.

"Either we must live and aspire and achieve under a free and common understanding among peoples, with mutual trust, respect and forbearance, and exercising full sovereignty, or else brutal, armed force will dominate, and the sorrows and burdens of war in this decade will be turned to the chaos and hopelessness of the next. We can no more do without international negotiations and agreements in these modern days than we could maintain our orderly neighborliness at home without the prescribed rules of conduct, which are more the guaranties of freedom than the restraint thereof.

"The world has been hungering for better relationship for centuries since it has attained its larger consciousness. The conception of the league of nations was a response to a manifest world hunger. Whatever its fate, whether it achieves the great things hoped for, or comes to supersedure, or to failure, the American unwillingness to be a part of it has been expressed. That unwillingness has been kept in mind and the treaties submitted to-day have no semblance of relationships save as the wish to promote peace has been common inspiration.

"The four-power treaty contains no war commitment. It covenants the respect of each nation's rights in relation to its insular possessions. In case of controversy between the covenanting powers it is agreed to confer and seek adjustment, and if rights are threatened by the aggressive action of any outside power these friendly powers, respecting one another, are to communicate, perhaps confer, in order to understand what action may be taken, jointly or separately, to meet a menacing situation.

"There is no commitment to armed force, no alliance, no written or moral obligation to join in defense, no expressed or implied commitment to arrive at any agreement except in accordance with our constitutional methods.

"It is easy to believe, however, that such a conference of the four powers is a moral warning that an aggressive nation, giving affront to the four great powers ready to focus world opinion on a given controversy, would be embarking on a hazardous enterprise.

"Frankly, senators, if nations may not safely agree to respect each other's rights, and may not agree to confer if one party to the compact threatens trespass, or may not agree to advise if one party to the pact is threatened by an outside power, then all concerted efforts to tranquilize the world and stabilize peace must be flung to the winds. Either these treaties must have your cordial sanction or every proclaimed desire to promote peace and prevent war becomes a hollow mockery.

Menaces in Pacific.

"We have seen the eyes of the world turned to the Pacific. With Europe prostrate and penitent, none feared the likelihood of early conflict there. But the Pacific had its menaces, and they deeply concerned us. Our territorial interests are larger there.

"Its waters are not strange seas to us, its farther shores not unknown to our citizens. Our earlier triumphs of commerce were there. We began treaty relationships with China full eighty years ago, in the youthful vigor of our republic, and the sailings of our clipper ships were the romance of our merchant marine when it successfully challenged the competition of the world.

"Seventy years ago Commodore Perry revealed Japan to commerce, and there followed that surpassing development of the island empire, with whom our unbroken peace found a most gratifying reflex in the conference just closed.

"A century ago we began planting the seeds of American friendship in Hawaii, and seventy years ago Webster told the senate that the United States could 'never consent to see these islands taken possession of by either of the great commercial powers of Europe.'

"Whether it was destiny or the development of propinquity, or the influence of our colonists, or faith in our institutions, Hawaii came under the flag in 1898 and rejoices to-day as a part of our republic.

"The lure of the waters, or the march of the empire, or the call of commerce, or inscrutable destiny led us on, and we went to the south seas and planted the flag in Samoa. Out of the war with Spain came our sponsorship in the Philippines and the possession of Guam, and so we are deeply concerned in the mid-Pacific, the south seas and the very center of the far east. We crave peace there as we do on the continent, and we should be remiss in performing a national duty if we

did not covenant the relations which tend to guarantee it.

"For more than a half century we have had a part in influencing the affairs of the Pacific and our present proposed commitments are not materially different in character nor materially greater in extent, though fraught with vastly less danger, than our undertakings in the past.

"We have convinced the onlooking and interested powers that we covet the possessions of no other power in the far east and we know for ourselves that we crave no further or greater governmental or territorial responsibilities there. Contemplating what is admittedly ours, and mindful of a long-time and reciprocal friendship with China, we do wish the opportunity to continue the development of our trade peacefully and on equality with other nations, to strengthen our ties of friendship and to make sure the righteous and just relationships of peace.

"Holding the possessions we do, entertaining these views and confessing these ambitions, why should we not make reciprocal engagements to respect the territory of others and contract their respect of ours and thus quiet apprehension and put an end to suspicion?

"There has been concern. There has been apprehension of territorial greed, a most fruitful cause of war. The conference has dissipated both and your ratification of the covenants made will stabilize a peace for the breaking of which there is not a shadow of reason or real excuse.

"We shall not have less than before. No one of us shall have less than before. There is no narrowed liberty, no hampered independence, no shattered sovereignty, no added obligations. We will have new assurances, new freedom from anxiety and new manifestations of the sincerity of our own intentions, a new demonstration of that honesty which proclaims a righteous and powerful republic.

"I am ready to assume the sincerity and the dependability of the assurances of our neighbors of the old world that they will respect our rights, just as I know we mean to respect theirs. I believe there is an inviolable national honor and I bring to you this particular covenant in the confident belief that it is the outstanding compact of peace for the Pacific which will justify the limitation of armament and prove a new guaranty to peace and liberty and maintained sovereignty and free institutions.

"No allusion has been made to the treaty restraining and limiting the use of the submarine and the prohibition of noxious gases in warfare. Since we are asking the world's adherence it is easily assumed that none in America will hold aloof.

"Nor need I dwell on the nine-power treaty relating to principles and policies to be followed in the relationship of the signatory powers to China. Our traditional friendship for the ancient empire, our continued friendship for the new republic, our commitment of more than twenty years to the open door and our avowed concern for Chinese integrity and unimpaired sovereignty make it easy to assume that the senate will promptly and unanimously assent. China's own satisfaction in the restorations covenanted here has been officially expressed quite apart from the testifying signatures.

"Perhaps I may fittingly add a word which is suggested by my relationship as a former member of the senate. I had occasion to learn of your proper jealousy of the senate's part in contracting foreign relationships. Frankly, it was in my mind when I asked representatives of both the majority and minority to serve on the American delegation. It was designed to have you participate. And you were ably represented.

Freedom from Entanglements.

"The senate's concern for freedom from entanglements, for preserved traditions, for maintained independence, was never once forgotten by the American delegates. If I did not believe these treaties brought us not only new guaranties of peace but greater assurances of freedom from conflict I would not submit them to your consideration.

"Much depends on your decision. We have joined in giving to the world the spectacle of nations gathering about the conference table, amid the convictions of peace, free from all passion, to face each other in the contacts of reason, to solve menacing problems and end disputes and clear up misunderstandings. They have agreed to confer again when desirable and turn the revealing light of world opinion on any menace to peace among them. Your government encouraged and has signed the compacts which it had much to do in fashioning.

"If to these understandings for peace, if to these advanced expressions of the conscience of leading powers, if to these concords to guard against conflict and lift the burdens of armament, if to all of these the senate will not advise and consent, then it will be futile to try again. Here has been exercised every caution consistent with accomplishment. Here was a beginning on your advice, no matter when conceived, and the program was enlarged only because assurances of tranquillity were deemed the appropriate concomitants of the great experiment in arms limitation.

"I alluded a moment ago to my knowledge of the viewpoint of the senate from personal experience. Since that experience I have come to know the viewpoint and inescapable responsibility of the executive. To the executive comes the closer view of world relationship and a more impressive realization of the menaces, the anxieties and the apprehensions to be met.

"We have no rivalries in our devotion to the things we call American because that is a common consecration. None of us means to endanger, none of us would sacrifice, a cherished national inheritance. In mindfulness of this mutuality of interest, common devotion and shared authority I submit to the senate that if we cannot join in making effective these covenants for peace and stamp this conference with America's approval we shall discredit the influence of the republic, render future efforts futile or unlikely and write discouragement where to-day the world is ready to acclaim new hope.

"Because of this feeling, because I believe in the merits of these engagements, I submit them to the senate with every confidence that you will approve."

SENATE ACTION ON TREATIES.

The treaties were referred to the committee on foreign relations. On Feb. 27 they were reported back by Senator Lodge with resolutions that the senate advise and consent to their ratification. They were placed on the calendar and on March 1 the treaty signed by the United States, the British empire, France and Japan, generally known as the "four-power treaty," was taken up in open executive session. It was debated until March 24, when it was ratified by a vote of 67 to 27, or four more than the required two-thirds. Most of the opposition came from a small group of republican senators known as "irreconcilables," the most active being Borah of Idaho, Johnson of California and La Follette of Wisconsin. They were assisted by a number of democrats led by Robinson of Arkansas. The leading champions of the treaty

were Lodge of Massachusetts, republican, and Underwood of Alabama, democrat, both members of the American delegation at the Washington conference.

DELEGATES NOT DECEIVED.

In the course of the debate the charge was made by the opponents of the treaty that the American delegates had been imposed upon and that they had been induced to accept a plan cunningly devised by others to work injury to the interests of the United States. This point was pressed so vigorously that on March 11 Secretary of State Hughes sent the following letter to Mr. Underwood, who read it in the senate:

"I understand that in the course of debate in the senate upon the four-power treaty questions have been raised with respect to its authorship. It seems to be implied that in some way the American delegates have been imposed upon, or that they were induced to accept some plan cunningly contrived by others and opposed to our interests. Apart from the reflection upon the competency of the American delegates, such intimations betray a very poor and erroneous conception of the work in connection with the conference, no part of which—whether within or outside the conference meetings—was begun, prosecuted, or concluded in intrigue. Nothing could be further from the fact.

"It is, of course, wholly inconsistent with the amenities of international intercourse that the informal and confidential suggestions and conversations incident to negotiations should be stated, but the senate may be assured that a full disclosure of everything said or done in the course of the negotiations would reveal nothing derogatory to the part taken by any of the American delegates, or involve any consideration or acceptance of any position not entirely consistent with the traditional policies of this government.

"It should be remembered that the four-power treaty dealt with a subject—the Anglo-Japanese alliance—which, as an agreement between two powers competent to make and continue it, was not, and in the nature of things could not be, appropriately placed upon the conference agenda. Technically it was a matter outside the conference, although the conference furnished an excellent opportunity for conversations regarding it.

"While I cannot, of course, undertake to state what was proposed or suggested in confidence by any of the delegates, I think it entirely proper to say that the negotiations relating to the four-power treaty were conducted within limitations defined by the American government. The views of this government as to the importance of the termination of the Anglo-Japanese alliance had been communicated long before the conference met and it had also been clearly stated that this government could enter into no alliance or make any commitment to the use of arms or which would impose any sort of obligation as to its decisions in future contingencies. It must deal with any exigency according to its constitutional methods. In preparation for the conference the American delegates reviewed the matter thoroughly and the entire course of the negotiations in connection with the four-power treaty were in accord with these principles, and, as I have said, within the limits which we defined.

"The treaty itself is very short and simple and is perfectly clear. It requires no commentary. Its engagements are easily understood and no ingenuity in argument or hostile criticism can add to them or make them other or greater than its unequivocal language sets forth. There are no secret notes or understandings.

"In view of this, the question of authorship is unimportant. It was signed by four powers, whose delegates, respectively, adopted it, all having made various suggestions. I may say, however, with respect to the general course of negotiations that after assent had been given by Great Britain and Japan that France should be a party to the agreement, I prepared a draft of the treaty based upon the various suggestions which had been exchanged between the delegates. This draft was first submitted to Senator Lodge and Mr. Root, as you were then absent on account of the death of your mother. After the approval of the American delegates who were here the draft was submitted to the representatives of other powers and became the subject of discussion between the heads of the delegations concerned, and, with a few changes, which were approved by the American delegates and which did not affect the spirit or substance of the proposed treaty, an agreement was reached. Immediately upon your return I went over the whole matter with you and the proposed agreement received your approval. I should add that, in order to avoid any misunderstanding, I prepared a memorandum to accompany the treaty with respect to its effect in relation to the mandated islands and reserving domestic questions.

"At this stage, while it was not strictly a conference matter, in order to insure publicity at the earliest possible moment, the treaty, as thus agreed upon, and before it had been signed, was presented by Senator Lodge to the conference in plenary session and its import and limitations stated. His statement met with the acquiescence of all.

"The treaty as thus drawn and notified was deemed to embrace the main islands of Japan. Later, in view of the sentiment, both in this country and Japan, it was deemed to be preferable to exclude these main islands and a supplementary treaty was prepared to this effect, which designated the islands of Japan which it was to include.

"There is not the slightest mystery about the treaty or basis for suspicion regarding it. It is a straightforward document which attains one of the most important objects the American government has had in view and is of the highest importance to the maintenance of friendly relations in the far east upon a sound basis. As the president recently said, in his communication to the senate, it is an essential part of the plan to create conditions in the far east at once favorable to the maintenance of the policies we have long advocated and to an enduring peace.

"In view of this, and in view of the relation of the treaty to the results of the conference, its failure would be nothing short of a national calamity.

"CHARLES E. HUGHES."

NO SECRET UNDERSTANDING.

The next point raised by the opponents of the treaty was that there was a secret understanding between the United States and Great Britain with reference to far eastern and Pacific questions prior to the negotiation of the four-power treaty that they would cooperate against Japan if it became necessary to do so. Senator Borah referred to this alleged secret understanding as an "alliance" and in support of his contention quoted a speech made by Paul D. Cravath, a New York lawyer. Mr. Cravath declared that he had been misquoted and had not intended to convey any such meaning as that imputed to him.

Senator Lodge read a telegram of denial from Mr. Cravath in the senate on March 21 and also the following letter from Secretary of State Hughes:

"My Dear Senator: I notice that the latest charge in the course of the debate over the four-power treaty is that there is a secret agreement or understanding between this government and Great Britain with respect to Pacific matters. Any such statement is absolutely false. We have no secret understandings or agreements with Great Britain in relation to the four-power treaty or any other matter.

"In my letter to Senator Underwood on March 11, in relation to the four-power treaty, I said:

"'There are no secret notes or understandings.'

"Permit me to express the hope that the American delegates will be saved further aspersions upon their veracity and honor.

"CHARLES E. HUGHES."

FOUR-POWER TREATY RATIFIED.

On March 24, before the vote on the treaty itself was reached, the opposing senators offered twenty-two amendments to the various articles of the treaty and to the resolution of ratification, but all were rejected by substantial majorities. The committee amendment or so-called Brandegee reservation to the ratification resolution was adopted by a vote of 92 to 2. This made the resolution read as follows:

"Resolved (two-thirds of the senators present concurring therein), That the senate advise and consent to the ratification of Executive N, sixty-seventh congress second session, a treaty between the United States, the British empire, France and Japan relating to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the Pacific ocean, concluded at Washington, Dec. 13, 1921, subject to the following reservation and understanding, which is hereby made a part and condition of this resolution of ratification:

"The United States understands that under the statement in the preamble or under the terms of this treaty there is no commitment to armed force, no alliance, no obligation to join in any defense."

The amendment consisted of all that part of the resolution after "1921."

On the question of agreeing to resolution of ratification as amended the vote stood:

Yeas—67.

Ball	Kellogg	Page
Brandegee	Kendrick	Pepper
Broussard	Keyes	Phipps
Bursum	Ladd	Poindexter
Calder	Lenroot	Pomerene
Cameron	Lodge	Ransdell
Capper	McCormick	Rawson
Colt	McCumber	Shortridge
Cummins	McKellar	Smoot
Curtis	McKinley	Spencer
Dial	McLean	Stanfield
Dillingham	McNary	Sterling
Du Pont	Moses	Sutherland
Edge	Myers	Townsend
Elkins	Nelson	Trammell
Ernst	New	Underwood
Fernald	Newberry	Wadsworth
Fletcher	Nicholson	Warren
Frelinghuysen	Norbeck	Watson, Ind.
Gooding	Norris	Weller
Hale	Oddie	Williams
Harreld	Owen	Willis
Jones, Wash.		

Nays—27.

Ashurst	Heflin	Shields
Borah	Hitchcock	Simmons
Caraway	King	Smith
Culberson	La Follette	Stanley
France	Overman	Swanson
Gerry	Pittman	Walsh, Mass.
Glass	Reed	Walsh, Mont.
Harris	Robinson	Watson, Ga.
Harrison	Sheppard	

Not Voting—2.

Crow Jones, N. Mex.

Of those voting for the ratification of the treaty 55 were republicans and 12 democrats, and of those voting against ratification 23 were democrats and 4 republicans. These four were Borah, France, Johnson and La Follette.

SUPPLEMENTARY PACT APPROVED.

On March 27 the senate by a vote of 73 to 0 ratified the treaty supplementary to the four-power treaty. The resolution of ratification, after some discussion, was amended by the addition of a reservation offered by Senator Lodge, making the whole read:

"Resolved (two-thirds of the senators present concurring therein), That the senate advise and consent to the ratification of Executive O, sixty-seventh congress, second session, an agreement between the United States, the British empire, France and Japan, supplementary to the treaty between the same four powers relating to their insular possessions and insular dominions, and defining the application of the term 'insular possessions and insular dominions' as relating to Japan, signed at Washington Feb. 6, 1922, subject to the following reservation and understanding, which is hereby made a part and condition of this resolution of ratification and which repeats the declaration of intent and understanding made by the representatives of the powers signatories of the four-power treaty relating to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the Pacific ocean.

"1. That the four-power treaty relating to Pacific possessions shall apply to the mandated islands in the Pacific ocean: Provided, however, That the making of the treaty shall not be deemed to be an assent on the part of the United States of America to the mandates and shall not preclude agreements between the United States of America and the mandatory powers, respectively, in relation to the mandated islands.

"2. That the controversies to which the second paragraph of article 1 of the four-power treaty relating to Pacific possessions refers shall not be taken to embrace questions which, according to principles of international law, lie exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of the respective powers."

NAVAL AND OTHER TREATIES RATIFIED.

The treaty limiting naval armament met with little opposition and was ratified on March 29 by a vote of 74 to 1, Senator France of Maryland, a republican, casting the negative vote. On the same day by a vote of 71 to 0 the senate ratified the treaty relating to the use of submarines and noxious gases in warfare. The nine-power treaty embracing principles and policies to be followed in matters relating to China was ratified on March 30 by a vote of 65 to 0 and on the same day the treaty between the nine powers relating to the Chinese customs tariff was approved by a vote of 58 to 1. This completed the work of ratifying all the treaties adopted by the Washington conference.

Armament Conference Treaties.

Following is the complete text of the treaties and resolutions approved and adopted by the Washington conference on the limitation of armament:

(1) A TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE BRITISH EMPIRE, FRANCE, ITALY, AND JAPAN, LIMITING NAVAL ARMAMENT.

The United States of America, the British empire, France, Italy and Japan:

Desiring to contribute to the maintenance of the general peace, and to reduce the burdens of competition in armament:

Have resolved, with a view to accomplishing these purposes, to conclude a treaty to limit their respective naval armament, and to that end have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America: Charles Evans Hughes, Henry Cabot Lodge, Oscar W. Underwood, Elihu Root, citizens of the United States;

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India: The Right Honorable Arthur James Balfour, O. M., M. P., Lord President of His Privy Council; the Right Honorable Baron Lee of Fareham, G. B. E., K. C. B., First Lord of His Admiralty; the Right Honorable Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, K. C. B., His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America; and for the Dominion of Canada: the Right Honorable Sir Robert Laird Borden, G. C. M. G., K. C.; for the Commonwealth of Australia: Senator the Right Honorable George Foster Pearce, Minister of Home and Territories; for the Dominion of New Zealand: the Honorable Sir John William Salmond, K. C., Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand; for the Union of South Africa: the Right Honorable Arthur James Balfour, O. M., M. P.; for India: the Right Honorable Valingman Sankaranarayana Srinivasa Sastri, member of the Indian Council of State.

The President of the French Republic: Mr. Albert Sarraut, Deputy, Minister of the Colonies; Mr. Jules J. Jusserand, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, Grand Cross of the National Order of the Legion of Honor.

His Majesty the King of Italy: The Honorable Carlo Schanzer, Senator of the Kingdom; the Honorable Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, Senator of the Kingdom, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington; the Honorable Luigi Albertini, Senator of the Kingdom.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan: Baron Tomosaburo Kato, Minister for the Navy, Junii, a member of First Class of the Imperial Order of the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun with the Paulownia Flower; Baron Kijuro Shidehara, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington, Joshii, a member of the First Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun; Mr. Masanao Hanihara, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Jushii, a member of the Second Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

CHAPTER I.

General Provisions Relating to the Limitation of Naval Armament.

Article I.

The contracting powers agree to limit their respective naval armament as provided in the present treaty.

Article II.

The contracting powers may retain respectively the capital ships which are specified in Chapter II., Part 1. On the coming into force of the present treaty, but subject to the following provisions of this article, all other capital ships, built or building, of the United States, the British Empire and Japan shall be disposed of as prescribed in Chapter II., Part 2.

In addition to the capital ships specified in Chapter II., Part 1, the United States may complete and retain two ships of the West Virginia class now under construction. On the completion of these two ships the North Dakota and Delaware shall be disposed of as prescribed in Chapter II., Part 2.

The British empire may, in accordance with the replacement table in Chapter II., Part 3, construct two new capital ships not exceeding 35,000 tons (35,560 metric tons) standard displacement each. On the completion of the said two ships the Thunderer, King George V., Ajax and Centurion shall be disposed of as prescribed in Chapter II., Part 2.

Article III.

Subject to the provisions of Article II., the contracting powers shall abandon their respective capital ship-building programs, and no new capital ships shall be constructed or acquired by any of the contracting powers except replacement tonnage which may be constructed or acquired as specified in Chapter II., Part 3.

Ships which are replaced in accordance with Chapter II., Part 3, shall be disposed of as prescribed in Part 2 of that chapter.

Article IV.

The total capital ship replacement tonnage of each of the contracting powers shall not exceed in standard displacement, for the United States 525,000 tons (533,400 metric tons); for the British empire 525,000 tons (533,400 metric tons); for France 175,000 tons (177,800 metric tons); for Italy 175,000 tons (177,800 metric tons); for Japan 315,000 tons (320,040 metric tons).

Article V.

No capital ship exceeding 35,000 tons (35,560 metric tons) standard displacement shall be acquired by or constructed by, for or within the jurisdiction of any of the contracting powers.

Article VI.

No capital ship of any of the contracting powers shall carry a gun with a caliber in excess of 16 inches (406 millimeters).

Article VII.

The total tonnage for aircraft carriers of each of the contracting powers shall not exceed in standard displacement, for the United States 135,000 tons (137,160 metric tons); for the British empire 135,000 tons (137,160 metric tons); for France 60,000 tons (60,960 metric tons); for Italy 60,000 tons (60,960 metric tons); for Japan 81,000 tons (82,296 metric tons).

Article VIII.

The replacement of aircraft carriers shall be effected only as prescribed in Chapter II., Part 3, provided, however, that all aircraft carrier tonnage in existence or building on Nov. 12, 1921, shall be considered experimental, and may be replaced, within the total tonnage limit prescribed in Article VII., without regard to its age.

Article IX.

No aircraft carrier exceeding 27,000 tons (27,432 metric tons) standard displacement shall be acquired by, or constructed by, for

or within the jurisdiction of any of the contracting powers.

However, any of the contracting powers may, provided that its total tonnage allowance of aircraft carriers is not thereby exceeded, build not more than two aircraft carriers, each of a tonnage of not more than 33,000 tons (33,528 metric tons) standard displacement, and in order to effect economy any of the contracting powers may use for this purpose any two of their ships, whether constructed or in course of construction, which would otherwise be scrapped under the provisions of Article II. The armament of any aircraft carriers exceeding 27,000 tons (27,432 metric tons) standard displacement shall be in accordance with the requirements of Article X., except that the total number of guns to be carried in case any of such guns be of a caliber exceeding 6 inches (152 millimeters), except antiaircraft guns and guns not exceeding 5 inches (127 millimeters), shall not exceed eight.

Article X.

No aircraft carrier of any of the contracting powers shall carry a gun with a caliber in excess of 8 inches (203 millimeters). Without prejudice to the provisions of Article IX., if the armament carried includes guns exceeding 6 inches (152 millimeters) in caliber the total number of guns carried except antiaircraft guns and guns not exceeding 5 inches (127 millimeters), shall not exceed ten. If alternatively the armament contains no guns exceeding 6 inches (152 millimeters) in caliber, the number of guns is not limited. In either case the number of antiaircraft guns and of guns not exceeding 5 inches (127 millimeters) is not limited.

Article XI.

No vessel of war exceeding 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement, other than a capital ship or aircraft carrier, shall be acquired by or constructed by, for or within the jurisdiction of any of the contracting powers. Vessels not specifically built as fighting ships nor taken in time of peace under government control for fighting purposes, which are employed on fleet duties or as troop transports or in some other way for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of hostilities otherwise than as fighting ships, shall not be within the limitations of this article.

Article XII.

No vessel of war of any of the contracting powers, hereafter laid down, other than a capital ship, shall carry a gun with a caliber in excess of 8 inches (203 millimeters).

Article XIII.

Except as provided in Article IX, no ship designated in the present treaty to be scrapped may be reconverted into a vessel of war.

Article XIV.

No preparations shall be made in merchant ships in time of peace for the installation of warlike armaments for the purpose of converting such ships into vessels of war, other than the necessary stiffening of decks for the mounting of guns not exceeding 6 inch (152 millimeters) caliber.

Article XV.

No vessel of war constructed within the jurisdiction of any of the contracting powers for a noncontracting power shall exceed the limitations as to displacement and armament prescribed by the present treaty for vessels of a similar type which may be constructed by or for any of the contracting powers; provided, however, that the displacement for aircraft carriers constructed for a noncontracting power shall in no case exceed 27,000 tons (27,432 metric tons) standard displacement.

Article XVI.

If the construction of any vessel of war for a noncontracting power is undertaken within the jurisdiction of any of the contracting powers, such power shall promptly inform the other contracting powers of the date of the signing of the contract and the date on which the keel of the ship is laid; and shall also communicate to them the particulars relating to the ship prescribed in Chapter II., Part 3, Section 1 (b), (4) and (5).

Article XVII.

In the event of a contracting power being engaged in war, such power shall not use as a vessel of war any vessel of war which may be under construction within its jurisdiction for any other power, or which may have been constructed within its jurisdiction for another power and not delivered.

Article XVIII.

Each of the contracting parties undertakes not to dispose by gift, sale or any mode of transfer of any vessel of war in such a manner that such vessel may become a vessel of war in the navy of any foreign power.

Article XIX.

The United States, the British empire and Japan agree that the status quo at the time of the signing of the present treaty with regard to fortifications and naval bases shall be maintained in their respective territories and possessions specified hereunder:

(1) The insular possessions which the United States now holds or may hereafter acquire in the Pacific ocean, except (a) those adjacent to the coast of the United States, Alaska and the Panama Canal Zone, not including the Aleutian islands, and (b) the Hawaiian islands.

(2) Hongkong and the insular possessions which the British empire now holds or may hereafter acquire in the Pacific ocean east of the meridian of 110 degrees east longitude, except (a) those adjacent to the coast of Canada, (b) the Commonwealth of Australia and its territories, and (c) New Zealand;

(3) The following insular territories and possessions of Japan in the Pacific ocean, to wit: The Kurile islands, the Bonin islands, Amami-Oshima, the Loochoo islands, Formosa and the Pescadores, and any insular territories or possessions in the Pacific ocean which Japan may hereafter acquire.

The maintenance of the status quo under the foregoing provisions implies that no new fortifications or naval bases shall be established in the territories and possessions specified; that no measures shall be taken to increase the existing naval facilities for the repair and maintenance of naval forces, and that no increase shall be made in the coast defenses of the territories and possessions above specified. This restriction, however, does not preclude such repair and replacement of worn-out weapons and equipment as is customary in naval and military establishments in time of peace.

Article XX.

The rules for determining tonnage displacement prescribed in chapter II., part 4, shall apply to the ships of each of the contracting powers.

CHAPTER II.

Rules Relating to the Execution of the Treaty —Definition of Terms.

Part 1.

Capital Ships Which May Be Retained by the Contracting Powers.

In accordance with article II. ships may be retained by each of the contracting powers as specified in this part.

Ships which may be retained by the United States:

Name.	Tonnage.	Name.	Tonnage.
Maryland	32,600	New York	27,000
California	32,300	Texas	27,000
Tennessee	32,300	Arkansas	26,000
Idaho	32,000	Wyoming	26,000
New Mexico	32,000	Florida	21,825
Mississippi	32,000	Utah	21,825
Arizona	31,400	North Dakota	20,000
Pennsylvania	31,400	Delaware	20,000
Oklahoma	27,500		
Nevada	27,500	Total	500,650

On the completion of the two ships of the West Virginia class and the scrapping of the North Dakota and Delaware, as provided in article II., the total tonnage to be retained by the United States will be 525,850 tons.

Ships which may be retained by the British Empire:

Name.	Tonnage.	Name.	Tonnage.
Royal Sovereign	25,750	Iron Duke	25,000
Royal Oak	25,750	Marlborough	25,000
Revenge	25,750	Hood	41,200
Resolution	25,750	Renown	26,500
Ramillies	25,750	Repulse	26,500
Malaya	27,500	Tiger	28,500
Valiant	27,500	Thunderer	22,500
Barham	27,500	King George V.	23,000
Queen Elizab'h	27,500	Ajax	23,000
Warspite	27,500	Centurion	23,000
Benbow	25,000		
Emp'r of India	25,000	Total	580,450

On the completion of the two new ships to be constructed and the scrapping of the Thunderer, King George V., Ajax and Centurion, as provided in article II., the total tonnage to be retained by the British empire will be 558,950 tons.

Ships which may be retained by France:

Name.	Tonnage (metric tons).	Name.	Tonnage (metric tons).
Bretagne	23,500	Courbet	23,500
Lorraine	23,500	Condorcet	18,890
Provence	23,500	Diderot	18,890
Paris	23,500	Voltaire	18,890
France	23,500		
Jean Bart	23,500	Total	221,170

France may lay down new tonnage in the years 1927, 1929 and 1931, as provided in part 3, section II.

Ships which may be retained by Italy:

Name.	Tonnage (metric tons).	Name.	Tonnage (metric tons).
Andrea Doria	22,700	Roma	12,600
Caio Duilio	22,700	Napoli	12,600
Conte Di Cavour	22,500	Vittorio Emmanuele	12,600
Giulio Cesare	22,500	Regina Elena	12,600
Leonardo Da Vinci	22,500		
Dante Alighieri	19,500	Total	182,800

Italy may lay down new tonnage in the years 1927, 1929 and 1931, as provided in part 3, section II.

Ships which may be retained by Japan:

Name.	Tonnage.	Name.	Tonnage.
Mutsu	33,800	Kirishima	27,500
Nagato	33,800	Haruna	27,500
Hiuga	31,260	Hiyei	27,500
Ise	31,260	Kongo	27,500
Yamashiro	30,600		
Fu-So	30,600	Total	301,320

Part 2.

Rules for Scrapping Vessels of War.

The following rules shall be observed for the scrapping of vessels of war which are to be disposed of in accordance with articles II. and III.

I. A vessel to be scrapped must be placed in such condition that it cannot be put to combatant use.

II. The result must be finally effected in any one of the following ways:

(a) Permanent sinking of the vessel.

(b) Breaking the vessel up. This shall always involve the destruction or removal of all machinery, boilers and armor, and all deck, side and bottom plating;

(c) Converting the vessel to target use exclusively. In such case all the provisions of paragraph III. of this part, except subparagraph (6) in so far as may be necessary to enable the ship to be used as a mobile target, and except subparagraph (7), must be previously complied with. Not more than one capital ship may be retained for this purpose at one time by any of the contracting powers.

(d) Of the capital ships which would otherwise be scrapped under the present treaty in or after the year 1931, France and Italy may each retain two seagoing vessels for training purposes exclusively—that is, as gunnery or torpedo schools. The two vessels retained by France shall be of the Jean Bart class, and of those retained by Italy one shall be the Dante Alighieri, the other of the Giulio Cesare class. On retaining these ships for the purpose above stated, France and Italy respectively undertake to remove and destroy their conning towers, and not to use the said ships as vessels of war.

III. (a) Subject to the special exceptions contained in article IX. when a vessel is due for scrapping, the first stage of scrapping, which consists in rendering a ship incapable of further warlike service, shall be immediately undertaken.

(b) A vessel shall be considered incapable of further warlike service when there shall have been removed and landed or else destroyed in the ship: (1) All guns and essential portions of guns, fire control tops and revolving parts of all barbettes and turrets; (2) all machinery for working hydraulic or electric mountings; (3) all fire control instruments and range finders; (4) all ammunition, explosives and mines; (5) all torpedoes, war-heads and torpedo tubes; (6) all wireless telegraphy installations; (7) the conning tower and all side armor, or alternatively all main propelling machinery; and (8) all landing and flying-off platforms and all other aviation accessories.

IV. The periods in which scrapping of vessels is to be effected are as follows:

(a) In the case of vessels to be scrapped under the first paragraph of article II. the work of rendering the vessels incapable of further warlike service, in accordance with paragraph III. of this part, shall be completed within six months from the coming into force of the present treaty, and the scrapping shall be finally effected within eighteen months from such coming into force.

(b) In the case of vessels to be scrapped under the second and third paragraphs of article II. or under article III. the work of rendering the vessel incapable of further warlike service in accordance with paragraph III. of this part shall be commenced not later than the date of completion of its successor, and shall be finished within six months from the date of such completion. The vessel shall be finally scrapped, in accordance with paragraph II. of this part, within eighteen months from the date of completion of its successor. If, however, the completion of the new vessel be delayed, then the work of rendering the old vessel incapable of further warlike service in accordance with paragraph III. of this part shall be commenced within four years from the laying of the keel of the new vessel, and shall be finished within six months from the date on which such work was commenced, and the old vessel shall be

finally scrapped in accordance with paragraph II. of this part within eighteen months from the date when the work of rendering it incapable of further warlike service was commenced.

Part 3.

Replacement.

The replacement of capital ships and aircraft carriers shall take place according to the rules in section I. and the tables in section II. of this part.

Section I. Rules for Replacement.

(a) Capital ships and aircraft carriers twenty years after the date of their completion may, except as otherwise provided in article VIII. and in the tables in section II. of this part, be replaced by new construction, but within the limits prescribed in article IV. and article VII. The keels of such new construction may, except as otherwise provided in article VIII. and in the tables in section II. of this part, be laid down not earlier than seventeen years from the date of completion of the tonnage to be replaced, provided, however, That no capital ship tonnage, with the exception of the ships referred to in the third paragraph of article H. and the replacement tonnage specifically mentioned in section II. of this part, shall be laid down until ten years from Nov. 12, 1921.

(b) Each of the contracting powers shall communicate promptly to each of the other contracting powers the following information.

(1) The names of the capital ships and aircraft carriers to be replaced by new construction;

(2) The date of governmental authorization of replacement tonnage;

(3) The date of laying the keels of replacement tonnage;

(4) The standard displacement in tons and metric tons of each new ship to be laid down, and the principal dimensions—namely, length at waterline, extreme beam at or below waterline, mean draft at standard displacement;

(5) The date of completion of each new ship and its standard displacement in tons and metric tons, and the principal dimensions—namely, length at waterline, extreme beam at or below waterline, mean draft at standard displacement—at time of completion.

(c) In case of loss or accidental destruction of capital ships or aircraft carriers, they may immediately be replaced by new construction subject to the tonnage limits prescribed in articles IV. and VII. and in conformity with the other provisions of the present treaty, the regular replacement program being deemed to be advanced to that extent.

(d) No retained capital ships or aircraft carriers shall be reconstructed except for the purpose of providing means of defense against air and submarine attack, and subject to the following rules: The contracting powers may, for that purpose, equip existing tonnage with bulge or blister or anti-air-attack deck protection, providing the increase of displacement thus effected does not exceed 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) displacement for each ship. No alterations in side armor, in caliber, number or general type of mounting of main armament shall be permitted except:

(1) In the case of France and Italy, which countries within the limits allowed for bulge may increase their armor protection and the caliber of guns now carried on their existing capital ships so as not to exceed 16 inches (406 millimeters), and

(2) The British empire shall be permitted to complete, in the case of the Renown, the alterations to armor that have already been commenced but temporarily suspended.

Section II.—Replacement and Scrapping of Capital Ships.

United States.

Year.	Ships laid down.	Ships completed.	Ships scrapped (age in parentheses).	Ships retained. Pre-Jutland.	Ships retained. Post-Jutland.
			Maine (20), Missouri (20), Virginia (17), Nebraska (17), Georgia (17), New Jersey (17), Rhode Island (17), Connecticut (17), Louisiana (17), Vermont (16), Kansas (16), Minnesota (16), New Hampshire (15), South Carolina (13), Michigan (13), Washington (0), South Dakota (0), Indiana (0), Montana (0), North Carolina (0), Iowa (0), Massachusetts (0), Lexington (0), Constitution (0), Constellation (0), Saratoga (0), Ranger (0), United States (0).*	17	1
1922....	.....	A, B†	Delaware (12), North Dakota (12).....	15	3
1923....	.....	.....	.....	15	3
1924....	.....	.....	.....	15	3
1925....	.....	.....	.....	15	3
1926....	.....	.....	.....	15	3
1927....	.....	.....	.....	15	3
1928....	.....	.....	.....	15	3
1929....	.....	.....	.....	15	3
1930....	.....	.....	.....	15	3
1931....	C, D.	.....	.....	15	3
1932....	E, F.	.....	.....	15	3
1933....	G.	.....	.....	15	3
1934....	H, I.	C, D.	Florida (23), Utah (23), Wyoming (22).....	12	5
1935....	J.	E, F.	Arkansas (23), Texas (21), New York (21)	9	7
1936....	K, L.	G.	Nevada (20), Oklahoma (20).....	7	8
1937....	M.	H, I.	Arizona (21), Pennsylvania (21).....	5	10
1938....	N, O.	J.	Mississippi (21)	4	11
1939....	P, Q.	K, L.	New Mexico (21), Idaho (20).....	2	13
1940....	.....	M.	Tennessee (20).....	1	14
1941....	.....	N, O.	California (20), Maryland (20).....	0	15
1942....	.....	P, Q.	Two ships West Virginia class.....	0	15

*The United States may retain the Oregon and Illinois, for noncombatant purposes, after complying with the provisions of Part 2, III., (b). †Two West Virginia class.

Note.—A, B, C, D, etc., represent individual capital ships of 35,000 tons standard displacement, laid down and completed in the years specified.

British Empire.

Year.	Ships laid down.	Ships completed.	Ships scrapped (age in parentheses).	Ships retained. Pre-Jutland.	Ships retained. Post-Jutland.
			Commonwealth (16), Agamemnon (13), Dreadnought (15), Bellerophon (12), St. Vincent (11), Inflexible (13), Superb (12), Neptune (10), Hercules (10), Indomitable (13), Temeraire (12), New Zealand (9), Lion (9), Princess Royal (9), Conqueror (9), Monarch (9), Orion (9), Australia (8), Agincourt (7), Erin (7), 4 building or projected.*	21	1
1922	A. B.†			21	1
1923				21	1
1924				21	1
1925		A. B.	King George V. (13), Ajax (12), Centurion (12), Thunderer (13).	17	3
1926				17	3
1927				17	3
1928				17	3
1929				17	3
1930				17	3
1931	C. D.			17	3
1932	E. F.			17	3
1933	G.			17	3
1934	H. I.	C. D.	Iron Duke (20), Marlborough (20), Emperor of India (20), Benbow (20).	13	5
1935	J.	E. F.	Tiger (21), Queen Elizabeth (20), Warspite (20), Barham (20).	9	7
1936	K. L.	G.	Malaya (20), Royal Sovereign (20)	7	8
1937	M.	H. I.	Revenge (21), Resolution (21)	5	10
1938	N. O.	J.	Royal Oak (22)	4	11
1939	P. Q.	K. L.	Valiant (23), Repulse (23)	2	13
1940		M.	Renown (24)	1	14
1941		N. O.	Ramillies (24), Hood (21)	0	15
1942		P. Q.	A (17), B (17)	0	15

*The British empire may retain the Colossus and Collingwood for noncombatant purposes, after complying with the provisions of Part 2, III. (b). †Two 35,000-ton ships, standard displacement.

Note.—A, B, C, D, etc., represent individual capital ships of 35,000 tons standard displacement laid down and completed in the years specified.

France.

Year.	Ships laid down.	Ships completed.	Ships scrapped (age in parentheses).	Ships retained. Pre-Jutland.	Ships retained. Post-Jutland.
1922				7	0
1923				7	0
1924				7	0
1925				7	0
1926				7	0
1927	35,000 tons.			7	0
1928				7	0
1929	35,000 tons.			7	0
1930		35,000 tons.	Jean Bart (17), Courbet (17)	5	(*)
1931	35,000 tons.			5	(*)
1932	35,000 tons.	35,000 tons.	France (18)	4	(*)
1933	35,000 tons.			4	(*)
1934		35,000 tons.	Paris (20), Bretagne (20)	2	(*)
1935		35,000 tons.	Provence (20)	1	(*)
1936		35,000 tons.	Lorraine (20)	0	(*)
1937				0	(*)
1938				0	(*)
1939				0	(*)
1940				0	(*)
1941				0	(*)
1942				0	(*)

*Within tonnage limitations; number not fixed.

Note.—France expressly reserves the right of employing the capital ship tonnage allotment as she may consider advisable, subject solely to the limitations that the displacement of individual ships should not surpass 35,000 tons, and that the total capital ship tonnage should keep within the limits imposed by the present treaty.

Italy.

Year.	Ships laid down.	Ships completed.	Ships scrapped (age in parentheses).	Ships retained. Pre-Jutland.	Ships retained. Post-Jutland.
1922				6	0
1923				6	0
1924				6	0
1925				6	0
1926				6	0
1927	35,000 tons.			6	0
1928				6	0
1929	35,000 tons.			6	0
1930				6	0

Year.	Ships laid down.	Ships completed.	Ships scrapped (age in parentheses).	Ships retained. Pre-Jutland.	Ships retained. Post-Jutland.
1931....	35,000 tons..	35,000 tons	Dante Alighieri (19).....	5	(*)
1932....	35,000 tons	.....	.....	5	(*)
1933....	25,000 tons..	35,000 tons	Leonardo da Vinci (19).....	4	(*)
1934....	.....	.....	.....	4	(*)
1935....	.....	35,000 tons	Guilio Cesare (21).....	3	(*)
1936....	.....	35,000 tons	Conte di Cavour (21), Duilio (21).....	1	(*)
1937....	.....	25,000 tons	Andrea Doria (21).....	0	(*)

*Within tonnage limitations; number not fixed.

Note.—Italy expressly reserves the right of employing the capital ship tonnage allotment as she may consider advisable, subject solely to the limitations that the displacement of individual ships should not surpass 35,000 tons, and the total capital ship tonnage should keep within the limits imposed by the present treaty.

Japan.

Year.	Ships laid down.	Ships completed.	Ships scrapped (age in parentheses).	Ships retained. Pre-Jutland.	Ships retained. Post-Jutland.
			Hizen (20), Mikasa (20), Kashima (16), Katori (16), Satsuma (12), Aki (11), Settsu (10), Ikoma (14), Ibuki (12), Kurama (11), Amagi (0), Akagi (0), Kaga (0), Tosa (0), Takao (0), Atago (0). Projected program eight ships not laid down.*	8	2
1922....	.....	.....	.....	8	2
1923....	.....	.....	.....	8	2
1924....	.....	.....	.....	8	2
1925....	.....	.....	.....	8	2
1926....	.....	.....	.....	8	2
1927....	.....	.....	.....	8	2
1928....	.....	.....	.....	8	2
1929....	.....	.....	.....	8	2
1930....	.....	.....	.....	8	2
1931....	A.....	.....	.....	8	2
1932....	B.....	.....	.....	8	2
1933....	C.....	.....	.....	8	2
1934....	D.....	A.....	Kongo (21)	7	3
1935....	E.....	B.....	Hiyei (21), Haruna (20).....	5	4
1936....	F.....	C.....	Kirishima (21)	4	5
1937....	G.....	D.....	Fuso (22)	3	6
1938....	H.....	E.....	Yamashiro (21)	2	7
1939....	I.....	F.....	Ise (22)	1	8
1940....	.....	G.....	Hiuga (22)	0	9
1941....	.....	H.....	Nagato (21)	0	9
1942....	.....	I.....	Mutsu (21)	0	9

*Japan may retain the Shikishima and Asahi for noncombatant purposes, after complying with the provisions of part 2, III. (b).

Note.—A, B, C, D, etc., represent individual capital ships of 35,000 tons standard displacement, laid down and completed in the years specified. [Note applicable to all the tables in section II.]

The order above prescribed in which ships are to be scrapped is in accordance with their age. It is understood that when replacement begins according to the above tables the order of scrapping in the case of the ships of each of the contracting powers may be varied at its option. Provided, however, That such power shall scrap in each year the number of ships above stated.

Part 4.

Definitions.

For the purpose of the present treaty, the following expressions are to be understood in the sense defined in this part.

Capital Ship.

A capital ship, in the case of ships hereafter built, is defined as a vessel of war, not an aircraft carrier, whose displacement exceeds 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement, or which carries a gun with a caliber exceeding 8 inches (203 millimeters).

Aircraft Carrier.

An aircraft carrier is defined as a vessel of war with a displacement in excess of 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement designed for the specific and exclusive purpose of carrying aircraft. It must be so constructed that aircraft can be launched therefrom and landed thereon, and not designed and constructed for carrying a more powerful armament than that allowed to it under article IX. or article X., as the case may be.

Standard Displacement.

The standard displacement of a ship is the displacement of the ship complete, fully manned, engined and equipped ready for sea, including all armament and ammunition, equipment, outfit, provisions and fresh water for crew, miscellaneous stores and implements of every description that are intended to be carried in war, but without fuel or reserve feed water on board.

The word "ton" in the present treaty, except in the expression "metric tons," shall be understood to mean the ton of 2,240 pounds (1,016 kilos).

Vessels now completed shall retain their present ratings of displacement tonnage in accordance with their national system of measurement. However, a power expressing displacement in metric tons shall be considered for the application of the present treaty as owning only the equivalent displacement in tons of 2,240 pounds.

A vessel completed hereafter shall be rated at its displacement tonnage when in the standard condition defined herein.

CHAPTER III.

Miscellaneous Provisions—Article XXI.

If during the term of the present treaty the requirements of the national security of

any contracting power in respect of naval defense are, in the opinion of that power, materially affected by any change of circumstances, the contracting powers will, at the request of such power, meet in conference with a view to the reconsideration of the provisions of the treaty and its amendment by mutual agreement.

In view of possible technical and scientific developments, the United States, after consultation with the other contracting powers, shall arrange for a conference of all the contracting powers, which shall convene as soon as possible after the expiration of eight years from the coming into force of the present treaty to consider what changes, if any, in the treaty may be necessary to meet such developments.

Article XXII.

Whenever any contracting power shall become engaged in a war which in its opinion affects the naval defense of its national security such power may, after notice to the other contracting powers, suspend for the period of hostilities its obligations under the present treaty other than those under articles XIII. and XVII. Provided, That such power shall notify the other contracting powers that the emergency is of such a character as to require such suspension.

The remaining contracting powers shall in such case consult together with a view to agreement as to what temporary modifications, if any, should be made in the treaty as between themselves. Should such consultation not produce agreement, duly made in accordance with the constitutional methods of the respective powers, any one of said contracting powers may, by giving notice to the other contracting powers, suspend for the period of hostilities its obligation under the present treaty, other than those under articles XIII. and XVII.

On the cessation of hostilities the contracting powers will meet in conference to consider what modifications, if any, should be made in the provisions of the present treaty.

Article XXIII.

The present treaty shall remain in force until Dec. 31, 1936, and in case none of the contracting powers shall have given notice two years before that date of its intention to terminate the treaty, it shall continue in force until the expiration of two years from the date on which notice of termination shall be given by one of the contracting powers, whereupon the treaty shall terminate as regards all contracting powers. Such notice shall be communicated in writing to the government of the United States, which shall immediately transmit a certified copy of the notification to the other powers and inform them of the date on which it was received. The notice shall be deemed to have been given and shall take effect on that date. In the event of notice of termination being given by the government of the United States, such notice shall be given to the diplomatic representatives at Washington of the other contracting powers, and the notice shall be deemed to have been given and shall take effect on the date of the communication made to the said diplomatic representatives.

Within one year of the date on which a notice of termination by any power has taken effect, all the contracting powers shall meet in conference.

Article XXIV.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the contracting powers in accordance with their respective constitutional methods and shall take effect on the date of the deposit of all the ratifications, which shall take place at Washington as soon as possible. The government of the United States will transmit to the other contracting powers a certified copy of the proces verbal of the deposit of ratifications.

The present treaty, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the government of the United States, and duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that government to the other contracting powers.

In faith whereof the above-named plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty.

Done at the city of Washington the sixth day of February, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-Two.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
HENRY CABOT LODGE
OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD
ELIHU ROOT
ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR
LEE OF FAREHAM
A. C. GEDDES
R. L. BORDEN
G. F. PEARCE
JOHN W. SALMOND
ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR
V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI
A. SARRAUT
JUSSERAND
CARLO SCHANZER
V. ROLANDI RICCI
LUIGI ALBERTINI
T. KATO
K. SHIDEHARA
M. HANIHARA

(2) A TREATY BETWEEN THE SAME POWERS, IN RELATION TO THE USE OF SUBMARINES AND NOXIOUS GASES IN WARFARE.

The United States of America, the British empire, France, Italy and Japan, hereinafter referred to as the signatory powers, desiring to make more effective the rules adopted by civilized nations for the protection of the lives of neutrals and noncombatants at sea in time of war, and to prevent the use in war of noxious gases and chemicals, have determined to conclude a treaty to this effect, and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America: Charles Evans Hughes, Henry Cabot Lodge, Oscar W. Underwood, Elihu Root, citizens of the United States.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India; the Right-Honorable Arthur James Balfour, O. M., M. P., Lord President of his Privy Council; the Right-Honorable Baron Lee of Fareham, G. B. E., K. C. B., First Lord of His Admiralty; the Right-Honorable Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, K. C. B., His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America; and for the Dominion of Canada; The Right-Honorable Sir Robert Laird Borden, G. C. M. G., K. C.; for the Commonwealth of Australia; Senator the Right-Honorable George Foster Pearce, Minister for Home and Territories; for the Dominion of New Zealand: The Honorable Sir John William Salmond, K. C., Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand; for the Union of South Africa; The Right-Honorable Arthur James Balfour, O. M., M. P.; for India; The Right-Honorable Valingman Sankaranarayana Srinivasa Sastri, member of the Indian Council of State.

The President of the French Republic: Mr.

Albert Sarraut, Deputy, Minister of the Colonies; Mr. Jules J. Jusserand, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, Grand Cross of the National Order of the Legion of Honor.

His Majesty the King of Italy: The Honorable Carlo Schanzer, Senator of the Kingdom; the Honorable Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, Senator of the Kingdom, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington; the Honorable Luigi Albertini, Senator of the Kingdom.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan: Baron Tomosaburo Kato, Minister for the Navy, Junii, a member of the First Class of the Imperial Order of the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun with the Paulownia Flower; Baron Kijuro Shidehara, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington, Joshii, a member of the First Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun; Mr. Masanao Hanihara, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Jushii, a member of the Second Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Article I.

The signatory powers declare that among the rules adopted by civilized nations for the protection of the lives of neutrals and noncombatants at sea in time of war, the following are to be deemed an established part of international law:

(1) A merchant vessel must be ordered to submit to visit and search to determine its character before it can be seized.

A merchant vessel must not be attacked unless it refuse to submit to visit and search after warning, or to proceed as directed after seizure.

A merchant vessel must not be destroyed unless it refuse to submit to visit and first placed in safety;

(2) Belligerent submarines are not under any circumstances exempt from the universal rules above stated; and if a submarine cannot capture a merchant vessel in conformity with these rules the existing law of nations requires it to desist from attack and from seizure and to permit the merchant vessel to proceed unmolested.

Article II.

The signatory powers invite all other civilized powers to express their assent to the foregoing statement of established law so that there may be a clear public understanding throughout the world of the standards of conduct by which the public opinion of the world is to pass judgment upon future belligerents.

Article III.

The signatory powers, desiring to insure the enforcement of the humane rules of existing law declared by them with respect to attacks upon and the seizure and destruction of merchant ships, further declare that any person in the service of any power who shall violate any of those rules, whether or not such person is under orders of a governmental superior, shall be deemed to have violated the laws of war and shall be liable to trial and punishment as if for an act of piracy and may be brought to trial before the civil or military authorities of any power within the jurisdiction of which he may be found.

Article IV.

The signatory powers recognize the practical impossibility of using submarines as commerce destroyers without violating, as they were violated in the recent war of 1914-1918, the requirements universally accepted by civilized nations for the protection of the lives of neutrals and noncombatants, and to the end that the prohibition of the use of submarines as commerce destroyers shall be universally accepted as a part of the law of nations, they now accept that prohibition as henceforth binding as between themselves and they invite all other nations to adhere thereto.

Article V.

The use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and all analogous liquids, materials or devices, having been justly condemned by the general opinion of the civilized world, and a prohibition of such use having been declared in treaties to which a majority of the civilized powers are parties,

The signatory powers, to the end that this prohibition shall be universally accepted as a part of international law binding alike the conscience and practice of nations, declare their assent to such prohibition, agree to be bound thereby as between themselves and invite all other civilized nations to adhere thereto.

Article VI.

The present treaty shall be ratified as soon as possible in accordance with the constitutional methods of the signatory powers and shall take effect on the deposit of all the ratifications, which shall take place at Washington.

The government of the United States will transmit to all the signatory powers a certified copy of the proces verbal of the deposit of ratifications.

The present treaty, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the government of the United States, and duly certified copies thereof will be transmitted by that government to each of the signatory powers.

Article VII.

The government of the United States will further transmit to each of the nonsignatory powers a duly certified copy of the present treaty and invite its adherence thereto.

Any nonsignatory power may adhere to the present treaty by communicating an instrument of adherence to the government of the United States, which will thereupon transmit to each of the signatory and adhering powers a certified copy of each instrument of adherence.

In faith whereof, the above named plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty.

Done at the city of Washington, the sixth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

[L. S.]	CHARLES EVANS HUGHES	
[L. S.]	HENRY CABOT LODGE	
[L. S.]	OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD	
[L. S.]	ELIHU ROOT	
[L. S.]	ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR	
[L. S.]	LEE OF FAREHAM	
[L. S.]	A. C. GEDDES	
	R. L. BORDEN	[L. S.]
	G. F. PEARCE	[L. S.]
	JOHN W. SALMOND	[L. S.]
	ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR	[L. S.]
	V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI	[L. S.]
	A. SARRAUT	[L. S.]
	JUSSERAND	[L. S.]
	CARLO SCHANZER	[L. S.]
[L. S.]	V. ROLANDI RICCI	
[L. S.]	LUIGI ALBERTINI	
[L. S.]	T. KATO	
[L. S.]	K. SHIDEHARA	
[L. S.]	M. HANIHARA	

(3) A TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE BRITISH EMPIRE, FRANCE, AND JAPAN, SIGNED DEC. 13, 1921, RELATING TO THEIR INSULAR POSSESSIONS AND INSULAR DOMINIONS IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

The United States of America, the British empire, France and Japan,

With a view to the preservation of the general peace and the maintenance of their rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the region of the Pacific ocean,

Have determined to conclude a treaty to this effect and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The president of the United States of America: Charles Evans Hughes, Henry Cabot Lodge, Oscar W. Underwood and Elihu Root, citizens of the United States.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India: The Right-Honorable Arthur James Balfour, O. M., M. P., Lord President of His Privy Council; the Right-Honorable Baron Lee of Fareham, G. B. E., K. C. B., First Lord of His Admiralty; the Right-Honorable Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, K. C. B., His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America; and for the Dominion of Canada: The Right-Honorable Robert Laird Borden, G. C. M. G., K. C.; for the Commonwealth of Australia: The Honorable George Foster Pearce, Minister of Defense; for the Dominion of New Zealand: Sir John William Salmond, K. C., Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand; for the Union of South Africa: The Right-Honorable Arthur James Balfour, O. M., M. P.; for India: The Right-Honorable Valingman Sankaranarayana Srinivasa Sastri, member of the Indian Council of State.

The President of the French Republic: Mr. Rene Viviani, Deputy, Former President of the Council of Ministers; Mr. Albert Sarraut, Deputy, Minister of the Colonies; Mr. Jules J. Jusserand, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, Grand Cross of the National Order of the Legion of Honor.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan: Baron Tomosaburo Kato, Minister for the Navy, Junii, a member of the First Class of the Imperial Order of the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun with the Paulownia Flower; Baron Kijuro Shidehara, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington, Joshii, a member of the First Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun; Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, Junii, a member of the First Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun; Mr. Masanao Hanihara, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Jushii, a member of the Second Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

I.

The high contracting parties agree as between themselves to respect their rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the region of the Pacific ocean.

If there should develop between any of the high contracting parties a controversy arising out of any Pacific question and involving their said rights which is not satisfactorily settled by diplomacy and is likely to affect the harmonious accord now happily subsisting between them, they shall invite the other high contracting parties to a joint conference to which the whole subject will be referred for consideration and adjustment.

II.

If the said rights are threatened by the aggressive action of any other power, the high contracting parties shall communicate with one another fully and frankly in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken, jointly or separately, to meet the exigencies of the particular situation.

III.

This treaty shall remain in force for ten years from the time it shall take effect, and after the expiration of said period it shall continue to be in force subject to the right of any of the high contracting parties to terminate it upon twelve months' notice.

IV.

This treaty shall be ratified as soon as possible in accordance with the constitutional methods of the high contracting parties and shall take effect on the deposit of ratifications, which shall take place at Washington, and thereupon the agreement between Great Britain and Japan, which was concluded at London on July 13, 1911, shall terminate. The government of the United States will transmit to all the signatory powers a certified copy of the proces verbal of the deposit of ratifications.

The present treaty, in French and in English, shall remain deposited in the archives of the government of the United States, and duly certified copies thereof will be transmitted by that government to each of the signatory powers.

In faith whereof the above-named plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty.

Done at the city of Washington, the thirteenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES	[L. S.]
HENRY CABOT LODGE	[L. S.]
OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD	[L. S.]
ELIHU ROOT	[L. S.]
A. M. JAMES BALFOUR	[L. S.]
LEE OF FAREHAM	[L. S.]
A. C. GEDDES	[L. S.]
R. L. BORDEN	[L. S.]
G. F. PEARCE	[L. S.]
JOHN W. SALMOND	[L. S.]
A. M. JAMES BALFOUR	[L. S.]
V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI	[L. S.]
RENE VIVIANI	[L. S.]
A. SARRAUT	[L. S.]
JUSSERAND	[L. S.]
T. KATO	[L. S.]
K. SHIDEHARA	[L. S.]
TOKUGAWA IYESATO	[L. S.]
M. HANIHARA	[L. S.]

(4) DECLARATION ACCOMPANYING THE ABOVE FOUR-POWER TREATY.

In signing the treaty this day between the United States of America, the British empire, France and Japan, it is declared to be the understanding and intent of the signatory powers:

1. That the treaty shall apply to the mandated islands in the Pacific ocean; Provided, however, That the making of the treaty shall not be deemed to be an assent on the part of the United States of America to the mandates and shall not preclude agreements between the United States of America and the mandatory powers respectively in relation to the mandated islands.

2. That the controversies to which the second paragraph of article I. refers shall not

be taken to embrace questions which, according to principles of international law, lie exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of the respective powers.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1921.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
HENRY CABOT LODGE
OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD
ELIHU ROOT
A. M. JAMES BALFOUR
LEE OF FAREHAM
A. C. GEDDES
R. L. BORDEN
G. F. PEARCE
JOHN W. SALMOND
A. M. JAMES BALFOUR
V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI
RENE VIVIANI
A. SARRAUT
JUSSERAND
T. KATO
K. SHIDEHARA
TOKUGAWA IYESATO
M. HANIHARA

Reservation by the United States.

The United States understands that under the statement in the preamble and under the terms of this treaty there is no commitment to armed force, no alliance, no obligation to join in any defense.

(5) A TREATY BETWEEN THE SAME FOUR POWERS, SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE ABOVE, SIGNED FEB. 6, 1922.

The United States of America, the British empire, France and Japan have, through their respective plenipotentiaries, agreed upon the following stipulations supplementary to the quadruple treaty signed at Washington on Dec. 13, 1921:

The term "insular possessions and insular dominions" used in the aforesaid treaty shall, in its application to Japan, include only Karafuto (or the southern portion of the island of Sakhalin), Formosa and the Pescadores, and the islands under the mandate of Japan.

The present agreement shall have the same force and effect as to said treaty to which it is supplementary.

The provisions of article IV. of the aforesaid treaty of Dec. 13, 1921, relating to ratification, shall be applicable to the present agreement, which in French and English shall remain deposited in the archives of the government of the United States, and duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that government to each of the other contracting powers.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present agreement.

Done at the city of Washington, the sixth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

[L. S.] CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
[L. S.] HENRY CABOT LODGE
[L. S.] OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD
[L. S.] ELIHU ROOT
[L. S.] ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR
[L. S.] LEE OF FAREHAM
[L. S.] A. C. GEDDES
[L. S.] R. L. BORDEN
[L. S.] G. F. PEARCE
[L. S.] JOHN W. SALMOND
[L. S.] ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR
[L. S.] V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI
A. SARRAUT [L. S.]
JUSSERAND [L. S.]
T. KATO [L. S.]
K. SHIDEHARA [L. S.]
M. HANIHARA [L. S.]

Reservation by the United States.

1. That the four-power treaty relating to Pacific possessions shall apply to the mandated islands in the Pacific ocean: Provided, however, that the making of the treaty shall not be deemed an assent on the part of the United States of America to the mandates, and shall not preclude agreements between the United States of America and the mandatory powers, respectively, in relation to the mandated islands.

2. That the controversies to which the second paragraph of article 1 of the four-power treaty relating to Pacific possessions refers shall not be taken to embrace questions which, according to principles of international law, lie exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of the respective powers.

[In the ratification resolution as adopted the foregoing reservation and understanding "is hereby made a part and condition of this resolution of ratification and repeats the declaration of intent and understanding made by the powers signatories of the four-power treaty relating to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the Pacific ocean."]

(6) A TREATY BETWEEN ALL NINE POWERS RELATING TO PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES TO BE FOLLOWED IN MATTERS CONCERNING CHINA.

The United States of America, Belgium, the British empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal:

Desiring to adopt a policy designed to stabilize conditions in the far east, to safeguard the rights and interests of China, and to promote intercourse between China and the other powers upon the basis of equality of opportunity,

Have resolved to conclude a treaty for that purpose and to that end have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America: Charles Evans Hughes, Henry Cabot Lodge, Oscar W. Underwood, Elihu Root, citizens of the United States.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians: Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, Commander of the Order of Leopold and of the Order of the Crown, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington;

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India: The Right Honorable Arthur James Balfour, O. M., M. P., Lord President of His Privy Council; the Right Honorable Baron Lee of Fareham, G. B. E., K. C. B., First Lord of His Admiralty; the Right Honorable Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, K. C. B., His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America; and for the Dominion of Canada: The Right Honorable Sir Robert Laird Borden, G. C. M. G., K. C.; for the Commonwealth of Australia: Senator the Right Honorable George Foster Pearce, Minister for Home and Territories; for the Dominion of New Zealand: The Honorable Sir John William Salmond, K. C., Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand; for the Union of South Africa: The Right Honorable Arthur James Balfour, O. M., M. P.; for India: The Right Honorable Valingman Sankaranarayana Srinivasa Sastri, Member of the Indian Council of State;

The President of the Republic of China: Mr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington; Mr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Envoy Extraordinary

and Minister Plenipotentiary at London; Mr. Chung-Hui Wang, former Minister of Justice.

The President of the French Republic: Mr. Albert Sarraut, Deputy, Minister of the Colonies; Mr. Jules J. Jusserand, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, Grand Cross of the National Order of the Legion of Honor;

His Majesty the King of Italy: The Honorable Carlo Schanzer, Senator of the Kingdom; The Honorable Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, Senator of the Kingdom, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington; the Honorable Luigi Albertini, Senator of the Kingdom;

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan: Baron Tomosaburo Kato, Minister for the Navy, Junii, a member of the First Class of the Imperial Order of the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun with the Paulownia Flower; Baron Kijuro Shidehara, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington, Joshii, a member of the First Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun; Mr. Masanao Hanihara, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Jushii, a member of the Second Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun;

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands: Jonkheer Frans Beelaerts van Blokland, Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Jonkheer Willem Hendrik de Beaufort, Minister Plenipotentiary, Charge d'Affaires at Washington;

The President of the Portuguese Republic: Mr. Jose Francisco de Horta Machado da Franca, Viscount d'Alte, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington: Mr. Ernesto Julio de Carvalho e Vasconcelos, Captain of the Portuguese Navy, Technical Director of the Colonial Office.

Who, having communicated to each other their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Article I.

The contracting powers, other than China, agree:

(1) To respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China;

(2) To provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government;

(3) To use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China;

(4) To refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of friendly states, and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such states.

Article II.

The contracting powers agree not to enter into any treaty, agreement, arrangement, or understanding, either with one another, or, individually or collectively, with any power or powers, which would infringe or impair the principles stated in Article I.

Article III.

With a view to applying more effectually the principles of the open door or equality of opportunity in China for the trade and industry of all nations, the contracting powers, other than China, agree that they will not seek, nor support their respective nationals in seeking:

(a) Any arrangement which might purport to establish in favor of their interests any general superiority of rights with respect to commercial or economic development in any designated region of China;

(b) Any such monopoly or preference as would deprive the nationals of any other power of the right of undertaking any legitimate trade or industry in China, or of participating with the Chinese government, or with any local authority, in any category of public enterprise, or which by reason of its scope, duration or geographical extent is calculated to frustrate the practical application of the principle of equal opportunity.

It is understood that the foregoing stipulations of this article are not to be so construed as to prohibit the acquisition of such properties or rights as may be necessary to the conduct of a particular commercial, industrial, or financial undertaking or to the encouragement of invention and research.

China undertakes to be guided by the principles stated in the foregoing stipulations of this article in dealing with applications for economic rights and privilege from governments and nationals of all foreign countries, whether parties to the present treaty or not.

Article IV.

The contracting powers agree not to support any agreements by their respective nationals with each other designed to create spheres of influence or to provide for the enjoyment of mutually exclusive opportunities in designated parts of Chinese territory.

Article V.

China agrees that, throughout the whole of the railways in China, she will not exercise or permit unfair discrimination of any kind. In particular there shall be no discrimination whatever, direct or indirect, in respect of charges or of facilities on the ground of the nationality of passengers or the countries from which or to which they are proceeding, or the origin or ownership of goods or the country from which or to which they are consigned, or the nationality or ownership of the ship or other means of conveying such passengers or goods before or after their transport on the Chinese railways.

The contracting powers, other than China, assume a corresponding obligation in respect of any of the aforesaid railways over which they or their nationals are in a position to exercise any control in virtue of any concession, special agreement or otherwise.

Article VI.

The contracting powers, other than China, agree fully to respect China's rights as a neutral in time of war to which China is not a party; and China declares that when she is a neutral she will observe the obligations of neutrality.

Article VII.

The contracting powers agree that, whenever a situation arises which in the opinion of any one of them involves the application of the stipulations of the present treaty, and renders desirable discussion of such application, there shall be full and frank communication between the contracting powers concerned.

Article VIII.

Powers not signatory to the present treaty which have governments recognized by the

signatory powers and which have treaty relations with China, shall be invited to adhere to the present treaty. To this end the government of the United States will make the necessary communications to nonsignatory powers and will inform the contracting powers of the replies received. Adherence by any power shall become effective on receipt of notice thereof by the government of the United States.

Article IX.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the contracting powers in accordance with their respective constitutional methods and shall take effect on the date of the deposit of all the ratifications, which shall take place at Washington as soon as possible. The government of the United States will transmit to the other contracting powers a certified copy of the proces verbal of the deposit of ratifications.

The present treaty, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the government of the United States, and duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that government to the other contracting powers.

In faith whereof the above named plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty.

Done at the City of Washington the sixth day of February one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES [L. S.]
HENRY CABOT LODGE [L. S.]
OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD [L. S.]
ELIHU ROOT [L. S.]
BARON DE CARTIER DE MARCHIENNE [L. S.]
ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR [L. S.]
LEE OF FAREHAM [L. S.]
A. C. GEDDES [L. S.]
R. L. BORDEN [L. S.]
G. F. PEARCE [L. S.]
JOHN W. SALMOND [L. S.]
ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR [L. S.]
V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI [L. S.]
[L. S.] SAO-KE ALFRED SZE
[L. S.] V. K. WELLINGTON KOO
[L. S.] CHUNG-HUI WANG
[L. S.] A. SARRAUT
[L. S.] JUSSERAND
[L. S.] CARLO SCHANZER
[L. S.] V. ROLANDI RICCI
[L. S.] LUIGI ALBERTINI
T. KATO [L. S.]
K. SHIDEHARA [L. S.]
M. HANIHARA [L. S.]
BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND [L. S.]
W. DE BEAUFORT [L. S.]
ALTE [L. S.]
ERNESTO DE VASCONCELLOS [L. S.]

(7) A TREATY BETWEEN THE NINE POWERS RELATING TO CHINESE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The United States of America, Belgium, the British empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal:

With a view to increasing the revenues of the Chinese government, have resolved to conclude a treaty relating to the revision of the Chinese customs tariff and cognate matters, and to that end have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America: Charles Evans Hughes, Henry Cabot Lodge, Oscar W. Underwood, Elihu Root, citizens of the United States.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians: Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, Commander of the Order of Leopold and of the Order of the Crown, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington;

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India: The Right Honorable Arthur James Balfour, O. M., M. P., Lord President of His Privy Council; The Right Honorable Baron Lee of Fareham, G. B. E., K. C. B., First Lord of His Admiralty; The Right Honorable Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, K. C. B., His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America; and for the Dominion of Canada: The Right Honorable Sir Robert Laird Borden, G. C. M. G., K. C.; for the Commonwealth of Australia: Senator the Right Honorable George Foster Pearce, Minister for Home and Territories; for the Dominion of New Zealand: The Honorable Sir John William Salmond, K. C., Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand; for the Union of South Africa: The Right Honorable Arthur James Balfour, O. M., M. P.; for India: The Right Honorable Valingman Sankaranarayana Srinivasa Sastri, Member of the Indian Council of State;

The President of the Republic of China: Mr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington; Mr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London; Mr. Chung-Hui Wang, former Minister of Justice;

The President of the French Republic: Mr. Albert Sarraut, Deputy, Minister of the Colonies; Mr. Jules J. Jusserand, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, Grand Cross of the National Order of the Legion of Honor,

His Majesty the King of Italy: The Honorable Carlo Schanzer, Senator of the Kingdom; the Honorable Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, Senator of the Kingdom, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington; The Honorable Luigi Albertini, Senator of the Kingdom.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan: Baron Tomosaburo Kato, Minister for the Navy, Junii, a member of the First Class of the Imperial Order of the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun with the Paulownia Flower; Baron Kijuro Shidehara, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington, Joshii, a member of the First Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun; Mr. Masanao Hanihara, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Jushii, a member of the Second Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun,

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands: Jonkheer Frans Beelaerts van Blokland, Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Jonkheer Willem Hendrik de Beaufort, Minister Plenipotentiary, Charge d'Affaires at Washington.

The President of the Portuguese Republic: Mr. Jose Francisco de Horta Machado da Franca, Viscount d'Alte, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington; Mr. Ernesto Julio de Carvalho e Vasconcellos, Captain of the Portuguese Navy, Technical Director of the Colonial Office,

Who, having communicated to each other their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Article I.

The representatives of the contracting powers having adopted, on the 4th day of February, 1922, in the city of Washington, a resolution, which is appended as an annex to this

article with respect to the revision of Chinese customs duties, for the purpose of making such duties equivalent to an effective 5 per centum ad valorem, in accordance with existing treaties concluded by China with other nations, the contracting powers hereby confirm the said resolution and undertake to accept the tariff rates fixed as a result of such revision. The said tariff rates shall become effective as soon as possible but not earlier than two months after publication thereof.

Annex.

With a view to providing additional revenue to meet the needs of the Chinese government, the powers represented in this conference—namely, the United States of America, Belgium, the British empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal—agree:

That the customs schedule of duties on imports into China adopted by the tariff revision commission at Shanghai on Dec. 19, 1918, shall forthwith be revised so that the rates of duty shall be equivalent to 5 per cent effective, as provided for in the several commercial treaties to which China is a party.

A revision commission shall meet at Shanghai, at the earliest practicable date, to effect this revision forthwith and on the general lines of the last revision.

This commission shall be composed of representatives of the powers above named and of representatives of any additional powers having governments at present recognized by the powers represented at this conference and who have treaties with China providing for a tariff on imports and exports not to exceed 5 per cent ad valorem and who desire to participate therein.

The revision shall proceed as rapidly as possible with a view to its completion within four months from the date of the adoption of this resolution by the conference on the limitation of armament and Pacific and far eastern questions.

The revised tariff shall become effective as soon as possible but not earlier than two months after its publication by the revision commission.

The government of the United States, as convener of the present conference, is requested forthwith to communicate the terms of this resolution to the governments of powers not represented at this conference but who participated in the revision of 1918 aforesaid.

Article II.

Immediate steps shall be taken, through a special conference, to prepare the way for the speedy abolition of likin and for the fulfillment of the other conditions laid down in article VIII. of the treaty of Sept. 5, 1902, between Great Britain and China; in articles IV. and V. of the treaty of Oct. 8, 1903, between the United States and China, and in article I. of the supplementary treaty of Oct. 8, 1903, between Japan and China, with a view to levying the surtaxes provided for in those articles.

The special conference shall be composed of representatives of the signatory powers, and of such other powers as may desire to participate and may adhere to the present treaty, in accordance with the provisions of article VIII., in sufficient time to allow their representatives to take part. It shall meet in China within three months after the coming into force of the present treaty, on a day and at a place to be designated by the Chinese government.

Article III.

The special conference provided for in article II. shall consider the interim provisions to be applied prior to the abolition of likin and the fulfillment of the other conditions laid down in the articles of the treaties mentioned in article II.; and it shall authorize the levying of a surtax on dutiable imports as from such date, for such purposes, and subject to such conditions as it may determine.

The surtax shall be at a uniform rate of 2½ per centum ad valorem, provided, that in case of certain articles of luxury which, in the opinion of the special conference, can bear a greater increase without unduly impeding trade, the total surtax may be increased but may not exceed 5 per centum ad valorem.

Article IV.

Following the immediate revision of the customs schedule of duties on imports into China, mentioned in article I., there shall be a further revision thereof to take effect at the expiration of four years following the completion of the aforesaid immediate revision, in order to insure that the customs duties shall correspond to the ad valorem rates fixed by the special conference provided for in article II.

Following this further revision there shall be, for the same purpose, periodical revisions of the customs schedule of duties on imports into China every seven years, in lieu of the decennial revision authorized by existing treaties with China.

In order to prevent delay, any revision made in pursuance of this article shall be effected in accordance with rules to be prescribed by the special conference provided for in article II.

Article V.

In all matters relating to customs duties there shall be effective equality of treatment and opportunity for all the contracting powers.

Article VI.

The principle of uniformity in the rates of customs duties levied at all the land and maritime frontiers of China is hereby recognized. The special conference provided for in article II. shall make arrangements to give practical effect to this principle; and it is authorized to make equitable adjustments in those cases in which a customs privilege to be abolished was granted in return for some local economic advantage.

In the meantime, any increase in the rates of customs duties resulting from tariff revision or any surtax hereafter imposed in pursuance of the present treaty shall be levied at a uniform rate ad valorem at all land and maritime frontiers of China.

Article VII.

The charge for transit passes shall be at the rate of 2½ per centum ad valorem until the arrangements provided for by article II. come into force.

Article VIII.

Powers not signatory to the present treaty whose governments are at present recognized by the signatory powers, and whose present treaties with China provide for a tariff on imports and exports not to exceed 5 per centum ad valorem, shall be invited to adhere to the present treaty.

The government of the United States undertakes to make the necessary communications for this purpose and to inform the governments of the contracting powers of the replies received. Adherence by any power shall become effective on receipt of notice thereof by the government of the United States.

Article IX.

The provisions of the present treaty shall override all stipulations of treaties between

China and the respective contracting powers which are inconsistent therewith, other than stipulations according most favored nation treatment.

Article X.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the contracting powers in accordance with their respective constitutional methods and shall take effect on the date of the deposit of all the ratifications, which shall take place at Washington as soon as possible. The government of the United States will transmit to the other contracting powers a certified copy of the proces verbal of the deposit of ratifications.

The present treaty, of which the English and French texts are both authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the government of the United States, and duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that government to the other contracting powers.

In faith whereof the above-named plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty.

Done at the city of Washington the 6th day of February, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

RESOLUTIONS.

NO. 1—RESOLUTION FOR A COMMISSION OF JURISTS TO CONSIDER AMENDMENT OF LAWS OF WAR.

The United States of America, the British empire, France, Italy and Japan have agreed:

I. That a commission composed of not more than two members representing each of the above-mentioned powers shall be constituted to consider the following questions: (a) Do existing rules of international law adequately cover new methods of attack or defense resulting from the introduction or development, since The Hague conference of 1907, of new agencies of warfare? (b) If not so, what changes in the existing rules ought to be adopted in consequence thereof as a part of the law of nations?

II. That notices of appointment of the members of the commission shall be transmitted to the government of the United States of America within three months after the adjournment of the present conference, which, after consultation with the powers concerned, will fix the day and place for the meeting of the commission.

III. That the commission shall be at liberty to request assistance and advice from experts in international law and in land, naval and aerial warfare.

IV. That the commission shall report its conclusions to each of the powers represented in its membership.

Those powers shall thereupon confer as to the acceptance of the report and the course to be followed to secure the consideration of its recommendations by the other civilized powers.

Adopted by the conference on the limitation of armament at the sixth plenary session Feb. 4, 1922.

NO. 2—RESOLUTION LIMITING JURISDICTION OF COMMISSION OF JURISTS PROVIDED IN RESOLUTION NO. 1.

Resolved, That it is not the intention of the powers agreeing to the appointment of a commission to consider and report upon the rules of international law respecting new agencies of warfare that the commission shall review or report upon the rules or declarations relating to submarines or the use of noxious gases and chemicals already adopted by the powers in this conference.

Adopted by the conference on the limitation of armament at the sixth plenary session Feb. 4, 1922.

NO. 3—RESOLUTION REGARDING A BOARD OF REFERENCE FOR FAR EASTERN QUESTIONS.

The representatives of the powers assembled at the present conference at Washington, to wit:

The United States of America, Belgium, the British empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal:

Desiring to provide a procedure for dealing with questions that may arise in connection with the execution of the provisions of articles III. and V. of the treaty to be signed at Washington on Feb. 6, 1922, with reference to their general policy designed to stabilize conditions in the far east, to safeguard the rights and interests of China and to promote intercourse between China and the other powers upon the basis of equality of opportunity:

Resolve, That there shall be established in China a board of reference, to which any questions arising in connection with the execution of the aforesaid articles may be referred for investigation and report.

The special conference provided for in article II. of the treaty to be signed at Washington on Feb. 6, 1922, with reference to the Chinese customs tariff shall formulate for the approval of the powers concerned a detailed plan for the constitution of the board.

Adopted by the conference on the limitation of armament at the sixth plenary session Feb. 4, 1922.

NO. 4—RESOLUTION REGARDING EXTRATERRITORIALITY IN CHINA.

The representatives of the powers hereinafter named, participating in the discussion of Pacific and far eastern questions in the conference on the limitation of armament, to wit: the United States of America, Belgium, the British empire, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal:

Having taken note of the fact that in the treaty between Great Britain and China dated Sept. 5, 1902; in the treaty between the United States of America and China dated Oct. 8, 1903, and in the treaty between Japan and China dated Oct. 8, 1903, these several powers have agreed to give every assistance toward the attainment by the Chinese government of its expressed desire to reform its judicial system and to bring it into accord with that of western nations, and have declared that they are also "prepared to relinquish extraterritorial rights when satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangements for their administration and other considerations warrant" them in so doing;

Being sympathetically disposed toward furthering in this regard the aspiration to which the Chinese delegation gave expression on Nov. 16, 1921, to the effect that "immediately, or as soon as circumstances will permit, existing limitations upon China's political, jurisdictional and administrative freedom of action are to be removed":

Considering that any determination in re-

gard to such action as might be appropriate to this end must depend upon the ascertainment and appreciation of complicated states of fact in regard to the laws and the judicial system and the methods of judicial administration of China, which this conference is not in a poition to determine;

Have resolved, That the governments of the powers above named shall establish a commission (to which each of such governments shall appoint one member) to inquire into the present practice of extraterritorial jurisdiction in China and into the laws and the judicial system and the methods of judicial administration of China with a view to reporting to the governments of the several powers above named their findings of fact in regard to these matters and their recommendations as to such means as they may find suitable to improve the existing conditions of the administration of justice in China and to assist and further the efforts of the Chinese government to effect such legislation and judicial reforms as would warrant the several powers in relinquishing, either progressively or otherwise, their respective rights of extraterritoriality;

That the commission herein contemplated shall be constituted within three months after the adjournment of the conference in accordance with detailed arrangements to be hereafter agreed upon by the governments of the powers above named and shall be instructed to submit its report and recommendations within one year after the first meeting of the commission;

That each of the powers above named shall be deemed free to accept or to reject all or any portion of the recommendations of the commission herein contemplated, but that in no case shall any of the said powers make its acceptance of all or any portion of such recommendations either directly or indirectly dependent on the granting by China of any special concession, favor, benefit or immunity, whether political or economic.

Additional Resolution.

That the nonsignatory powers having by treaty extraterritorial rights in China may accede to the resolution affecting extraterritoriality and the administration of justice in China by depositing within three months after the adjournment of the conference a written notice of accession with the government of the United States for communication by it to each of the signatory powers.

Additional Resolution.

That China, having taken note of the resolutions affecting the establishment of a commission to investigate and report upon extraterritoriality and the administration of justice in China, expresses its satisfaction with the sympathetic disposition of the powers hereinbefore named in regard to the aspiration of the Chinese government to secure the abolition of extraterritoriality in China and declares its intention to appoint a representative who shall have the right to sit as a member of the said commission, it being understood that China shall be deemed free to accept or to reject any or all of the recommendations of the commission. Furthermore, China is prepared to co-operate in the work of this commission and to afford to it every possible facility for the successful accomplishment of its tasks.

Adopted by the conference on the limitation of armament at the fourth plenary session Dec. 10, 1921.

NO. 5. RESOLUTION REGARDING FOREIGN POSTAL AGENCIES IN CHINA.

A. Recognizing the justice of the desire expressed by the Chinese government to secure the abolition of foreign postal agencies in China, save or except in leased territories or as otherwise specifically provided by treaty, it is resolved:

(1) The four powers having such postal agencies agree to their abandonment subject to the following conditions: (a) That an efficient Chinese postal service is maintained. (b) That an assurance is given by the Chinese government that they contemplate no change in the present postal administration so far as the status of the foreign co-director-general is concerned.

(2) To enable China and the powers concerned to make the necessary dispositions, this arrangement shall come into force and effect not later than Jan. 1, 1923.

B. Pending the complete withdrawal of foreign postal agencies, the four powers concerned severally undertake to afford full facilities to the Chinese customs authorities to examine in those agencies all postal matter (excepting ordinary letters, whether registered or not, which upon external examination appear plainly to contain only written matter) passing through them, with a view to ascertaining whether they contain articles which are dutiable or contraband or which otherwise contravene the customs regulations or laws of China.

Adopted by the conference on the limitation of armament at the fifth plenary session Feb. 1, 1922.

NO. 6. RESOLUTION REGARDING ARMED FORCES IN CHINA.

Whereas, the powers have from time to time stationed armed forces, including police and railway guards, in China to protect the lives and property of foreigners lawfully in China;

And whereas, it appears that certain of these armed forces are maintained in China without the authority of any treaty or agreement;

And whereas, the powers have declared their intention to withdraw their armed forces now on duty in China without the authority of any treaty or agreement, whenever China shall assure the protection of the lives and property of foreigners in China;

And whereas, China has declared her intention and capacity to assure the protection of the lives and property of foreigners in China;

Now, to the end that there may be clear understanding of the conditions upon which, in each case, the practical execution of those intentions must depend:

It is resolved: That the diplomatic representatives in Peking of the powers now in conference at Washington, to wit, the United States of America, Belgium, the British empire, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal, will be instructed by their respective governments, whenever China shall so request, to associate themselves with three representatives of the Chinese government to conduct collectively a full and impartial inquiry into the issues raised by the foregoing declarations of intention made by the powers and by China, and shall thereafter prepare a full and comprehensive report setting out without reservation their findings of fact and their opinion with regard to the matter hereby referred for inquiry, and shall furnish a copy of their report to each of the nine governments concerned, which shall severally make public the report with such comment as each may deem appropriate. The representatives of any of the powers may make or join in

minority reports stating their differences, if any, from the majority report.

That each of the powers above named shall be deemed free to accept or reject all or any of the findings of fact or opinion expressed in the report, but that in no case shall any of the said powers make its acceptance of all or any of the findings of fact or opinions either directly or indirectly dependent on the granting by China of any special concession, favor, benefit or immunity, whether political or economic.

Adopted by the conference on the limitaton of armament at the fifth plenary session Feb. 1, 1922.

NO. 7.—RESOLUTION REGARDING RADIO STATIONS IN CHINA AND ACCOMPANYING DECLARATIONS.

The representatives of the powers hereinafter named participating in the discussion of Pacific and far eastern questions in the conference on the limitation of armament—to wit: The United States of America, Belgium, the British empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal,

Have resolved:

1. That all radio stations in China, whether maintained under the provisions of the international protocol of Sept. 7, 1901, or in fact maintained in the grounds of any of the foreign legations in China, shall be limited in their use to sending and receiving government messages and shall not receive or send commercial or personal or unofficial messages, including press matter: Provided, however, That in case all other telegraphic communication is interrupted, then, upon official notification, accompanied by proof of such interruption to the Chinese ministry of communications, such stations may afford temporary facilities for commercial, personal or unofficial messages, including press matter, until the Chinese government has given notice of the termination of the interruption.

2. All radio stations operated within the territory of China by a foreign government or the citizens or subjects thereof under treaties or concessions of the government of China shall limit the messages sent and received by the terms of the treaties or concessions under which the respective stations are maintained.

3. In case there be any radio station maintained in the territory of China by a foreign government or citizens or subjects thereof without the authority of the Chinese government, such station and all the plant, apparatus and material thereof shall be transferred to and taken over by the government of China, to be operated under the direction of the Chinese ministry of communications upon fair and full compensation to the owners for the value of the installation, as soon as the Chinese ministry of communications is prepared to operate the same effectively for the general public benefit.

4. If any questions shall arise as to the radio stations in leased territories, in the South Manchurian railway zone or in the French concession at Shanghai, they shall be regarded as matters for discussion between the Chinese government and the governments concerned.

5. The owners or managers of all radio stations maintained in the territory of China by foreign powers or citizens or subjects thereof shall confer with the Chinese ministry of communications for the purpose of seeking a common arrangement to avoid interference in the use of wave lengths by wireless stations in China, subject to such general arrangements as may be made by an international conference convened for the revision of the rules established by the international radio telegraph convention signed at London, July 5, 1912.

Adopted by the conference on the limitation of armament at the fifth plenary session Feb. 1, 1922.

Declaration Concerning the Resolution on Radio Stations in China of Dec. 7, 1921.

The powers other than China declare that nothing in paragraphs 3 or 4 of the resolutions of Dec. 7, 1921, is to be deemed to be an expression of opinion by the conference as to whether the stations referred to therein are or are not authorized by China.

They further give notice that the result of any discussion arising under paragraph 4 must, if it is not to be subject to objection by them, conform with the principles of the open door or equality of opportunity approved by the conference.

Chinese Declaration Concerning Resolution of Dec. 7 Regarding Radio Stations in China.

The Chinese delegation takes this occasion formally to declare that the Chinese government does not recognize or concede the right of any foreign power or of the nationals thereof to install or operate, without its express consent, radio stations in legation grounds, settlements, concessions, leased territories, railway areas or other similar areas.

NO. 8.—RESOLUTION REGARDING UNIFICATION OF RAILWAYS IN CHINA AND ACCOMPANYING DECLARATION BY CHINA.

The powers represented in this conference record their hope that, to the utmost degree consistent with legitimate existing rights, the future development of railways in China shall be so conducted as to enable the Chinese government to effect the unification of railways into a railway system under Chinese control, with such foreign financial and technical assistance as may prove necessary in the interests of that system.

Adopted by the conference on the limitation of armament at the fifth plenary session Feb. 1, 1922.

Statement Regarding Chinese Railways Made on Jan. 19, 1922, by Chinese Delegation.

The Chinese delegation notes with sympathetic appreciation the expression of the hope of the powers that the existing and future railways of China may be unified under the control and operation of the Chinese government with such foreign financial and technical assistance as may be needed. It is our intention as speedily as possible to bring about this result. It is our purpose to develop existing and future railways in accordance with a general program that will meet the economic, industrial and commercial requirements of China. It will be our policy to obtain such foreign financial and technical assistance as may be needed from the powers in accordance with the principles of the open door or equal opportunity; and the friendly support of these powers will be asked for the effort of the Chinese government to bring all the railways of China, now existing or to be built, under its effective and unified control and operation.

NO. 9.—RESOLUTION REGARDING THE REDUCTION OF CHINESE MILITARY FORCES.

Whereas, the powers attending this conference have been deeply impressed with the severe drain on the public revenue of China through the maintenance in various parts of

the country of military forces, excessive in number and controlled by the military chiefs of the provinces without co-ordination.

And whereas, the continued maintenance of these forces appears to be mainly responsible for China's present unsettled political conditions,

And whereas, it is felt that large and prompt reductions of these forces will not only advance the cause of China's political unity and economic development but will hasten her financial rehabilitation:

Therefore, without any intention to interfere in the internal problems of China, but animated by the sincere desire to see China develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government alike in her own interest and in the general interest of trade:

And being inspired by the spirit of this conference whose aim is to reduce, through the limitation of armament, the enormous disbursements which manifestly constitute the greater part of the incumbrance upon enterprise and national prosperity:

It is resolved: That this conference express to China the earnest hope that immediate and effective steps may be taken by the Chinese government to reduce the aforesaid military forces and expenditures.

Adopted by the conference on the limitation of armament at the fifth plenary session Feb. 1, 1922.

NO. 10—RESOLUTION REGARDING EXISTING COMMITMENTS OF CHINA OR WITH RESPECT TO CHINA.

The powers represented in this conference, considering it desirable that there should hereafter be full publicity with respect to all matters affecting the political and other international obligations of China and of the several powers in relation to China, are agreed as follows:

I. The several powers other than China will, at their earliest convenience, file with the secretariat-general of the conference, for transmission to the participating powers, a list of all treaties, conventions, exchange of notes or other international agreements which they may have with China, or with any other power or powers in relation to China, which they deem to be still in force and upon which they may desire to rely. In each case citations will be given to any official or other publication in which an authoritative text of the documents may be found. In any case in which the document may not have been published a copy of the text (in its original language or languages) will be filed with the secretariat-general of the conference.

Every treaty or other international agreement of the character described which may be concluded hereafter shall be notified by the governments concerned within sixty (60) days of its conclusion to the powers who are signatories of or adherents to this agreement.

II. The several powers other than China will file with the secretariat-general of the conference at their earliest convenience, for transmission to the participating powers, a list, as nearly complete as may be possible, of all those contracts between their nationals, of the one part, and the Chinese government or any of its administrative subdivisions or local authorities, of the other part, which involve any concession, franchise, option or preference with respect to railway construction, mining, forestry, navigation, river conservancy, harbor works, reclamation, electrical communications or other public works or public services, or for the sale of arms or ammunition, or which involve a lien upon any of the public revenues or properties of the Chinese government or of any of its administrative subdivisions. There shall be, in the case of each document so listed, either a citation to a published text or a copy of the text itself.

Every contract of the public character described which may be concluded hereafter shall be notified by the governments concerned within sixty (60) days after the receipt of information of its conclusion to the powers who are signatories of or adherents to this agreement.

III. The Chinese government agrees to notify in the conditions laid down in this agreement every treaty agreement or contract of the character indicated herein which has been or may hereafter be concluded by that government or by any local authority in China with any foreign power or the nationals of any foreign power whether party to this agreement or not, so far as the information is in its possession.

IV. The governments of powers having treaty relations with China which are not represented at the present conference shall be invited to adhere to this agreement.

The United States government, as convener of the conference, undertakes to communicate this agreement to the governments of the said powers with a view to obtaining their adherence thereto as soon as possible.

Adopted by the conference on the limitation of armament at the fifth plenary session Feb. 1, 1922.

NO. 11—RESOLUTION REGARDING THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY, APPROVED BY ALL THE POWERS, INCLUDING CHINA.

Resolved, That the preservation of the Chinese Eastern railway for those in interest requires that better protection be given to the railway and the persons engaged in its operation and use, a more careful selection of personnel to secure efficiency of service and a more economical use of funds to prevent waste of the property.

That the subject should immediately be dealt with through the proper diplomatic channels.

Adopted by the conference on the limitation of armament at the sixth plenary session Feb. 4, 1922.

NO. 12—RESOLUTION REGARDING THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY, APPROVED BY ALL THE POWERS OTHER THAN CHINA.

The powers other than China in agreeing to the resolution regarding the Chinese Eastern railway reserve the right to insist hereafter upon the responsibility of China for performance or nonperformance of the obligations toward the foreign stockholders, bondholders and creditors of the Chinese Eastern Railway company which the powers deem to result from the contracts under which the railroad was built and the action of China thereunder and the obligations which they deem to be in the nature of a trust resulting from the exercise of power by the Chinese government over the possession and administration of the railroad.

TREATY WITH JAPAN RELATIVE TO YAP AND OTHER ISLANDS.

On Dec. 13, 1921, the state department in Washington announced that an agreement had been reached between the United States and Japan with respect to Yap and other islands in the Pacific ocean. On Feb. 11, 1922, a treaty embodying the agreement was signed in Washington by Secretary of State Hughes and Baron Shidehara, the Japanese ambassador. The treaty was laid before the United States senate and on March 1 that body ratified it by a vote of 67 yeas to 22 nays, 7 not voting. The treaty as ratified was as follows:

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND JAPAN,

Considering that by article 119 of the treaty of Versailles, signed on June 28, 1919, Germany renounced in favor of the powers described in that treaty as the principal allied and associated powers—to wit, the United States of America, the British empire, France, Italy and Japan—all her rights and titles over her oversea possessions;

Considering that the benefits accruing to the United States under the aforesaid article 119 of the treaty of Versailles were confirmed by the treaty between the United States and Germany, signed on Aug. 25, 1921, to restore friendly relations between the two nations:

Considering that the said four powers—to wit, the British empire, France, Italy and Japan—have agreed to confer upon his majesty the emperor of Japan a mandate, pursuant to the treaty of Versailles, to administer the groups of the former German islands in the Pacific ocean lying north of the equator in accordance with the following provisions:

"Article 1. The islands over which a mandate is conferred upon his majesty the emperor of Japan (hereinafter called the mandatory) comprise all the former German islands situated in the Pacific ocean and lying north of the equator.

"Art. 2. The mandatory shall have full power of administration and legislation over the territory subject to the present mandate as an integral portion of the empire of Japan and may apply the laws of the empire of Japan to the territory, subject to such local modifications as circumstances may require. The mandatory shall promote to the utmost the material and moral well-being and the social progress of the inhabitants of the territory subject to the present mandate.

"Art. 3. The mandatory shall see that the slave trade is prohibited and that no forced labor is permitted, except for essential public works and services, and then only for adequate remuneration. The mandatory shall also see that the traffic in arms and ammunition is controlled in accordance with principles analogous to those laid down in the convention relating to the control of the arms traffic signed on Sept. 10, 1919, or in any convention amending same. The supply of intoxicating spirits and beverages to the natives shall be prohibited.

"Art. 4. The military training of the natives, otherwise than for purposes of internal police and the local defense of the territory, shall be prohibited. Furthermore, no military or naval bases shall be established or fortifications erected in the territory.

"Art. 5. Subject to the provisions of any local law for the maintenance of public order and public morals, the mandatory shall insure in the territory freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship, and shall allow all missionaries, nationals of any state member of the league of nations, to enter into, travel and reside in the territory for the purpose of prosecuting their calling.

"Art. 6. The mandatory shall make to the council of the league of nations an annual report to the satisfaction of the council, containing full information with regard to the territory and indicating the measures taken to carry out the obligations assumed under articles 2, 3, 4 and 5.

"Art. 7. The consent of the council of the league of nations is required for any modification of the terms of the present mandate. The mandatory agrees that if any dispute whatever should arise between the mandatory and another member of the league of nations relating to the interpretation or the application of the provisions of the mandate, such dispute, if it cannot be settled by negotiation, shall be submitted to the permanent court of international justice provided for by article 14 of the covenant of the league of nations";

Considering that the United States did not ratify the treaty of Versailles and did not participate in the agreement respecting the aforesaid mandate;

Desiring to reach a definite understanding with regard to the rights of the two governments and their respective nationals in the aforesaid islands, and in particular the island of Yap, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose and to that end have named as their plenipotentiaries:

The president of the United States of America: Charles Evans Hughes, secretary of state of the United States; and

His majesty the emperor of Japan: Baron Kijuro Shidehara, his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at Washington:

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Article I.

Subject to the provisions of the present convention the United States consents to the administration by Japan, pursuant to the aforesaid mandate, of all the former German islands in the Pacific ocean lying north of the equator.

Article II.

The United States and its nationals shall receive all the benefits of the engagements of Japan defined in articles 3, 4 and 5 of the aforesaid mandate, notwithstanding the fact that the United States is not a member of the league of nations.

It is further agreed between the high contracting parties as follows:

(1) Japan shall insure in the islands complete freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship which are consonant with public order and morality; American missionaries of all such religions shall be free to enter the islands and to travel and reside therein, to acquire and possess property, to erect religious buildings and to open schools throughout the islands, it being understood, however, that Japan shall have the right to exercise such control as may be necessary for the maintenance of public order and good government and to take all measures required for such control.

(2) Vested American property rights in the mandated islands shall be respected and in no way impaired;

(3) Existing treaties between the United States and Japan shall be applicable to the mandated islands;

(4) Japan will address to the United States a duplicate of the annual report on the administration of the mandate to be made by Japan to the council of the league of nations.

(5) Nothing contained in the present convention shall be affected by any modification which may be made in the terms of the man-

date as recited in the convention, unless such modification shall have been expressly assented to by the United States.

Article III.

The United States and its nationals shall have free access to the island of Yap on a footing of entire equality with Japan or any other nation and their respective nationals in all that relates to the landing and operation of the existing Yap-Guam cable or of any cable which may hereafter be laid or operated by the United States or by its nationals connecting with the island of Yap.

The rights and privileges embraced by the preceding paragraph shall also be accorded to the government of the United States and its nationals with respect to radiotelegraphic communication: Provided, however, That so long as the government of Japan shall maintain on the island of Yap an adequate radiotelegraphic station, co-operating effectively with the cables and with other radio stations on ships or on shore, without discriminatory exactions or preferences, the exercise of the right to establish radiotelegraphic stations on the island by the United States or its nationals shall be suspended.

Article IV.

In connection with the rights embraced by article 3, specific rights, privileges and exemptions, in so far as they relate to electrical communications, shall be enjoyed in the island of Yap by the United States and its nationals in terms as follows:

(1) Nationals of the United States shall have the unrestricted right to reside in the island, and the United States and its nationals shall have the right to acquire and hold on a footing of entire equality with Japan or any other nation or their respective nationals all kinds of property and interests, both personal and real, including lands, buildings, residences, offices, works and appurtenances.

(2) Nationals of the United States shall not be obliged to obtain any permit or license in order to be entitled to land and operate cables on the island or to establish radiotelegraphic service, subject to the provisions of article 3, or to enjoy any of the rights and privileges embraced by this article and by article 3.

(3) No censorship or supervision shall be exercised over cable or radio messages or operations.

(4) Nationals of the United States shall have complete freedom of entry and exit in the island for their persons and property.

(5) No taxes, port, harbor or landing charges, or exactions of any nature whatsoever shall be levied either with respect to the operation of cables or radio stations or with respect to property, persons or vessels.

(6) No discriminatory police regulations shall be enforced.

(7) The government of Japan will exercise its power of expropriation in the island to secure to the United States or its nationals needed property and facilities for the purpose of electrical communications if such property or facilities cannot otherwise be obtained.

It is understood that the location and the area of land so to be expropriated shall be arranged between the two governments according to the requirements of each case. Property of the United States or of its nationals and facilities for the purpose of electrical communication in the island shall not be subject to expropriation.

Article V.

The present convention shall be ratified by the high contracting parties in accordance with their respective constitutions. The ratifications of this convention shall be exchanged in Washington as soon as practicable, and it shall take effect on the date of the exchange of the ratifications.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at the city of Washington this 11th day of February, 1922.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES.
K. SHIDEHARA.

In executive session, senate of the United States.

Resolved (two-thirds of the senators present concurring therein), That the senate advise and consent to the ratification of executive R, 67th congress, second session, a treaty between the United States and Japan with regard to the rights of the two governments and their respective nationals in the former German islands in the Pacific ocean lying north of the equator, in particular the island of Yap, Signed at Washington on Feb. 11, 1922.

FATAL THEATER FIRES, ACCIDENTS AND PANICS.

Theater or hall and date.	Lives lost.
Banquet theater, Oporto, March 21, 1888	200
Barnsley, England (hall), Jan. 11, 1908	16
Barraque theater, Belgium, Dec. 22, 1912	12
Bologoe, Russia, March 6, 1911	120
Canonsburg, Pa., opera house, Aug. 26, 1911	26
Carlsruhe theater, Petrograd, 1847	200
Central theater, Philadelphia, April 28, 1892	6
Conway's theater, Brooklyn, Dec. 5, 1876	295
Diana theater, Milan, March 23, 1921	31
Exeter theater, England, Sept. 5, 1887	200
Flores theater, Acapulco, Mex., Feb. 14, 1909	250
Front Street theater, Baltimore, Dec. 8, 1895	23
Houston Street theater, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1913	2
Iroquois, Chicago, Dec. 30, 1903	575
Italian hall, Calumet, Mich., Dec. 24, 1913	72
Knickerbocker theater, Washington, D. C., Jan. 28, 1922	97
Lehman's theater, Petrograd, 1836	700
Mayaguez, Porto Rico, June 19, 1919	60
Opera-Comique, Paris, May 25, 1887	75
Rhode's opera house, Boyertown, Pa., Jan. 13, 1908	170
Richmond (Va.) theater, Dec. 26, 1811	70
Ring theater, Vienna, Dec. 8, 1881	640
Surabaya theater, Java, Jan. 26, 1914	75
Valence-sur-Rhone, France, June 1, 1919	80
Vervins, France, March 9, 1913	10
Villareal theater, Spain, May 27, 1912	80

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Name.	Served.	Died.
John Jay, New York	1789-1795	May 17, 1829
John Rutledge, S. C.	1795*	July 23, 1800
O. Ellsworth, Conn.	1796-1800	Nov. 26, 1807
John Marshall, Va.	1801-1834	July 6, 1835
Roger B. Taney, Md.	1836-1864	Oct. 12, 1864
Sal. P. Chase, Ohio	1864-1873	May 7, 1873
M. R. Waite, Ohio	1874-1888	Mar. 23, 1888
Mel. W. Fuller, Ill.	1888-1910	July 4, 1910
Edward D. White, La.	1910-1921	May 19, 1921
Wm. H. Taft, Ohio	1921	.....

*Appointed but not confirmed.

EFFORTS IN 1922 TO RESTORE EUROPE TO NORMALCY.

CONFERENCES AT CANNES, GENOA AND THE HAGUE.

Efforts to bring about the restoration of normal conditions in Europe occupied the attention of the leading statesmen of the various nations from the beginning of 1922. Much of the work was done through the usual diplomatic channels, but the success of the Washington conference on the limitation of armament increased confidence in that method of arriving at international understandings. Prime Minister Lloyd George of Britain had strong faith in the value of conferences between the representatives of the various nations and he himself had been the dominating figure in many meetings of that kind, beginning with the peace conference in Paris resulting in the treaty of Versailles.

CONFERENCE AT CANNES.

The first important European conference of 1922 was that held at Cannes, France, Jan. 6-12. Its outstanding feature was the adoption of the following resolution, on motion of David Lloyd George, on the first day of the meeting:

"The allied powers in conference are unanimously of opinion that an economic and financial conference should be summoned in February or early in March, to which all the powers of Europe, including Germany, Russia, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria, should be invited to send representatives. They regard such a conference as an urgent and essential step toward the economic reconstruction of central and eastern Europe, and they are strongly of opinion that the prime minister of every nation should, if possible, attend it in person, in order that action may be taken as promptly as possible from its recommendations.

"The allied powers consider that the resumption of international trade throughout Europe and the development of the resources of all countries is necessary to increase the volume of productive employment and to relieve the widespread suffering of the European peoples. A united effort by the stronger powers is necessary to eliminate the paralysis of the European system. This effort must include the removal of all obstacles in the way of trade, the provision of substantial credits for the weaker countries, and the cooperation of all nations in the restoration of normal prosperity. The allied powers consider that the fundamental conditions upon which this effort may be made with hope of success may be broadly stated as follows:

"1. Nations can claim no right to dictate to each other regarding the principles on which they are to regulate their system of ownership, internal economy and government. It is for every nation to choose for itself the system which it prefers in this respect.

"2. Before, however, foreign capital can be made available to assist the country foreign investors must be assured that their property and their rights will be respected and the fruits of their enterprise secured to them.

"3. Effective security cannot be re-established unless the governments of countries desiring foreign credit freely indicate—(a) that they will recognize all public debts and obligations which have been or may be undertaken or guaranteed by the state or municipalities or by any other public bodies as well as the obligation to restore or compensate all foreign interests for loss or damage caused to them when property has been confiscated or withheld; (b) that they will establish a legal and juridical system which sanctions and enforces commercial and other contracts with impartiality.

"4. An adequate means of exchange must be available, and generally there must be financial and currency conditions which offer sufficient security for trade.

"5. All nations should undertake to refrain from propaganda from motives subversive to order and the established political system in other countries than their own.

"6. All countries should join in an undertaking to refrain from aggression against their neighbors.

"If in order to secure the conditions necessary for the development of trade in Russia the Russian government demands official recognition, the allied powers will be prepared to accord such recognition only if the Russian government accepts the foregoing stipulations."

It was decided by the council that the conference should be held in Genoa, Italy, and that the United States should be invited to attend.

Report on Reparations.

Reports were made to the council by its committees on reparations and on the economic reconstruction of Europe. The reparations committee, as the result of a long series of meetings of the financial experts of the respective countries, recommended that the sum to be demanded from Germany in 1922 be fixed at a total of 720,000,000 gold marks ($171,360,000). This total, it was declared, would be sufficient to pay the interest and sinking fund on the series of "A" bonds on the schedule of payments fixed in London in May, 1921.

International Consortium.

The committee on the economic restoration of Europe reported that it had modified its original plan for an international consortium with a capital of £20,000,000 (normally $97,200,000). Instead it proposed to form an English corporation with a capital of £2,000,000 ($9,720,000). With this corporation would be affiliated companies financed by other interested nations, which, however, would raise their capitals in the currencies of their respective countries. Following is the substance of the official memorandum on the organization of the corporation:

1. The title of the corporation is to be the Central International corporation.

2. It shall be established in London where it shall have its principal office.

3. It shall be created by a special act of parliament in Great Britain.

4. The corporation shall consist of representatives of national corporations.

5. Each nation which is a party to the formation of the corporation agrees to set up in its own country a national corporation which shall contribute to the funds of the corporation.

6. For the purpose of providing funds to enable the corporation to carry on its administrative functions a sum of £20,000,000 shall be forthwith paid up by the national corporations pro rata to their capital.

7. The principal functions of the corporation shall be to examine the opportunities for undertakings in connection with European reconstruction, to assist in financing such undertakings, to obtain adequate security for payment in respect to work carried out, to arrange for contracts and to promote or assist in promoting the subsidiary companies or corporations in various countries for special purposes.

8. The business of the corporation is to be administered by the council to be appointed by the representatives of the national corporations. The decisions of the council, within its competence, shall be binding on the national corporations.

New Conference Agreed Upon.

There was also much discussion of a guaranty pact between Great Britain and France and a memorandum of such an agreement was presented by Mr. Lloyd George. In this document the British prime minister said that the British government strongly desired that the Cannes conference should lead to definite results and that in its judgment an indispensable condition of success was a close understanding between France and England. He further said that the French were justly disappointed at the continual postponement of a satisfactory reparation by Germany and that they were naturally anxious about the future safety of France, the population of which was 20,000,000 less than that of Germany.

"With regard to reparations," continued the prime minister, "the British government is prepared to abide by the arrangements reached in London under which France will reap considerable advantages while Great Britain will make considerable sacrifices. It believes that this arrangement will meet the essential claims of France until such a time as a wider financial settlement has been attained, perhaps in two or three years.

"With regard to the safety of France against invasion, Great Britain will regard this as an interest of her own and is therefore prepared to undertake that in the event of unprovoked German aggression against French soil the British people will place their forces on her side."

Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that an offensive and defensive alliance between Great Britain and France was impracticable as it was opposed by a large section of British opinion but that the guaranty pact would be favored. To secure such a treaty and entente it would be necessary for the two nations to come to an understanding on the submarine question so as to avoid competition in naval construction. The British government also desired that France should cooperate whole-heartedly in the economic and financial reconstruction of Europe. It therefore looked for an agreement by France to an immediate summoning of an economic conference at which all the powers of Europe, including Russia, would be represented. The British government would also lay down the two following principles:

1. All nations should undertake to refrain from propaganda subversive of order and the established political system of other countries than their own.

2. All countries should join in an undertaking to refrain from aggression against their neighbors.

The memorandum laid particular stress on the latter principle as forming the basis of a wide scheme of European co-operation and nonaggression.

Germany was invited to send representatives to Cannes to confer on the subject of reparations and Dr. Walter Rathenau was present on Jan. 12. He then presented Germany's reasons for desiring a modification of the reparations terms. However, no result was attained, as Aristide Briand, the French premier, suddenly resigned from his office on account of criticism directed against him in the French chamber of deputies, where it was asserted that he had made too many concessions both to Britain and Germany. M. Briand was succeeded a few days later by Raymond Poincare, former president of France. The Cannes conference came to an end, the chief result attained being the arrangement for an economic conference in Italy with a limited program.

GENOA ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

Soviet Russia accepted the invitation to the new conference almost immediately, as did Germany and other European powers. The United States, however, after studying the situation carefully, declined to participate in the conference.

Invitation Declined by the United States.

In replying to the invitation, which was received at the state department on Jan. 17, Secretary Hughes, on March 9, sent the following message to Ambassador Ricci of Italy:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's note transmitting the invitation addressed by the Italian government to the government of the United States to take part in an 'economic and financial' conference to be convened at Genoa pursuant to the resolution adopted on Jan. 6, 1922, by the allied governments in conference at Cannes.

"I have also received your later notes with respect to American representation, the proposed agenda, and the postponement of the date of the conference.

"Since the receipt of your excellency's first note the question of American participation in the proposed conference has had the most earnest attention. I am sure that you will realize that the government of the United States must take a deep interest in any conference which holds promise of effective measures to promote the economic rehabilitation of Europe, since not only do we keenly desire the return of prosperity to the peoples who have suffered most severely from the wastes and dislocations of war, but it is also manifest that there can be no improvement in world conditions in the absence of European recuperation.

"It is with this sympathetic spirit, and with the utmost reluctance to withhold its support from any appropriate effort to attain this object, that the government of the United States has examined the resolution adopted at Cannes and the suggested agenda for the conference.

"I regret to inform your excellency that, as a result of this examination, it has been found impossible to escape the conclusion that the proposed conference is not primarily an economic conference, as questions appear to have been excluded from consideration without the satisfactory determination of which the chief causes of economic disturbance must continue to operate, but is, rather, a conference of a political character in which the government of the United States could not helpfully participate.

"This government cannot be unmindful of the clear conviction of the American people, while desirous, as has been abundantly demonstrated, suitably to assist recovery of the economic life of Europe, that they should not unnecessarily become involved in European political questions.

"It may be added, with respect to Russia, that this government, anxious to do all in its power to promote the welfare of the Russian people, views with the most eager and friendly interest every step taken toward the restoration of economic conditions which will permit Russia to regain her productive power, but the conditions, in the view of this government, cannot be secured until adequate action is taken on the part of those chiefly responsible for Russia's present economic disorder.

"It is also the view of this government—and it trusts that this view is shared by the governments which have called the conference—that, while awaiting the establishment of the essential bases of productivity in Russia, to which reference was made in the public declaration of this government on March 25,

1921, and without which this government believes all consideration of economic revival to be futile, nothing should be done looking to the obtaining of economic advantages in Russia which would impair the just opportunities of others, but that the resources of the Russian people should be free from such exploitation and that fair and equal economic opportunity, in their interest as well as in the interest of all the powers, should be preserved.

"While this government does not believe that it should participate in the proposed conference, it sincerely hopes that progress may be made in preparing the way for the eventual discussion and settlement of the fundamental economic and financial questions relating to European recuperation which press for solution.

"Accept, excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

"CHARLES E. HUGHES."

The opening of the conference was originally set for March 8, but for the convenience of the delegates it was postponed until April 10, when the meeting began with the delegates of thirty-three nations assembled in the palace of St. George. The United States was not represented officially but Ambassador Richard W. Child acted as observer. Great Britain was represented by Prime Minister Lloyd George and a large delegation, France by Louis Barthou, Germany by Foreign Minister Rathenau and Chancellor Wirth and Russia by Foreign Commissar Tchitcherin, Maxim Litvinov, Adolph Joffe and others. The various delegations, which numbered from less than half a dozen for some of the smaller nations up to 400 for Italy and 128 for Great Britain, included, of course, experts and attaches whose presence was deemed necessary. Prime Minister Luigi Facta of Italy opened the proceedings with a speech of welcome and on motion of Mr. Lloyd George was made permanent chairman of the conference.

Dispute on First Day.

It was generally understood that the questions of land disarmament and reparations, out of deference to the wishes of France, were not to be discussed at the conference and hence when Foreign Commissar Tchitcherin, after having apparently accepted the principles of the Cannes resolutions, said in his first speech that Russia favored disarmament M. Barthou interrupted him by declaring that France insisted that disarmament should not be mentioned. To this M. Tchitcherin rejoined: "It is absolutely necessary to discuss disarmament in relation to the economic reconstruction of Europe." At this point Mr. Lloyd George intervened. "Gentlemen," he said, "we have agreed not to discuss disarmament and therefore our French colleague is right, but we must not waste time in argument. Nevertheless, in my opinion, the conference naturally will result in disarmament."

Committees were appointed to deal with various questions on the agenda, including finance, commerce and transportation. In addition another body was formed, called commission (committee) No. 1. To this committee were intrusted all matters relating to the first three of the Cannes resolutions, that is to say, all political topics relating to peace guaranties and to Russia. Each participating government was given the right to be represented on this committee by either one or two delegates. A subcommittee of eleven members, representing Italy, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Japan, Russia, Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, Poland and Roumania was named with Foreign Minister Dr. Carlo Schanzer of Italy as chairman.

Russian Negotiations.

One of the first things done at the conference was to submit to the Russian delegates the report agreed upon by the allied experts at a meeting held in London before the gathering at Genoa. This report was to be taken as the basis of the negotiations with the Russians. In it the soviet government was asked to recognize the old debts of the czarist regime, to make good the destruction or confiscation of property belonging to foreigners by the communists or revolutionaries. The report also provided for the administration of justice on the western model so far as it concerned foreigners, and for the protection of foreign investments in Russia.

Meetings were held at the villa occupied by Mr. Lloyd George in an effort to come to some understanding through private conversations between the Russian, British, French and other delegates. The entente offered Russia a moratorium until 1927 provided Russia then paid between 62,000,000,000 gold francs ($12,400,000,000) and 80,000,000,000 gold francs ($16,000,000,000) with interest. M. Tchitcherin replied that the sums named were fantastic and that it was impossible for his country to pay the amount indicated. Moreover, he said the damages caused by Gens. Denikin, Kolchak, Wrangel and others, who were aided and abetted by the allies, amounted to about $25,000,000,000. Mr. Lloyd George informed the Russians that such a claim was inadmissible and contrary to all reason and justice.

Russo-German Treaty Signed.

The Russians continued to oppose practically all the suggestions made by the allied powers, while the Germans seemed unusually quiet and reserved. Then it became known that on Sunday, April 16, the Russians and Germans had signed an economic treaty at Rapallo, near Genoa. The act was resented especially by France as a piece of trickery and deception and for a time the immediate disruption of the conference was threatened though some of the smaller nations supported the Germans. Following is the text of the treaty as adopted:

"Article 1. (a). The German and Russian governments have agreed to settle wartime questions on the following basis: The German government and the soviet republic reciprocally renounce reimbursement of war expenses as well as reimbursement of war damages and also damages suffered by their subjects in the war territories because of military measures, including requisitions carried out in the enemy's country. Likewise the two contracting parties renounce reimbursement of civil damages caused by the so-called exceptional laws or by coercive measures by state authorities.

"(b). All legal relations concerning questions of public or private law resulting from the state of war, including the question of merchant ships acquired by either side during the war, shall be settled on a basis of reciprocity.

"(c). Germany and Russia mutually renounce the repayment of expenses caused by prisoners of war, in the same way as the reich renounces repayment of expenses caused by the internment of soldiers of the Russian army. The Russian government renounces payment of the sum Germany has derived from the sale of Russian army material transported into Germany.

"Art. 2. Germany renounces all claims resulting from the enforcement of the laws and measures of the soviet republic as they have affected German nationals or their private rights or the rights of the German reich itself, as well as claims resulting from measures taken by the soviet republic or its authorities in any other way against the subjects of the German reich, or their private rights, provided the soviet government shall not satisfy similar claims made by any third state.

"Art. 3. Consular and diplomatic relations between the reich and the federal republic of soviets shall be resumed immediately; the admission of consuls to both countries shall be arranged by special agreement.

"Art. 4. Both governments agree further that the rights of the nationals of either of the two parties on the other's territory, as well as the regulation of commercial relations, shall be based on the most favored nation principle. This principle does not include the rights and facilities granted by the soviet government to another soviet state or to any state that formerly formed part of the Russian empire.

"Art. 5. The two governments undertake to give each other mutual assistance for the alleviation of their economic difficulties in the most benevolent spirit. In the event of a general settlement of this question on an international basis they undertake to have a preliminary exchange of views. The German government declares itself ready to facilitate, as far as possible, the conclusion and execution of economic contracts between private enterprises in the two countries.

"Art. 6. Clause 1, paragraph B, and clause 4 of this agreement shall come into force after ratification of this document. The other clauses will come into force immediately."

Allies Charge Violation of Cannes Terms.

On behalf of the Germans Chancellor Wirth and Foreign Secretary Rathenau denied that there was any trickery about the transaction, which was merely the culmination of negotiations which had been carried on for some time in Berlin. Late on the afternoon of April 18 the leaders of the allied powers and the little entente met and formulated the following note, which was sent to the German delegation:

"The undersigned powers learned with astonishment that in the first stage of the Genoa conference Germany, without reference to the other powers assembled, has secretly concluded a treaty with the soviet government.

"The questions covered by the treaty are the subject of negotiations between the representatives of Russia and those of all the other powers invited to the conference, including Germany, and the German chancellor himself declared at the opening session that the German delegation would co-operate with the other powers for a solution of these questions in a spirit of genuine loyalty and fellowship.

"The undersigned powers therefore express to the German delegation in the frankest terms their opinion that the conclusion of such an agreement while the conference was in session was a violation of the conditions to which Germany pledged herself upon entering the session.

"By inviting Germany to Genoa and offering her representation on every commission on equal terms with themselves, the inviting powers proved their readiness to waive memories of the war and granted Germany an opportunity for honest co-operation with former enemies in the European tasks of the conference. To that offer of good will and fellowship Germany replied with an act which destroys the spirit of mutual confidence indispensable to international co-operation, the establishment of which is the chief aim of the conference.

"At all conferences unofficial conversations between parties are permissible, often desirable. They are helpful as long as they are designed to facilitate the common task and so long as the results are brought to the conference table for common discussion and decision. But that is not what the German delegates have done.

"This (Russo-German) treaty is not subject to any examination or sanction by the conference. We understand that it is final and that it is not proposed to be submitted to the judgment of the conference. It is, in fact, a violation of some of the principles on which the conference is based.

"In these circumstances the undersigned do not consider it fair or equitable that Germany, having effected her own arrangement with Russia, should enter into a discussion of the conditions of an arrangement between their countries and Russia; they therefore assume that the German delegates have by their action renounced further participation in the discussion of the conditions of agreement between Russia and the various countries represented at the conference.

"LLOYD GEORGE (Britain).
"BARTHOU (France).
"FACTA (Italy).
"ISHII (Japan).
"THEUNYS (Belgium).
"BENES (Czecho-Slovakia).
"SKIRMUNT (Poland).
"NINCHITCH (Jugo Slavia).
"DIAMANDY (Roumania)."

German Delegation's Reply.

The Russians and the delegates from some of the neutral powers protested against the action demanded in the foregoing note, but the Germans were less aggressive. They had conferences with Mr. Lloyd George and other allied leaders and finally on April 21 returned a reply, signed by Dr. Wirth, in which they agreed to withdraw from the deliberations of the first committee on Russian conditions. Following are the essential portions of the German note:

"Germany has recognized the Russian soviet republic for several years. A settlement had, however, to be made between the two countries with regard to the consequences arising from the state of war before it was possible to renew normal diplomatic relations. The negotiations carried on between the two governments over this question had already several weeks ago progressed so far that a conclusion was possible.

"It was especially of importance to Germany to come to an understanding with Russia because she gave an opportunity of establishing peace with one of the great belligerent powers under conditions excluding lasting debtorship and rendering possible, on a fresh basis unincumbered by the past, a renewal of relations. For this reason the treaty with Russia was signed Sunday evening in exactly the same terms as it was drafted weeks ago and was immediately published.

"This course of action must clearly show that the German delegation did not proceed to negotiations with Russia from lack of solidarity but from compelling reasons. It just as clearly shows that the German delegation has striven to keep clear of all secrecy in their procedure. It would be quite in accordance with the wishes of the German delegation if the conference should succeed in arriving at a general settlement of the Russian question, and if the German-Russian treaty were embodied in this general arrangement. This should very well be possible, as the treaty nowise affects the relations of other states to Russia.

"Furthermore, it is in all its provisions guided by an idea the realization of which is justly proclaimed as the chief aim of the conference—namely, by a spirit which looks on the past as definitely closed and seeks to lay the foundation of friendly relations. Germany came to Genoa with a hearty desire to co-operate with all the nations in restoring the suffering European continent and trusting in a

mutual understanding of the difficulties of all parts of that continent.

"The propositions of the London conference left Germany's interest out of regard. To sign them would have meant to call forth heavy reparation claims for Russia against Germany. A number of clauses would have led to burdening consequences of czaristic wartime legislation on Germany alone. Repeatedly and in extensive discussions with members of the delegations of the inviting powers the German delegation has called attention to these serious misgivings. But it was without success. On the contrary, the German delegation became aware that the inviting powers had entered into separate negotiations with Russia.

"Information which came to hand of these negotiations led to the conclusion that an agreement would be arrived at shortly, but that it was not contemplated to take the just claims of Germany into regard. Upon this the German delegation were left with no doubt that they were forced to pursue their own interests alone, as otherwise they would have come into a position of being confronted in the commission by a draft which was unacceptable to them, but which was already agreed upon by a majority of the delegates on the commission for mutual peaceful restoration.

"With regard to further treatment of the Russian question in the conference, the German delegation also think it right that they should take part in the deliberations of the first commission on questions corresponding to those already settled between Germany and Russia only in case their collaboration be especially asked for.

"On the other hand, the German delegation remains interested in all questions referred to the first commission which do not relate to the points settled in the Russian-German treaty.

"The German delegation welcomes with satisfaction the development which the discussion of the commission has taken. They are at one with the spirit of solidarity and good faith that has animated this work. Far from thinking of turning away from the common work in Europe, they are prepared to participate in the tasks allotted by the conference at Genoa with a view to reconciling the nations and adjusting the welfare of the east and the west. DR. WIRTH."

In a note made public April 21 the Russians reiterated their objections to the financial demands of the allies, but declared that if the war debts and arrears in interest were "written down," financial assistance given Russia to help her recover from her economic troubles and the soviet government were recognized de jure they would make some concessions.

Final Note to Germans.

On April 23 the delegates of the ten powers signatory to the treaty of Versailles sent the following note to the chairman of the German delegation:

"The undersigned desire to acknowledge the receipt of your reply to their note of April 18 indicating the attitude that they felt bound to adopt in view of the treaty concluded by the German and Russian delegations.

"They note with satisfaction that the German delegation realizes the conclusion of a separate treaty with Russia on matters falling within the purview of this conference renders undesirable that that delegation should participate in the future in the discussion of the conditions of an agreement between Russia and the various countries represented in the conference.

"The undersigned would have preferred to refrain from further correspondence on the subject. There are, however, certain statements in your letter which they feel it their duty to correct.

"Your letter suggests that the German delegation has been forced to conclude a separate agreement with Russia by the refusal of the members of the delegations of the inviting powers to consider grievous difficulties which the proposals formulated by their experts in London would have created for Germany.

"The undersigned representatives of the inviting powers have made inquiries of the members of their respective delegations and find no shadow of justification for this statement. On various occasions members of the German delegation have met and talked with members of the delegations of the inviting powers, but never has it been suggested that the London proposals afforded no basis for discussion in the conference, and that the German delegation was able to conclude a separate treaty with Russia.

"The allegation that the informal discussions with the Russians on the subject of recognition of debts exposed the delegation to the risk of being confronted with a scheme unacceptable to Germany but already approved by a majority of the members of the commission, is equally unfounded. No scheme would or could have been accepted by the conference without the fullest opportunity for discussion in competent committees and subcommittees, and in these Germany was represented on a footing of equality with the other powers.

"A misconception of the scope of the experts' proposals or a misunderstanding of the informal conversations with the Russians might well have justified a request for full discussion in the committees of the conference. They can provide no justification for the action which now has been taken, and the undersigned can only regret that your note should have attempted in this way to impose on the other powers the responsibility for a proceeding so contrary to the spirit of loyal co-operation which is essential to the restoration of Europe.

"The undersigned expressly reserve for their governments the right to declare null and void any clauses in the Russo-German treaty which may be recognized as contrary to existing treaties. The incident may now be regarded as closed."

To this note the Germans made no reply.

On April 24 the Russians made new proposals, which, briefly stated, amounted to a demand for the complete wiping out of the war debts and also the relinquishment of all arrears in interest on prewar debts. At the same time they asked for extensive loans and in general assumed what the committee considered an impossible attitude. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, the chairman, said he could not discuss the matter further and the meeting was adjourned. The delegates after considerable discussion drafted a note in reply to the Russian proposals of April 24. Recognition of debts contracted by Russia before and in the course of the war was again asked, but the powers agreed not to press for payment in the immediate future and to consider reductions if the Russians withdrew their counterclaims. It was proposed that a mixed arbitration commission be created, the chairman of which was to be named by Chief Justice Taft of the United States Supreme court, to consider methods of payment and Russia's financial capacity.

The question of the restoration of foreign-owned property in Russia nationalized by the soviet government proved a stumbling block. The French held out for full restitution and in this position they were supported by the

Belgians, whose countrymen, it was said, owned nearly $1,000,000,000 in property. On the evening of May 1 the collective agreement of the powers was ready for transmission to the Russians, the resolution to accept the offer of Russia to restore the property for ninety-nine years having been passed, though with a note of protest and opposition from M. Jasper of Belgium. On the morning of May 2 M. Barthou, the chief French delegate, left for Paris to consult with Premier Poincare on the Genoa situation. His place was taken by M. Barrere, the French ambassador to Italy. Late in the afternoon M. Barrere announced that he had received instructions from the premier in Paris to secure a delay of twenty-four hours in the transmission of the agreement. Prime Minister Lloyd George insisted that further delay might prove disastrous and the note or memorandum was finally submitted to the Russians on the morning of May 3 with a letter explaining that Belgium and France had abstained from signing the document. The Russians maintained that this made the agreement of little value.

New Conference Suggested.

Foreign Minister Tchitcherin presented the reply of the Russians to the allied powers on May 11. It was even more unsatisfactory than the previous proposals had been. It was made clear that no agreement could be reached unless Russia received a large international loan and such a loan the powers were not disposed to make. However, in the course of the Russian reply this suggestion was made:

"If, nevertheless, the powers wish to consider a solution of the financial difficulties outstanding between themselves and Russia, taking into account the fact that this question necessitates, from the nature and extent of the claims presented to Russia, a more profound study and a more just appreciation of the credits available for her, this task could be intrusted to a committee of experts nominated by the conference. The labors of this committee would have to begin at a date and at a place to be determined by common agreement."

Prime Minister Lloyd George supported this suggestion with the proviso that during the period of the commission's labors a truce should be declared between Russia and other nations in Europe on the basis of the existing frontiers. After some discussion it was decided that there should be two commissions of experts—one Russian and the other non-Russian—which should strive to reach joint conclusions on the questions of debts, private properties and credits. It was agreed that the nonaggression pact should continue eight months and the conference of experts should be held in the Peace palace at The Hague, beginning June 15. All the powers pledged themselves to conclude no separate treaties with Russia up to Oct. 26, 1922.

Invitation Declined by U. S.

It was the desire of most of the delegates to Genoa that the United States should be represented officially at the new conference, and accordingly an invitation was sent to the authorities in Washington to take part in the new negotiations. On May 15 Secretary Hughes declined the invitation in a note addressed to Prime Minister Lloyd George and his colleagues in Genoa. The text of this note follows:

"This government has carefully considered the invitation extended to it by the president of the Genoa conference, under the conditions set forth in the agreement of the inviting powers, to join the proposed commission to meet at The Hague on June 15.

"This government is most desirous to aid in every practicable way the consideration of the economic exigencies in Russia and wishes again to express the deep friendship felt by the people of the United States for the people of Russia and their keen interest in all proceedings looking to the recovery of their economic life and the return of the prosperity to which their capacities and resources entitle them.

"The American people have given the most tangible evidence of their unselfish interest in the economic recuperation of Russia, and this government would be most reluctant to abstain from any opportunity of helpfulness.

"This government, however, is unable to conclude that it can helpfully participate in the meeting at The Hague, as this would appear to be a continuance, under a different nomenclature, of the Genoa conference and destined to encounter the same difficulties, if the attitude disclosed in the Russian memorandum of May 11 remains unchanged.

"The inescapable and ultimate question would appear to be the restoration of productivity in Russia, the essential conditions of which are still to be secured and must, in the nature of things, be provided within Russia herself.

"While this government has believed that these conditions are reasonably clear, it has always been ready to join with the governments extending the present invitation in arranging for an inquiry by experts into the economic situation in Russia and the necessary remedies.

"Such an inquiry would appropriately deal with the economic prerequisites of that restoration of production in Russia without which there would appear to be lacking any sound basis for credits.

"It should be added that this government is most willing to give serious attention to any proposals issuing from the Genoa conference or any later conference, but it regards the present suggestions, in apparent response to the Russian memorandum of May 11, as lacking, in view of the terms of that memorandum, in the definiteness which would make possible the concurrence of this government in the proposed plan."

The Genoa conference came to an end May 19 after lasting thirty-nine days. The general feeling was that the meeting, while barren as to concrete results except as to the eight months' truce agreement and the arrangements for the conference at The Hague, had clarified the general European situation and was a long step in the direction of peace.

CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE.

In accordance with the agreement reached at Genoa a conference was begun at The Hague, Holland, on June 15, 1922, for the purpose of arriving at an understanding with soviet Russia regarding her prewar debts and restitution for nationalized foreign-owned property. The meetings were held in the Carnegie Peace palace and at first were confined to the non-Russian delegates. Dr. H. A. van Karnebeek, the Netherlands minister of foreign affairs, was made permanent chairman. R. H. J. Patyn, also of the Netherlands, was made chairman of the central non-Russian commission and Felicien Cattier of Belgium vice-chairman. The following were made heads of the subcommissions: On property, Sir Philip Lloyd-Graeme, Great Britain; on debts, M. Alphand, France; on credits, Baron Avezzano, Italy.

France took part in the conference only on the understanding that politics should be barred, that the discussions should be of a technical character only and that all decisions reached should be subject to reference to the various governments concerned for approval.

The French delegates were Charles Benoist, minister at The Hague; M. Alphand, director of the department of property and private interests; Count Massigli, secretary of the ambassadors' council; M. Chasles, inspector of finance; Francois Poncet, director of the office of economic study, and A. G. de la Pradelle, professor of law. The British representatives were Edward Hilton Young, financial secretary of the treasury, and Sir Philip Lloyd-Graeme, director of overseas trade. Italy was represented by Baron Romano Avezzano, Prof. Francesco Giannini, Count Vannutelli, Count di Giura and Cavalier Buti. The chief Belgian delegates were M. Cattier, M. Galopin and M. Witmeur. There were also delegates from Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Spain, Esthonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Holland, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Jugo Slavia, Sweden, Switzerland and Czecho-Slovakia. The United States was unofficially represented by Louis A. Sussdorf, charge d'affaires at The Hague.

The Russian delegation, which arrived at The Hague on June 26, consisted of Maxim Litvinov, chairman; Leonid Krassin, commissioner of trade; N. N. Krestinsky, commissioner of finance and minister to Berlin, and M. Sokolnikov, assistant commissioner of finance.

At the first joint session of the Russian and non-Russian commissions held on June 27 Litvinov bluntly demanded credits for Russian purchases abroad and declared that if there were no credits forthcoming the Russians might as well go home. It was pointed out to him that the question of credits depended upon the decisions arrived at in the matter of property restitution and debts. In response to a request by the credits commission for a formal statement of the sums wanted by the Russians M. Litvinov on June 30 declared that his country needed foreign credits and loans amounting to a total of 3,224,000,000 gold rubles ($1,612,000,000), distributed as follows, the sums named being all in gold marks: Transport, 1,050,000,000 ($525,000,000); agriculture, 924,000,000 ($462,000,000); industries, 750,000,000 ($375,000,000); miscellaneous commercial credits, 300,000,000 ($150,000,000); bank credits 200,000,000 ($100,000,000). The French and Belgian delegates said the sums asked for were fartastic. To this the Russians retorted that unless such credits were granted to the Moscow government the allied nations stood a small chance of being able to collect the sums due them.

Various meetings were held in the first half of July, but no progress to a definite understanding was made. The figures presented by the Russians regarding their budget ran well into the trillions and were regarded as impossible by the financial experts representing the non-Russian nations. The delegates from Moscow were unyielding in their attitude and finally on July 20 the conference came to an end without having accomplished the purpose for which it was called. Before separating the non-Russian delegates adopted a resolution pledging every participating power to use its influence to prevent its nationals from accepting Russian concessions involving property formerly owned by foreigners.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

Founded Dec. 14, 1910.

Dec. 14, 1910, Andrew Carnegie transferred to a board of trustees $10,000,000 in 5 per cent first mortgage bonds, the revenue of which will be used to "hasten the abolition of international war" and to establish lasting world peace. The formal transfer was made at a meeting in the rooms of the Carnegie Research Foundation in Washington, D. C.

The work of the trustees has been mainly along these lines:

(a) Promoting a thorough investigation of the causes of war and of practical methods to prevent and avoid it.

(b) Aiding in the development of international law.

(c) Diffusing information as to the causes and effects of war.

(d) Establishing a better understanding of international rights and duties and a more perfect sense of international justice.

(e) Cultivating friendly feeling between the inhabitants of different countries.

(f) Promoting a general acceptance of peaceful methods in the settlement of international disputes.

(g) Assisting other organizations having the same objects in view.

Up to Jan. 31, 1920, the trustees had expended $658,627.30 for administrative purposes; $2,273,485.32 for subventions to societies and periodicals, international visits, publications and educational propaganda; $557,143.22 for research and special work and publications in the division of economics and history; $849,121.20 in the division of international law; $184,000 for the purchase of headquarters buildings and sites; $100,000 for the reconstruction of the University of Louvain; $100,000 for the reconstruction of the University of Belgrade; $50,000 for the relief of refugees from Russia, and $50,000 for a loan to China. The trustees also contributed $33,675 to the fund for the restoration of the fabric of Westminster abbey in London, and $22,860 for a replica of the St. Gaudens statue of Abraham Lincoln presented to the people of England and erected in the Canning enclosure opposite Westminster abbey and the houses of parliament. Total expenditures to Jan. 31, 1920, $4,842,377.04.

The office of the administration is at 2 Jackson place, Washington, D. C. The secretary is James Brown Scott and assistant secretary and statistician is S. N. D. North.

SPEED IN TYPEWRITING.

In a typewriting speed contest held in connection with the Pageant of Progress in Chicago Aug. 9, 1922, George L. Hossfield of Paterson, N. J., won the American championship with a record of 126 words a minute. Miss Bessie Friedman of New York was second with 125 words and Miss Hortense Stollnitz of the same city third with 124 words, each of the contestants writing for thirty minutes. Mr. Hossfield won the championship in 1918 with a speed of 143 words a minute and also in 1920 and 1921 with 131 and 136 words a minute, respectively. William F. Oswald of Philadelphia took the championship in 1919 by typing 132 words a minute. The commercial accuracy contest in Chicago was won by W. F. Oswald, who typed 123 words a minute for thirty minutes with only one error. John Birmingham of Waltham, Mass., won the American novice contest by writing eighty-nine words a minute for fifteen minutes.

WORLD'S RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS AND POSTOFFICES.

[From Statistical Abstract of the United States.]

Country.	Railways. Year.	Railways. Miles.*	Telegraphs. Year.	Telegraphs. Miles.†	Post-offices.
Argentina	1919	22,587	1919	54,812	3,592
Australasia—Commonwealth of Australia	1919	25,657	1919	65,169	8,334
New Zealand	1920	3,134	1920	13,722	2,325
Austria	1919	2,570	1919	8,377	3,118
Hungary	1914	13,589	1917	16,902	6,584
Belgium	1914	5,451	1919	3,578	1,783
Congo, Belgian	1920	1,250	1919	1,579	50
Bolivia	1918	1,354	1918	5,114	366
Brazil	1919	18,662	1918	26,037	3,642
Bulgaria	1916	1,824	1915	3,701	2,515
Canada	1919	39,058	1919	52,664	12,251
Central America—Costa Rica	1921	501	1921	1,832	104
Guatemala	1921	439	1919	4,523	402
Honduras	1917	360	1919	4,529	285
Nicaragua	1919	209	1919	2,825	206
Panama	1916	301	1915	1,004	96
Salvador	1919	241	1919	2,357	162
Chile	1920	5,102	1920	22,251	966
China	1920	6,836	1915	42,097	22,363
Colombia	1921	688	1915	12,117	843
Cuba	1919	3,200	1912	5,065	658
Czecho-Slovakia	1920	8,303	1920	13,890	4,979
Denmark	1921	2,668	1921	2,261	1,765
Dominican Republic	1919	408	1915	1,071	93
Ecuador	1917	365	1915	4,370	225
Egypt	1919	3,065	1920	5,409	2,485
Sudan	1919	1,500	1920	4,345	91
Esthonia	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finland	1918	2,611	1919	.....	2,620
France	1914	31,958	1914	120,738	15,769
Algeria	1918	2,203	1917	9,151	688
Tunis	1918	1,232	1919	3,194	463
French Indo-China	1918	1,282	1919	12,358	344
French colonies, n. e. s.	1918	2,485	1915	19,922	587
Germany	1918	37,627	1919	143,518	44,790
Greece	1916	1,460	1914	5,748	1,342
Haiti	1919	114	1910	124	92
India, British	1920	36,735	1920	88,417	19,439
Italy	1917	11,891	1917	35,901	11,462
Eritrea (Massaua)	....	.....	....	.....	.....
Libia	....	.....	....	.....	.....
Japan	1918	7,834	1920	27,629	8,694
Formosa	1918	332	1920	695	165
Chosen	1919	1,102	1920	4,871	562
Jugo Slavia	1920	3,390	1920	7,271	3,006
Latvia	1920	1,804	1921	1,552	306
Liberia	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Luxembourg	1918	330	1919	339	138
Mexico	1914	15,840	1918	28,086	2,614
Morocco	1919	704	1919	4,320	.....
Netherlands	1919	2,144	1919	5,136	1,706
Dutch East Indies	1917	1,969	1919	13,002	593
Dutch possessions in America	1915	117	....	.....	17
Norway	1919	2,019	1919	15,121	3,953
Paraguay	1919	266	1919	2,050	385
Persia	1918	97	1912	6,312	219
Peru	1918	1,889	1914	9,321	745
Poland	....	.....	1920	20,062	3,702
Partugal, including Madeira and Azores	1918	2,047	1916	4,671	6,155
Portuguese colonies	1918	1,286	1917	11,382	595
Roumania	1914	2,382	1915	5,944	3,107
Russia	1921	29,996	1916	153,168	19,104
Siam	1919	1,333	1919	4,532	333
Spain	1919	9,455	1919	28,262	7,850
Sweden	1919	9,416	1919	13,304	4,401
Switzerland	1919	3,250	1920	1,642	4,360
Turkey	1916	3,842	1916	19,269	1,268
Union of South Africa	1919	10,049	1919	12,838	2,623
United kingdom	1915	23,709	1916	81,000	24,509
British colonies, n. e. s.	1914	8,128	1914	32,214	2,761
United States	1919	263,707	1917	241,012	52,638
Philippine islands	1920	778	1917	5,471	589
Porto Rico	1920	339	1920	.....	91
Uruguay	1919	1,621	1917	4,819	995
Venezuela	1920	535	1918	5.814	309
Total	....	710,630	....	1,591,781	335.771

*Miles of line. †Miles of wire.

PER CAPITA STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

Country.	Per capita.		Per 10,000 Pop.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Rys. miles.	Tele. miles.	P.O. No.
Argentina	$76.10	$119.63	26.5	64.2	4.2
Australasia—Commonwealth of Australia	73.08	101.96	48.0	121.9	15.6
New Zealand	185.27	134.28	25.5	111.8	18.9
Austria	.....	.....	4.2	13.8	5.1
Hungary	.....	.....	6.3	7.9	3.1
Belgium	125.99	86.22	7.2	4.7	2.4
Congo, Belgian	.70	1.59	.8	1.1	.03
Bolivia	6.76	15.68	4.7	17.7	1.3
Brazil	15.44	12.94	6.1	8.5	1.2
Bulgaria	6.69	4.96	3.3	6.6	4.5
Canada	131.88	126.46	46.7	63.0	14.7
Central America—Costa Rica	30.68	20.48	10.7	39.1	2.2
Guatemala	8.22	8.11	2.0	20.3	1.8
Honduras	26.25	8.52	5.7	71.1	4.5
Nicaragua	21.73	16.91	3.3	44.3	3.2
Panama	38.14	7.89	6.7	22.3	2.1
Salvador	9.03	12.00	1.6	15.7	1.1
Chile	21.65	38.06	13.6	59.3	2.6
China	2.19	1.56	.2	1.0	.5
Colombia	15.70	11.73	1.1	20.2	1.4
Cuba	149.77	294.98	11.0	17.5	2.3
Czecho-Slovakia	26.65	31.45	6.1	10.2	3.7
Denmark	156.58	76.80	8.2	6.9	5.4
Dominican Republic	48.72	61.15	4.3	11.2	1.0
Ecuador	5.64	10.16	1.8	21.9	1.1
Egypt	30.47	25.85	2.4	4.2	1.9
Sudan	7.34	5.19	4.4	12.8	.3
Finland	36.22	28.85	7.8	....	7.9
France	84.71	45.65	7.7	29.1	3.8
Algeria	35.98	44.82	4.3	17.7	1.3
Tunis	20.57	14.54	6.4	16.6	2.4
French Indo-China	4.55	7.24	.8	7.7	.2
French colonies, n. e. s.	5.14	4.70	1.0	7.9	.2
Germany	28.06	19.82	6.2	23.6	7.4
Greece	47.61	62.44	3.0	11.6	2.7
Haiti	10.96	7.60	.5	.5	.4
India, British	2.80	4.16	1.2	2.8	.6
Italy	21.46	10.56	3.2	9.8	3.1
Eritrea (Massaua)	14.07	6.40	....	....	...
Libia	8.04	.69	....	....	...
Japan	20.76	17.32	1.4	4.9	1.5
Formosa	8.85	4.91	.9	1.9	.4
Cho-sen	2.86	.59	.6	2.8	.3
Jugo Slavia	....	....	2.4	5.2	2.2
Latvia	10.74	5.60	10.4	9.0	1.8
Luxembourg	....	....	12.4	12.7	5.2
Mexico	11.50	13.07	10.2	18.1	1.7
Morocco	13.00	5.61	1.2	7.2	...
Netherlands	167.91	85.73	3.1	7.5	2.5
Dutch East Indies	5.29	17.76	.4	2.8	.1
Dutch possessions in America	70.97	44.39	7.0	....	1.0
Norway	239.98	68.67	7.6	57.1	14.9
Paraguay	5.91	6.84	2.7	20.5	3.9
Persia	10.35	6.19	.1	6.6	.2
Peru	19.23	36.99	4.1	20.2	1.6
Poland	....	....	....	7.6	1.4
Portugal	14.99	6.02	3.4	7.8	10.3
Portuguese colonies	7.68	6.69	1.6	13.7	.7
Roumania	16.48	.48	1.4	3.4	1.8
Russia	2.37	.84	1.6	8.4	1.0
Siam	6.32	2.84	1.5	5.1	.4
Spain	6.64	11.25	4.4	13.3	3.7
Sweden	109.63	68.17	15.9	22.5	7.5
Switzerland	185.70	143.43	8.4	4.3	11.3
Turkey	1.86	2.26	1.8	9.1	.6
Union of South Africa	49.81	22.53	14.6	18.7	3.8
United kingdom	149.69	103.36	5.0	17.1	5.2
British colonies, n. e. s.	18.14	23.75	1.7	6.9	.6
United States	22.92	40.00	24.1	23.6	4.8
Philippine islands	10.75	8.17	....	....	...
Porto Rico	51.47	59.29	....	....	...
Uruguay	45.61	33.61	11.3	33.7	7.0
Venezuela	10.14	5.66	2.2	24.1	1.3

PRODUCTION OF STEEL RAILS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1914	3,502,789	1916	2,204,203	1918	2,204,203	1920	2,203,843
1915	1,945,095	1917	2,854,518	1919	2,540,892	1921	2,604,116

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	*Imports.	Imp'ts from U.S.	Exports.	Exports to U. S.
Argentina	1919	$649,333,000	$230,582,000	$1,020,841,000	$187,309,000
Australasia—Commonwealth of Australia	1920	390,711,000	94,106,000	545,084,000	42,890,000
New Zealand	1920	227,270,000	43,439,000	164,756,000	24,730,000
Austria	1921	.....	1,521,000	.....	3,014,000
Hungary	1921	.....	194,000	.....	129,000
Belgium	1920	954,653,000	168,264,000	653,285,000	23,290,000
	1921	748,440,000	119,604,000	531,639,000	15,323,000
Congo, Belgian	1919	10,570,000	2,139,000	23,811,000	169,000
Bolivia	1919	19,544,000	6,373,000	45,307,000	19,717,000
Brazil	1920	470,664,000	198,168,000	394,520,000	163,322,000
Bulgaria	1920	37,436,000	2,203,000	27,783,000	2,405,000
Canada	1921	1,102,675,000	762,126,000	1,057,333,000	483,902,000
Central American states—					
Costa Rica	1920	14,389,000	7,499,000	9,606,000	6,828,000
Guatemala	1920	18,344,000	11,740,000	18,103,000	14,500,000
Honduras	1921	16,723,000	14,029,000	5,429,000	4,946,000
Nicaragua	1920	13,864,000	11,248,000	10,787,000	9,295,000
Panama	1920	17,161,000	12,995,000	3,552,000	3,211,000
Salvador	1920	13,541,000	8,148,000	18,000,000	11,915,000
Chile	1920	160,807,000	50,793,000	282,675,000	124,580,000
China	1920	937,568,000	172,544,000	666,207,000	82,547,000
Colombia	1920	34,225,000	59,133,000	70,372,000	53,642,000
Cuba	1920	434,189,000	320,568,000	855,138,000	642,148,000
Czecho-Slovakia	1920	363,400,000	63,940,000	428,900,000	8,467,000
Denmark	1920	511,706,000	118,891,000	250,990,000	13,079,000
Dominican Republic	1920	46,526,000	41,930,000	58,399,000	51,369,000
Ecuador	1919	11,284,000	7,902,000	20,314,000	9,768,000
Egypt	1920	388,540,000	40,402,000	329,650,000	99,471,000
	1921	222,512,000	32,988,000	153,183,000	25,755,000
Sudan	1920	24,966,000	127,000	17,643,000	622,000
Finland	1920	120,678,000	26,495,000	96,126,000	6,418,000
France	1920	3,513,305,000	764,974,000	1,893,404,000	158,859,000
	1921	1,755,633,000	267,037,000	1,606,870,000	152,069,000
Algeria	1919	185,739,000	6,755,000	231,338,000	1,395,000
Tunis	1919	39,612,000	3,026,000	28,005,000	26,000
French Indo-China	1919	72,792,000	1,240,000	115,787,000	842,000
French colonies, n.e.s.	1918	129,664,000	.....	118,713,000	.....
Germany	1920	1,708,722,000	311,437,000	1,206,902,000	88,836,000
Greece	1920	235,650,000	52,895,000	309,088,000	63,004,000
Haiti	1920	27,398,000	22,774,000	18,990,000	9,904,000
India, British	1920	892,285,000	108,407,000	1,325,798,000	208,604,000
	1921	1,109,569,000	116,702,000	787,879,000	114,864,000
Italy	1920	1,803,366,000	544,403,000	887,213,000	74,480,000
Eritrea (Massaua)	1917	6,330,000	104,000	2,881,000	151,000
Libia	1917	8,036,000	.....	694,000	.....
Japan, includ. Pescadores	1920	1,176,685,000	439,937,000	981,367,000	291,264,000
Formosa	1919	32,826,000	1,764,000	18,233,000	3,589,000
Chosen	1919	49,069,000	12,377,000	10,143,000	172,000
Latvia	1920	18,550,000	335,000	9,679,000	17,000
Liberia	1921	.....	195,000	.....	4,000
Mexico	1920	178,239,000	133,035,000	202,664,000	178,867,000
Morocco	1919	77,994,000	3,175,000	33,662,000	727,000
Netherlands	1920	1,146,988,000	181,075,000	585,636,000	26,906,000
	1921	753,767,000	131,898,000	460,829,000	15,636,000
Dutch East Indies	1919	249,780,000	51,082,000	838,260,000	74,742,000
Dutch pos. in America	1920	11,781,000	4,815,000	7,368,000	4,498,000
Norway	1919	634,981,000	184,992,000	181,697,000	8,377,000
Paraguay	1920	5,908,000	1,389,000	6,839,000	597,000
Persia	1920	98,300,000	1,041,000	58,791,000	2,109,000
Peru	1920	88,670,000	49,116,000	170,519,000	78,560,000
Poland	1920	.....	69,929,000	.....	739,000
Portugal (including Madeira and Azores)	1917	89,313,000	25,901,000	35,873,000	2,111,000
Portuguese colonies	1914	63,611,000	2,977,000	55,484,000	364,000
Roumania	1919	286,636,000	6,588,000	8,311,000	.....
Russia	1915	432,654,000	98,312,000	152,696,000	1,443,000
Siam	1921	55,677,000	2,359,000	25,042,000	117,000
Spain	1918	141,256,000	36,160,000	239,414,000	12,141,000
Sweden	1919	647,228,000	165,065,000	402,464,000	15,876,000
Switzerland	1920	717,164,000	146,159,000	553,929,000	47,887,000
	1921	398,498,000	66,837,000	371,399,000	101,646,000
Turkey	1917	39,580,000	400	48,158,000	400
Union of South Africa	1920	342,261,000	62,455,000	154,823,000	14,354,000
United kingdom	1920	7,081,747,000	2,064,584,000	4,889,856,000	283,152,000
	1921	4,182,713,000	1,059,372,000	2,706,638,000	170,780,000
British colonies, n.e.s.	1917	843,728,000	67,249,000	1,104,802,000	185,076,000
United States (including Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico)	1921	2,509,148,000	.....	4,378,928,000	.....
Philippine islands	1921	115,839,000	74,130,000	88,115,000	50,357,000
Porto Rico	1921	68,354,000	60,977,000	78,742,000	71,988,000
Uruguay	1921	65,218,000	16,767,000	48,061,000	12,768,000

Country.	Year.	*Imports.	Imp'ts from U.S.	Exports.	Exports to U. S.
Venezuela	1920	$24,464,000	$12,592,000	$13,652,000	$6,409,000
Jugo Slavia	1921	.....	1,867,000	.....	45,000
Total	....	32,898,961,000	.....	28,517,890,000	.....
Total exclusive of U.S.	....	30,389,813,000	8,210,936,000	24,138,962,000	4,003,051,000

*Total.

DEBTS OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN WORLD.

[From report of bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]

Country.	Year.	Total debt in U. S. currency.
Argentina	1918	$866,380,000
Australasia—Commonwealth of Australia.	1918-19	1,583,308,000
Australia, states	1917-18	1,812,857,000
New Zealand	1918-19	856,875,000
Austria-Hungary	1914-15	1,040,338,000
Austria	1917-18	15,807,071,000
Hungary	1917-18	8,138,848,000
Belgium	1914	825,518,000
Congo, Belgian	1919	54,741,000
Bolivia	1919	26,307,000
Brazil	1919	1,145,380,000
Bulgaria	1918	327,667,000
Canada	1917-18	1,330,229,000
Central America—		
Costa Rica	1919	20,254,000
Guatemala	1918	16,230,000
Honduras	1918-19	131,771,000
Nicaragua	1918-19	10,055,000
Panama	1918	7,101,000
Salvador	1918-19	11,098,000
Chile	1917	228,377,000
China	1919-20	1,066,649,000
Colombia	1918-19	22,856,000
Cuba	1918-19	65,923,000
Denmark	1919-20	161,700,000
Dominican Republic	1920	13,358,000
Ecuador	1919	25,756,000
Egypt	1919-20	455,338,000
Finland	1915	34,618,000
France	1919	46,025,508,000
Algeria	1918	34,787,000
Tunis	1918	68,936,000
French Indo-China	1918	47,461,000
Fr. colonies, n.e.s.	1917	59,533,000
Germany	1917-18	37,149,896,000
German states	1917-18	4,341,611,000
German colonies	1913-14	32,410,000
	1918	469,362,000
Haiti	1914-15	30,373,000
India, British	1918-19	1,546,237,000
Italy	1918-19	13,415,932,000
Japan	1918-19	1,244,375,000
Formosa	1918-19	.....
Chosen	1918-19	46,652,000
Liberia	1917-18	2,132,000
Luxemburg	1917-18	8,831,000
Mexico	1914-15	377,333,000
Montenegro	1914	1,218,000
Netherlands	1919	981,349,000
Dutch East Indies	1919	91,871,000
Dutch West Indies	1919	.....
Norway	1918-19	197,409,000
Paraguay	1919	13,515,000
Peru	1919	34,015,000
Portugal	1918-19	1,289,646,000
Colonies	1917-18	.....
Roumania	1916-17	355,194,000
Russia	1915	22,774,330,000
Serbia	1914	126,232,000
Siam	1918-19	32,616,000
Spain	1919-20	1,985,774,000
Sweden	1919	249,298,000
Switzerland	1920	205,439,000
Turkey	1916-17	2,000,458,000
Union of South Africa	1918-19	780,766,000
United kingdom	1919-20	39,314,994,000
Br. colonies, n.e.s.	1917-18	320,800,000
United States	1918-19	25,672,400,000
Philippine islands	1918	20,470,000
Uruguay	1918-19	164,308,000
Venezuela	1918-19	28,983,000
Total	.....	241,704,045,000

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

The stipend of a Rhodes scholarship is normally £300 a year, but at present a bonus of £50 additional is given. A scholarship is tenable for three years, subject to the approval of the college of Oxford of which the scholar is a member. Two scholarships are assigned to each state in the United States. As the scholarship is tenable for three years there will be one year out of every three in which there will be no election. A candidate to be eligible must be a citizen of the United States and unmarried. He must have passed his nineteenth and not have passed his twenty-fifth birthday. He must have completed at least his sophomore year at some recognized degree-granting university or college of the United States.

For each state there will be a committee of selection, in whose hands, subject to ratification by the trustees, the nominations will rest. Candidates must in the first instance be selected by their own college or university. The qualities to be considered by the state committee in the final selection are:

1. Qualities of manhood, force of character and leadership.

2. Literary and scholastic ability and attainments.

3. Physical vigor as shown by interest in outdoor sports and in other ways.

Participation and interest in open-air and athletic pursuits form an essential qualification for a Rhodes scholar, but exceptional athletic distinction is not treated as of equal importance with the other requirements.

LLOYD'S.

Lloyd's is an association of underwriters in London, England. Its name is derived from a coffee house kept by Edward Lloyd in Tower street in the 17th century, where underwriters met to transact business. They remained there until 1774, when they removed to the Royal Exchange, where they have since remained. Lloyd's was incorporated in 1871 by an act of parliament, the act being amended in 1911. It does not undertake insurance business as a corporation. This is conducted by its members on their own account but in accordance with the rules of the society. Lloyd's is also an organization for the collection and distribution of maritime intelligence, which is published in Lloyd's List. This paper, originally established in 1696 as Lloyd's News, is the oldest newspaper in Europe with the exception of the London Gazette. Various works are published by the corporation for the benefit of the mercantile community.

TELEGRAPH STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From reports of federal census bureau.]

The figures are for the year ending Dec. 31, 1917, and cover commercial operating companies only.

LAND TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

Number of companies or systems	21
Miles of pole line	*241,012
Miles of single wire owned and leased	†1,888,793
Number of messages	‡155,263,206
Number of telegraph offices	28,865
Income, total	$92,954,370
Telegraph traffic	91,312,567
All other sources	1,641,803
Net income for the year	12,125,400
Expenses, total	80,828,970
General operation and maintenance	66,959,295
Interest and taxes	5,511,747
All other expenses	8,357,928
Assets, total	226,406,952
Construction and equipment	163,487,637
Stocks and bonds	29,564,702
Cash and current assets	33,354,613
Liabilities, total	226,406,952
Capital stock	106,360,237
Funded debt	33,827,549
Reserves	20,627,340
Accounts payable	16,829,137
Dividends, taxes and interest	7,174,908
Sundries	13,019,821
Net surplus	28,567,960
Capitalization—Stock outstanding, par	106,360,237
Dividends on stock	7,165,514
Funded debt	33,827,549
Average number employes	49,608
Salaries and wages	37,879,560

*Exclusive of pole line wholly used by railroads. †Does not include 24,301 nautical miles of ocean cable operated by one land telegraph company. Exclusive also of 314,329 miles of wire wholly owned and operated by railway companies for their own business. ‡Does not include land messages sent over its 207 miles of leased land wire by a wireless company, nor ocean cable messages

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

Number of companies or systems	3
Number of messages	122,244
Number of tower stations	63
Income, total	$1,385,060
Net income	609,526
Expenses, total	775,534
General operation and maintenance	540,891
Interest and taxes	47,806
All other expenses	186,837
Assets, total	14,483,638
Construction and equipment	9,275,261
Cash and current assets	5,208,377
Liabilities, total	14,483,638
Capital stock	10,399,500
Floating debt and mortgages	989,173
Accounts payable	1,671,641
Net surplus	1,423,324
Capitalization—Stock outstanding, par	10,399,500
Average number employes	586
Salaries and wages	461,402

OCEAN CABLE SYSTEMS (U. S.).

Number of companies or systems	6
Nautical miles of ocean cable	46,950
Number of messages	2,913,250
Income, total	$16,749,058
Telegraph traffic	15,677,176
All other sources	1,071,882
Net income	5,706,869
Expenses, total	11,042,189
General operation	7,975,458
Interest and taxes	2,470,039
All other expenses	596,692
Assets, total	136,610,271
Construction and equipment	79,870,795
Stocks and bonds, treasury stock, etc	26,470,295
Cash and current assets	30,269,181
Liabilities, total	136,610,271
Capital stock	60,900,000
Funded debt	28,000,000
Reserves	33,035,608
Accounts payable	4,962,592
Dividends due and sundries	3,497,896
Surplus	6,214,175
Capitalization—Stock outstanding, par	60,900,000
Dividends on stock	2,651,697
Average number employes	1,966
Salaries and wages	1,764,351

WESTERN UNION STATISTICS.

	Miles of wire.	Offices.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Profits.
1900	933,153	22,900	$24,758,570	$18,593,206	$6,165,364
1910	1,429,049	24,825	33,889,202	26,614,302	7,274,900
1920	1,449,710	24,881	121,473,685	108,134,041	13,339,664

UNITED STATES TELEPHONE STATISTICS.

ALL SYSTEMS, 1917.

Number	2,200
Public exchanges	12,294
Private branch exchanges	80,914
Miles of pole line	780,200
Miles of wire	27,298,026
Miles phantom circuit	315,037
Number telephones	9,953,710
Number messages or talks	19,809,061,085
Value plant and equipment	$1,435,912,142
Capital stock	$665,944,471
Funded debt	$503,129,399
Number employes (salaried)	44,705
Salaries	$46,566,869
Wage earners	99,785
Wages	$123,088,197

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM (1920).

Central offices	5,731
Miles underground wire	14,624,864
Miles submarine wire	54,373
Miles aerial wire	9,483,762
Total miles wire	24,162,999
Miles exchange wire	20,643,490
Miles of toll wire	3,519,509
Miles phantom circuit	467,946
Telephones owned	7,739,159
Connected telephones	4,056,588
Total telephones	11,795,747
Employes	209,860
Exchange messages daily	29,561,000
Toll messages daily	1,239,000
Telephone plant, value	$1,215,944,184
Capital stock	$512,121,868
Funded debt	$546,202,760

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION SHAKES CHICAGO.

Several tons of dynamite exploded at the McCook stone crushing plant of the Consumers' company, between Argo and La Grange, southwest of Chicago, about 9 p. m., Feb. 24, 1922, shaking the whole city and causing considerable alarm. The damage caused was comparatively small, consisting chiefly of broken window panes. The cause of the explosion was not definitely ascertained.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES JUNE 30, 1922.

INTEREST BEARING DEBT.

	Amount issued.	Amount retired.	Amount outstanding.
Bonds—2% consols of 1930	$646,250,150.00	$46,526,100.00	$599,724,050.00
4% loan of 1925	162,315,400.00	43,825,500.00	118,489,900.00
2% Panamas of 1916-36	54,631,980.00	5,677,800.00	48,954,180.00
2% Panamas of 1918-38	30,000,000.00	4,052,600.00	25,947,400.00
3% Panamas of 1961	50,000,000.00		50,000,000.00
3% conversion bonds of 1946-47	28,894,500.00		28,894,500.00
2½% postal savings bonds (1st to 22d series)	11,830,440.00		11,830,440.00
			883,840,470.00
First liberty loan	1,989,455,550.00	37,611,800.00	
3½% bonds of 1932-47			1,410,002,050.00
Converted 4% bonds of 1932-47			12,523,500.00
Converted 4¼% bonds of 1932-47			525,826,050.00
Second converted 4¼% bonds of 1932-47			3,492,150.00
			1,951,843,750.00
Second liberty loan	3,807,865,000.00	497,267,950.00	
4% bonds of 1927-42			54,420,800.00
Converted 4¼% bonds of 1927-42			3,256,176,250.00
			3,310,597,050.00
Third liberty loan—4¼% bonds of 1928	4,175,650,050.00	701,862,050.00	3,473,788,000.00
Fourth liberty loan—4¼% bonds of 1933-38	6,964,581,100.00	619,197,350.00	6,345,383,750.00
			15,081,612,550.00
Notes—Victory liberty loan	4,495,373,000.00	12,504,189,600.00	
4¾% notes of 1922-23			1,991,183,400.00
Treasury notes—Series A-1924	311,191,600.00		311,191,600.00
Series B-1924	390,706,100.00		390,706,100.00
Series A-1925	601,599,500.00		601,599,500.00
Series A-1926	617,769,700.00		617,769,700.00
Series B-1925	325,329,450.00		325,329,450.00
			2,246,596,350.00
Certificates of indebtedness—Tax:			
Series TS-1922	182,871,000.00		182,871,000.00
Series TS 2-1922	179,691,500.00		179,691,500.00
Series TD-1922	243,544,000.00		243,544,000.00
Series TM-1923	266,250,000.00		266,250,000.00
Series TD 2-1922	200,000,000.00		200,000,000.00
Series TJ-1923	273,000,000.00		273,000,000.00
			1,345,356,500.00
Loan: Series B-1922	259,471,500.00	40,500.00	259,431,000.00
Series D-1922	150,000,000.00		150,000,000.00
Pittman act	259,375,000.00	185,375,000.00	74,000,000.00
			409,431,000.00
			1,828,787,500.00
War saving securities—War savings certificates, Series 1918	1,022,105,582.16	506,233,735.13	515,871,847.03
War savings certificates, series 1919	102,642,803.39	48,244,869.20	54,397,934.19
War savings certificates, series 1920	43,668,495.58	18,629,261.37	25,039,234.21
War savings certificates, series 1921	22,079,899.23	6,796,349.62	15,283,549.61
Savings certificates, series 1921, new issue	1,942,809.33	141,340.00	1,801,469.33
Savings certificates, series 1922, new issue	59,542,732.58	1,315,860.00	58,226,872.58
Thrift stamps and treasury savings stamps, unclassified sales, etc.	9,019,270.75	624,860.25	8,394,410.50
			679,015,317.45
Total interest bearing debt outstanding			22,711,035,587.45

MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED.

Payable on presentation.

Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2%, called for redemption May 18, 1900, interest ceased Aug. 18, 1900	$1,000.00
Funded loan of 1891, matured Sept. 2, 1891	19,800.00
Loan of 1904, matured Feb. 2, 1904	13,050.00
Funded loan of 1907, matured July 2, 1907	374,600.00
Refunding certificates, matured July 1, 1907	10,270.00

Old debt matured at various dates prior to Jan. 1, 1891, and other items of debt matured at various dates subsequent to Jan. 1, 1861	$893,720.26
Certificates of indebtedness, at various interest rates, matured	9,003,000.00
Loan of 1908-18	326,040.00
3¾% Victory loan of 1922-23	14,609,400.00
Total matured debt outstanding on which interest has ceased	25,250,880.26

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Payable on presentation.

Obligations required to be reissued when redeemed: United States notes	$346,681,016.00	
Less gold reserve	152,979,025.63	
		193,701,990.37
Obligations that will be retired on presentation: Old demand notes		53,012.50
National bank notes and federal reserve bank notes assumed by the United States on deposit of lawful money for their retirement		32,039,351.50
Fractional currency		1,998,368.50
Total debt bearing no interest outstanding		227,792,722.87
†Total gross debt		22,964,079,190.58
Matured interest obligations, etc: Matured interest obligations outstanding		82,145,120.55
Discount accrued (partly estimated) on war savings securities, series of 1918‡		117,113,167.32
Discount accrued (partly estimated) on war savings securities, series of 1919‡		8,967,146.18
Discount accrued (partly estimated) on war savings securities, series of 1920‡		2,806,074.49
Treasury warrants and checks outstanding		1,965,257.07
Disbursing officers' checks outstanding		83,467,094.88
		296,463,860.49
		23,260,543,051.07
Balance held by the treasurer of the United States as per daily treasury statement for June 30, 1922		272,105,512.63
Deduct: Net excess of disbursements over receipts in June reports subsequently received		7,978,576.78
		264,126,935.85
Net debt, including matured interest obligations, etc.§		22,996,416,115.22

*Amounts issued of the series of 1918, 1919 and 1920 are on basis of reports of sales; amount issued of the series of 1921 (except new issue) is on basis of cash receipts by treasurer, U. S., and includes receipts from sales of thrift stamps and treasury savings stamps. Amounts issued of the series of 1921 and 1922, new issue, are on basis of cash receipts by treasurer, U. S., plus accrued discount, and include receipts from sales of treasury savings stamps, the amount outstanding being the net redemption value. †The total gross debt June 30, 1922, on the basis of daily treasury statements was $22,963,381,708.31 and the net amount of public debt redemptions and receipts in transit, etc., was $697,482.27. ‡Accrued discount calculated on basis of exact accrual at rate of 4 per cent per annum compounded quarterly, with due allowance for cash redemptions to date. §No deduction is made on account of obligations of foreign governments or other investments. Issues of soldiers' and sailors' civil relief bonds not included in the above: Total issue to June 30, 1922, was $195,500, of which $144,600 has been retired. ‖Including $14,609,400 Victory 3¾% notes shown under "Matured debt on which interest has ceased."

DETAIL OUTSTANDING INTEREST BEARING ISSUES AS SHOWN ABOVE.

June 30, 1922.

Title and authorizing act.	Rate.	When redeemable or payable.	Interest payable.
Prewar loans—Consols of 1930 (March 14, 1900)	2%	Apr. 1, 1930	Jan. 1, Apr. 1, July 1, Oct. 1.
Loan of 1925 (Jan. 14, 1875)	4%	Feb. 1, 1925	
Panama canal loan of 1936 (June 28, 1902, and Dec. 21, 1905)	2%	Aug. 1, 1916	Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1, Nov. 1.
Panama canal loan of 1938 (June 28, 1902, and Dec. 21, 1905)	2%	Aug. 1, 1936 Nov. 1, 1918	
Panama canal loan of 1961 (Aug. 5, 1909; Feb. 4, 1910, and Mar. 2, 1911)	3%	Nov. 1, 1938 June 1, 1961	Mar. 1, June 1, Sept. 1, Dec. 1.
Conversion bonds (Dec. 23, 1913)	3%	30 years from issue	Jan. 1, Apr. 1, July 1, Oct. 1.
Postal savings bonds (1st to 22d series) June 25, 1910	2½%	1 year from issue 20 years from issue	Jan. 1, July 1.
War loans—First liberty loan—3½% bonds of 1932-47 (Apr. 24, 1917)	3½%	June 15, 1932 June 15, 1947	June 15, Dec. 15.
Conv. 4% bonds of 1932-47 (Apr. 24, 1917; Sept. 24, 1917)	4%		
Conv. 4¼% bonds of 1932-47 (Apr. 24, 1917; Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4¼%		
Second conv. 4¼% bonds of 1932-47 (Apr. 24, 1917; Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4¼%		
Second liberty loan—4% bonds of 1927-42 (Sept. 24, 1917)	4%	Nov. 15, 1927	May 15. Nov. 15.

Title and authorizing act.	Rate.	When redeemable or payable.	Interest payable.
Conv. 4¼% bonds of 1927-42 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4¼%	Nov. 15, 1942	May 15. Nov. 15.
Third liberty loan—4¼% bonds of 1928 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4¼%	Sept. 15, 1928	Mar. 15, Sept. 15.
Fourth liberty loan—4¼% bonds of 1933-38 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4¼%	Oct. 15, 1933 Oct. 15, 1938	Apr. 15, Oct. 15.
Victory liberty loan—4¾% Victory notes of 1922-23 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4¾%	June 15 or Dec. 15, 1922 May 20, 1923	June 15, Dec. 15.
Treasury notes—Series A-1924 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	5¾%	June 15, 1924	June 15, Dec. 15.
Series B-1924 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	5½%	Sept. 15, 1924	Mar. 15, Sept. 15.
Series A-1925 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4¾%	March 15, 1925	Mar. 15, Sept. 15.
Series A-1926 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4¾%	March 15, 1926	Mar. 15, Sept. 15.
Series B-1925 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4¾%	Dec. 15, 1925	June 15, Dec. 15.
Certificates of indebtedness:			
Tax—Series TS-1922 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	5¼%	Sept. 15, 1922	Mar. 15, Sept. 15.
Series TS 2-1922 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4½%	Sept. 15, 1922	May 1, Sept. 15.
Series TD-1922 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4½%	Dec. 15, 1922	June 15, Dec. 15.
Series TM-1923 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4¼%	March 15, 1923	Mar. 15, Sept. 15.
Series TD 2-1922 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	3½%	Dec. 15, 1922	At maturity.
Series TJ-1923 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	3¾%	June 15, 1923	June 15, Dec. 15.
Loan—Series B-1922 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	5½%	Aug. 1, 1922	Feb. 1, Aug. 1.
Series D-1922 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	3½%	Oct. 16, 1922	At maturity.
Pittman act (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended, and Apr. 23, 1918)	2%	1 year from issue or renewal	Jan. 1, July 1.
Treasury (war) savings securities (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	*4%	Jan. 1, 1923 Jan. 1, 1924 Jan. 1, 1925 Jan. 1, 1926	At maturity. At maturity. At maturity. At maturity.
Treasury savings certificates, new issue (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	†4½%	Five years from date of issue	At maturity.
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief bonds (Mar. 8, 1918)	3½%	July 1, 1928	Jan. 1, July 1.

*If held to maturity war savings securities yield interest at rate 4 per cent per annum compounded quarterly for the average period to maturity on the average issue price. Thrift stamps and treasury savings stamps do not bear interest. †Treasury savings certificates, new issue, yield interest at 4½% per annum, compounded semiannually, if held to maturity. The certificates mature five years from date of issue, but may be redeemed before maturity to yield about 3½% compounded semiannually.

ANALYSIS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.*

July 1—	Total interest-bearing debt.	Debt on which interest has ceased.	Debt bearing no interest.	Gross debt.†
1897	$847,365,130.00	$1,346,880.26	$228,001,702.64	$1,076,793,712.90
1898	847,367,470.00	1,262,680.26	234,112,912.64	1,082,743,062.90
1899	1,046,048,750.00	1,218,300.26	239,433,653.66	1,286,700,703.92
1900	1,023,478,860.00	1,176,320.26	238,761,732.41	1,263,416,912.67
1901	987,141,040.00	1,415,620.26	233,015,584.63	1,221,572,244.89
1902	931,070,340.00	1,280,860.26	245,680,156.63	1,178,031,356.89
1903	914,541,410.00	1,205,090.26	243,659,412.63	1,159,405,912.89
1904	895,157,440.00	1,970,920.26	239,130,655.88	1,136,259,016.14
1905	895,158,340.00	1,370,245.26	235,828,509.58	1,132,357,094.84
1906	895,159,140.00	1,128,135.26	246,235,694.78	1,142,522,970.04
1907	894,834,280.00	1,086,815.26	251,257,097.28	1,147,178,192.54
1908	897,503,990.00	4,130,015.26	276,056,397.28	1,177,690,402.54
1909	913,317,490.00	2,883,855.26	232,114,026.78	1,148,315,372.04
1910	913,317,490.00	2,124,895.26	231,497,583.78	1,146,939,969.04
1911	915,353,190.00	1,879,830.26	236,751,867.43	1,153,984,887.69
1912	963,776,770.00	1,760,450.26	228,301,284.90	1,193,838,505.16
1913	965,706,610.00	1,659,550.26	225,681,584.40	1,193,047,744.66
1914	967,953,310.00	1,552,560.26	218,729,529.90	1,188,235,400.16
1915	969,759,090.00	1,507,260.26	219,997,717.27	1,191,264,067.53
1916	971,562,590.00	1,473,100.26	252,109,877.27	1,225,145,567.53
1917	2,712,549,476.61	14,232,230.26	248,836,878.02	2,975,618,584.89
1918	11,985,882,436.42	20,242,550.26	237,503,732.69	12,243,628,719.37
1919	25,234,496,273.54	11,109,370.26	236,428,774.69	25,482,034,418.49
1920	24,031,095,361.36	6,747,700.26	230,075,349.91	24,297,918,411.53
1921	23,737,352,080.37	10,939,620.26	227,958,907.77	23,976,250,608.40

July 1—	Matured interest obligations, etc.‡	Gross debt plus matured interest obligations, etc.	Cash in treasury.§	Net debt, incl'g mat. int. obligations.‖
1897	$623,176.62	$1,077,416,888.52	$115,685,928.04	$961,730,959.58
1898	1,403,522.79	1,084,146,585.69	100,702,924.36	983,443,661.33
1899	1,612,319.44	1,288,313,023.36	183,124,344.28	1,105,188,679.08
1900	1,350,391.26	1,264,767,303.93	204,346,118.12	1,060,421,185.81
1901	1,433,373.10	1,223,005,617.99	227,937,972.51	995,067,645.48
1902	2,017,252.30	1,180,048,609.19	259,104,261.56	920,944,347.63
1903	1,276,059.47	1,160,681,972.36	289,111,127.38	871,570,844.98
1904	4,315,045.82	1,140,574,061.96	219,600,835.78	920,973,226.18
1905	2,062,740.88	1,134,419,835.72	190,831,766.31	943,588,069.41
1906	2,572,257.65	1,145,095,227.69	235,127,708.56	909,967,519.13
1907	2,741,740.46	1,149,919,933.00	332,560,088.65	817,359,844.35
1908	5,941,444.51	1,183,631,807.05	317,046,370.55	866,585,436.50
1909	3,878,595.92	1,152,193,967.96	192,604,324.32	959,589,643.64
1910	8,024,387.59	1,154,964,356.63	184,531,447.86	970,432,908.77
1911	3,596,566.81	1,157,581,454.50	212,281,851.78	945,299,602.72
1912	2,698,356.86	1,196,5 6,802.0	231,725,054.92	964,811,807.10
1913	2,251,973.94	1,195,299,718.60	268,231,597.71	927,068,120.89
1914	1,414,726.64	1,189,650,126.80	239,056,984.80	950,593,142.00
1915	1,121,560.92	1,192,385,628.45	171,005,850.45	1,027,379,778.00
1916	17,061,950.25	1,242,207,517.78	235,925,945.68	1,006,281,572.10
1917	52,781,170.61	3,028,399,755.50	1,119,764,531.68	1,908,635,223.82
1918	365,582,216.07	12,609,210,935.44	1,684,929,580.21	10,924,281,355.23
1919	223,432,893.26	25,705,467,311.75	1,226,164,935.26	24,479,302,376.49
1920	392,918,340.00	24,690,836,751.53	359,947,020.33	24,330,889,731.20
1921	370,195,152.29	24,346,445,760.69	532,898,329.77	23,813,547,430.92

July 1—	Annual interest charge.	Pop. of U.S. July 1.	Net debt per capita.	Interest charges per cap.
1897	$34,387,315.20	71,592,000	$13.43	$0.48
1898	34,387,408.80	72,947,000	13.48	.47
1899	40,347,872.80	74,318,000	14.87	.54
1900	33,545,130.00	76,303,000	13.90	.44
1901	29,789,153.40	77,754,000	12.80	.38
1902	27,542,945.50	79,117,000	11.64	.35
1903	25,541,573.30	80,487,000	10.83	.32
1904	24,176,745.00	81,867,000	11.25	.30
1905	24,176,781.00	83,260,000	11.33	.29
1906	23,248,064.00	84,662,000	10.75	.27
1907	21,628,913.60	86,074,000	9.50	.25
1908	21,101,197.40	87,496,000	9.90	.24
1909	21,275,602.40	88,926,000	10.79	.24
1910	21,275,602.40	90,363,000	10.74	.24
1911	21,336,673.40	93,983,000	10.06	.23
1912	22,787,084.40	95,656,000	10.09	.24
1913	22,835,330.40	97,337,000	9.52	.23
1914	22,891,497.90	99,027,000	9.60	.23
1915	22,936,642.40	100,725,000	10.14	.23
1916	23,084,635.90	102,431,000	9.82	.23
1917	83 625,481.42	104,145,000	18.33	.80
1918	466,256,884.88	105,869,000	103.19	4.40
1919	1,052,333,621.15	106,136,000	230.64	9.91
1920	1,016,592,219.08	106,414,000	228.64	9.55
1921	1,029,434,648.64	108,087,000	220.32	9.52

*Includes United States notes less amount in reserve fund. For purposes of uniformity this has been considered as $150,000,000 prior to 1900 and a like amount deducted from cash in the treasury, although the act authorizing a separate fund was not passed until 1900. †Does not include gold and silver certificates or federal reserve gold fund for payment of which an equal amount of money is held in trust and not included as cash in treasury. ‡Estimated amounts. Includes matured interest obligations, discount accrued on war savings securities, treasury warrants and disbursing officers' checks outstanding. No estimate of matured coupons was made prior to 1916. Includes only treasury warrants outstanding for years prior to 1914. §Consists of balance in the general fund before deducting disbursing officers' credits which are merely book credits or authorizations to draw on the treasurer. ‖Cash in treasury deducted from amounts shown under gross debt plus matured interest obligations, etc.

NET PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Includes matured interest obligations, etc., on July 1. Prior to 1897 figures include gold and silver certificates, treasury notes of 1890 and gold reserve against United States notes. This practice was discontinued in 1915 and revision has been carried back only as far as 1897.

Year.	Total.	Per cap.
1800	*$82,976,294.35	$15.63
1810	*53,173,217.52	7.34
1820	*91,015,566.15	9.44
1830	*48,565,406.50	3.77
1840	*3,573,343.82	.21
1850	*63,452,773.55	2.74
1855	*35,586,956.56	1.31
1860	59,964,402.01	1.91
1865	2,674,815,856.76	76.98
1870	2,331,169,956.21	60.46
1875	2,090,041,170.13	47.53
1876	2,060,925,340.45	45.66
1877	2,019,275,431.37	43.56
1878	1,999,382,280.45	42.01
1879	1,996,414,905.03	40.85
1880	1,919,326,747.75	38.27
1881	1,819,650,154.23	35.46
1882	1,675,023,474.25	31.91
1883	1,538,781,825.15	28.66
1884	1,438,542,995.39	26.20
1885	1,375,352,443.91	24.50
1886	1,282,145,840.44	22.34

Year.	Total.	Per cap.
1887	$1,175,168,675.42	$20 03
1888	1,063,004,894.73	17.72
1889	975,939,750.22	15.92
1890	890,784,370.53	14.13
1891	851,912,751.78	13.24
1892	841,526,463.60	12.82
1893	838,969,475.75	12.53
1894	899,313,380.55	13.17
1895	901,672,966.74	12.96
1896	955,297,253.70	13.48
1897	961,730,959.58	13.43
1898	983,443,661.33	13.48
1899	1,105,188,679.08	14.87
1900	1,060,421,185.81	13.90
1901	995,067,645.48	12.80
1902	920,944,347.63	11.64
1903	871,570,844.98	10.83
1904	920,973,226.18	11.25
1905	943,588,069.41	11.33
1906	$909,967,519.13	$10.7
1907	817,359,844.35	9.50
1908	866,585,436.50	9.90
1909	959,589,643.64	10.79
1910	970,432,908.77	10.74
1911	945,299,602.72	10.06
1912	964,811,807.10	10.09
1913	927,068,120.89	9.52
1914	950,593,142.00	9.60
1915	1,027,379,778.00	10.14
1916	1,006,281,572.10	9.82
1917	1,908,635,223.82	18.33
1918	10,924,281,355.23	103.19
1919	24,479,302,376.49	230.64
1920	24,330,889,731.20	228.64
1921	23,813,547,430.92	220.32

*Outstanding principal of the public debt on Jan. 1.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES JULY 1, 1922.

Kind of money.	Stock of money in the U. S.	Held in the treasury.	Outside the treasury.			
			Total.	Held by federal reserve banks and agents.	In circulation.	
					Amount.	†Per capita.
Gold coin and bullion	$3,785,520,512	$3,156,882,717	$628,637,795	$211,511,603	$417,126,192	$3.80
Gold certificates	*(695,000,489)		695,000,489	521,658,270	173,342,219	1.58
Standard silver dollars	381,176,851	313,406,482	67,770,369	9,697,027	58,073,342	.53
Silver certificates	*(304,066,593)		304,066,593	88,731,219	265,335,374	2.42
Treasury notes of 1890	*(1,510,543)		1,510,543	1,000	1,509,543	.01
Subsidiary silver	271,464,942	17,747,952	253,716,990	24,153,011	229,563,979	2.09
United States notes	346,681,016	4,145,964	342,535,052	60,192,056	282,342,996	2.66
Federal reserve notes	2,555,061,660	2,559,644	2,552,502,016	413,788,985	2,138,713,031	19.49
Federal reserve bank notes	80,495,400	1,030,273	79,465,127	7,597,186	71,867,941	.66
National bank notes	758,202,027	15,774,966	742,427,661	14,746,625	727,681,036	6.63
Total July 1, 1922	8,178,602,408	3,511,547,398	5,667,632,635	1,292,076,982	4,375,555,653	39.87
July 1, 1921	8,096,033,684	2,918,696,736	6,096,980,334	1,257,368,483	4,839,611,851	44.78
April 1, 1917	5,312,109,272	2,942,998,527	5,053,910,830	953,320,126	4,100,590,704	39.54
July 1, 1914	3,738,288,871	1,843,452,323	3,402,015,427		3,402,015,427	34.35
Jan. 1, 1879	1,007,084,483	212,420,402	816,266,721		816,266,721	16.92

*These amounts are not included in the total, since the money held in trust against gold and silver certificates and treasury notes of 1890 is included under gold coin and bullion and standard silver dollars respectively.

†The population of continental United States July 1, 1922, was estimated at 109,743,000; July 1, 1921, 108,087,000; April 1, 1917, 103,716,000; July 1, 1914, 99,027,000; Jan. 1, 1879, 48,431,000.

Note 1—The form of circulation statement has been revised as of July 1, 1922, so as to exclude from money in circulation all forms of money held by the federal reserve banks and federal reserve agents, whether as reserve against federal reserve notes or otherwise. This change results in showing a per capita circulation on July 1, 1922, of $39.87, whereas under the form of statement heretofore used it would have been $49.17. For the sake of comparability the figures for June 1, 1922, July 1, 1921, and April 1, 1917, have been computed in this statement in the same manner as those for July 1, 1922.

Note 2—Gold certificates are secured dollar for dollar by gold held in the treasury for their redemption; silver certificates are secured dollar for dollar by standard silver dollars held in the treasury for their redemption; United States notes are secured by a gold reserve of $152,979,025.63 held in the treasury. This reserve fund may also be used for the redemption of treasury notes of 1890, which are also secured dollar for dollar by standard silver dollars held in the treasury. Federal reserve notes are obligations of the United States and a first lien on all the assets of the issuing federal reserve bank. Federal reserve notes are secured by the deposit with federal reserve agents of a like amount of gold or of gold and such discounted or purchased paper as is eligible under the terms of the federal reserve act. Federal reserve banks must maintain a gold reserve of at least 40 per cent, including the gold redemption fund which must be deposited with the United States treasurer against federal reserve notes in actual circulation. Federal reserve bank notes and national bank notes are secured by United States government obligations, and a 5 per cent fund for their redemption is required to be maintained with the treasurer of the United States in gold or lawful money.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS.

532 17th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Honorary Chairman—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

President—Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Washington, D. C.

First Vice-President — Mrs. Richard Edwards, Peru, Ind.

Second Vice-President—Miss Belle Sherman, Cleveland, O.

Secretary—Miss Elizabeth Hauser, Girard, O.

Treasurer — Miss Katharine Ludington, New York, N. Y.

Executive Secretary—Mrs. Minnie F. Cunningham, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PENSION STATISTICS.

PENSIONERS ON THE ROLL JUNE 30.

	1921.	1922.
Civil war—Soldiers	218,775	193,881
Widows, etc.	281,327	272,194
War with Spain—Soldiers	31,066	45,955
Widows, etc.	8,216	9,198
Regular establishm't—Soldiers'	13,832	13,081
Widows, etc.	4,081	4,002
World war—Soldiers	63	61
Widows, etc.	32	29
Indian wars—Soldiers	3,784	3,867
Widows, etc.	2,569	2,748
War with Mexico—Soldiers	109	73
Widows, etc.	2,135	1,878
War of 1812—Widows, etc.	64	49
By classes—Soldiers	267,629	256,828
Widows	290,955	282,965
Minors	2,163	2,106
Helpless children	919	927
Other dependents	4,285	4,100
Nurses	102	90
Total of all classes	566,053	547,016

DEATHS CIVIL WAR PENSIONERS.

	1921.	1922.
Soldiers	24,775	25,082
Widows, etc.	19,451	21,259

OTHER PENSION INFORMATION.

	1921.	1922.
Paid to pensioners in foreign countries	$1,342,022	$1,319,231
Largest number of pensioners on the roll was in 1902		999,446
Largest number of civil war soldiers on the roll was in 1898		745,822
Total number of claims disposed of during fiscal year 1922		130,736

PENSIONS AND PENSIONERS BY YEARS SINCE 1866.

	Paid as pensions.	*Total.	No. of pensioners.
1866	$15,450,549.88	$15,857,714.88	126,722
1867	20,784,789.69	21,275,767.04	155,474
1868	23,101,509.36	23,654,529.70	169,643
1869	28,513,247.27	29,077,774.08	187,963
1870	29,351,488.78	29,952,486.64	198,686
1871	28,518,792.62	29,381,871.62	207,495
1872	29,752,746.81	30,703,999.81	232,229
1873	26,982,063.89	27,985,264.53	238,411
1874	30,206,778.99	31,173,573.12	236,241
1875	29,270,404.76	30,253,100.11	234,821
1876	27,936,209.53	28,951,288.34	232,137
1877	28,182,821.72	29,217,281.05	232,104
1878	26,786,009.44	27,818,509.53	223,998
1879	32,664,428.92	34,502,163.06	242,755
1880	56,689,229.08	57,624,256.36	250,802
1881	50,583,405.35	51,655,464.99	268,830
1882	54,313,172.05	55,779,408.06	285,697
1883	60,427,573.81	63,019,222.10	303,658
1884	57,912,387.47	60,747,568.47	322,756
1885	65,171,937.12	68,564,513.46	345,125
1886	64,091,142.90	67,336,159.51	365,783
1887	73,752,997.08	77,506,397.99	406,007
1888	78,950,501.67	82,465,558.94	452,557
1889	88,842,720.58	92,309,688.98	489,725
1890	106,093,850.39	109,620,232.52	537,944
1891	117,312,690.50	122,013,326.94	676,160
1892	139,394,147.11	144,292,812.91	876,068
1893	156,906,637.94	161,774,372.36	966,012
1894	139,986,726.17	143,950,702.48	969,544
1895	139,812,294.30	144,150,314.51	970,524
1896	138,220,704.46	142,212,080.07	970,678
1897	139,949,717.35	143,937,500.42	976,014
1898	144,651,879.80	148,765,971.26	993,714
1899	138,355,052.95	142,502,570.68	991,519
1900	138,462,130.65	142,303,887.39	993,529
1901	138,531,483.84	142,400,279.28	997,735
1902	137,504,267.99	141,335,646.95	999,446
1903	137,759,653.71	141,752,870.50	996,545
1904	141,093,571.49	144,942,937.74	994,762
1905	141,142,861.33	144,864,694.15	998,441
1906	$139,000,288.25	$142,523,557.76	985,971
1907	138,155,412.46	141,464,522.90	967,371
1908	153,093,086.27	155,894,049.63	951,687
1909	161,973,703.77	164,826,287.50	946,194
1910	159,974,056.08	162,631,729.94	921,083
1911	157,325,160.35	159,842,287.41	892,098
1912	152,986,433.72	155,435,291.03	860,294
1913	174,171,660.80	176,714,907.39	820,200
1914	172,417,546.26	174,484,053.41	785,239
1915	165,518,266.14	167,298,126.44	748,147
1916	159,155,090.00	160,811,812.33	709,572
1917	160,895,054.00	162,457,908.90	673,111
1918	179,835,328.75	181,362,944.36	646,895
1919	222,159,292.70	223,592,484.37	624,427
1920	213,295,314.65	214,690,328.74	592,190
1921	258,715,842.00	260,105,763.55	566,053
1922	253,807,583.37	255,201,660.84	547,016

*Includes expenses.

Total paid as pensions from 1866 to 1922, inclusive, $6,246,898,676.85.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The library of congress was established in 1800 in the city of Washington, D. C. It was burned in 1814, and in 1851 lost 35,000 volumes by fire. The present library building, which cost $6,347,000, was opened to the public in November, 1897. It is located a short distance east of the capitol and is the largest and finest building of its kind in the world.

June 30, 1921, the library contained 2,918,256 books and pamphlets, 170,005 maps, 919,041 pieces of music and 424,783 photographs, prints, engravings and lithographs. The copyright office is a distinct division of the library with its own force of employes. The total number of employes in the library is 620 and the annual cost of maintenance is now $978,850, including $250,000 for printing and binding.

The librarian of congress is Herbert Putnam, salary, $7,500; chief assistant librarian, Appleton P. C. Griffin, $4,500; chief clerk, Allen R. Boyd, $2,500; secretary, Jessica L. Farnum, $1,800.

TRENDS IN AGRICULTURAL STATISTICAL DATA.

Index numbers, basis 100=5 year average 1909-1913

Year.	Land values.	Farm wages.	Crop prices.	Live stock prices.	Crops and live stock.	Articles farmers buy.	Crop yield per acre.
1921	156	149	103	117	110	181	94
1920	184	240	195	183	189	223	107
1919	202	207	221	212	217	212	102
1918	167	172	206	211	209	202	100
1917	153	142	188	180	184	153	104
1916	136	114	117	120	119	125	97
1915	123	105	101	104	103	112	110
1914	111	104	100	112	106	103	105
1913	109	105	94	109	101	103	95
1912	103	102	104	98	101	102	110
1910	96	95	102	108	105	99	101

YEARLY PERCENTAGE CHANGE.

1921	—15	—35	—50	—36	—44	—22	—12
1920	— 7	+16	—12	—14	—13	+ 5	+ 5
1919	+21	+18	+ 4	+ 1	+ 3	+13	+ 2
1918	+ 9	+21	+10	+17	+14	+32	— 4
1917	+13	+24	+61	+49	+55	+22	+ 7
1916	+11	+ 9	+15	+17	+16	+12	—12
1915	+11	+ 1	+ 2	— 8	— 3	+ 9	+ 6
1914	+ 2	— 2	+ 6	+ 3	+ 5	0	+10
1913	+ 5	+ 3	—10	+12	0	+ 1	—13
1912	+ 5	+ 3	+ 7	+ 8	+ 7	+ 2	+19
1910	+ 3	— 4	0	.....	.....	+ 2	+ 1

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

WHEAT CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED.

Country.	1920 Bushels.	1921. Bushels.
United States	787,128,000	794,893,000
Canada	293,361,000	300,857,000
Mexico	14,951,000	.....
Argentina	224,000,000	169,756,000
Chile	.....	25,000,000
Uruguay	5,416,000	7,768,000
Austria	5,424,000	6,452,000
Belgium	8,799,000	11,523,000
Bulgaria	41,189,000	42,510,000
Czecho-Slovakia .	24,437,000	40,673,000
Denmark	26,362,000	.....
Finland	276,000	280,000
France	230,404,000	322,767,000
Germany	80,000,000	97,864,000
Greece	13,287,000	11,170,000
Hungary	38,294,000	47,087,000
Italy	141,094,000	188,126,000
Jugo Slavia.....	48,800,000	.....
Netherlands	6,677,000	8,686,000
Norway	999,000	941,000
Roumania	66,453,000	76,977,000
Poland	18,257,000	35,576 000
Spain	134,455,000	143,205,000
Sweden	11,123,000	12,566,000
United kingdom..	54,380,000	73,800,000
British India	376,884,000	250,469,000
Japan	28,055,000	27,874,000
Algeria	8,561,000	41,480,000
Egypt	27,246,000	37,011,000
Morocco	17,637,000	17,466,000
Tunis	4,766,000	8,818,000
Union of S. Africa	6,630,000	8,113,000
Australia	47,104,000	144,191,000
New Zealand.....	4,100,000	6,872,000

CORN CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED.

United States 3,232,367,000		3,080,372,000
Canada	13,696,000	14,904,000
Argentina	258,686,000	230,423,000
Chile	1,702,000	1,805,000
Uruguay	2,784,000	.....
Austria	2,122,000	2,456,000
Bulgaria	39,650,000	34,385,000
Czecho-Slovakia..	9,648,000	10,501,000
France	15,267,000	12,202,000
Greece	9,133,000	7,874,000
Hungary	50,156,000	27,141,000
Italy	86,909,000	94,484,000
Roumania	92,952,000	99,036,000
Spain	25,554,000	28,048 000
Switzerland	280,000	218,000
Algeria	253,000	358,000
Tunis	197,000	315,000
Morocco	2,858,000	3,726,000
Union of S. Africa	42,966,000	43,320,000
New Zealand	406,000	439,000

RYE CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED.

United States	60,490,000	57,918,000
Canada	12,190,000	21,455,000
Chile	192,000	55,000
Austria	10,046,000	12,661,000
Belgium	14,824,000	17,761,000
Bulgaria	8,931,000	8,390,000
Czecho-Slovakia..	33,439,000	54,382,000
Denmark	13,242,000	12,204,000
Finland	9,165,000	10,385,000
France	33,174,000	44,494,000
Germany	195,729,000	260,144,000
Greece	1,307,000	3,151,000
Hungary	20,564,000	22,095,000
Italy	4,527,000	5,634,000
Netherlands	14,222,000	16,646,000
Norway	970,000	1,115,000
Roumania	11,168,000	8,858,000
Poland	74,841,000	167,215,000
Spain	32,053,000	28,118,000
Sweden	24,943,000	28,502,000
Switzerland	1,622,000	1,559,000

OAT CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED.

United States 1,496,281,000		1,060,737,000
Canada	530,710,000	426,232,000

Country.	1920 Bushels.	1921. Bushels.
Argentina	57,113,000	47,606,000
Chile	3,250,000	2,715,000
Uruguay	1,728,000	1,986.000
Czecho-Slovakia..	55,859,000	72,351 000
Belgium	31,389,000	30,251,000
Bulgaria	9,676.000	11,271.000
Denmark	50,794,000	52,016,000
Finland	24,562,000	28,029,000
France	290,925,000	245,206,000
Germany	237,600,000	324,880,000
Greece	3,996.000	4,134.000
Hungary	22,307.000	20,140,000
Italy	24,113,000	37,774,000
Netherlands	24,285.000	21,289.000
Norway	15,078.000	12,742,000
Poland	111,748,000	149,788,000
Jugo Slavia	25,600,000	.....
Spain	39,625.000	40,035 000
Sweden	70,616.000	67,585,000
Switzerland	3,114,000	3,036,000
United kingdom..	192,612.000	183,146.000
Algeria	5,890.000	11,412.000
Tunis	1,516,000	5,167,000
Union of S. Africa	7,519.000	7,789,000
New Zealand	8,492,000	5,225.000

BARLEY CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED.

United States	89,332,000	151,181,000
Canada	65,559,000	59,709,000
Argentina	10,279,000	11,161,000
Chile	3,977.000	5,385,000
Uruguay	73,000	169,000
Hungary	22,585.000	20,592,000
Jugo Slavia	15,200.000	12,401.000
Belgium	3,693.000	3,939,000
Bulgaria	14,066,000	13,241.000
Czecho-Slovakia..	24,707.000	47,364,000
Denmark	24,707,000	27,328.000
Finland	4,983.000	4,939 000
France	35,399.000	37,804,000
Germany	82,344,000	89,056.000
Italy	5,833.000	10,362.000
Netherlands	2,846,000	3,651,000
Norway	5,382.000	4,310,000
Roumania	63,203.000	49,558.000
Poland	39,308.000	53,305.000
Spain	89,144,000	89,320.000
Sweden	11,121.000	11,804.000
United kingdom..	65,991.000	54,582,000
Japan	95,808,000	89,898,000
Algeria	29,932.000	50,491,000
Egypt	7,475.000	11,371.000
Morocco	39,645.000	29,510,000
Tunis	3,169.000	11,482,000
Union of S. Africa	749.000	1,137,000
New Zealand	816,000	1,587,000

POTATO CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED.

United States	403,296,000	346,823,000
Canada	138,527,000	107,346,000
Hungary	71,568,000	45,592,000
Belgium	82,913,000	93,329,000
Bulgaria	932,000	1,650,000
Czecho-Slovakia..	180,799,000	136,429,000
Denmark	45,316,000	.....
Finland	17,865,000	18,245,000
France	427,610,000	323,527,000
Germany 1,037,954,000		985,234,000
Italy	51,440,000	55,116,000
Jugo Slavia	38,452,000	34,906,000
Netherlands	91,303,000	84,768,000
Norway	31,076,000	27,305,000
Roumania	3,226,000	.....
Poland	644,920,000	567,083,000
Spain	104,761,000	102,225,000
Sweden	60,226,000	62,390,000
Switzerland	28,256,000	25,313,000
United kingdom..	237,960,000	244,686,000
Japan	47,278,000	.....
Algeria	985,000	653,000
Union of S. Africa	3,668,000	3,367,000

OTHER CROPS BY COUNTRIES.

Flaxseed (1920).

Country.	Bushels.
United States	10,774,000
Canada	7,998,000
Argentina	42,038,000
Uruguay	932,000
Austria	38,000
Belgium	862,000
Czecho-Slovakia	313,000
France	446,000
Italy	386,000
Netherlands	610,000
Roumania	139,000
Spain	52,000
British India	16,760,000

Rice (1920).

Country.	Pounds.
United States	1,446,278,000
Guatemala	2,235,000
British Guiana	55,555,000
Bulgaria	5,642,000
Italy	614,030,000
Spain	393,759,000
British India	62,792,920,000
Japan	19,849,470,000
Formosa	1,544,810,000
Java	6,480,284,000
Philippines	2,126,642,000
Indo-China	6,283,361,000
Siam	3,538,246,000
Egypt	634,444,000

Cotton (1920).

Country.	*Bales.
United States	13,440,000
Porto Rico	460
Grenada	774
St. Vincent	1,157
Mexico	188,000
Argentina	28,000
Brazil	451,000
Peru	164,000
Bulgaria	1,255
Cyprus	2,024
Indo-China	6,000
Japan	4,200
Chosen	101,000
Central Asia	115,000
Malta	293
British India	3,013,000
Nyasaland	2,000
East Africa	84
Uganda	62,761
U. S. Africa	2,000
Egypt	1,251,000
Sudan	18,400

*Bales of 478 pounds net.

Tobacco (1920).

Country.	Pounds.
United States	1,582,225,000
Canada	48,089,000
Belgium	13,490,000
Bulgaria	53,490,000
France	46,031,000
Greece	68,500,000
Italy	28,260,000
Roumania	5,370,000
Sweden	1,690,000
Switzerland	860,000
Japan	113,360,000
Philippines	143,070,000
Algeria	24,650,000
Nyasaland	2,930,000
Rhodesia	2,930,000
U. S. Africa	11,644,000
Australia	2,352,000

Hops (1920).

Country.	Pounds.
United States	34,280,000
Austria	90,000
Belgium	5,040,000
Czecho-Slovakia	11,610,000
France	9,640,000
Germany	13,283,000
United kingdom	31,472,000

Beans (1920).

Country.	Bushels.
United States	9,077,000
Canada	1,265,000
Chile	1,713,000
Austria	85,000
Denmark	1,357,000
France	8,250,000
Italy	12,452,000
Poland	2,689,000
Spain	13,661,000
Sweden	120,000
England	7,600,000
Wales	55,000
Scotland	215,000

Peas (1920).

Country.	Bushels.
Canada	3,528,000
Chile	429,000
Italy	625,000
Poland	1,796,000
Sweden	2,094,000
United kingdom	3,536,000

Raw Silk (1920).

Country.	Pounds.
Italy	7,330,000
France	551,000
Spain	144,000
Asia (central)	1,654,000
China	10,728,500
Japan	24,300,000
British India	110,000

Sugar, Cane (1920-1921).

Country.	Short tons.
United States	176,114
Hawaii	521,459
Porto Rico	489,818
Mexico	110,230
Antigua	11,396
Barbados	62,957
Jamaica	42,560
St. Lucia	5,682
St. Vincent	560
Trinidad	65,426
Cuba	4,408,365
Dominican Rep.	229,278
Argentina	230,990
Brazil	579,569
British Guiana	106,400
Peru	385,805
Spain	6,864
British India	2,760,800
Formosa	385,805
Java	1,578,657
Philippines	608,499
Egypt	88,184
Mauritius	285,385
Natal	176,368
Portug'se E. Africa.	44,092
Reunion	44,092
Australia	183,926
Fiji	66,138

Beet (Raw).

United States	1,090,121
Canada	38,823
Austria	15,432
Belgium	267,859
Bulgaria	8,267
Czecho-Slovakia	770,386
Denmark	134,922
France	370,032
Germany	1,211,944
Hungary	36,376
Italy	149,913
Netherlands	314,486
Poland	188,493
Roumania	16,534
Russia	55,115
Spain	104,456
Sweden	180,777

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Figures are chiefly for calendar year 1920.

Corn.

Exports from—	Bushels.
British S. Africa	5,149,000
Bulgaria	4,185,000
Roumania	16,943,000
United States	21,230,000
Imports into—	
Belgium	2,327,000
Canada	113,000
Denmark	4,000
France	858,000
Italy	4,000
Netherlands	37,000
Spain	188,000
United kingdom	67,000

Wheat.

Exports from—	Bushels.
British India	5,756,000
Bulgaria	668,000
Canada	144,345,000
Chile	1,368,000
Roumania	105,000
United States	307,630,000
Imports into—	
Belgium	33,868,000
Brazil	15,879,000
British S. Africa	8,711,000
Denmark	1,159,000
Finland	1,660,000
France	87,770,000
Germany	24,572,000
Greece	16,918,000
Italy	79,875,000
Japan	7,086,000
Netherlands	20,194,000
Spain	18,699,000
Sweden	8,096,000
Switzerland	12,241,000
United kingdom	234,475,000

Oats.

Exports from—	Bushels.
Algeria	1,891,000
Bulgaria	699,000
Canada	16,909,000
China	435,000
Chile	196,000
Roumania	2,436,000
United States	16,540,000
Imports into—	
Belgium	4,568,000
Denmark	91,000
Finland	265,000
France	18,133,000
Germany	243,000
Italy	3,147,000
Netherlands	2,080,000
Norway	14,000
Philippine islands	100,000
Sweden	14,000
Switzerland	3,704,000
United kingdom	24,862,000

Barley.

Exports from—	Bushels.
Algeria	1,715,000

Exports from—	Bushels.
British India	251,000
Canada	9,954,000
Chile	2,024,000
China	288,000
Roumania	19,253,000
United States	21,718,000
Imports into—	
Belgium	2,527,000
Brazil	775,000
British S. Africa	346,000
Denmark	46,000
Egypt	710,000
France	3,362,000
Finland	71,000
Germany	4,904,000
Italy	1,608,000
Netherlands	3,072,000
Norway	1,221,000
Switzerland	1,386,000
United kingdom	29,796,000

Rye.

Exports from—	Bushels.
Bulgaria	17,000
Canada	3,143,000
Germany	850,000
Roumania	1,560,000
United States	59,253,000
Imports into—	
Belgium	3,768,000
Denmark	90,000
Finland	2,518,000
France	16,351,000
Italy	2,391,000
Netherlands	602,000
Norway	8,374,000
Sweden	5,000
Switzerland	153,000

Rice.

Exports from—	Pounds.
British India	2,390,397,000
Siam	621,398,000
Imports into—	
Belgium	49,192,000
Brazil	14,000
Ceylon	678,555,000
China	153,567,000
Egypt	383,000
France	197,119,000
Germany	172,865,000
Japan	157,028,000
Mauritius	142,049,000
Netherlands	49,618,000
Penang	301,029,000
Perak	101,165,000
Philippine islands	170,491,000
Selangor	189,938,000
Singapore	445,193,000
United kingdom	422,231,000
United States	131,647,000

Potatoes.

Exports from—	Bushels.
Belgium	2,371,000
Canada	5,583,000
China	192,000
Denmark	7,954,000
France	7,903,000
Italy	3,074,000
Japan	328,000
Netherlands	14,424,000
Spain	326,000
Imports into—	
Algeria	1,630,000
Brazil	276,000
Egypt	786,000
Finland	172,000
Germany	26,852,000
Norway	96,000
Philippine islands	291,000
Sweden	204,000
Switzerland	456,000
United kingdom	9,719,000
United States	6,062,000

Cotton.

Exports from—	Bales.
Brazil	114,000
British India	2,052,000
China	105,000
Egypt	829,000
United States	6,651,000
Imports into—	
Belgium	506,000
Canada	241,000
France	1,083,000
Germany	691,000
Italy	825,000
Japan	2,176,000
Netherlands	124,000
Spain	375,000
Sweden	113,000
Switzerland	97,000
United kingdom	3,457,000

Cottonseed Oil.

Exports from—	Gallons.
China	1,606,000
Egypt	418,000
United States	24,634,000
Imports into—	
Belgium	414,000
Brazil	21,000
Canada	6,091,000
France	2,677,000
Italy	4,029,000
Netherlands	2,602,000
Norway	2,821,000
United kingdom	2,802,000
Other countries	925,000

Unmanufactured Tobacco.

Exports from—	Pounds.
Algeria	23,724,000
Brazil	67,376,000
British India	36,379,000
Bulgaria	38,793,000
Ceylon	3,590,000
Greece	59,276,000
Paraguay	18,963,000
Philippine islands	45,578,000
United States	479,900,000
Imports into—	
Aden	3,593,000
Belgium	36,126,000
Canada	21,121,000
China	30,310,000
Denmark	15,900,000
Egypt	19,284,000
Finland	4,706,000
France	76,615,000
Germany	496,162,000
Italy	74,246,000
Netherlands	86,797,000
Norway	6,753,000
Spain	73,659,000
Switzerland	29,003,000
United kingdom	209,721,000

Hops.

Exports from—	Pounds.
Germany	181,000
United States	25,624,000
Imports into—	
Belgium	15,681,000
British India	122,000
British S. Africa	476,000
Canada	1,657,000
Denmark	526,000
France	5,877,000
Netherlands	1,562,000
Sweden	997,000
Switzerland	153,000
United kingdom	51,049,000

Sugar.

Exports from—	Pounds.
Barbados	116,043,000
Belgium	159,363,000
Brazil	240,612,000
British Guiana	187,658,000
Fiji	163,520,000
France	186,247,000
Germany	14,162,000
Mauritius	402,262,000
Netherlands	167,827,000
Philippine islands	397,579,000
Trinidad & Tobago	111,948,000
Imports into—	
British India	704,285,000
British S. Africa	4,339,000
Canada	780,877,000
Chile	163,006,000
China	514,305,000
Denmark	1,038,000
Egypt	82,407,000
Finland	55,203,000
Italy	25,078,000
Japan	396,509,000
New Zealand	138,267,000
Norway	200,313,000
Singapore	91,848,000
Switzerland	279,056,000
United kingdom	3,035,175,000
United States	8,073,760,000

Tea.

Exports from—	Pounds.
British India	270,957,000
Ceylon	184,770,000
China	40,537,000
Formosa	14,839,000
Japan	24,102,000
Imports into—	
British S. Africa	7,111,000
Canada	36,740,000
Chile	4,690,000
France	4,017,000
Germany	3,850,000
Netherlands	23,407,000
New Zealand	12,838,000
Singapore	5,545,000
United kingdom	389,915,000
United States	90,247,000

Coffee.

Exports from—	Pounds.
Brazil	1,524,478,000
British India	19,407,000
Imports into—	
Belgium	39,111,000
British S. Africa	29,704,000
Denmark	44,823,000
Egypt	22,855,000
Finland	14,952,000
France	323,254,000
Germany	90,602,000
Italy	66,509,000
Netherlands	133,749,000
Norway	24,747,000
Singapore	25,730,000
Spain	48,519,000
Sweden	98,412,000
Switzerland	22,777,000
United kingdom	27,434,000
United States	1,297,439,000

Oil Cake and Meal.

Exports from—	Pounds.
British India	258,686,000
Canada	19,260,000
China	155,784,000
Egypt	181,782,000
France	97,001,000
Italy	78,100,000
United States	589,562,000

Imports into—	Pounds.
Belgium	22,582,000
Denmark	569,272,000
Finland	22,779,000
Germany	111,101,000
Japan	307,347,000
Netherlands	197,312,000
Norway	28,003,000
Sweden	141,879,000
Switzerland	53,923,000
United kingdom	460,766,000

Rosin.

Exports from—	Pounds.
France	129,007,000
Greece	10,303,000
Spain	26,855,000
United States	326,012,000

Imports into—	
Belgium	60,824,000
Brazil	36,456,000
British India	3,936,000
Canada	28,763,000
Chile	4,313,000
Denmark	2,575,000
Germany	49,255,000
Italy	36,134 000
Japan	36,686,000
Netherlands	9,618,000
Norway	5,411,000
Switzerland	4,302,000
United kingdom	124,368,000

Turpentine.

Exports from—	Gallons.
France	3,659,000
Spain	944,000
United States	9,458,000

Imports into—	
Belgium	1,526,000
Canada	962,000
Chile	267,000
Germany	1,252,000
Italy	749,000
Netherlands	947,000
New Zealand	93,000
Sweden	112,000
Switzerland	550,000
United kingdom	6,752,000

India Rubber.

Exports from—	Pounds.
Brazil	52,000,000
Ceylon	88,553,000
Singapore	37,000
Negri Sembilan	47,289,000
Perak	85,239,000
Selangor	89,242,000
Venezuela	388,000

Imports into—	
Austria-Hungary	3,351,000
Belgium	13,151,000
Canada	26,682,000
France	60,042,000
Germany	26,918,000
Italy	15,000,000
Netherlands	27,296,000
United kingdom	127,332,000
United States	566,546,000

Wood Pulp.

Exports from—	Pounds.
Canada	1,639,970,000
Finland	424,441,000
Germany	28,573,000
Norway	1,317,562,000
Sweden	2,225,032,000

Imports into—	
Belgium	252,497,000
Denmark	149,984,000
France	794,680,000
Italy	157,602,000
Japan	104,849,000
Spain	145,363,000
Switzerland	20,544,000
United kingdom	2,446,535,000
United States	1,812,595,000

Butter.

Exports from—	Pounds.
Canada	13,361,000
Denmark	164,959,000
Finland	2,508,000
France	4,812,000
Italy	96 000
Netherlands	45,576,000
New Zealand	34,945,000
Norway	5,000
Sweden	53,000
United States	17,488,000

Imports into—	Pounds.
Belgium	18,468,000
Brazil	167,000
British S. Africa	658,000
Egypt	391,000
Germany	17,227,000
Switzerland	18,140,000
United kingdom	187,799,000

Cheese.

Exports from—	Pounds.
Canada	142,768,000
Italy	2,790,000
Netherlands	99,738,000
New Zealand	136,870,000
Switzerland	3,202,000

Imports from—	
Algeria	5,124,000
Belgium	28,092,000
Brazil	1,224,000
British S. Africa	1,235,000
Denmark	132,000
Egypt	1,657,000
France	25,289,000
Germany	50,344,000
Spain	3,748,000
United kingdom	305,832,000
United States	15,994,000

Wool.

Exports from—	Pounds.
Algeria	13,978,000
Argentina	215,472,000
British India	28,956,000
British S. Africa	191,248,000
Chile	30,392,000
China	20,147,000
New Zealand	162,327,000
Spain	14,846,000
Uruguay	69,393,000

Imports from—	
Belgium	243,122,000
Canada	12,268,000
France	362,124,000
Germany	122,779,000
Japan	75,355,000
Netherlands	14,256,000
Sweden	11,936,000
Switzerland	10,317,000
United kingdom	720,457,000
United States	259,618,000

SHEEP AND WOOL IN THE UNITED STATES.

State.	*Sheep, No.	†Wool, lbs.
Maine	95,000	660,000
New Hampshire	20,000	155,000
Vermont	48,000	399,000
Massachusetts	17,000	95,000
Rhode Island	3,000	13,000
Connecticut	9,000	57,000
New York	512,000	2,941,000
New Jersey	10,000	55,000
Pennsylvania	468,000	3,403,000
Delaware	3,000	16,000
Maryland	89,000	523,000
Virginia	328,000	1,558,000
West Virginia	480,000	2,300,000
North Carolina	84,000	395,000
South Carolina	22,000	97,000
Georgia	70,000	160,000
Florida	64,000	150,000
Ohio	1,957,000	13,200,000
Indiana	606,000	3,458,000
Illinois	516,000	3,578,000
Michigan	1,115,000	7,714,000
Wisconsin	367,000	2,818,000
Minnesota	445,000	2,340,000
Iowa	854,000	5,369,000
Missouri	1,042,000	6,645,000
North Dakota	250,000	1,633,000
South Dakota	689,000	4,324,000
Nebraska	521,000	1,641,000
Kansas	279,000	1,878,000
Kentucky	631,000	2,600,000
Tennessee	332,000	1,320,000
Alabama	83,000	189,000
Mississippi	142,000	470,000
Louisiana	124,000	508,000
Texas	3,077,000	18,000,000
Oklahoma	91,000	482,000
Arkansas	90,000	355,000
Montana	2,170,000	16,400,000
Wyoming	2,374,000	21,500,000
Colorado	1,954,000	6,839,000
New Mexico	2,343,000	10,100,000
Arizona	1,100,000	5,000,000
Utah	2,250,000	16,500,000
Nevada	1,190,000	7,000,000
Idaho	2,361,000	16,800,000
Washington	500,000	4,421,000
Oregon	1,823,000	14,435,000
California	2,450,000	14,070,000
United States	36,048,000	224,564,000

*Jan. 1, 1922. †Produced in 1921.

*AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS BY YEARS.

1904	$859,160,264	1914	$1,113,973,635
1905	826,904,777	1915	1,475,937,607
1906	976,047,104	1916	1,518,071,450
1907	1,054,405,416	1917	1,968,253,288
1908	1,017,396,404	1918	2,280,465,770
1909	903,238,122	1919	4,107,158,753
1910	871,158,425	1920	3,466,992,062
1911	1,030,794,402	1921	2,119,705,389
1912	1,050,627,131		
1913	1,123,021,469		

*Domestic, from the United States.

VALUE OF PLOW LANDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

State.	Average of poor plow lands.				Average of good plow lands.				Average of all plow lands.			
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Maine	$24	$30	$25	$22	$50	$56	$50	$47	$37	$42	$36	$35
New Hampshire	23	24	24	25	54	64	63	64	39	42	31	41
Vermont	30	30	29	27	64	69	67	63	44	48	47	45
Massachusetts	41	40	40	39	92	103	98	105	68	72	69	69
Rhode Island	47	50	50	50	92	105	105	105	73	85	85	86
Connecticut	37	35	34	32	80	100	90	90	55	60	58	58
New York	38	39	40	38	80	84	84	83	60	64	65	62
New Jersey	50	50	55	48	103	104	125	109	76	80	92	84
Pennsylvania	38	40	39	33	79	86	81	73	60	66	62	54
Delaware	36	44	38	31	70	86	72	67	55	66	56	50
Maryland	39	46	31	31	66	82	70	67	53	60	51	49
Virginia	31	34	32	27	62	73	70	60	47	53	50	43
West Virginia	29	32	31	27	64	75	70	62	44	51	48	42
North Carolina	31	42	36	33	67	87	76	67	50	63	55	49
South Carolina	27	41	32	23	56	82	68	46	45	61	50	35
Georgia	24	30	23	18	49	63	50	38	38	46	36	28
Florida	21	23	25	21	48	53	55	56	33	36	40	37
Ohio	63	69	60	52	113	132	110	100	91	105	88	78
Indiana	68	80	71	56	126	150	137	108	100	119	109	85
Illinois	100	115	105	91	170	213	195	160	144	170	157	131
Michigan	40	41	41	39	76	80	83	77	61	64	65	60
Wisconsin	60	66	65	58	110	125	122	110	89	100	98	87
Minnesota	59	73	74	67	88	120	121	102	78	100	101	87
Iowa	129	157	145	119	196	257	238	193	169	219	200	163
Missouri	51	60	58	44	91	110	106	84	72	87	83	65
North Dakota	28	31	30	25	43	49	49	44	37	43	42	37
South Dakota	50	67	66	52	77	108	102	80	67	90	85	72
Nebraska	67	85	80	72	115	150	140	123	95	125	115	101
Kansas	44	50	50	43	77	99	90	77	61	70	70	60
Kentucky	37	42	33	28	80	95	75	67	61	70	53	47
Tennessee	31	40	35	28	75	90	81	68	53	60	55	47
Alabama	17	20	17	14	33	43	38	32	24	30	26	23
Mississippi	16	23	16	16	34	49	36	34	26	35	26	25
Louisiana	25	34	24	21	44	65	50	42	33	50	38	31
Texas	27	36	33	29	58	72	70	60	46	56	52	47
Oklahoma	24	30	29	26	51	63	63	58	38	47	46	41
Arkansas	22	26	24	20	50	65	54	46	38	45	38	33
Montana	21	21	19	15	45	48	41	35	34	36	30	23
Wyoming	26	34	25	23	53	70	60	54	43	53	44	37
Colorado	36	40	35	35	80	88	86	84	60	66	67	61
New Mexico	30	30	30	23	60	60	60	57	45	45	45	41
Arizona	60	90	75	70	125	180	140	130	100	130	120	115
Utah	55	60	50	42	125	135	140	125	95	103	100	90
Nevada	50	46	45	40	110	110	90	80	85	80	75	70
Idaho	50	60	58	50	98	135	128	110	76	105	99	85
Washington	60	68	63	52	121	150	140	120	95	115	105	90
Oregon	53	60	60	55	108	130	135	110	81	100	103	90
California	69	70	75	69	165	175	200	193	121	130	135	128
United States	51	61	57	47	92	113	106	89	74	90	84	70

ESTIMATED VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Year.	Total.	Crops. Value.	†Pct.	Animals and animal products. Value.	†Pct.
1900	$5,009,595,006	$3,191,941,763	63.7	$1,817,653,243	36.3
1909*	8,558,161,223	5,487,161,223	64.1	3,071,000,000	35.9
1910	9,037,390,744	5,486,373,550	60.7	3,551,017,194	39.3
1911	8,819,174,959	5,562,058,150	63.1	3,257,116,809	36.9
1912	9,342,790,149	5,842,220,449	62.5	3,500,569,700	37.5
1913	9,849,512,511	6,132,758,962	62.3	3,716,753,549	37.7
1914	9,894,960,531	6,111,684,020	61.8	3,783,276,511	38.2
1915	10,775,490,000	6,907,187,000	64.1	3,868,304,000	35.9
1916	13,449,310,000	9,110,868,000	67.7	4,338,442,000	32.3
1917	21,386,000,000	14,222,000,000	66.5	7,164,000,000	33.5
1918	22,480,000,000	14,331,000,000	63.8	8,149,000,000	36.2
1919	24,961,000,000	16,013,000,000	64.2	8,948,000,000	35.8
1920	19,856,000,000	11,145,000,000	59.7	7,354,000,000	40.3
1921	12,366,000,000	7,028,000,000	56.8	5,339,000,000	43.2

*Census. †Percentage of whole.

LOUISIANA CANE SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Year.	Factories. No.	Sugar. Tons.*	Molasses. Gals.
1921	124	324,431	25,423,341
1920	122	169,127	16,856,867
1919	121	121,000	12,991,000
1918	134	280,900	28,049,000
1917	140	243,600	30,728,000
1916	150	303,900	26,154,000
1915	136	137,500	12,743,000
1914	149	242,700	17,177,443

*Tons of 2,000 pounds.

FARM CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES (1919 AND 1909).

CROPS AND FRUIT AND FOREST PRODUCTS.

The following tables, prepared by the federal census bureau, constitute a condensed summary of the most important statistics for the United States as a whole relating to crops, fruit products and forest products:

Value of All Farm Crops.

Crop.	1919.	1909.	Increase—Amount.	Increase—Pct.
Cereals, total	$6,941,257,254	$2,665,539,714	$4,275,717,540	160.4
Corn	3,507,797,102	1,438,553,919	2,069,243,183	143.8
Wheat	2,074,078,801	657,656,801	1,416,422,000	215.4
Oats	855,255,468	414,697,422	440,558,046	106.2
Other cereals	504,125,883	154,631,572	349,494,311	226.0
Hay and forage, total	2,523,050,224	.....	.....	.....
Hay and forage, ex. corn cut for forage	2,316,115,574	826,401,175	1,489,714,399	180.3
Vegetables, total	1,302,199,688	418,110,154	884,089,534	211.4
Potatoes	639,440,521	166,423,910	473,016,611	284.2
Sweet potatoes and yams	124,844,475	35,429,176	89,415,299	252.4
Other vegetables†	537,914,692	216,257,068	321,657,624	148.7
Tobacco	444,047,481	104,392,856	339,744,625	325.7
Cotton, including cottonseed	2,355,169,365	824,696,287	1,530,473,078	185.6
All other crops	1,189,640,882	392,800,497	796,840,385	202.9
Total	14,755,364,894	5,231,850,683	9,523,514,211	182.0

*Corn cut for forage was not reported to any extent in 1909; for comparison with that year, therefore, the 1919 figure for hay and forage, excluding this crop, should be used.

†The 1910 figures represent the value of vegetables raised for sale plus the value of the products of the farm garden.

Acreage and Production of Principal Crops.

Item.	1919.	1909.	Increase*—Amount.	Increase*—Pct.
Cereals—Corn ..... acres	87,771,600	98,382,665	—10,611,065	—10.8
bushels	2,345,832,507	2,552,189,630	—206,357,123	—8.1
Wheat ..... acres	73,099,421	44,262,592	28,836,829	65.1
bushels	945,403,215	683,379,259	262,023,956	38.3
Oats ..... acres	37,991,002	35,159,441	2,831,561	8.1
bushels	1,055,182,798	1,007,142,980	48,039,818	4.8
Barley ..... acres	6,472,888	7,698,706	—1,225,818	—15.9
bushels	122,024,773	173,344,212	—51,319,439	—29.6
Rye ..... acres	7,679,005	2,195,561	5,483,444	249.8
bushels	75,992,223	29,520,457	46,471,766	157.4
Buckwheat ..... acres	742,627	878,048	—135,421	—15.4
bushels	12,690,384	14,849,332	—2,158,948	—14.5
Rice ..... acres	911,272	610,175	301,097	49.3
bushels	35,330,912	21,838,580	13,492,332	61.8
Hay and forage, total. ..... acres	96,121,228	.....	.....	.....
tons	146,343,241	.....	.....	.....
Hay and forage, ex. forage corn .... acres	81,618,296	72,402,173	9,216,123	12.7
tons	128,549,499	97,755,296	30,794,203	31.5
Hay crops ..... acres	72,779,888	68,227,310	4,552,578	6.7
tons	90,355,540	87,216,351	3,139,189	3.6
Silage and miscellaneous forage crops. acres	8,750,075	4,152,169	.....	.....
tons	37,595,014	10,253,080	.....	.....
Silage crops ..... acres	4,003,226	.....	.....	.....
tons	29,682,041	.....	.....	.....
Kafir, sorghum, etc., for forage ..... acres	4,746,849	.....	.....	.....
tons	7,912,973	.....	.....	.....
Corn cut for forage ..... acres	14,502,932	.....	.....	.....
tons	17,793,742	.....	.....	.....
Root crops for forage ..... acres	88,333	22,694	65,639	289.2
tons	598,945	285,865	313,080	109.5
Vegetables—Potatoes ..... acres	3,251,703	3,668,855	—417,152	—11.4
bushels	290,427,580	389,194,965	—98,767,385	—25.4
Sweet potatoes and yams ..... acres	803,727	641,255	162,472	25.3
bushels	78,091,913	59,232,070	18,859,843	31.8
Miscellaneous crops—Tobacco ..... acres	1,864,080	1,294,911	569,169	44.0
pounds	1,372,993,261	1,055,764,806	317,228,455	30.0
Cotton ..... acres	33,740,106	32,043,838	1,696,268	5.3
bales	11,376,130	10,649,268	726,862	6.8
Cotton seed (estimated) ..... tons	5,327,721	5,324,622	3,099	0.1
Peanuts ..... acres	1,125,100	869,887	255,213	29.3
bushels	27,449,930	19,415,816	8,034,114	41.4

*A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. †Corn cut for forage was not reported to any extent in 1909; for comparison with that year, therefore, the 1919 figures for hay and forage, excluding this crop, should be used.

Vegetables Raised for Sale (1919).

Other than potatoes and sweet potatoes.

Vegetable.	Acreage.	Value.
Asparagus	30,244	$5,102,135
Beans (green)	71,970	8,031,449
Cabbages	123,994	21,848,112
Cantaloupes, muskmelon	78,436	10,766,591
Celery	20,148	$9,462,277
Corn (sweet)	271,584	17,297,561
Cucumbers	51,643	8,579,102
Lettuce	21,544	8,535,092
Onions	64,338	21,387,221
Peas (green)	103,686	7,164,988
Spinach	10,027	1,715,869
Tomatoes	316,399	38,675,496
Watermelons	159,088	10,466,133
All other vegetables	152,173	24,216,938
Total	1,475,274	193,248,964

Sugar Crops.

Item.	1919.	1909.
Sugar cane.....acres	372,938	478,849
Production .....tons	3,544,679	6,240,260
Sirup made on farms .....gallons	21,240,960	21,633,579
Sugar beets grown for sugar .....acres	636,434	360,433
Production ..... tons	5,993,409	3,902,071

Item.	1919.	1909.
Sorghum grown for sirup .....acres	482,043	326,352
Production ..... tons	1,644,100	1,376,487
Sirup made....gallons	21,523,025	16,532,382
Maple sugar and sirup .....trees tapped	17,457,144	18,899,533
Sugar made...pounds	9,691,854	14,024,206
Sirup made...gallons	3,507,745	4,106,418

Small Fruits.

Item.	Acreage 1919.	Acreage 1909.	Production (quarts) 1919.	Production (quarts) 1909.
Strawberries	119,395	143,045	176,931,550	255,702,035
Raspberries	50,278	48,668	49,210,447	60,918,196
Loganberries	3,978		12,123,062	
Blackberries and dewberries	46,165	49,004	39,945,078	55,343,570
Cranberries	16,804	18,431	35,260,291	38,243,060
Currants	7,379	7,862	7,614,817	10,448,532
Other berries	5,085	5,450	3,903,723	5,910,470
Total	249,084	272,460	324,988,968	426,565,863

Apples, Peaches, Pears and Plums and Prunes.

Item.		Apples.	Peaches.	Pears.	Plums and prunes.
Production (bushels)	1919	136,560,997	50,686,082	14,204,265	19,083,942
	1909	145,412,318	35,470,276	8,840,733	15,480,170
Trees of bearing age	1920	115,309,165	65,646,101	14,647,412	20,452,293
	1910	151,322,840	94,506,657	15,171,524	23,445,009
Trees not of bearing age	1920	36,195,085	21,617,862	6,052,247	9,375,268
	1910	65,791,848	42,266,243	8,803,885	6,923,581

Production of Selected Crops and Quantity Sold.

Crop.	Production 1919.	Production 1909.	Quantity Sold 1919.	Quantity Sold 1909.	Pct. sold 1919.	Pct. sold 1909.
Corn, bu.	2,345,832,507	2,552,189,630	460,997,139	460,572,574	19.7	18.0
Oats, bu.	1,055,182,798	1,007,142,980	277,214,402	261,325,372	26.3	25.9
Barley, bu.	122,024,773	173,344,212	44,945,358	75,297,901	36.8	43.4
Potatoes, bu.	290,427,580	.....	169,523,734	.....	58.4	....
Apples, bu.	136,560,997	.....	98,582,854	.....	72.2	....
Hay, tons.	90,355,540	87,216,351	13,137,181	10,679,399	14.5	12.2

Fruit Products of Farms.

Product.	1919.	1909.
Cider made on farms.....gallons	13,365,805	32,583,998
Cider made, or to be made, into vinegar.....gallons	6,470,060	*7,246,632
Grape juice made on farms.....gallons	2,202,848	†18,636,225
Dried fruits, total.....pounds	612,700,626	385,039,552
Raisins and dried grapes.....pounds	301,035,519	169,245,101
Other dried fruits.....pounds	311,665,107	215,794,451

*Vinegar made on farms. †Wine and grape juice.

Forest Products of Farms.

Item.	1919.	1909.
Farms reporting forest products	2,014,696	2,409,853
Per cent of all farms	31.2	37.9
Value of all forest products	$394,321,828	$195,306,283
Value of products sold	217,716,046	92,524,205
Value of products used on farms	176,605,782	102,782,078

PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES BY YEARS.

[From tables prepared by the department of agriculture.]

Corn.

Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
1912.	107,083,000	3,124,746,000	$1,520,454,000
1913.	105,820,000	2,446,988,000	1,692,092,000
1914.	103,435,000	2,672,804,000	1,722,070,000
1915.	106,197,000	2,994,793,000	1,722,680,000
1916.	105,296,000	2,566,927,000	2,280,729,000
1917.	116,730,000	3,065,233,000	3,920,228,000
1918.	107,494,000	2,582,814,000	3,528,313,000
1919.	97,170,000	2,811,302,000	3,780,597,000
1920.	101,699,000	3,208,584,000	2,150,332,000
1921.	103,850,000	3,080,372,000	1,302,670,000

All Wheat.

Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
1912.	45,814,000	730,267,000	555,280,000
1913.	50,184,000	763,380,000	610,122,000
1914.	53,541,000	891,017,000	878,680,000
1915.	60,469,000	1,025,801,000	942,303,000
1916.	52,316,000	636,318,000	1,019,968,000
1917.	45,089,000	636,655,000	1,278,112,000
1918.	59,110,000	917,100,000	1,874,623,000
1919.	75,694,000	967,979,000	2,080,056,000
1920.	61,143,000	833,027,000	1,197,263,000
1921.	62,408,000	794,893,000	737,068,000

Oats.

Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
1912.	37,917,000	1,418,337,000	$452,469,000
1913.	38,399,000	1,121,768,000	439,596,000
1914.	38,442,000	1,141,060,000	499,431,000
1915.	40,996,000	1,549,030,000	559,506,000
1916.	41,527,000	1,251,837,000	655,928,000
1917.	43,553,000	1,592,740,000	1,061,474,000
1918.	44,400,000	1,538,350,000	1,092,423,000
1919.	40,359,000	1,184,030,000	833,922,000
1920.	42,491,000	1,496,281,000	688,311,000
1921.	44,826,000	1,060,737,000	321,540,000

Rye.

Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
1912.	2,117,000	35,664,000	$23,636,000
1913.	2,557,000	41,381,000	22,220,000
1914.	2,541,000	42,779,000	37,018,000
1915.	3,213,000	48,862,000	59,676,000
1916.	3,096,000	47,383,000	57,857,000
1917.	4,317,000	62,933,000	104,447,000
1918.	6,391,000	91,041,000	138,038,000
1919.	6,307,000	75,483,000	109,573,000
1920.	4,409,000	60,490,000	76,693,000
1921.	4,228,000	57,918,000	40,680,000

Barley.

Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
1912.	7,530,000	223,824,000	$112,957,000
1913.	7,499,000	178,189,000	95,731,000
1914.	7,565,000	194,953,000	105,903,000
1915.	7,148,000	228,851,000	118,172,000
1916.	7,757,000	182,309,000	160,646,000
1917.	8,933,000	211,759,000	240,758,000
1918.	9,679,000	256,225,000	234,942,000
1919.	6,720,000	147,608,000	178,080,000
1920.	7,600,000	189,332,000	135,083,000
1921.	7,240,000	151,181,000	63,788,000

Buckwheat.

1912.	841,000	19,249,000	12,720,000
1913.	805,000	13,833,000	10,445,000
1914.	792,000	16,881,000	12,892,000
1915.	769,000	15,056,000	11,843,000
1916.	828,000	11,662,000	13,147,000
1917.	924,000	16,022,000	25,631,000
1918.	1,027,000	16,905,000	28,142,000
1919.	700,000	14,399,000	21,032,000
1920.	701,000	13,142,000	16,863,000
1921.	671,000	14,079,000	11,438,000

Potatoes.

1912.	3,711,000	420,647,000	212,550,000
1913.	3,668,000	331,525,000	227,903,000
1914.	3,711,000	409,921,000	499,460,000
1915.	3,734,000	359,721,000	221,992,000
1916.	3,565,000	286,953,000	419,333,000
1917.	4,384,000	442,108,000	542,774,000
1918.	4,259,000	411,860,000	491,527,000
1919.	3,542,000	322,867,000	514,855,000
1920.	3,657,000	403,296,000	461,778,000
1921.	3,815,000	346,823,000	385,192,000

Tobacco.

Year.	Acres.	Pounds.	Value.
1912.	1,226,000	962,855,000	104,063,000
1913.	1,216,000	953,734,000	122,481,000
1914.	1,224,000	1,034,679,000	101,411,000
1915.	1,370,000	1,062,237,000	96,281,000
1916.	1,412,000	1,150,622,000	169,008,000
1917.	1,518,000	1,249,608,000	300,539,000
1918.	1,647,000	1,439,071,000	402,264,000
1919.	1,951,000	1,465,481,000	570,868,000
1920.	1,960,000	1,582,225,000	335,675,000
1921.	1,473,000	1,117,682,000	223,755,000

Hay.

Year.	Acres.	Tons.	Value.
1912.	49,530,000	72,691,000	856,695,000
1913.	48,954,000	64,116,000	797,077,000
1914.	49,145,000	70,071,000	779,068,000
1915.	51,108,000	85,920,000	913,644,000
1916.	55,721,000	91,192,000	1,022,930,000
1917.	55,203,000	83,308,000	1,423,760,000
1918.	55,971,000	75,453,000	1,522,473,000
1919.	56,888,000	86,359,000	1,734,085,000
1920.	58,101,000	87,855,000	1,560,235,000
1921.	58,742,000	81,567,000	989,693,000

Cotton.

Year.	Acres.	Bales.	Value.
1912.	34,283,000	13,703,000	792,240,000
1913.	37,089,000	14,116,000	887,160,000
1914.	36,832,000	16,134,930	591,130,000
1915.	31,412,000	11,192,000	627,940,000
1916.	34,985,000	11,450,000	1,122,295,000
1917.	33,841,000	11,302,000	1,566,198,000
1918.	35,890,000	12,041,000	1,663,633,000
1919.	33,566,000	11,420,763	2,034,658,000
1920.	35,878,000	13,439,603	933,658,000
1921.	31,427,000	8,340,000	674,877,000

AVERAGE FARM VALUE OF CROPS.

Dec. 1.	Wheat. Cts.	Oats. Cts.	Corn. Cts.	Rye. Cts.
1912.....	76.0	31.9	48.7	66.3
1913.....	79.9	39.2	69.1	63.4
1914.....	98.6	43.8	64.4	86.5
1915.....	91.9	36.1	57.5	83.4
1916.....	160.3	52.4	88.9	122.1
1917.....	200.8	66.6	127.9	166.0
1918.....	204.2	70.9	136.5	151.6
1919.....	214.9	70.4	134.5	133.2
1920.....	143.7	46.0	67.0	126.8
1921.....	92.7	30.3	42.3	70.2

Dec. 1.	Barley. Cts.	Buckwheat. Cts.	Potatoes. Cts.	Hay, ton. Dols.
1912.....	50.4	66.1	50.5	11.79
1913.....	53.7	75.5	68.7	12.43
1914.....	54.3	76.4	48.7	11.12
1915.....	51.6	78.7	61.7	10.63
1916.....	88.2	112.9	146.1	11.21
1917.....	113.7	160.0	123.0	17.09
1918.....	91.7	166.5	119.3	20.13
1919.....	120.6	146.1	159.5	20.08
1920.....	71.3	128.3	114.5	17.76
1921.....	42.2	81.2	111.1	12.13

CROPS OF 1921 BY STATES.

*Indicates 000 omitted.

Corn.

State.	*Acres.	Yield. bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Maine	30	50.0	1,500	$1,155
New Hamp..	25	53.0	1,325	994
Vermont	82	55.0	4,500	3,428
Massach'tts..	65	48.0	3,120	2,402
Rhode Island	14	46.0	644	708
Connecticut..	74	52.0	3,848	3,463
New York...	798	46.0	36,708	24,594
New Jersey..	241	47.0	11,327	6,003
Pennsylvania.	1,589	48.0	76,272	41,950
Delaware ...	177	37.0	6,549	2,947
Maryland ...	645	39.0	25,155	12,326
Virginia	1,904	25.0	47,600	32,844
W. Virginia..	592	34.0	20,128	15,096
N. Carolina..	2,552	19.3	49,254	38,418
S. Carolina..	2,022	16.3	32,959	24,390
Georgia	4,665	15.0	69,975	37,087
Florida	788	14.0	11,032	5,847
Ohio	3,886	41.0	159,326	65,324
Indiana	4,718	36.0	169,848	62,844
Illinois	8,999	34.0	305,966	116,267
Michigan	1,703	39.0	66,417	31,880
Wisconsin ...	2,110	46.2	97,482	44,842
Minnesota ...	3,427	41.0	140,507	43,557
Iowa	10,330	43.0	444,190	133,257
Missouri	6,096	30.0	182,880	73,152
N. Dakota...	605	28.0	16,940	5,760
S. Dakota...	3,926	32.0	125,632	32,664
Nebraska ...	7,419	28.0	207,732	56,088
Kansas	4,601	22.2	102,142	31,664
Kentucky	3,209	25.6	82,150	45,182
Tennessee ...	3,516	25.8	90,713	47,171
Alabama	4,042	15.5	62,651	38,844
Mississippi ..	3,172	18.0	57,096	31,974
Louisiana ..	1,796	19.5	35,022	22,764
Texas	6,227	25.2	156,920	84,737
Oklahoma ..	3,077	25.0	76,925	24,616
Arkansas	2,734	23.4	60,148	34,284
Montana	200	12.8	2,560	1,715
Wyoming	56	22.0	1,232	616
Colorado	1,102	14.5	15,979	4,953
New Mexico.	290	22.1	6,409	5,768
Arizona	35	29.0	1,115	1,015
Utah	21	24.6	517	393
Nevada	1	29.1	29	35
Idaho	47	34.0	1,598	799
Washington..	60	40.0	2,400	2,064
Oregon	66	30.0	1,980	1,663
California ...	116	35.0	4,060	3,126
U. S.	103,580	29.7	3,080,372	1,302,670

Winter Wheat.

New York...	430	19.5	8,385	$9,056
New Jersey..	81	19.0	1,539	1,739
Pennsylvania.	1,350	17.5	23,625	24,334
Delaware	113	11.5	1,300	1,274
Maryland	568	14.0	7,952	8,191
Virginia	847	9.8	8,301	9,629
W. Virginia..	250	12.5	3,125	3,656
N. Carolina..	600	7.5	4,500	6,480
S. Carolina..	118	11.0	1,298	2,700
Georgia	138	10.5	1,449	2,536
Ohio	2,280	12.4	28,272	30,534
Indiana	2,012	12.0	24,144	25,593
Illinois	2,632	16.2	42,638	42,638
Michigan	857	16.0	13,712	14,260
Wisconsin ..	89	16.0	1,424	1,381

State.	*Acres.	Yield. bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Minnesota ..	92	14.0	1,288	$1,249
Iowa	465	19.2	8,928	7,857
Missouri	3,155	10.9	34,390	34,046
S. Dakota...	75	14.0	1,050	914
Nebraska	3,762	15.3	57,559	47,774
Kansas	10,538	12.2	128,564	119,565
Kentucky ...	634	10.0	6,340	7,291
Tennessee ..	450	10.0	4,500	5,400
Alabama	20	10.5	210	321
Mississippi ..	6	14.0	84	109
Texas	2,081	10.0	20,810	20,810
Oklahoma ..	3,786	12.5	47,325	40,700
Arkansas ...	103	9.3	958	958
Montana	302	14.0	4,228	3,594
Wyoming ...	41	18.0	738	583
Colorado	1,346	12.0	16,152	12,276
New Mexico	170	12.6	2,142	2,249
Arizona	40	21.0	840	1,050
Utah	150	19.9	2,985	2,239
Nevada	3	20.2	61	79
Idaho	423	24.3	10,279	7,401
Washington..	1,333	28.1	37,457	32,213
Oregon	805	25.0	20,125	17,106
California....	557	15.0	8,355	8,940
U. S.	42,702	13.7	587,032	558,725
Spring Wheat.				
Maine	11	17.0	187	$327
Vermont	9	14.0	126	158
New York....	25	14.5	362	391
Pennsylvania.	15	15.0	225	232
Ohio	34	12.5	425	459
Indiana	4	12.0	48	51
Illinois	179	14.5	2,596	2,596
Michigan ...	40	9.0	360	374
Wisconsin ..	125	11.1	1,388	1,346
Minnesota ..	2,490	9.5	23,655	22,945
Iowa	114	10.3	1,174	1,033
Missouri	6	12.0	72	71
N. Dakota...	8,827	8.3	73,264	62,274
S. Dakota....	2,770	9.0	24,930	21,689
Nebraska ...	205	11.3	2,316	1,922
Kansas	16	8.2	131	122
Montana	1,995	12.0	23,940	20,349
Wyoming ...	158	17.0	2,686	2,122
Colorado	373	19.0	7,087	5,386
New Mexico.	57	16.6	946	993
Utah	126	26.3	3,314	2,486
Nevada	18	24.0	432	562
Idaho	700	24.0	16,800	12,096
Washington..	1,147	15.0	17,205	14,796
Oregon	262	16.0	4,192	3,563
U. S.	19,706	10.5	207,861	178,343
Fall Wheat.				
Maine	11	17.0	187	$327
Vermont	9	14.0	126	158
New York...	455	19.2	8,747	9,447
New Jersey..	81	19.0	1,539	1,739
Pennsylvania.	1,365	17.5	23,850	24,566
Delaware ...	113	11.5	1,300	1,274
Maryland ...	568	14.0	7,952	8,191
Virginia	847	9.8	8,301	9,629
W. Virginia.	250	12.5	3,125	3,656
N. Carolina..	600	7.5	4,500	6,480
S. Carolina..	118	11.0	1,298	2,700
Georgia	138	10.5	1,449	2,536
Ohio	2,314	12.4	28,697	30,993
Indiana	2,016	12.0	24,192	25,644
Illinois	2,811	16.1	45,234	45,234
Michigan	897	15.7	14,072	14,634
Wisconsin ...	214	13.1	2,812	2,727
Minnesota ..	2,582	9.7	24,943	24,194
Iowa	579	17.4	10,102	8,890
Missouri	3,161	10.9	34,462	34,117
N. Dakota....	8,827	8.3	73,264	62,274
S. Dakota....	2,845	9.1	25,980	22,603
Nebraska ...	3,967	15.1	59,875	49,696
Kansas	10,554	12.2	128,695	119,687
Kentucky ...	634	10.0	6,340	7,291
Tennessee ...	450	10.0	4,500	5,400
Alabama	20	10.5	210	321

State.	*Acres.	Yield. bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Mississippi ..	6	14.0	84	$109
Texas	2,081	10.0	20,810	20,810
Oklahoma ..	3,786	12.5	47,325	40,700
Arkansas	103	9.3	958	958
Montana	2,297	12.3	28,168	23,943
Wyoming ...	199	17.2	3,424	2,705
Colorado	1,719	13.5	23,239	17,662
New Mexico.	227	13.6	3,088	3,242
Arizona	40	21.0	840	1,050
Utah	276	22.8	6,299	4,725
Nevada	21	23.5	493	641
Idaho	1,123	24.1	27,079	19,497
Washington..	2,480	22.0	54,662	47,009
Oregon	1,067	22.8	24,317	20,669
California ..	557	15.0	8,355	8,940
U. S.	62,408	12.7	794,893	737,068
Buckwheat.				
Maine	13	27.0	351	$351
New Hamp..	1	21.0	21	18
Vermont	4	22.0	88	79
Massachusetts	1	18.0	18	22
Connecticut..	2	17.5	35	49
New York...	193	21.5	4,150	3,444
New Jersey..	8	21.0	168	168
Pennsylvania	225	23.0	5,175	3,881
Delaware	7	14.0	98	74
Maryland	9	19.0	171	145
Virginia	17	21.0	357	293
W. Virginia..	31	22.0	682	559
N. Carolina..	5	17.0	85	72
Ohio	21	25.0	525	551
Indiana	6	19.0	114	114
Illinois	4	17.4	70	77
Michigan ...	39	16.0	624	487
Wisconsin ..	40	14.9	596	447
Minnesota ..	27	16.0	432	302
Iowa	5	15.0	75	60
Missouri	1	14.0	14	21
Nebraska ...	1	16.0	16	13
Kentucky ...	8	20.0	160	160
Tennessee ...	3	18.0	54	51
U. S.	671	21.0	14,079	11,438
Oats.				
Maine	124	35.0	4,340	$2,387
New Hamp..	18	35.0	630	378
Vermont	81	33.0	2,673	1,577
Massachusetts	9	31.0	279	165
Rhode Island	1	28.0	28	17
Connecticut..	11	30.0	330	198
New York...	1,038	24.0	24,912	11,709
New Jersey..	72	24.0	1,728	778
Pennsylvania.	1,238	28.5	35,283	15,877
Delaware	6	28.0	168	77
Maryland	60	27.0	1,620	729
Virginia	163	20.5	3,342	1,872
W. Virginia..	210	22.0	4,620	2,402
N. Carolina..	170	18.0	3,060	2,142
S. Carolina..	338	24.0	8,112	5,922
Georgia	412	21.0	8,652	5,537
Florida	41	13.0	533	346
Ohio	1,614	23.0	37,122	12,250
Indiana	1,878	24.0	45,072	13,071
Illinois	4,594	26.5	121,741	35,305
Michigan ...	1,544	18.2	28,101	10,116
Wisconsin ..	2,632	24.3	63,958	21,106
Minnesota ..	3,924	24.0	94,176	21,660
Iowa	5,960	26.0	154,960	35,641
Missouri	2,148	20.0	42,960	12,888
N. Dakota...	2,619	19.0	49,761	10,450
S. Dakota...	2,650	22.0	58,300	11,660
Nebraska ...	2,585	27.1	70,054	14,711
Kansas	1,894	20.5	38,827	10,483
Kentucky ...	293	19.0	5,567	2,672
Tennessee ...	260	20.5	5,330	2,558
Alabama	308	22.0	6,776	4,404
Mississippi ..	147	20.0	2,940	1,882
Louisiana ..	55	23.0	1,265	886
Texas	1,865	18.0	33,570	13,092
Oklahoma ...	1,765	20.0	35,300	9,531
Arkansas ...	300	22.0	6,600	2,970

State.	*Acres.	Yield. bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Montana	469	23.0	10,787	$3,668
Wyoming ...	150	30.0	4,500	1,710
Colorado ...	217	31.0	6,727	2,220
New Mexico.	61	27.7	1,690	811
Arizona	18	35.0	630	410
Utah	79	36.4	2,876	1,064
Nevada	3	37.7	113	85
Idaho	180	43.0	7,740	2,477
Washington..	210	50.0	10,500	4,410
Oregon	272	32.0	8,704	3,308
California ..	140	27.0	3,780	1,928
U. S.	44,826	23.7	1,060,737	321,540
Barley.				
Maine	4	26.0	104	$89
New Hamp..	1	23.0	23	25
Vermont	8	25.0	200	160
New York...	158	21.0	3,318	2,057
Pennsylvania.	13	21.5	280	174
Maryland ...	4	30.0	120	80
Virginia	9	23.0	207	149
Ohio	97	21.0	2,037	1,039
Indiana	65	19.0	1,235	593
Illinois	173	26.3	4,550	2,093
Michigan	235	17.5	4,112	2,344
Wisconsin ..	473	22.5	10,642	5,427
Minnesota ..	886	20.0	17,720	6,025
Iowa	166	23.5	3,901	1,638
Missouri	7	22.0	154	100
N. Dakota..	1,096	15.5	16,988	4,927
S. Dakota....	1,019	17.0	17,323	5,024
Nebraska	199	24.7	4,915	1,376
Kansas	660	20.0	13,200	3,828
Kentucky ..	6	24.0	144	88
Tennessee ...	9	21.0	189	189
Texas	78	24.0	1,872	842
Oklahoma ..	122	22.0	2,684	1,208
Montana	60	20.0	1,200	720
Wyoming ...	8	29.0	232	151
Colorado	202	22.0	4,444	1,644
New Mexico.	10	23.9	239	146
Arizona	29	32.0	928	742
Utah	16	32.0	512	246
Nevada	6	31.1	187	150
Idaho	87	32.0	2,784	1,308
Washington..	76	36.8	2,797	1,454
Oregon	70	32.0	2,240	1,120
California ..	1,188	25.0	29,700	16,632
U. S.	7,240	20.9	151,181	63,788
Rye.				
Massachusetts	2	15.0	30	$52
Connecticut..	5	19.0	95	142
New York...	52	15.5	806	798
New Jersey..	57	17.5	998	1,018
Pennsylvania.	188	16.0	3,008	2,858
Delaware ...	4	11.0	44	44
Maryland	17	14.0	238	219
Virginia ...	38	11.0	418	397
W. Virginia..	10	12.0	120	114
N. Carolina..	39	7.0	273	341
S. Carolina..	5	10.0	50	125
Georgia	12	9.0	108	189
Ohio	83	13.0	1,079	906
Indiana	306	13.0	3,978	2,904
Illinois	197	17.0	3,349	2,679
Michigan	642	13.0	8,346	5,842
Wisconsin ...	328	14.5	4,756	3,377
Minnesota ..	582	17.5	10,185	6,315
Iowa	32	16.1	515	376
Missouri	25	11.2	280	241
N. Dakota...	846	11.0	9,306	5,397
S. Dakota...	191	16.0	3,056	1,772
Nebraska ...	135	12.7	1,714	1,028
Kansas	91	12.5	1,138	774
Kentucky ..	18	10.0	180	202
Tennessee ...	19	8.0	152	205
Alabama ...	1	12.0	12	19
Texas	13	12.0	156	156
Oklahoma ..	34	12.0	408	269
Arkansas	1	9.0	9	12
Montana	59	10.0	590	313

State.	*Acres.	Yield. bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Wyoming ...	21	15.0	315	$183
Colorado ...	92	11.5	1,058	635
Utah	15	9.3	140	98
Idaho	8	20.0	160	112
Washington..	21	14.0	294	191
Oregon	39	14.2	554	377
U. S.	4,228	13.7	57,918	40,680
Flaxseed.				
Wisconsin ..	6	10.5	63	$94
Minnesota ...	287	9.5	2,726	4.116
Iowa	11	8.7	96	147
N. Dakota...	396	6.4	2,534	3,624
S. Dakota...	216	6.5	1,404	1,952
Nebraska ...	3	8.0	24	36
Kansas	20	6.7	134	181
Montana	225	5.0	1,125	1,575
Wyoming ...	1	5.7	6	7
U. S.	1,165	7.0	8,112	11,732
Clover Seed.				
New York...	9	1.9	17	$221
Pennsylvania.	18	1.4	25	256
Ohio	172	1.3	224	2,397
Indiana	57	1.2	68	700
Illinois	143	1.4	200	2,010
Michigan ...	111	1.5	166	1,618
Wisconsin ...	124	1.7	211	2,089
Minnesota ...	30	2.1	63	630
Iowa	125	1.6	200	1,940
Missouri	17	1.7	29	306
Nebraska ...	4	2.2	9	81
Kansas	3	2.3	7	63
Kentucky ...	18	1.9	34	340
Tennessee ..	4	1.7	7	77
Mississippi ..	8	5.0	40	700
Idaho	18	4.5	81	790
Oregon	8	3.7	30	270
U. S.	869	1.6	1,411	14,488
Potatoes.				
Maine	129	288	37,152	$31,579
New Hamp..	14	160	2,240	3,024
Vermont	25	150	3,750	3,900
Massachusetts	29	115	3,335	5,069
Rhode Island.	3	115	345	552
Connecticut .	23	103	2,369	3,554
New York...	330	103	33,990	36,709
New Jersey..	95	95	9,025	12,816
Pennsylvania.	251	86	21,586	28,709
Delaware ...	10	50	500	550
Maryland ...	49	65	3,185	3,504
Virginia	136	108	14,688	16,157
West Virginia	48	85	4,080	6,650
N. Carolina..	46	88	4,048	5,789
S. Carolina..	30	85	2,550	3,825
Georgia	23	75	1,725	2,846
Florida	17	92	1,564	2,972
Ohio	116	58	6,728	10,428
Indiana	70	51	3,570	5,176
Illinois	121	53	6,413	8,978
Michigan ...	340	80	27,200	25,840
Wisconsin ...	315	68	21,420	20,349
Minnesota ..	367	75	27,525	24,772
Iowa	96	43	4,128	5,779
Missouri	82	58	4,756	6,421
N. Dakota...	120	96	11,520	8,064
S. Dakota....	80	55	4,400	4,708
Nebraska ...	102	80	8,160	9,792
Kansas	65	64	4,160	5,616
Kentucky ...	58	65	3,770	6,220
Tennessee ..	35	52	1,820	3,003
Alabama	32	75	2,400	4,080
Mississippi ..	16	68	1,088	2,176
Louisiana ...	27	67	1,809	3,256
Texas	37	56	2,072	3,937
Oklahoma ..	36	58	2,088	3,863
Arkansas ...	33	55	1,815	3,267
Montana	44	115	5,060	4,048
Wyoming ...	19	108	2,052	2,421
Colorado	90	123	11,070	8,081
New Mexico.	4	74	296	533

State.	*Acres.	Yield, bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Arizona	4	115	460	$644
Utah	15	161	2,415	2,053
Nevada	4	148	592	710
Idaho	57	185	10,545	8,120
Washington..	55	135	7,425	7,351
Oregon	43	90	3,870	4,218
California ...	74	136	10,064	13,083
U. S.	3,815	90.9	346,823	385,192
Sweet Potatoes.				
New Jersey..	17	110	1,870	$3,179
Pennsylvania.	2	124	248	446
Delaware ...	9	100	900	990
Maryland ...	9	100	900	1,260
Virginia	44	95	4,180	5,225
West Virginia.	3	115	345	621
N. Carolina..	102	101	10,302	9,993
S. Carolina..	83	95	7,885	7,096
Georgia	146	85	12,410	7,818
Florida	32	85	2,720	2,611
Ohio	3	107	321	571
Indiana	3	132	396	594
Illinois	9	110	990	891
Iowa	3	104	312	546
Missouri	14	100	1,400	1,400
Kansas	4	125	500	575
Kentucky ...	18	104	1,872	2,153
Tennessee ...	44	100	4,400	4,180
Alabama	135	90	12,150	8,870
Mississippi ..	107	80	8,560	6,334
Louisiana ...	88	94	8,272	5,377
Texas	100	82	8,200	6,970
Oklahoma ..	27	98	2,646	2,805
Arkansas ...	54	105	5,670	4,649
New Mexico.	1	126	126	328
Arizona	1	125	125	228
California ..	8	120	960	1,200
U. S.	1,066	92.6	98,660	86,910
Rice.				
S. Carolina..	7	25.0	175	$170
Georgia	3	26.0	78	72
Florida	4	22.0	88	85
Alabama	1	20.0	20	20
Mississippi ...	1	20.0	20	24
Louisiana ..	480	34.5	16,560	14,242
Texas	155	36.1	5,596	5,652
Arkansas ...	125	53.5	6,688	6,153
California ..	120	49.0	5,880	6,762
U. S.	896	39.2	35,105	33,180
Beans.				
New York...	67	16.0	1,072	$3,162
Michigan ...	263	11.3	2,972	7,133
Colorado ...	38	9.0	342	923
New Mexico.	105	7.9	830	2,075
Arizona	8	8.5	68	238
Idaho	18	12.0	216	637
California ..	272	13.3	3,618	10,130
Total	771	11.8	9,118	24,298

Cotton.

State.	*Acres.	Yield, lbs.	*Bales.	*Value.
Virginia	33	230	16	$1,312
N. Carolina..	1,491	256	800	65,600
S. Carolina..	2,593	140	760	60,800
Georgia	4,140	97	840	69,720
Florida	77	81	13	1,170
Alabama ...	2,352	129	635	50,800
Mississippi ..	2,668	156	870	72,210
Louisiana ..	1,282	110	295	22,125
Texas	10,979	96	2,200	177,100
Arkansas ..	2,572	160	860	69,230
Tennessee ..	707	230	340	27,200
Missouri ...	117	320	78	5,850
Oklahoma ..	2,206	115	530	40,810
California ..	140	252	74	6,290
Arizona	90	213	40	5,400
Other	25	248	13	1,300
U. S.	31,427	126.9	8,340	676,917

Tobacco.

State.	Acres.	Yield, lbs.	*Pounds.	*Value.
Mass'ch'setts	10,000	1,370	13,700	$4,932
Connecticut.	31,000	1,454	45,074	18,480
New York..	2,000	1,250	2,500	482
Pennsylvania	42,000	1,460	61,320	8,830
Maryland ..	26,000	715	18,590	3,532
Virginia ...	167,000	550	91,858	18,829
W. Virginia.	8,000	750	6,000	1,440
N. Carolina.	488,000	603	294,264	76,509
S. Carolina..	80,000	630	50,400	5,544
Georgia	14,000	564	7,896	1,974
Florida	4,000	900	3,600	360
Ohio	42,000	920	38,640	5,796
Indiana	14,000	875	12,250	1,838
Wisconsin ..	48,000	1,281	61,488	7,686
Missouri ...	4,000	925	3,700	740
Kentucky ...	385,000	846	325,710	50,485
Tennessee ..	105,000	750	78,750	15,750
Alabama ...	2,000	750	1,500	390
U. S. ...	1,473,000	758.8	1,117,682	223,755
Hops.				
New York..	1	580	580	$232
Washington.	3	1,700	5,100	1,020
Oregon	12	770	9,240	2,310
California .	12	1,185	14,220	3,555
Total ...	28	1040.7	29,140	7,117
Peanuts.				
Virginia ...	149	732	109,068	$6,326
N. Carolina.	141	919	129,579	7,256
S. Carolina..	38	875	33,250	1,330
Georgia	202	660	133,320	3,333
Florida	80	675	54,000	1,728
Tennessee ..	9	943	8,487	424
Alabama ...	330	550	181,500	5,082
Mississippi..	19	650	12,350	741
Louisiana ..	18	487	8,766	526
Texas	195	635	123,825	4,210
Oklahoma ..	15	720	10,800	756
Arkansas ..	16	720	11,520	576
U. S.	1,212	673.7	816,465	32,288
Broom Corn.				

State.	Acres.	Yield, lbs.	Tons.	Value.
Illinois	16,000	550	4,400	$550,000
Missouri ...	3,400	550	900	112,000
Kansas	10,000	345	1,700	94,000
Texas	25,000	310	3,900	292,000
Oklahoma ..	128,000	300	19,200	1,229,000
Colorado ...	12,000	400	2,400	108,000
New Mexico	13,000	394	2,600	169,000
Total	207,400	338.4	35,100	2,554,000

Cranberries.

State.	*Acres.	Yield, brls.	*Barrels.	*Value.
Mass.	13	12.7	165	$3,300
New Jersey..	10	17.9	179	2,506
Wisconsin ...	2	14.4	29	386
Total	25	14.9	373	6,192

Grain Sorghums.

State.	*Acres	Yield, bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Iowa	26	30.0	780	$546
Missouri	12	23.0	276	221
Nebraska ...	15	22.0	330	132
Kansas	858	21.4	18,361	6,243
Texas	1,960	29.0	56,550	23,186
Oklahoma ...	1,240	21.0	26,040	7,812
Colorado	237	16.5	3,910	2,033
New Mexico.	134	24.8	3,323	1,329
Arizona	40	30.0	1,200	720
California	140	31.0	4,340	3,038
Total	4,652	24.7	115,110	45,260

Sorghum Sirup.

State.	*Acres.	Yield, gals.	*Gallons.	*Value.
Virginia	13	83	1,079	$971
W. Virginia	8	95	760	760
N. Carolina	32	94	3,008	2,346
S. Carolina	21	90	1,890	1,285
Georgia	37	94	3,478	1,391
Florida	1	120	120	60
Ohio	4	80	320	320
Indiana	12	80	960	960
Illinois	10	88	880	871
Wisconsin	2	70	140	196
Minnesota	2	110	220	220
Iowa	8	84	672	712
Missouri	28	86	2,408	2,119
Nebraska	2	86	172	177
Kansas	5	81	405	373
Kentucky	48	85	4,080	2,938
Tennessee	42	96	4,032	2,379
Alabama	90	85	7,650	3,213
Mississippi	53	88	4,664	1,819
Louisiana	1	90	90	47
Texas	35	87	3,045	2,132
Oklahoma	18	81	1,458	1,064
Arkansas	45	88	3,960	2,257
New Mexico	1	63	63	60
U. S.	518	87.9	45,554	28,670

Sugar Cane and Sirup Made.

State.	Cane. Acres.	Sirup. Gallons.
South Carolina	8,700	820,000
Georgia	61,100	7,322,000
Florida	34,000	6,300,000
Alabama	71,000	8,760,000
Mississippi	39,200	7,583,000
Louisiana	288,100	7,053,000
Texas	18,000	3,192,000
Arkansas	3,000	437,000
Total	523,100	41,467,000

Sugar Beets (1921).

State.	Acres.	Yield, tons.	Production, tons.
California	122,000	8.40	1,025,000
Colorado	203,000	11.23	2,280,000
Idaho	44,900	9.18	412,000
Michigan	134,000	7.78	1,043,000
Nebraska	70,000	10.80	756,000
Ohio	36,100	8.39	303,000
Utah	103,500	10.24	1,060,000
Wisconsin	20,000	9.30	186,000
Other states	74,400	8.06	600,000
United States	807,900	9.49	7,665,000
Ontario, Canada	1,500	8.68	13,000
Grand total	809,400	9.49	7,678,000

Hay (Tame).

State.	*Acres.	Yield, tons.	*Tons.	*Value.
Maine	1,245	.80	996	$19,920
New Hampshire	450	.95	428	11,984
Vermont	900	1.05	945	20,790
Massachusetts	423	1.25	529	14,283
Rhode Island	45	1.10	50	1,350
Connecticut	320	1.30	416	10,816
New York	4,895	1.00	4,895	88,110
New Jersey	300	1.32	396	7,128
Pennsylvania	3,025	1.20	3,630	61,710
Delaware	73	1.20	88	1,540
Maryland	390	1.35	526	7,943
Virginia	930	1.00	930	16,461
West Virginia	725	1.20	870	15,225
North Carolina	690	1.03	711	14,078
South Carolina	396	.91	360	7,200
Georgia	693	.88	610	9,638
Florida	110	.73	80	1,560
Ohio	3,213	1.27	4,081	46,932
Indiana	2,249	1.08	2,429	31,577
Illinois	3,172	1.18	3,743	50,530
Michigan	2,928	1.00	2,928	$38,064
Wisconsin	3,064	1.35	4,136	63,694
Minnesota	1,949	1.50	2,924	25,146
Iowa	3,148	1.48	4,659	43,329
Missouri	3,200	1.13	3,616	35,437
North Dakota	961	1.35	1,297	9,987
South Dakota	970	1.40	1,358	8,691
Nebraska	1,565	1.80	2,817	19,719
Kansas	1,552	1.80	2,794	22,352
Kentucky	1,051	1.05	1,104	17,112
Tennessee	1,329	1.15	1,528	23,684
Alabama	836	.92	769	11,996
Mississippi	428	1.15	492	7,134
Louisiana	208	1.28	266	3,724
Texas	639	1.38	882	8,732
Oklahoma	910	1.52	1,383	11,341
Arkansas	670	1.08	724	9,050
Montana	1,045	1.80	1,881	16,365
Wyoming	682	1.80	1,228	9,210
Colorado	1,194	2.10	2,507	17,298
New Mexico	191	2.40	458	5,817
Arizona	150	3.00	450	5,850
Utah	490	2.62	1,284	7,961
Nevada	177	2.67	473	4,257
Idaho	1,029	2.90	2,984	19,993
Washington	1,008	2.60	2,621	27,520
Oregon	995	2.30	2,288	22,422
California	2,129	2.35	5,003	55,033
United States	58,742	1.39	81,567	989,693

Apples, Peaches and Pears.

State.	Apples. *Bushels.	Peaches. *Bushels.	Pears. *Bushels.
Maine	4,060	....	15
New Hampshire	700	29	17
Vermont	600	....	6
Massachusetts	1,125	185	45
Rhode Island	63	12	8
Connecticut	758	290	50
New York	12,557	1,700	1,525
New Jersey	667	347	185
Pennsylvania	2,208	350	220
Delaware	68	7	9
Maryland	225	59	35
Virginia	708	52	30
West Virginia	420	48	2
North Carolina	593	644	100
South Carolina	293	566	115
Georgia	698	6,550	171
Florida	....	130	40
Ohio	3,390	335	126
Indiana	1,029	26	70
Illinois	2,381	76	100
Michigan	6,317	358	532
Wisconsin	1,050	....	16
Minnesota	900	....	....
Iowa	630	85	5
Missouri	480	....	4
South Dakota	126	....	....
Nebraska	125	....	2
Kansas	172	24	7
Kentucky	636	80	4
Tennessee	754	320	65
Alabama	890	1,230	180
Mississippi	145	322	167
Louisiana	35	264	38
Texas	274	2,200	406
Oklahoma	486	360	36
Arkansas	120	435	39
Montana	975	....	7
Wyoming	19	....	....
Colorado	3,200	860	483
New Mexico	483	8	24
Arizona	47	54	81
Utah	1,037	763	3
Nevada	24	4	3
Idaho	4,280	150	55
Washington	29,062	772	1,710
Oregon	5,571	190	836
California	6,500	12,848	3,120
United States	96,881	32,733	10,705

Oranges.

State.	Boxes.	Value.
Florida	8,200,000	$14,350,000
California	22,500,000	49,500,000
Total	30,700,000	63,850,000

Commercial Asparagus (1921).

State.	Acres.	Yield, crates.	Crates.	Value.
California—Sou.	510	125	63,750	$510,000
Central	20,479	73	1,474,488	4,423,464
Delaware	435	68	29,580	121,870
Georgia	1,379	60	82,740	232,499
Illinois	2,030	98	198,940	417,774
Iowa	75	76	5,700	13,794
Maryland	425	59	25,075	144,683
Massachusetts	1,090	68	74,120	185,300
Michigan	150	68	10,200	19,992
New Jersey	3,502	70	245,140	1,358,076
New York	265	70	18,550	49,528
Pennsylvania	715	68	48,620	206,635
South Carolina	1,765	79	139,435	349,982
U. S.	32,820	74	2,416,338	8,033,597

VEGETABLES PRODUCED FOR MANUFACTURE (1921).

[From agricultural department report.]

Snap Beans.

State.	Acres.	Yield, tons.	Tons.
California	356	4.3	1,531
Colorado	806	3.3	2,660
Maine	137	2.0	274
Maryland	190	1.2	228
Michigan	633	.8	506
New York	2,562	2.4	6,149
Ohio	175	1.9	332
Oregon	183	3.2	586
Pennsylvania	160	2.2	352
Virginia	105	.9	94
Wisconsin	965	1.9	1,834
Other states	785	2.3	1,806
Total	7,057	2.3	16,352

Sweet Corn.

State.	Acres.	Yield, tons.	Tons.
Delaware	1,570	4.0	6,280
Illinois	27,583	2.6	71,716
Indiana	6,179	2.0	12,358
Iowa	18,524	3.1	57,424
Maine	6,040	3.6	21,744
Maryland	11,659	2.3	26,816
Michigan	4,270	2.2	9,394
Minnesota	6,703	2.8	18,768
Nebraska	1,960	3.2	6,272
New York	8,852	2.3	20,360
Ohio	13,792	2.3	31,722
Pennsylvania	989	2.7	2,670
Tennessee	452	2.5	1,130
Vermont	1,815	2.3	4,174
Wisconsin	7,643	2.8	21,400
Other states	779	2.5	1,948
Total	118,810	2.6	314,176

Cucumbers.

State.	Acres.	Yield, bu.	Bu.
Alabama	583	80	46,640
California	1,950	98	191,100
Colorado	3,308	74	244,792
Illinois	844	80	67,520
Indiana	5,514	71	391,494
Iowa	1,303	80	104,240
Michigan	29,214	74	2,161,836
Minnesota	1,779	90	160,110
Mississippi	3,000	73	219,000
Missouri	420	74	31,080
New York	1,563	101	157,863
Ohio	1,156	80	92,480
Texas	750	57	42,750
Washington	350	75	26,250
Wisconsin	7,855	65	510,575
Other states	3,238	73	236,374
Total	62,827	75	4,684,104

Green Peas.

State.	Acres.	Yield, tons.	Tons.
California	2,435	0.6	1,461
Colorado	2,680	.8	2,144
Delaware	2,260	1.3	2,938
Illinois	6,239	.6	3,743
Indiana	1,860	.8	1,488
Maryland	4,586	.9	4,127
Michigan	8,475	.6	5,085
Minnesota	615	.8	492
New Jersey	759	.5	380
Ned York	18,270	.9	16,443
Ohio	4,010	.8	3,208
Pennsylvania	293	1.4	410
Tennessee	350	2.0	700
Utah	2,229	1.2	2,675
Wisconsin	52,713	.7	36,899
Other states	515	.8	412
Total	108,289	.8	82,605

Tomatoes.

State.	Acres.	Yield, tons.	Tons.
Arkansas	1,031	3.3	3,402
California	6,857	5.4	37,028
Colorado	732	6.0	4,392
Delaware	2,004	4.9	9,820
Illinois	2,626	3.5	9,191
Indiana	21,383	5.0	106,915
Iowa	1,774	3.3	5,854
Kentucky	3,140	3.3	10,362
Maryland	12,187	4.2	51,185
Michigan	955	5.6	5,348
Missouri	4,334	3.1	13,435
New Jersey	13,900	5.1	70,890
New York	4,880	8.2	40,016
Ohio	5,468	5.8	31,714
Pennsylvania	1,079	4.8	5,179
Tennessee	1,399	3.0	4,197
Utah	850	12.3	10,455
Virginia	2,088	3.0	6,264
Other states	1,246	4.1	5,109
Total	87,933	4.9	430,567

COMMERCIAL ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF CERTAIN VEGETABLES (1921).

Raised for sale.

Tomatoes.

State.	Acres.	Yield, tons.	Tons.
Alabama	798	3.4	2,713
Arkansas	2,265	3.3	7,474
California	14,145	5.4	76,383
Colorado	1,267	6.0	7,602
Connecticut	1,021	3.0	3,063
Delaware	2,503	4.9	12,265
Florida	18,030	5.7	102,771
Georgia	425	3.5	1,488
Idaho	283	7.0	1,981
Illinois	7,064	3.5	24,724
Indiana	25,753	5.0	128,765
Iowa	2,591	3.3	8,550
Kansas	1,180	3.0	3,540
Kentucky	4,870	3.3	16,071
Louisiana	205	3.0	615
Maryland	17,336	4.2	72,811
Massachusetts	1,725	6.0	10,350
Michigan	3,440	5.6	19,264
Minnesota	540	3.0	1,620
Mississippi	7,350	2.9	21,315
Missouri	8,149	3.1	25,262
Nebraska	294	4.0	1,176
New Jersey	31,717	5.1	161,757
New Mexico	70	4.0	280
New York	9,254	8.2	75,883
North Carolina	380	3.6	1,368
Ohio	11,629	5.8	67,448
Oklahoma	680	3.0	2,040
Oregon	515	12.0	6,180
Pennsylvania	5,326	4.8	25,565
South Carolina	562	3.1	1,742
Tennessee	5,914	3.0	17,742
Texas	10,436	3.0	31,308

State.	Acres.	Yield, tons.	Tons.
Utah	1,178	12.3	14,489
Virginia	2,213	3.0	6,639
Washington	658	10.0	6,580
West Virginia	1,068	3.0	3,204
Wisconsin	1,242	3.2	3,974
Total	204,076	4.8	976,002

Asparagus.

State.	Acres.	Yield, Crates.	*Cars.
California	20,989	123	4,303
Delaware	435	68	49
Georgia	1,379	60	138
Illinois	2,030	98	332
Iowa	75	76	10
Maryland	425	59	42
Massachusetts	1,090	68	124
Michigan	150	68	17
New Jersey	3,502	70	409
New York	265	70	31
Pennsylvania	715	68	81
South Carolina	1,765	79	232
Total	32,820	105	5,768

*Cars of 600 crates.

Cabbage.

State.	Acres.	Yield, tons.	*Cars.
Early—California	7,129	7.0	3,992
Florida	5,267	6.0	2,528
Louisiana	1,585	6.4	812
Texas	11,210	4.0	3,587
Late—Alabama	1,000	7.0	560
Colorado	3,995	11.7	3,739
Illinois	1,325	5.0	530
Indiana	1,090	6.0	523
Iowa	575	5.0	230
Kentucky	350	6.0	168
Maryland	2,055	4.8	789
Michigan	1,365	6.5	710
Minnesota	2,521	5.0	1,008
Mississippi	1,315	4.8	505
Missouri	700	8.1	454
New Jersey	4,220	6.5	2,194
New York	21,860	6.5	11,367
Ohio	2,168	6.0	1,041
Oregon	775	9.5	589
Pennsylvania	2,680	6.0	1,286
South Carolina	3,425	9.7	2,658
Tennessee	655	6.1	320
Virginia—E. shore and Norfolk section	3,195	8.8	2,249
S. W. section	2,500	6.0	1,200
Washington	920	8.0	589
Wisconsin	10,155	6.0	4,874
Total	94,035	6.4	48,502

*Cars of 12.5 tons.

Spinach.

State.	Acres.	Yield, bu.	*Cars.
California (S. district)	786	893	1,404
Maryland	2,222	450	2,000
South Carolina	60	550	66
Texas	8,325	261	4,346
Virginia (Norfolk sec.)	4,675	380	3,553
Total	16,068	354	11,369

*Cars of 500 bushels.

Early Irish Potatoes.

State.	Acres.	Yield, brls.	*Cars.
Alabama	4,013	40	803
Arizona	1,200	33	198
Arkansas	1,585	20	158
Florida	16,600	36	2,988
Georgia	1,885	24	226
Kansas	15,780	37	2,919
Kentucky	9,850	25	1,231
Louisiana	10,767	24	1,292
Maryland	10,150	45	2,284
Mississippi	1,223	30	183
Missouri	2,500	26	325
New Jersey	32,945	50	8,236
North Carolina	16,147	45	3,633
Oklahoma	4,255	15	319
South Carolina	8,690	60	2,607
Texas	9,510	30	1,426
Virginia	93,608	45	21,062
Total	240,708	45	49,890

*Cars of 200 barrels.

Lettuce.

State.	Acres.	Yield, crates.	*Cars
Arizona	275	246	135
California	15,501	278	8,619
Colorado	900	270	486
Florida	3,060	384	2,350
Michigan	377	300	226
Minnesota	100	265	53
New Jersey	1,191	329	784
New York	5,080	385	3,912
North Carolina	760	357	543
Pennsylvania	55	385	42
South Carolina	1,337	298	797
Texas	1,020	284	579
Washington	578	375	434
Total	30,234	314	18,960

*Cars of 500 crates.

Celery.

State.	Acres.	Yield, crates.	*Cars.
California	4,522	164	4,120
Colorado	397	180	397
Florida	1,880	408	4,261
Michigan	2,930	242	3,939
New Jersey	930	400	2,067
New York	2,936	151	2,463
Ohio	1,023	148	841
Pennsylvania	285	180	285
Total	14,903	222	18,373

*Cars of 180 crates.

Cauliflower.

State.	Acres.	Yield, crates.	*Cars.
California	6,415	268	4,298
Colorado	25	265	17
Florida	105	275	72
New York	1,852	274	1,269
Oregon	315	270	213
Total	8,712	269	5,869

*Cars of 400 crates.

COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION OF CERTAIN FRUITS (1921).

Fruits raised for sale.

Watermelons.

State.	Acres.	Yield, No.	*Cars.
Alabama	7,711	328	2,529
Arizona	1,200	400	480
Arkansas	4,465	431	1,924
California	8,895	677	6,022
Colorado	940	375	353
Delaware	1,495	416	622
Florida	18,681	434	8,108
Georgia	37,991	399	15,158
Illinois	3,080	615	1,894
Indiana	4,090	570	2,331
Iowa	2,140	392	839
Maryland	2,075	625	1,297
Missouri	10,525	425	4,473
North Carolina	4,275	549	2,347
Oklahoma	7,455	127	947
South Carolina	6,548	319	2,089
Texas	29,041	311	9,032
Virginia	3,270	450	1,472
Total	153,877	402	61,917

*Cars of 1,000 melons.

Cantaloupes.

State.	Acres.	Yield, *crts.	†Cars.
Alabama	300	150	128
Arizona	3,265	172	1,605
Arkansas	10,243	85	2,488
California	29,950	175	14,975
Colorado	7,800	178	3,967
Delaware	2,582	146	1,077
Florida	645	150	276
Georgia	1,265	195	705
Illinois	883	200	505
Indiana	3,550	125	1,268
Iowa	500	126	180
Maryland	5,225	154	2,299
Michigan	930	125	332
Missouri	1,865	95	506
Nevada	125	225	80
New Jersey	4,515	174	2,245
New Mexico	1,000	238	680
North Carolina	2,045	156	811
South Carolina	1,000	125	379
Tennessee	780	262	584
Texas	675	50	96
Virginia	795	125	284
Washington	420	194	233
Total	80,418	161	35,803

*Standard crates of 45 melons each. †Cars of 350 crates.

Strawberries.

State.	Acres.	Yield, *crts.	†Cars.
Alabama	1,295	78	224
Arkansas	12,685	60	1,691
California	3,177	108	672
Delaware	4,455	85	842
Florida	1,050	60	140
Illinois	3,253	54	390
Indiana	855	50	95
Iowa	485	60	65
Kansas	323	40	29
Kentucky	4,581	78	794
Louisiana	7,700	85	1,454
Maryland	7,720	78	1,338
Michigan	6,305	61	855
Mississippi	580	60	77
Missouri	6,983	65	1,009
New Jersey	5,455	66	800
New York	3,927	80	698
North Carolina	2,872	85	542
Ohio	2,977	72	476
Oregon	3,565	101	800
Pennsylvania	3,329	80	592
South Carolina	83	80	15
Tennessee	13,446	70	2,092
Texas	506	60	67
Virginia	3,485	104	805
Washington	3,160	100	702
Wisconsin	565	51	64
Total	104,817	75	17,418

*Standard crates of twenty-four quarts. †Cars of 400 crates.

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF STRAWBERRIES (1921).
Grown for all purposes.

State.	Crates.	*Price.	Value.
Alabama	101,010	$4.32	$436,363
Arkansas	761,100	3.50	2,663,850
California	343,116	5.76	1,976,348
Delaware	378,675	3.48	1,317,789
Florida	63,000	9.17	577,710
Illinois	175,662	3.77	662,245
Indiana	42,750	5.08	217,170
Iowa	29,100	5.14	149,574
Kansas	12,920	4.08	52,714
Kentucky	357,318	4.80	1,715,126
Louisiana	654,500	3.50	2,290,750
Maryland	602,160	3.75	2,258,100
Michigan	384,605	3.00	1,153,815
Mississippi	34,800	4.40	153,120
Missouri	453,895	4.12	1,870,047
New Jersey	360,030	4.96	1,785,749
New York	314,160	5.60	$1,759,296
North Carolina	244,120	6.24	1,523,309
Ohio	214,344	6.00	1,286,064
Oregon	360,065	3.14	1,130,604
Pennsylvania	266,320	5.90	1,571,288
South Carolina	6,640	6.25	41,500
Tennessee	941,220	4.80	4,517,856
Texas	30,360	6.96	211,306
Virginia	362,440	5.52	2,000,669
Washington	316,000	4.08	1,289,280
Wisconsin	28,815	3.62	104,310
Total	7,839,125	4.43	34,715,952

*Per crate of twenty-four quarts.

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF CANTALOUPES (1921).
Grown for all purposes.

State.	Crates.	*Price.	Value.
Arizona	561,580	$1.25	$701,975
Arkansas	870,655	1.46	1,271,156
California	5,241,250	1.63	8,543,238
Colorado	1,388,400	.84	1,166,256
Delaware	376,972	1.18	444,827
Florida	96,750	1.62	156,735
Georgia	246,675	1.33	328,078
Indiana	443,750	1.48	656,750
Illinois	176,600	.68	120,088
Iowa	63,000	1.50	94,500
Maryland	804,650	1.46	1,174,789
Michigan	116,250	1.70	197,625
Missouri	177,175	1.50	265,762
Nevada	28,125	.60	16,875
New Jersey	785,610	.97	762,042
New Mexico	238,000	.85	202,300
North Carolina	319,020	1.30	414,726
South Carolina	132,500	1.38	182,850
Tennessee	204,360	1.25	255,450
Texas	33,750	1.15	38,812
Virginia	99,375	1.50	149,062
Washington	81,480	1.20	97,776
United States.	12,485,927	1.38	17,241,672

*Per crate of forty-five melons.

RANK OF STATES BY CROP VALUES.

State.	Value, 1921.	Rank. 1921.	Rank. 1920.
Maine	$65,968,000	33	37
New Hampshire	22,592,000	43	45
Vermont	40,904,000	40	39
Massachusetts	48,684,000	37	38
Rhode Island	4,061,000	48	48
Connecticut	47,767,000	39	40
New York	269,717,000	4	5
New Jersey	53,571,000	35	35
Pennsylvania	227,133,000	8	9
Delaware	10,631,000	46	46
Maryland	48,025,000	38	34
Virginia	131,093,000	26	21
West Virginia	58,023,000	34	33
North Carolina	262,880,000	5	11
South Carolina	146,185,000	24	18
Georgia	177,986,000	14	17
Florida	50,176,000	36	36
Ohio	212,466,000	10	8
Indiana	164,022,000	17	15
Illinois	294,914,000	3	3
Michigan	184,004,000	13	12
Wisconsin	220,615,000	9	7
Minnesota	196,572,000	11	13
Iowa	258,643,000	6	4
Missouri	194,474,000	12	10
North Dakota	138,905,000	25	22
South Dakota	112,717,000	27	24
Nebraska	171,037,000	16	16
Kansas	228,108,000	7	6
Kentucky	150,291,000	22	19
Tennessee	159,525,000	19	20
Alabama	156,778,000	20	25
Mississippi	149,494,000	23	27
Louisiana	103,279,000	28	29

State	Value. 1921.	Rank. 1921.	Rank. 1920
Texas	$424,471,000	1	1
Oklahoma	171,061,000	15	14
Arkansas	159,764,000	18	23
Montana	67,829,000	32	32
Wyoming	20,817,000	44	44
Colorado	83,472,000	30	28
New Mexico	28,097,000	41	43
Arizona	19,738,000	45	42
Utah	26,390,000	42	41
Nevada	8,053,000	47	47
Idaho	68,385,000	31	31
Washington	155,685,000	21	26
Oregon	85,221,000	29	30
California	350,519,000	2	2
United States	6,430,742,000	...	...

TWENTY LEADING CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Bureau of the census report for 1920.]

Crop.	Value.	Acreage.
1. Corn	$3,507,797,102	87,771,600
2. Hay and forage	2,523,050,224	96,121,228
3. Cotton and cottonseed	2,355,169,365	33,740,106
4. Wheat	2,074,078,801	73,099,421
5. Oats	855,255,468	37,991,002
6. Potatoes, white	639,440,521	3,251,703
7. Tobacco	444,047,481	1,864,080
8. Apples	241,573,577	*115,309,165
9. Barley	160,427,255	6,472,888
10. Sweet potatoes	124,844,475	803,727
11. Rye	116,537,965	7,679,005
12. Rough rice	97,194,481	911,272
13. Grapes	$95,586,021	*225,754,285
14. Peaches	95,569,868	*65,646,101
15. Kafir, milo, etc.	90,221,046	3,619,034
16. Oranges	83,398,894	*14,397,836
17. Sugar beets	66,051,989	636,434
18. Peanuts	62,751,701	1,125,100
19. Dry edible beans	61,795,225	1,161,682
20. Sugar cane	59,499,467	372,938

*Number of trees or vines of bearing age.

CROPS OF 1922.

Official Estimate on Oct. 1.

Winter wheat	bu.	541,809,000
Spring wheat	bu.	268,314,000
All wheat	bu.	810,123,000
Corn	bu.	2,853,399,000
Oats	bu.	1,229,774,000
Barley	bu.	196,431,000
Rye	bu.	79,623,000
Buckwheat	bu.	14,051,000
White potatoes	bu.	433,015,000
Sweet potatoes	bu.	105,490,000
Flaxseed	bu.	11,725,000
Rice	bu.	39,159,000
Tobacco	lbs.	1,355,456,000
Cotton	bales	10,135,000
Peaches, total crop	bu.	56,125,000
Apples, total crop	bu.	203,667,000
Apples, commercial crop	brls.	31,639,000
Hay, tame	tons	92,886,000
Hay, wild	tons	15,850,000
Sugar beets	tons	5,070,000
Grain sorghums	bu.	95,840,000
Peanuts	lbs.	674,478,000
Beans	bu.	13,013,000

RANK OF STATES IN AGRICULTURAL IMPORTANCE.

[Federal census report.]

In the following table the value of all farm property includes the value of land and buildings, implements and machinery, and live stock. The value of all farm crops comprises the value of all cultivated crops, including hay and forage, and the value of fruits and nuts, but does not include the value of forest products or of nursery and greenhouse products. The value of live stock products is made up of the value of dairy products, eggs and chickens, wool and mohair, and honey and wax. The value of domestic animals sold and slaughtered is not included.

State.	Farm property. Jan. 1, 1920.
1. Iowa	$8,524,871,000
2. Illinois	6,666,767,000
3. Texas	4,447,420,000
4. Nebraska	4,201,656,000
5. Minnesota	3,787,420,000
6. Missouri	3,591,068,000
7. California	3,431,022,000
8. Kansas	3,302,806,000
9. Ohio	3,095,666,000
10. Indiana	3,042,311,000
11. S. Dakota	2,823,870,000
12. Wisconsin	2,677,283,000
13. New York	1,908,483,000
14. Michigan	1,763,335,000
15. N. Dakota	1,759,743,000
16. Pennsylv'nia	1,729,353,000
17. Oklahoma	1,660,424,000
18. Kentucky	1,511,901,000
19. Georgia	1,356,685,000
20. Tennessee	1,251,965,000
21. N. Carolina	1,250,167,000
22. Virginia	1,196,556,000
23. Colorado	1,076,795,000
24. Washington	1,057,430,000
25. Montana	985,961,000
26. Mississippi	964,752,000
27. S. Carolina	953,065,000
28. Arkansas	924,395,000
29. Oregon	818,560,000
30. Idaho	716,138,000
31. Alabama	690,849,000
32. Louisiana	589,827,000
33. W. Virginia	$496,440,000
34. Maryland	463,638,000
35. Wyoming	334,411,000
36. Florida	330,302,000
37. New Mexico	325,186,000
38. New Jersey	311,848,000
39. Utah	311,275,000
40. Mas'chusetts	300,472,000
41. Maine	270,527,000
42. Arizona	233,593,000
43. Connecticut	226,992,000
44. Vermont	222,737,000
45. New Hamp.	118,656,000
46. Nevada	99,780,000
47. Delaware	80,138,000
48. Rhode Island	33,637,000
49. Dist. of Col.	6,928,000
U. S.	77,924,100,000

State.	Farm crops. 1919.
1. Texas	$1,071,542,000
2. Iowa	890,391,000
3. Illinois	864,738,000
4. Ohio	607,038,000
5. California	589,757,000
6. Kansas	588,923,000
7. Missouri	559,048,000
8. Oklahoma	550,085,000
9. Georgia	540,614,000
10. Nebraska	519,730,000
11. Minnesota	506,020,000
12. N. Carolina	$503,229,000
13. Indiana	497,230,000
14. Wisconsin	445,348,000
15. S. Carolina	437,122,000
16. New York	417,047,000
17. Pennsylv'nia	409,969,000
18. Michigan	404,015,000
19. Kentucky	347,339,000
20. Arkansas	340,813,000
21. Mississippi	336,207,000
22. Tennessee	318,285,000
23. S. Dakota	311,007,000
24. Alabama	304,349,000
25. N. Dakota	301,783,000
26. Virginia	292,824,000
27. Washington	227,212,000
28. Louisiana	206,183,000
29. Colorado	181,065,000
30. Oregon	131,885,000
31. Idaho	126,495,000
32. Maryland	109,859,000
33. Maine	100,152,000
34. W. Virginia	96,537,000
35. New Jersey	87,484,000
36. Florida	80,257,000
37. Montana	69,975,000
38. Utah	58,067,000
39. Mas'chusetts	53,701,000
40. Vermont	48,000,000
41. Connecticut	44,473,000
42. Arizona	42,481,000
43. New Mexico	40,620,000

State.	Farm crops, 1919.
44. Wyoming ..	$30,271,000
45. New Hamp.	23,510,000
46. Delaware ..	23,059,000
47. Nevada	13,980,000
48. Rhode Island	5,340,000
49. Dist. of Col.	308,000
U. S.	14,755,365,000

State.	Live stock products, 1919.
1. New York....	$225,466,000
2. Wisconsin ...	213,022,000
3. Pennsylvania.	156,012,000
4. Ohio	155,588,000
5. Illinois	142,351,000
6. Iowa	130,250,000
7. Minnesota ...	113,237,000
8. Michigan	111,076,000
9. Missouri	105,601,000
10. California	103,932,000

State.	Live stock products, 1919.
11. Indiana	$99,350,000
12. Texas	87,762,000
13. Kansas	80,323,000
14. Nebraska	54,612,000
15. Tennessee ...	50,961,000
16. Kentucky	50,928,000
17. Oklahoma ...	49,888,000
18. Virginia	46,311,000
19. Washington .	44,066,000
20. Georgia	36,401,000
21. N. Carolina..	35,860,000
22. S. Dakota....	35,739,000
23. Oregon	35,147,000
24. Massachusetts	33,851,000
25. Vermont	31,573,000
26. New Jersey ..	31,483,000
27. N. Dakota....	30,980,000
28. Alabama	30,427,000
29. Arkansas	30,084,000
30. Mississippi ..	27,328,000
31. Colorado	26,921,000

State.	Live stock products, 1919.
32. W. Virginia...	$26,333,000
33. Maine	26,075,000
34. Maryland	25,522,000
35. Montana	24,809,000
36. Idaho	22,225,000
37. Connecticut .	20,862,000
38. S. Carolina...	20,354,000
39. New Hamp...	14,681,000
40. Wyoming	14,004,000
41. Utah	13,736,000
42. Louisiana	13,613,000
43. New Mexico..	8,448,000
44. Florida	7,622,000
45. Arizona	6,295,000
46. Delaware	5,779,000
47. Rhode Island.	5,368,000
48. Nevada	4,695,000
49. Dist of Col..	119,000
U. S.	2,667,072,000

LIVE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.

Department of agriculture estimate of live stock on farms and ranges of the United States on Jan. 1 of the years specified, with value per head and aggregate value:

Horses—	Number.	Per head.	Total value.
1922....	19,099,000	$70.48	$1,346,154,000
1921....	19,298,000	84.31	1,619,423,000
1920*....	19,766,000	96.51	1,907,646,000
1919....	21,534,000	98.48	2,120,709,000
1918....	21,555,000	104.24	2,246,970,000
1917....	21,210,000	102.89	2,182,307,000
1916....	21,159,000	101.60	2,149,786,000
1915....	21,195,000	103.33	2,190,102,000
1914....	20,962,000	109.32	2,291,638,000
1913....	20,567,000	110.77	2,278,222,000
Mules—			
1922....	5,436,000	88.26	479,806,000
1921....	5,455,000	116.69	636,568,000
1920*...	5,427,000	148.42	805,495,000
1919....	4,925,000	135.59	667,767,000
1918....	4,873,000	128.81	627,679,000
1917....	4,723,000	118.15	558,006,000
1916....	4,593,000	113.83	522,834,000
1915....	4,479,000	112.36	503,271,000
1914....	4,449,000	123.85	551,017,000
1913....	4,386,000	124.31	545,245,000
Milk cows—			
1922....	24,028,000	50.97	1,224,767,000
1921....	23,594,000	64.22	1,515,249,000
1920*...	23,722,000	85.86	2,036,750,000
1919....	23,467,000	78.24	1,836,055,000
1918....	23,310,000	70.54	1,644,231,000
1917....	22,894,000	59.63	1,365,251,000
1916....	22,108,000	53.92	1,191,955,000
1915....	21,262,000	55.33	1,176,338,000
1914....	20,737,000	53.94	1,118,487,000
1913....	20,497,000	45.02	922,783,000

Other cattle—Number.	Per head.	Total value.
1922.... 41,324,000	23.78	$982,666,000
1921.... 41,993,000	31.36	1,316,727,000
1920*... 43,398,000	43.21	1,875,043,000
1919.... 44,399,000	44.16	1,960,670,000
1918.... 44,112,000	40.88	1,803,482,000
1917.... 41,689,000	35.92	1,497,621,000
1916.... 39,812,000	33.53	1,334,928,000
1915.... 37,067,000	33.38	1,237,376,000
1914.... 35,855,000	31.13	1,116,333,000
1913.... 36,030,000	26.36	949,645,000
Sheep—		
1922.... 36,048,000	4.80	173,159,000
1921.... 37,452,000	6.30	235,855,000
1920*... 39,025,000	10.47	408,586,000
1919.... 49,863,000	11.61	579,016,000
1918.... 48,603,000	11.82	574,575,000
1917.... 47,616,000	7.13	339,529,000
1916.... 48,625,000	5.17	251,594,000
1915.... 49,956,000	4.50	224,687,000
1914.... 49,719,000	4.02	200,045,000
1913.... 51,482,000	3.94	202,779,000
Swine—		
1922.... 56,996,000	10.06	573,405,000
1921.... 56,097,000	12.97	727,380,000
1920*... 59,344,000	19.07	1,131,674,000
1919.... 75,587,000	22.04	1,665,987,000
1918.... 70,978,000	19.54	1,387,261,000
1917.... 67,503,000	11.75	792,898,000
1916.... 67,766,000	8.40	569,573,000
1915.... 64,618,000	9.87	637,479,000
1914.... 58,933,000	10.40	612,951,000
1913.... 61,178,000	9.86	603,109,000

*United States census.

AVERAGE VALUE PER HEAD OF FARM ANIMALS.

	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1900-9.	1890-9.	1880-9.	1870-9.
Horses	$70.48	$84.31	$96.51	$98.48	$104.28	$71.99	$48.24	$67.78	$62.07
Mules	88.26	116.69	148.42	135.59	127.74	84.98	58.79	76.63	75.65
Milk cows	50.97	64.22	85.86	78.24	70.59	30.12	23.35	26.65	27.27
Other cattle	23.78	31.36	43.21	44.16	40.88	18.09	16.53	19.77	17.54
Sheep	4.80	6.30	10.47	11.61	11.82	3.13	2.23	2.21	2.32
Swine	10.06	12.97	19.07	22.04	19.51	6.46	4.81	5.18	4.76

STATES HAVING MOST FARM ANIMALS.

The states having the largest number of farm animals of the kind specified on Jan. 1, 1922, were:

Horses.

Iowa	1,278,000
Illinois	1,207,000
Kansas	1,040,000
Texas	991,000
Nebraska	932,000
Minnesota	905,000

Mules.

Texas	863,000
Georgia	394,000
Missouri	377,000
Tennessee	346,000
Oklahoma	337,000
Arkansas	328,000

Milk Cows.

Wisconsin	2,202,000
New York	1,695,000
Minnesota	1,578,000
Illinois	1,125,000
Iowa	1,093,000
Texas	1,073,000

Other Cattle.

Texas	5,363,000
Iowa	3,134,000
Nebraska	2,427,000
Kansas	2,224,000
Missouri	1,890,000
Illinois	1,477,000

Sheep.

Texas	3,077,000
California	2,500,000
Wyoming	2,374,000
Idaho	2,361,000
New Mexico	2,343,000
Utah	2,250,000

Swine.

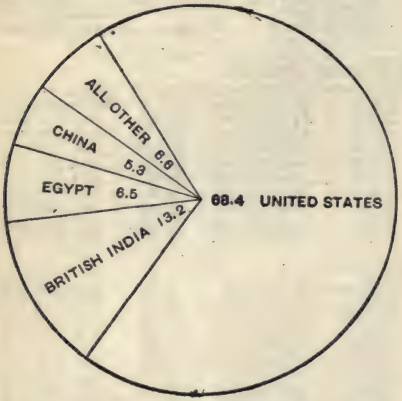
Iowa	7,546,000
Illinois	4,046,000
Missouri	3,693,000
Nebraska	3,680,000
Indiana	3,567,000
Ohio	2,862,000

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

PRODUCTION.

The following table shows the world's production of commercial cotton by countries from 1915 to 1920 inclusive, in bales of 500 pounds net:

Country.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
United States	12,859,000	10,924,000	11,520,000	10,811,000	10,956,000	10,709,000
India	2,485,000	4,277,000	2,822,000	2,840,000	3,240,000	2,630,000
Russia	80,000	420,000	550,000	578,000	1,060,000	1,465,000
Egypt	1,231,000	1,248,000	955,000	1,249,000	1,012,000	952,000
China	1,100,000	1,100,000	900,000	830,000	810,000	845,000
Brazil	430,000	536,000	524,000	400,000	309,000	250,000
Mexico	205,000	200,000	130,000	125,000	140,000	125,000
Peru	150,000	165,000	114,000	110,000	108,000	93,000
All other countries	370,000	460,000	425,000	400,000	450,000	580,000
Total	18,810,000	19,330,000	17,940,000	17,343,000	18,092,000	17,649,000



PROPORTION OF WORLD'S MILL SUPPLY OF COTTON CONTRIBUTED BY EACH COUNTRY: 1920.

PROPORTION OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION BY COUNTRIES, YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1921.

MILL CONSUMPTION—SEASON OF 1920-21.

Bales of 500 pounds net weight.

United States (exclusive of linters)	4,690,000
Europe—United kingdom	2,040,000
Continent	4,400,000
India	1,840,000
Japan	1,800,000
Canada	150,000
All other countries	1,250,000
Total	16,170,000

WORLD'S COTTON SPINDLES (ACTIVE AND IDLE) 1921.

United States	36,620,000
Europe—United kingdom	56,140,000
France	9,600,000
Germany	9,400,000
Russia	7,100,000
Italy	4,500,000
Czecho-Slovakia	3,580,000
Spain	1,800,000
Belgium	1,550,000
Switzerland	1,530,000
Poland	1,160,000
Austria	1,140,000
Sweden	610,000
Netherlands	630,000
Portugal	400,000
Greece	150,000
Denmark	100,000
Norway	70,000
Other Europe	300,000
India	6,770,000
Japan	4,130,000
China	1,800,000
Brazil	1,520,000
Canada	1,370,000
Mexico	740,000
All other countries	300,000
Total	153,010,000

COTTON STATISTICS OF UNITED STATES.

In equivalent 500 pound bales.

Year.	Production.	Consumption.	Exports.	Imports.
1790.	3,138	11,000	379	697
1800.	73,222	18,829	41,872	8,696
1810.	177,824	35,565	124,116	431
1820.	334,728	100,000	249,787	427
1830.	732,218	129,938	553,960	22
1840.	1,347,640	245,045	1,060,408	1,210
1850.	2,136,083	422,626	1,854,474	330
1860.	3,841,416	841,975	615,032	.....
1870.	4,024,527	1,026,583	2,922,757	1,802
1880.	6,356,998	1,865,922	4,453,495	5,447
1890.	8,562,089	2,604,491	5,850,219	45,580
1900.	10,123,027	3,603,516	6,806,572	116,610
1910.	12,005,688	4,713,126	8,025,991	231,191
1920.	12,028,732	6,807,817	6,760,887	682,911
1921.	13,879,916	5,477,908	6,025,915	210,606

PRODUCTION OF LUMBER BY STATES (1919).

State.	*Rank.	†Mills.	‡Quantity.
Washington	1	592	4,961,220
Louisiana	2	476	3,163,871
Oregon	3	507	2,577,403
Mississippi	4	1,448	2,390,135
Alabama	5	1,926	1,798,746
Arkansas	6	1,447	1,772,157
North Carolina	7	3,214	1,654,435
Texas	8	444	1,379,774
California	9	158	1,259,363
Florida	10	425	1,137,432
Wisconsin	11	489	1,116,338
Virginia	12	2,244	1,098,038
Georgia	13	1,772	893,965
Michigan	14	373	875,891
Tennessee	15	1,856	792,132
Idaho	16	181	765,388
West Virginia	17	736	763,103
Minnesota	18	355	699,639
Pennsylvania	19	1,529	630,471
South Carolina	20	809	621,679
Maine	21	681	596,116
Kentucky	22	1,222	512,078
New York	23	1,236	357,764
New Hampshire	24	352	338,777
Missouri	25	796	321,383
Montana	26	125	287,378
Indiana	27	707	282,487
Ohio	28	773	280,076
Vermont	29	497	218,479
Oklahoma	30	153	168,403
Massachusetts	31	272	166,841
Maryland	32	506	113,362
New Mexico	33	50	86,808
Connecticut	34	230	86,708
Arizona	35	20	73,655
Colorado	36	133	64,864
Illinois	37	252	64,628
South Dakota	38	41	42,970
New Jersey	39	162	36,888
Delaware	40	80	27,437
Nevada	41	3	20,335
Iowa	42	85	18,493
Utah	43	82	11,917
Rhode Island	44	30	11,030
Wyoming	45	54	8,674
All other states	..	11	3,345
Total	..	29,534	34,552,076
Total in 1909	..	46,584	44,509,761

*In production. †Active. ‡M. feet b. m.

PRODUCTION OF LUMBER BY KINDS OF WOOD (1919).

Kind of wood.	*Rank.	†Quantity.
Yellow pine	1	13,062,938
Douglas fir	2	5,902,169
Oak	3	2,708,280
Western yellow pine	4	1,755,015
Hemlock	5	1,754,998
White pine	6	1,723,642
Spruce	7	979,968
Maple	8	857,489
Red gum	9	851,431
Cypress	10	656,212
Chestnut	11	545,696
Redwood	12	410,442
Larch	13	388,121
Birch	14	375,079
Beech	15	358,985
Cedar	16	332,234
Yellow poplar	17	328,538
White fir	18	223,422
Elm	19	194,417
Basswood	20	183,562
Hickory	21	170,013
Ash	22	154,931
Cottonwood	23	144,155
Tupelo	24	143,730
Sugar pine	25	133,658
Balsam fir	26	68,030
Walnut	27	39,218
Sycamore	28	28,114
Lodgepole pine	29	16,281
All other	..	61,308
Total	..	34,552,076

*In production. †Lumber sawed in M feet b. m.

PRODUCTION OF LATH (1919).

State.	Mills.	Thousands.
Washington	72	339,058
Louisiana	59	199,018
Wisconsin	82	138,936
Oregon	37	122,848
Minnesota	44	115,741
Maine	71	104,223
Mississippi	28	96,204
Florida	34	76,402
Arkansas	25	72,827
Idaho	23	69,150
California	18	53,042
Michigan	53	51,469
Alabama	24	42,502
Texas	10	35,916
Virginia	46	27,073
All other states	507	179,669
Total	1,133	1,724,078

PRODUCTION OF SHINGLES (1919).

Washington	292	7,095,122
Oregon	53	530,066
Louisiana	52	300,784
California	40	191,831
Maine	182	188,576
Michigan	63	144,473
Florida	71	128,286
Georgia	142	114,806
Arkansas	63	98,937
Wisconsin	58	96,928
North Carolina	74	92,139
Alabama	124	62,241
Mississippi	28	34,002
All other states	484	114,813
Total	1,726	9,192,704

LARGEST LAKES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From U. S. geological survey report.]

Following is a list of lakes in the United States each of which is more than 100 square miles in area at high water:

Lake.	Sq. miles.
Lake Superior, Wis., Minn. and Canada	31,200
Lake Huron, Mich. and Canada	23,800
Lake Michigan, Ill., Wis., Mich., Ind.	22,450
Lake Erie, O., Pa., N. Y. and Canada	9,960
Lake Ontario, N. Y. and Canada	7,240
Great Salt lake, Utah (in 1912)	1,800
Lake of the Woods, Minn. and Canada	1,500
Tulare lake, Cal.	Nothing to 800
Lake Okechobee, Fla.	730
Lake Pontchartrain, La.	625
Salton sea, Cal. (Jan. 1, 1909), shrinking	443
Red lake, Minn. (both lakes)	441
Lake Champlain, N. Y. and Vt.	436
Lake St. Clair, Mich. and Canada	410
Rainy lake, Minn. and Canada	310
Leech lake, Minn. (high water)	234
Leech lake, Minn. (low water)	173
Mille Lacs, Minn.	207
Lake Winnebago, Wis.	215
Lake Tahoe, Cal.	193
Flathead lake, Mont.	188
Upper Klamath lake, Ore. (inc. swamp)	156
Upper Klamath lake, Ore. (exc. swamp)	87
Utah lake, Utah	145
Tule lake, Cal.	144
Lake Pen d'Oreille, Idaho	124
Lake Winnibigoshish, Minn.	117
Moosehead lake, Maine	115

WAGES OF MALE FARM LABOR.

State and division.	Per month — With board. 1910.	1921.	Per month — Without board. 1910.	1921.	Per day at harvest — With board. 1910.	1921.	Per day at harvest — Without board. 1910.	1921.	Per day *With board. 1910.	1921.
Maine	$23.50	$40.00	$34.50	$59.00	$1.50	$2.60	$1.95	$3.25	$1.23	$2.15
New Hampshire	23.50	39.00	35.50	61.00	1.35	2.55	1.84	3.30	1.18	2.20
Vermont	25.00	39.00	35.50	56.50	1.75	2.45	2.25	3.10	1.21	2.10
Massachusetts	22.75	41.00	37.20	67.00	1.42	2.60	1.92	3.45	1.22	2.25
Rhode Island	21.00	43.00	34.00	68.00	1.35	2.90	2.05	3.75	1.12	2.45
Connecticut	21.00	40.00	36.00	67.00	1.55	2.55	2.00	3.40	1.07	2.10
New York	23.50	40.00	35.00	58.50	1.80	2.95	2.22	3.60	1.28	2.40
New Jersey	19.50	37.00	31.50	59.50	1.70	3.00	2.15	3.95	1.11	2.20
Pennsylvania	18.75	35.00	29.00	52.00	1.50	2.60	1.96	3.25	1.04	2.05
North Atlantic	21.65	38.06	33.19	57.25	1.63	2.73	2.08	3.45	1.17	2.20
Delaware	16.00	30.00	24.75	45.00	1.35	2.40	1.55	2.80	.98	1.60
Maryland	13.50	29.00	21.50	43.00	1.26	2.35	1.64	2.95	.88	1.60
Virginia	14.00	26.00	19.50	37.00	1.15	1.95	1.44	2.40	.78	1.40
West Virginia	19.40	33.50	29.00	48.10	1.28	2.30	1.65	2.95	.94	1.70
North Carolina	13.60	22.00	19.50	32.00	1.03	1.50	1.28	1.80	.73	1.25
South Carolina	12.00	17.00	16.50	24.00	.96	1.26	1.12	1.48	.70	.94
Georgia	13.00	16.50	18.00	24.10	.98	1.17	1.23	1.47	.73	.94
Florida	15.00	24.00	25.00	35.40	1.10	1.35	1.46	1.85	.96	1.20
South Atlantic	13.77	22.33	19.75	32.26	1.07	1.59	1.33	1.97	.77	1.22
Ohio	21.00	33.40	29.00	46.00	1.67	2.65	2.07	3.32	1.20	2.05
Indiana	20.50	31.50	28.40	44.00	1.70	2.56	2.07	3.15	1.14	1.80
Illinois	24.50	36.80	32.90	49.40	1.90	2.85	2.30	3.44	1.31	2.08
Michigan	23.00	34.30	33.00	50.50	1.64	2.60	2.10	3.30	1.22	2.05
Wisconsin	26.00	39.20	37.25	56.00	1.76	2.65	2.20	3.40	1.35	2.20
North central east of Mississippi river	22.94	34.98	31.81	48.84	1.75	2.68	2.16	3.33	1.24	2.04
Minnesota	26.00	37.00	38.00	53.10	2.23	3.00	2.65	3.90	1.48	2.35
Iowa	28.00	39.60	39.00	52.50	2.12	2.78	2.51	3.40	1.57	2.18
Missouri	21.50	30.70	29.50	41.90	1.55	2.40	1.93	2.90	1.02	1.50
North Dakota	29.00	40.00	42.00	60.20	2.40	3.70	3.03	4.75	1.60	2.55
South Dakota	27.00	36.50	39.00	53.50	2.35	3.00	2.95	3.75	1.54	2.15
Nebraska	26.50	35.00	38.00	50.00	2.14	3.15	2.60	3.85	1.57	2.15
Kansas	24.00	35.00	34.00	50.70	2.18	4.00	2.57	4.70	1.42	2.40
North central west of Mississippi river	25.10	35.53	35.45	49.90	2.01	3.03	2.43	3.72	1.38	2.09
Kentucky	16.00	25.70	23.10	35.70	1.36	1.96	1.71	2.47	.85	1.20
Tennessee	14.00	23.60	20.00	33.00	1.14	1.70	1.44	2.05	.77	1.14
Alabama	13.00	17.00	18.50	24.70	.98	1.15	1.26	1.45	.85	.98
Mississippi	13.30	18.00	19.50	25.10	.93	1.00	1.22	1.35	.83	1.00
Louisiana	13.50	19.90	20.25	30.70	.90	1.22	1.25	1.55	.77	1.15
Texas	18.00	26.00	24.50	39.00	1.22	1.80	1.57	2.20	1.04	1.33
Oklahoma	19.10	27.30	28.10	40.80	1.60	2.60	1.97	3.20	1.11	1.75
Arkansas	16.25	21.70	24.00	32.00	1.20	1.50	1.55	1.95	.90	1.13
South central	15.28	22.72	21.90	33.10	1.14	1.63	1.47	2.04	.89	1.21
Montana	38.00	42.10	50.00	63.00	2.05	2.92	2.80	3.65	1.77	2.21
Wyoming	35.00	41.00	49.00	62.00	1.90	2.60	2.50	3.30	1.73	2.10
Colorado	29.50	38.60	44.50	58.60	1.95	2.70	2.47	3.50	1.47	2.11
New Mexico	24.50	37.00	34.25	52.50	1.46	2.20	1.88	2.85	1.12	1.50
Arizona	30.00	40.00	40.00	60.00	1.72	2.25	2.24	3.00	1.34	1.75
Utah	35.00	41.50	47.50	69.50	1.78	2.55	2.20	3.15	1.55	2.30
Nevada	37.00	50.00	54.00	75.00	1.82	2.60	2.38	3.50	1.39	2.25
Idaho	35.00	47.00	49.50	67.00	2.20	2.80	2.80	3.60	1.70	2.25
Washington	33.00	48.00	50.00	68.00	2.42	3.30	2.78	4.00	1.72	2.40
Oregon	32.00	44.50	44.50	63.00	2.12	2.75	2.60	3.50	1.51	2.18
California	33.00	55.00	47.00	79.00	1.98	3.10	2.48	3.90	1.44	2.55
Far western	32.69	47.29	46.48	68.01	2.02	2.87	2.52	3.63	1.51	2.26
United States	19.21	30.14	27.50	43.32	1.45	2.24	1.82	2.79	1.06	1.68

*At other than harvest time.

FARM WAGES SINCE 1875.

Year.	By the month. With board.	Without board.
1875	$12.72	$19.87
1882	12.41	18.94
1885	12.34	17.97
1888	12.36	18.24
1890	12.45	18.33
1892	12.54	18.60
1893	$13.29	$19.10
1894	12.16	17.74
1895	12.02	17.69
1898	13.43	19.38
1899	14.07	20.23
1902	16.40	22.14
1910	$19.21	$27.50
1911	20.18	28.77
1912	20.81	29.58
1913	21.38	30.31
1914	21.05	29.88
1915	21.26	30.15
1916	$23.25	$32.82
1917	28.87	40.43
1918	34.92	47.07
1919	39.82	56.29
1920	46.89	64.95
1921	30.14	43.32

WAR TIME EXPORTS OF HORSES AND MULES.

Year.*	Horses. No.	Horses. Value.	Mules. No.	Mules. Value.
1915	289,340	$64,046,534	65,788	$12,726,143
1916	357,553	73,531,146	111,915	22,960,312
1917	278,674	59,525,329	136,689	27,800,854
1918	84,765	14,923,663	28,879	4,885,406
1918†	19,257	$2,896,632	8,894	$1,826,780
To'l	1,029,589	214,923,604	352,165	70,199,695

*Fiscal year. †July to November inclusive.

GROSS VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS (1919 AND 1909).

[Census bureau report.]

The "gross value of farm products" which is shown in the accompanying table is the sum of the values of live stock products, domestic animals sold or slaughtered, farm crops, forest products of farms, and nursery and greenhouse products. This gross value contains a large element of duplication, resulting mainly from the fact that the greater part of some of the most important crops is fed to live stock. For many purposes, nevertheless, it forms a fairly satisfactory index to the relative importance of agriculture in different areas. In making comparisons between 1909 and 1919, allowance should be made for the much higher prices prevailing in 1919.

Division and state.	Gross value of farm products.		Increase, 1909-1919.	
	1919.	1909.	Amount.	Pct.
Maine	$154,076,196	$61,318,188	$92,758,008	151.3
New Hampshire	51,771,331	28,883,566	22,887,765	79.2
Vermont	99,473,142	49,706,224	49,766,918	100.1
Massachusetts	109,223,194	59,874,639	49,348,555	82.4
Rhode Island	13,682,138	8,085,786	5,596,352	69.2
Connecticut	77,171,038	37,456,580	39,714,458	106.0
New England	506,397,039	245,324,983	260,072,056	106.0
New York	743,823,392	352,396,646	391,426,746	111.1
New Jersey	135,000,544	62,894,826	72,105,718	114.6
Pennsylvania	682,334,848	281,649,059	400,685,789	142.3
Middle Atlantic	1,561,158,784	696,940,531	864,218,253	124.0
Ohio	941,729,697	388,190,729	553,538,968	142.6
Indiana	782,101,167	341,312,962	440,788,205	129.1
Illinois	1,298,906,947	586,483,959	712,422,988	121.5
Michigan	606,886,581	253,749,286	353,137,295	139.2
Wisconsin	780,616,288	267,641,447	512,974,841	191.7
East North Central	4,410,240,680	1,837,378,383	2,572,862,297	140.0
Minnesota	734,485,441	279,063,342	455,422,099	163.2
Iowa	1,447,938,473	598,798,749	849,139,724	141.8
Missouri	952,663,253	429,669,778	522,993,475	121.7
North Dakota	368,055,889	204,914,024	163,141,865	79.6
South Dakota	411,111,307	177,513,492	233,597,815	131.6
Nebraska	784,677,206	327,145,309	457,531,897	139.9
Kansas	882,365,863	389,412,793	492,953,070	126.6
West North Central	5,581,297,432	2,406,517,487	3,174,779,945	131.9
Delaware	32,182,526	13,355,761	18,826,765	141.0
Maryland	158,178,779	64,171,069	94,007,710	146.5
District of Columbia	1,019,770	713,126	306,644	43.0
Virginia	425,199,212	150,872,046	274,327,166	181.8
West Virginia	169,066,516	70,770,172	98,296,344	138.9
North Carolina	614,084,854	176,261,942	437,822,912	248.4
South Carolina	489,979,710	156,350,420	333,629,290	213.4
Georgia	638,430,053	257,351,095	381,078,958	148.1
Florida	101,204,046	43,689,425	57,514,621	131.6
South Atlantic	2,629,345,466	933,535,056	1,695,810,410	181.7
Kentucky	512,469,424	218,456,263	294,003,161	134.6
Tennessee	492,407,214	192,931,905	299,475,309	155.2
Alabama	383,178,279	170,939,250	212,239,029	124.2
Mississippi	407,499,799	172,702,838	234,796,961	136.0
East South Central	1,795,544,716	755,030,256	1,040,514,460	137.8
Arkansas	424,486,802	153,834,875	270,651,927	175.9
Louisiana	237,628,052	90,401,857	147,226,195	162.8
Oklahoma	707,895,000	214,868,112	493,026,888	229.5
Texas	1,369,471,705	430,005,899	939,465,806	218.5
West South Central	2,739,481,559	889,110,743	1,850,370,816	208.1
Montana	142,597,141	64,066,171	78,530,970	122.6
Idaho	181,709,556	54,963,112	126,746,444	230.6
Wyoming	68,153,818	34,480,518	33,673,300	97.7
Colorado	280,295,333	84,871,022	195,424,311	230.3
New Mexico	75,172,758	24,901,620	50,271,138	201.9
Arizona	59,771,694	13,112,666	46,659,028	355.8
Utah	87,764 314	30,801,598	56,962,716	184.9
Nevada	26,418,019	12,683,895	13,734,124	108.3
Mountain	921,882,633	319,880,602	602,002,031	188.2
Washington	301,271,159	104,688,632	196,582,527	187.8
Oregon	209,459,266	80,842,010	128,617,256	159.1
California	770,544,880	224,981,624	545,563,256	242.5
Pacific	1,281,275,305	410,512,266	870,763,039	212.1
United States	21,425,623,614	8,494,230,307	12,931,393,307	152.2

GROSS VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS BY CLASSES (1919).

Division and state.	Live stock.	Animals sold or slaughtered (est.).	Crops.	Forest products.	Nursery and greenhouse products.
Maine	$26,075,219	$15,700,000	$100,152,324	$11,728,114	$420,539
New Hampshire	14,681,368	7,700,000	23,509,665	5,532,115	348,183
Vermont	31,573,340	13,300,000	47,999,600	6,377,580	222,622
Massachusetts	33,850,892	10,900,000	53,700,925	4,491,522	6,279,855
Rhode Island	5,367,881	1,300,000	5,340,378	470,077	1,203,802
Connecticut	20,862,330	6,600,000	44,472,644	2,753,292	2,482,772
New England	132,411,030	55,500,000	275,175,536	31,352,700	10,957,773
New York	225,465,739	71,000,000	417,046,864	19,311,211	10,999,578
New Jersey	31,482,945	8,700,000	87,484,186	1,219,810	6,113,603
Pennsylvania	156,012,081	90,500,000	409,968,877	16,587,327	9,266,563
Middle Atlantic	412,960,765	170,200,000	914,499,927	37,118,348	26,379,744
Ohio	155,587,919	159,400,000	607,037,562	11,364,709	8,339,507
Indiana	99,350,023	171,100,000	497,229,719	10,955,856	3,465,569
Illinois	142,351,262	274,800,000	864,737,833	6,259,154	10,758,698
Michigan	111,076,235	75,600,000	404,014,810	12,649,621	3,545,915
Wisconsin	213,022,023	103,300,000	445,347,868	16,587,974	2,358,423
East North Central	721,387,462	784,200,000	2,818,367,792	57,817,314	28,468,112
Minnesota	113,236,965	104,000,000	506,020,233	9,067,015	2,161,228
Iowa	130,250,447	420,300,000	890,391,299	4,404,555	2,592,172
Missouri	105,601,436	270,800,000	559,047,854	13,938,458	3,275,505
North Dakota	30,979,932	34,900,000	301,782,935	206,317	186,705
South Dakota	35,739,209	63,700,000	311,006,809	238,462	426,827
Nebraska	54,612,075	208,700,000	519,729,771	933,276	702,084
Kansas	80,322,550	210,200,000	588,923,248	1,672,077	1,247,988
West North Central	550,742,614	1,312,600,000	3,676,902,149	30,460,160	10,592,509
Delaware	5,778,747	2,400,000	23,058,906	777,176	167,697
Maryland	25,522,172	16,800,000	109,858,608	4,673,536	1,324,463
District of Columbia	119,263	50,000	307,614	200	542,693
Virginia	46,311,494	61,100,000	292,824,260	24,142,423	821,035
West Virginia	26,332,970	34,600,000	96,537,459	11,346,421	249,666
North Carolina	35,860,056	41,600,000	503,229,313	32,735,263	660,222
South Carolina	20,354,060	18,000,000	437,121,837	14,256,764	247,049
Georgia	36,401,316	39,000,000	540,613,626	21,657,200	757,911
Florida	7,621,885	8,000,000	80,256,806	4,035,934	1,289,421
South Atlantic	204,301,963	221,550,000	2,083,808,429	113,624,917	6,060,157
Kentucky	50,928,217	96,800,000	347,338,888	16,606,621	785,698
Tennessee	50,960,694	101,000,000	318,285,307	20,868,262	1,292,951
Alabama	30,426,993	29,100,000	304,348,638	18,803,353	499,295
Mississippi	27,327,885	29,600,000	336,207,156	14,132,270	232,488
East South Central	159,643,789	256,500,000	1,306,179,989	70,410,506	2,810,432
Arkansas	30,083,950	39,400,000	340,813,256	13,805,907	383,689
Louisiana	13,613,465	12,100,000	206,182,548	5,480,619	251,420
Oklahoma	49,887,518	103,800,000	550,084,742	3,508,813	613,927
Texas	87,761,715	196,900,000	1,071,542,103	11,601,597	1,666,290
West South Central	181,346,648	352,200,000	2,168,622,649	34,396,936	2,915,326
Montana	24,809,029	46,000,000	69,975,185	1,253,217	559,710
Idaho	22,225,355	30,500,000	126,495,111	2,329,244	159,846
Wyoming	14,004,109	23,700,000	30,270,630	156,837	22,242
Colorado	26,921,292	70,600,000	181,065,239	563,476	1,145,326
New Mexico	8,447,826	25,700,000	40,619,634	326,820	78,478
Arizona	6,294,886	10,900,000	42,481,230	67,754	27,824
Utah	13,735,823	15,600,000	58,067,067	120,262	241,162
Nevada	4,694,649	7,700,000	13,980,303	37,437	5,630
Mountain	121,132,969	230,700,000	562,954,399	4,855,047	2,240,218
Washington	44,066,349	23,900,000	227,212,008	4,738,116	1,354,686
Oregon	35,146,671	36,200,000	131,884,639	5,299,123	928,833
California	103,932,013	67,500,000	589,757,377	4,248,661	5,106,829
Pacific	183,145,033	127,600,000	948,854,024	14,285,900	7,390,348
United States	2,667,072,273	3,511,050,000	14,755,364,894	394,321,828	97,814,619

YEARLY VALUE PER ACRE OF TEN CROPS COMBINED.

Corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, hay, tobacco and cotton, which constitute nearly 90 per cent of the area in all field crops, the average value of which closely approximates the value per acre of the aggregate of all crops.

1921	$14.44	1915	$17.18	1909	$16.00	1903	$12.62	1891	$11.76	1879	$13.26
1920	23.44	1914	16.44	1908	15.32	1902	12.07	1890	11.03	1878	10.37
1919	36.33	1913	16.49	1907	14.74	1901	11.43	1889	8.99	1877	12.01
1918	33.73	1912	16.09	1906	13.46	1900	10.31	1888	10.30	1876	10.80
1917	33.27	1911	15.36	1905	13.28	1899	9.13	1887	10.14	1875	12.20
1916	22.58	1910	15.53	1904	13.26	1898	9.00	1886	9.41	1874	13.25
						1897	9.07	1885	9.72	1873	14.19
						1896	7.94	1884	9.95	1872	14.86
						1895	8.12	1883	10.93	1871	15.74
						1894	9.06	1882	12.93	1870	15.40
						1893	9.50	1881	13.10	1869	14.67
						1892	10.10	1880	13.01	1868	14.17

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From report of federal census bureau.]

State or Territory.	Marriages.					Divorces.				
	Number. 1887-1906.	Annual average 1898 to 1902.		Annual average 1888 to 1892.		Number 1887 to 1906.	Annual average† per 100.000 population.			
		Number	Per 10.000 Pop.	Number	Per 10.000 Pop.		1900.	1890.	1880.	1870
Alabama	372.525	20,227	111	15,727	104	22.807	69	54	27	10
Arkansas	310.767	16.902	129	13.217	117	29.541	136	90	53	24
California	189,539	9.561	64	7,167	59	25,170	108	84	84	52
Colorado	98.877	5.457	101	4.261	103	15,844	158	197	138	60
Connecticut	136.984	7.034	77	6.216	83	9,224	50	66	61	84
Delaware	25,374	1.322	72	983	58	887	16	18	10	7
District of Columbia	50,244	3.114	112	1,512	66	2.325	58	34	31	30
Florida	114,486	6.176	117	4.314	110	7,586	79	57	53	23
Georgia	401.266	21.640	98	16,541	90	10,401	26	24	14	10
Idaho	23,330	1.559	84	705	80	3.205	120	93	58	67
Illinois	861.717	44,858	93	38,421	100	82.209	100	75	68	51
Indiana	493.890	26,451	105	22,453	102	60.721	142	104	70	69
Indian Territory	67,412	4,847	124	736	41	6,751	113	33	.....	.....
Iowa	366.350	19.298	86	16,474	86	34.874	93	67	60	49
Kansas	275,962	14,112	96	12,795	90	28,904	109	84	44	51
Kentucky	359.783	19,526	91	15,399	83	39,641	84	58	35	28
Louisiana	243,881	13,421	97	10.150	91	9.785	41	29	10	5
Maine	86.592	5.519	79	5.726	87	14.194	117	88	78	61
Maryland	195.875	10.740	90	7.916	76	7.920	40	24	12	12
Massachusetts	468,267	24.117	86	21,031	94	22.940	47	32	30	25
Michigan	424.096	23,008	95	18,726	89	42.371	104	72	72	47
Minnesota	242.147	13.118	75	10.275	78	15.646	55	41	27	21
Mississippi	313.500	17.574	113	11.778	91	19.993	74	48	30	12
Missouri	579,807	30.340	98	25,700	96	54,766	103	71	40	29
Montana	36.362	2,188	90	1.294	91	6,454	167	139	125	73
Nebraska	170.820	8,825	83	8.337	78	16.711	82	71	43	29
Nevada	7.073	527	124	238	50	1.045	111	97	106	99
New Hampshire	77.764	3.916	95	3.720	99	8.617	112	100	85	53
New Jersey	335.809	15.042	80	15,740	109	7,441	23	18	13	9
New Mexico	25,625	1.307	67	1,018	64	2.437	73	46	12	1
New York	1,205,655	63,082	87	49.584	83	29,125	23	17	16	16
North Carolina	313.725	17,142	91	13,074	81	7,047	24	12	6	3
North Dakota	44,022	2.454	77	1.339	70	4,317	88	47	46	.....
Ohio	727,408	37,979	91	32.984	90	63.982	91	64	48	37
Oklahoma	45,415	3.326	83	347	44	7.669	129	46	.....	.....
Oregon	67,475	3.499	85	2.801	88	10,145	134	108	92	80
Pennsylvania	896,533	48,088	76	39.059	74	39.686	33	21	13	8
Rhode Island	72,836	3,726	87	3,214	93	6,953	47	33	30	25
South Carolina*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
South Dakota	54.782	3.094	77	2,128	61	7,108	95	65	48	25
Tennessee	396.900	20.975	104	17.432	99	30.447	89	62	38	24
Texas	620,445	34.965	115	23.854	107	62.655	131	82	49	21
Utah	51,259	2.789	101	2.127	101	4.670	92	74	114	62
Vermont	58,472	2,977	87	2.807	84	4.740	75	49	47	50
Virginia	295.377	16,386	88	12.818	77	12,129	38	22	11	6
Washington	87,182	7,747	92	2.975	83	16,219	184	109	75	88
West Virginia	170,810	9.532	99	6.692	88	10,308	64	41	25	18
Wisconsin	337,583	16,802	81	16,099	95	22,867	65	51	41	38
Wyoming	13,509	893	91	426	68	1,772	118	86	111	99
Total	12,832,044	.....	.....	.....	.....	945,625	.....	.....	.....	.....

*No record kept. †For the five years of which the year stated is the median year.

Note—See also "Population by Marital Condition" this volume.

MARRIAGE STATISTICS FOR 1916.

[From U. S. census report published in 1919. Figures are for calendar year.]

State.	Number.	Per 10,000 pop.	State.	Number.	Per 10,000 pop.
Alabama	25,453	109	Louisiana	18,042	107
Arizona	3,634	142	Maine	6,576	85
Arkansas	24,584	143	Maryland	20,397	150
California	30,996	105	Massachusetts	34,386	92
Colorado	9,165	96	Michigan	40,112	131
Connecticut	15,168	122	Minnesota	22,800	101
Delaware	2,038	96	Mississippi	23,927	134
District of Columbia	4,293	118	Missouri	36,827	109
Florida	11,654	149	Montana	8,108	176
Georgia	32,268	126	Nebraska	12,786	101
Idaho	3,840	97	Nevada	1,001	94
Illinois	68,529	112	New Hampshire	4,491	101
Indiana	33,521	119	New Jersey	31,169	106
Iowa	22,843	103	New Mexico	3,353	91
Kansas	18,162	99	New York	97,454	95
Kentucky	23,189	107	North Carolina	21,337	100

State.	Number.	Per 10,000 pop.
North Dakota	4,896	66
Ohio	52,592	102
Oklahoma	20,049	93
Oregon	5,302	65
Pennsylvania	72,053	85
Rhode Island	5,699	93
South Carolina*	.....	...
South Dakota	5,581	80
Tennessee	26,960	126
Texas	54,103	124
Utah	5,036	117
Vermont	5,279	145
Virginia	21,329	100
Washington	13,829	90
West Virginia	16,033	119
Wisconsin	18,343	73
Wyoming	1,591	99
United States	1,040,778	105

*No data; marriage licenses not required.

DIVORCE STATISTICS FOR 1916.

[From U. S. census report published in 1919. Figures are for calendar year.]

State.	Number.	Per 100,000 pop.
Alabama	2,265	101
Arizona	613	240
Arkansas	3,747	217
California	5,573	190
Colorado	1,061	113
Connecticut	961	77
Delaware	210	98
District of Columbia	47	13
Florida	1,334	152
Georgia	1,399	54
Idaho	797	189
Illinois	8,546	139
Indiana	5,636	201
Iowa	3,309	149
Kansas	2,618	143
Kentucky	2,981	129
Louisiana	1,343	78
Maine	702	91
Maryland	1,003	74
Massachusetts	2,336	63
Michigan	5,327	174
Minnesota	1,956	86
Mississippi	1,893	104
Missouri	5,791	171
Montana	1,484	323
Nebraska	1,675	132
Nevada	648	607
New Hampshire	698	158
New Jersey	1,169	40
New Mexico	387	102
New York	3,269	32
North Carolina	668	31
North Dakota	478	65
Ohio	7,607	148
Oklahoma	3,693	168
Oregon	2,100	255
Pennsylvania	4,980	58
Rhode Island	623	101
South Carolina†	.....	...
South Dakota	585	84
Tennessee	2,800	127
Texas	8,504	198
Utah	661	162
Vermont	419	116
Virginia	1,886	91
Washington	3,448	225
West Virginia	789	67
Wisconsin	1,721	69
Wyoming	296	170
United States	112,036	112

†Divorce not permitted since 1878.

TO WHOM DIVORCES GRANTED.

Year.	To husband. No.	Pct.	To wife. No.	Pct.
1916	33,809	31.1	74,893	68.9
1906	23,455	32.5	48,607	67.5
1896	14,448	33.6	24,489	66.4
1887 to 1906	316,149	33.4	629,476	66.6

DIVORCES CLASSIFIED BY CAUSE (1916).

Cause.	To husband. No.	Pct.	To wife. No.	Pct.
Adultery	6,850	20.3	5,636	7.5
Cruelty	5,895	17.4	24,857	33.2
Desertion	16,908	50.0	23,082	30.8
Drunkenness	271	.8	3,381	4.5
Nonsupport	.....	....	5,146	6.9
Combination	1,440	4.3	7,892	10.5
Other causes	2,445	7.2	4,899	6.5

GREAT MINING DISASTERS IN RECENT YEARS.

In which 100 or more lives were lost.

Birmingham, Ala., May 5, 1910; 175 dead.
Bolton, England, Dec. 21, 1910; 300 dead.
Briceville, Tenn., Dec. 9, 1911; 100 dead.
Butte, Mont., June 9, 1917; 156 dead.
Cherry, Ill., Nov. 13, 1909; 289 dead.
Cheswick, Pa., Jan. 25, 1904; 182 dead.
Coahuila, Mex., Feb. 1, 1902; 102 dead.
Coal Creek, Tenn., May 19, 1902; 227 dead.
Courriere, France, March 10, 1906; 1,060 dead.
Dawson, N. M., Oct. 22, 1913; 261 dead.
Eccles, W. Va., April 28, 1914; 181 dead.
Ennis, W. Va., Dec. 30, 1908; 100 dead.
Finleyville, Pa., April 23, 1912; 115 dead.
Gerthe, Germany, Aug. 8, 1912; 103 dead.
Hamm, Germany, Nov. 12, 1908; 300 dead.
Hanley, England, Jan. 12, 1918; 160 dead.
Hanna, Wyo., June 30, 1903; 235 dead.
Jacob's Creek, Pa., Dec. 19, 1907; 230 dead.
Johnstown, Pa., July 10, 1902; 113 dead.
Khartsisk, Russia, June 18, 1905; 500 dead.
La Esperanza, Mex., Feb. 19, 1907; 123 dead.
Littleton, Ala., April 8, 1911; 128 dead.
Marianna, Pa., Nov. 28, 1908; 154 dead.
Monongah, W. Va., Dec. 6, 1907; 360 dead.
Newcastle, England, Feb. 16, 1909; 100 dead.
Senghenydd, Wales, Oct. 14, 1913; 435 dead.
Telluride, Col., Nov. 20, 1901; 100 dead.
Toyooka, Japan, July 20, 1907; 400 dead.
Virginia City, Ala., Feb. 20, 1905; 160 dead.
Watertown, Wales, July 11, 1905; 144 dead.
Welongong, Australia, July 31, 1902; 120 dead.
Whitehaven, England, May 12, 1910; 137 dead.

HOMESTEAD LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

For full information as to the method of acquiring homesteads on unappropriated public lands of the United States apply at the nearest federal land office or write to the general land office in the department of the interior, Washington, D. C. In general, it may be said that any person who is the head of a family or is 21 years old and a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention to be such, and who is not the proprietor of more than 160 acres of land, is entitled to enter 160 acres of public land as a homestead. He is obliged to pay certain fees and commissions, ranging from $7 to $18, according to the amount of land entered and its location, to live upon the land for a certain length of time and to cultivate a certain amount of it. Recent laws provide for enlarged homesteads of 320 acres in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, on nonmineral, nonirrigable and nontimbered land; also for stock raising homesteads of 640 acres on land fit only for grazing or forage-growing purposes.

CAUSES FOR DIVORCE.

Summary of the laws in effect in the various states.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Residence required.	Consanguinity.	Cruelty.	Desertion.	Drunkenness.	Fraud or force.	Imprisonment.	Incapacity.	Insanity.	Neglect.	Want of age.	Adultery.
Alabama	1 to 3 y.	.....	Yes..	2 yrs.	Hab'l..	.....	2 yrs.....	Yes....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alaska	2 yrs..	Void.	Yes..	2 yrs.	1 yr....	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	No....	No....	Yes....	Yes.
Arizona	1 yr....	Void.	Yes..	1 yr..	Yes.....	Void...	Felony..	Yes....	No....	1 yr..	Void..	Yes.
Arkansas	1 yr....	No....	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Yes....	Yes.....	Yes....	No....	No....	Yes....	Yes.
California	1 yr....	Void.	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	No....	Yes....	Yes.
Colorado	1 yr....	Void.	Yes..	1 yr.	1 yr....	Void ..	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	Void ..	Yes.
Connecticut	3 yrs..	Void.	Yes..	3 yrs.	Yes.....	Yes....	Yes.....	No.....	Yes..	Yes..	No.....	Yes.
Delaware	2 yrs..	.....	Yes..	2 yrs.	2 yrs....	Void ..	2 yrs.....	Void ..	Void.	No..	Yes....	Yes.
District of Columbia	3 yrs..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes....	Yes..	.....	Yes....	.....
Florida	2 yrs..	Yes..	Yes..	1 yr..	Hab'l..	.....	.....	Yes....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	1 yr....	Yes..	Yes..	3 yrs.	Yes.....	Yes....	Yes.....	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	.....	Yes.
Hawaii	2 yrs..	Void.	Yes..	1 yr..	Yes.....	.....	7 yrs.....	Void ..	Void.	Yes..	Void ..	Yes.
Idaho	6 mos..	.....	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Yes....	Felony..	.....	Yes.	Yes..	Yes....	Yes.
Illinois	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	2 yrs.	2 yrs....	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	2 yrs..	Void.	Yes..	2 yrs.	Yes.....	No.....	Felony..	Yes..	No....	2 yrs.	Void .	Yes.
Iowa	.....	Void.	Yes..	2 yrs.	Yes.....	Yes....	Felony..	Void ..	Void.	Yes..	Void ..	Yes.
Kansas	1 yr....	No....	Yes..	1 yr..	Yes.....	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	No....	No....	Void ..	Yes.
Kentucky	1 yr....	No....	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Yes..	Felony..	Yes....	No....	Yes..	No.....	Yes.
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	Yes..	Yes..	Hab'l..	.....	Felony..	.....	.....	Yes..	.....
Maine	1 yr....	Yes..	Yes..	3 yrs.	Yes....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes..	No..	Yes..	No.....	Yes.
Maryland	2 yrs..	.....	.....	3 yrs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	3 to 5 y.	.....	Yes..	3 yrs.	Yes.....	.....	Felony..	Yes....	.....	Yes..	.....	.....
Michigan	1 yr....	Void.	Yes..	2 yrs.	Yes.....	Void ..	3 yrs.....	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes.....	Yes.
Minnesota	1 yr....	Yes..	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Void ..	Yes.....	Yes....	No..	No..	Void ..	Yes.
Mississippi	2 yrs..	Yes..	Yes..	2 yrs.	Yes.....	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	.....	No.....	Yes.
Missouri	1 yr....	Void.	Yes..	1 yr..	.....	.....	Yes.....	Yes....	No..	Yes..	No.....	Yes.
Montana	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Yes....	Yes.....	Yes....	Yes.	Yes..	Yes.....	Yes.
Nebraska	1 yr....	Yes..	Yes..	2 yrs.	Yes.....	Void ..	3 yrs.....	Yes....	.....	Yes..	Yes.....	Yes.
Nevada	6 mos..	Yes..	Yes..	1 yr..	Yes.....	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	No....	Yes..	Yes.....	Yes.
New Hampshire	1 yr....	Void.	Yes..	3 yrs.	3 yrs....	Yes....	1 yr....	Yes....	No....	Yes..	Yes.....	Yes.
New Jersey	1 yr....	Void.	Yes..	Yes..	Yes.....	No.....	Felony..	Yes....	No....	Yes..	Void ..	Yes.
New Mexico	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	Yes..	Hab'l..	.....	Felony..	Yes....	.....	Yes..	.....	.....
New York*	Actual	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes
North Carolina	2 yrs..	Void.	Yes..	10 yrs	No.....	No.....	No.....	Yes....	No....	Yes..	Void ..	Yes.
North Dakota	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Void ..	Felony..	Void ..	No....	Yes..	Void ..	Yes.
Ohio	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	3 yrs.	3 yrs....	.....	Yes.....	Yes....	No....	Yes.	Yes.....	Yes.
Oklahoma	1 yr....	No....	Yes..	1 yr..	Yes.....	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	No....	Yes..	No.....	Yes.
Oregon	.....	No....	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	No....	No..	Void ..	Yes.
Pennsylvania	1 yr....	Yes..	Yes..	2 yrs.	No.....	Yes....	2 yrs.....	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	No.....	Yes.
Rhode Island	2 yrs..	Yes..	Yes..	5 yrs.	Hab'l..	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	Void ..	Yes.
South Carolina†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	1 yr....	No....	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr..	Void ..	Felony..	Yes....	No....	No..	Void ..	Yes.
Tennessee	2 yrs..	.....	Yes..	2 yrs.	Hab'l..	.....	Felony..	Yes....	....	Yes.	.....	Yes.
Texas	6 mos..	.....	Yes..	1 yr..	Hab'l..	.....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	.....	.....
Utah	1 yr....	No....	Yes..	1 yr..	Yes.....	No.....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	No.....	Yes.
Vermont	2 yrs..	Yes..	Yes..	3 yrs.	No.....	.....	3 yrs.....	Yes....	Yes.	Yes..	Yes....	Yes.
Virginia	1 yr....	No....	Yes..	3 yrs.	No.....	.....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	No..	Yes	Yes.
Washington	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	1 yr..	Hab'l..	.....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	1 yr....	Yes..	Yes..	3 yrs.	Yes.....	Yes....	Felony..	No.....	No....	Yes..	Yes....	Yes.
Wisconsin	2 yrs..	No....	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	No.....	3 yrs.....	Void ..	No....	Yes..	No.....	Yes.
Wyoming	1 yr....	Void.	Yes..	1 yr..	Hab'l..	Void ..	Felony..	Yes....	Void.	Yes..	Void ..	.....

*Marriages may be annulled for causes making them void from the beginning.

†No divorce allowed, but marriage may be annulled.

Note—The above table presents only the principal causes for divorce in the various states. The words "Yes" and "No" are not always to be taken without qualification, but as being applicable under certain conditions. The word "Void" may indicate that a marriage may be absolutely void for the cause named, that it may be voidable or that it may be annulled by court proceedings. Bigamy, it may be added, is a cause for divorce or annulment of marriage in practically all of the states.

WORLD'S SHIPS, RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS AND CABLES.

[Report of the bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]

Year.	Commerce. *Total.	Commerce. Per cap.	Vessel tonnage. Sail, tons.	Vessel tonnage. Steam, tons.	Vessel tonnage. Total, tons.	Railways, miles.	Telegraphs, miles.	Cables, miles.
1800	$1.479	$2.31	4.026.000	.....	4.026.000	.....	.....	.....
1820	1.659	2.13	5.814.000	20.000	5.834.000	.....	.....	.....
1830	1.981	2.34	7.100.000	111.000	7.211.000	200	.....	.....
1840	2.789	2.93	012.000	368.000	9.380.000	5.400	.....	.....
1850	4.049	3.76	11.470.000	864.000	12.334.000	24.000	5.000	25
1860	7.246	6.01	14.890.000	1.710.000	16.600.000	67.400	100.000	1.500
1870	10.663	8.14	12.900.000	3.040.000	15.940.000	139.900	281.000	15.000
1880	14.761	10.26	14.400.000	5.880.000	20.280.000	224.900	440.000	49.000
1890	17.519	11.80	12.640.000	8.295.000	20.935.000	390.000	768.000	132.000
1900	20.105	13.33	8.119.000	13.856.000	21.975.000	500.000	1.180.000	200.000
1910	33.634	20.81	4.366.000	23.392.000	28.298.000	637.000	1.307.000	291.000
1918	62.802	36.96	4.120.000	27.019.000	31.139.000	732.800	1.586.000	.....
1919	75.311	44.28	4.046.000	28.177.000	32.223.000	731.000	1.577.000	.....
1920	61,277	33.49	4,066,000	32,092,000	36,158,000	710,600	1,592,000	.....

*Millions.

SUMMARY OF MARRIAGE LAWS.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	License required.	MARRIAGE PROHIBITED BETWEEN—						*MINIMUM AGE.		PARENTAL CONSENT†	
		First cousins.	White and colored.	Step relatives.	Epileptics.	Feeble-minded.	Imbeciles.	Men.	Women.	Men under.	Women under.
Alabama	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	17	14	21	18
Alaska	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	21	18	‡	‡
Arizona	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	18	14	21	18
Arkansas	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	17	14	21	18
California	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	18	15	21	18
Colorado	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	21	18	.....	.....
Connecticut	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	‡	‡	‡	‡
Delaware	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	...‡.	...‡.	Yes.	21	18	21	18
District of Columbia	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	16	14	21	18
Florida	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	‡	‡	21	21
Georgia	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	17	14	‡	18
Hawaii	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	18	15	20	18
Idaho	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	‡	‡	18	18
Illinois	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	18	16	21	18
Indiana	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	18	16	21	18
Iowa	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	16	14	21	18
Kansas	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	17	15	21	18
Kentucky	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	14	12	21	18
Louisiana	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	14	12	21	21
Maine	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	21	18	21	18
Maryland	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	‡	‡	21	16
Massachusetts	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	...‡.	...‡.	Yes.	‡	‡	21	18
Michigan	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	18	16	‡	18
Minnesota	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	18	15	18	15
Mississippi	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	21	18	21	18
Missouri	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	.....	No.	No.	No.	‡	‡	21	18
Montana	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	18	16	21	18
Nebraska	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	18	16	21	18
Nevada	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	18	16	18	16
New Hampshire	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	14	13	18	16
New Jersey	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	‡	‡	21	18
New Mexico	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	18	15	21	18
New York	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	...‡.	...‡.	Yes.	18	18	‡	‡
North Carolina	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	16	14	18	18
North Dakota	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	...‡.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	18	15	21	18
Ohio	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	18	16	21	18
Oklahoma	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	18	15	21	18
Oregon	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes	Yes.	18	16	21	18
Pennsylvania	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	21	21	21	21
Rhode Island	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	‡	‡	21	16
South Carolina	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	18	14	18	18
South Dakota	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	§Yes.	§Yes.	§Yes.	18	15	21	18
Tennessee	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	‡	‡	16	16
Texas	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	16	14	21	18
Utah	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	16	14	21	18
Vermont	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	21	18	21	18
Virginia	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	14	12	21	21
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	18	16	18	16
Wisconsin	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	18	15	21	18
Wyoming	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	18	16	21	21

*At which marriage is legal. †Age below which parental consent is necessary. ‡No specific provision; common law usually applies. §Prohibited when either of parties is incapable of entering into a civil contract.

AMERICAN PASSPORTS.

Applications for passports may be made at any of the following places. The applicant must appear in person:

Room 262, department of state, Washington, D. C.

Passport agent, custom house, New York city.

Passport agent, custom house, San Francisco, Cal.

Before a clerk of a federal court or clerk of a state court having power to naturalize aliens, nearest the place of residence of applicant.

Necessary blanks will be found at these places.

1. Applicants must submit evidence of American citizenship. If born in the United States, (a) either a copy of birth certificate, or (b) a sworn affidavit by a relative as to the date and place of birth, or (c) an affidavit by a friend, who has known the applicant at least fifteen years, and can make the statement under oath that, as to the best of his knowledge and belief, applicant was born in the United States, giving place and date of birth.

2. If a naturalized citizen, the certificate of naturalization, or a certified copy thereof, must be exhibited.

3. Applicant must be accompanied by an identifying witness who is an American citizen and who, under oath, can identify the applicant.

4. Two unmounted photographs of applicant, size about 3x3 inches, are necessary (on thin paper—not postcards).

5. The fee is $10.00; $1 for execution of the application and $9 for the passport.

DATES OF RECENT HISTORICAL EVENTS.

Aguinaldo captured, March 23, 1901.
Alaska boundary award made, Oct. 17, 1903.
Albert I. ascended throne of Belgium, Dec. 17, 1909.
Alfonso XIII. ascended throne of Spain, May 17, 1902; attempted assassination of, in Paris, June 1, 1906; shot at by anarchist in Madrid, April 13, 1913.
Amundsen, Roald, completes northwest passage, 1906; reaches south pole, Dec. 16, 1911.
Anarchists, Chicago, hanged, Nov. 11, 1887.
Anarchists pardoned by Altgeld, June 26, 1893.
Andree began arctic balloon trip, July 11, 1897.
Anglo-American arbitration treaty signed, Jan. 11, 1897.
Anglo-Boer war began, Oct. 10, 1899; ended May 31, 1902.
Anglo-Japanese treaty signed, Jan 30, 1902.
Arabic sunk, Aug. 19, 1915.
Archbald, Robert W., judge of United States Circuit court, impeached and removed from office, Jan. 13, 1913.
Arizona admitted as a state, Feb. 14, 1912.
Armament, conference on limitation of, began Nov. 12, 1921; ended Feb. 6, 1922.
Armenian massacres began in 1890; culminated in 1895, 1896 and 1897.
Atlanta Ga. (Cotton States and Industrial) exposition, Sept. 15 to Dec. 31, 1895.
Australian commonwealth inaugurated, Jan. 1, 1901.
Austria surrenders to allies, Nov. 3, 1918; signs peace treaty, Sept. 10, 1919.
Balkan-Bulgarian war began, May 23, 1913; ended, Aug. 10, 1913.
Balkan-Turkish war began Oct. 8, 1912; ended, May 30, 1913.
Balloon disaster, Chicago, July 21, 1919.
Baltimore fire, Feb. 7, 1904.
Battle ship cruise, American, Dec. 16, 1907, to Feb. 22, 1909.
Bennington gunboat disaster, July 21, 1905.
Bering sea seal treaty signed, Nov. 8, 1897.
Bismarck resigned chancellorship, March 18, 1890; died July 30, 1898.
Borda, President, assassinated, Aug. 25, 1897.
Bosnia and Herzegovina annexed by Austria, Oct. 6, 1908.
Boxer outbreak in China began, May, 1900.
Boyertown (Pa.) theater fire and panic, Jan. 13, 1908.
Brazil proclaimed a republic, Nov. 15, 1889.
Brest-Litovsk peace treaty signed, March 3, 1918.
Buffalo (Pan-American) exposition, May 1 to Nov. 2, 1901.
Bulgaria proclaims independence, Oct. 5, 1908; surrender to allies, Sept. 29, 1918.
Cable, Pacific, laying of, begun at San Francisco, Dec. 14, 1902.
California Midwinter exposition, Jan. 1 to July 4, 1894.
Calumet (Mich.) hall panic, Dec. 24, 1913.
Campanile in Venice fell, July 14, 1902.
Canadian reciprocity bill passed by congress and signed by President Taft, July 26, 1911; rejected by Canada, Sept. 21.
Carlos I., king of Portugal, assassinated, Feb. 1, 1908.
Carnot, President, assassinated, June 24, 1894.
Cartago, Costa Rica, destroyed by earthquake, May 5, 1910.
Caroline islands bought by Germany, Oct. 1, 1899.
Charles I. of Austria-Hungary abdicates, Nov. 11, 1918; attempts to regain Hungarian throne, March 27 and Oct. 21, 1921; exiled, Nov. 6, 1921; died at Funchal, Madeira, April 1, 1922.
Charleston, S. C. (Interstate and West Indian), exposition, Dec. 1, 1901, to May 20, 1902.
Chelsea (Mass.) fire, April 12, 1908.
Cherry (Ill.) mine disaster, Nov. 13, 1909.
Chicago race riots, July 27-Aug. 2, 1919.
China, revolution begins Sept. 7, 1911; republic proclaimed Dec. 29, 1911; Manchu dynasty abdicates Feb. 12, 1912.
Cholera epidemic in Hamburg, Germany, August, 1892; in Russia and Italy, summer of 1910.
Christian IX., king of Denmark, died Jan. 29, 1906.
Christian X. proclaimed king of Denmark, May 15, 1912.
Coal (anthracite) strike began, May 12, 1902; ended, Oct. 21, 1902.
Congo Free State annexed by Belgium, Aug. 20, 1908.
Constantine, king of Greece, deposed, June 12, 1917; reinstated Dec. 5, 1920; deposed by revolutionists Sept. 27, 1922.
Constitution, U. S. 16th amendment to, proclaimed, Feb. 25, 1913; 17th amendment to, proclaimed, May 31, 1913; 18th amendment to, proclaimed, Jan. 16, 1919; 19th amendment to, proclaimed, Aug. 26, 1920.
Corinth ship canal open, Aug. 6, 1893.
Corpus Christi (Tex.) storm and tidal wave, Sept. 14, 1919.
Courriere mine disaster, March 10, 1906.
Crib disaster, Chicago, Jan. 20, 1909.
Cronin murder, Chicago, May 4, 1889.
Cuba under sovereignty of United States, Jan. 1, 1899.
Cuban constitution signed, Feb. 21, 1901.
Cuban-United States reciprocity treaty ratified, March 19, 1903; bill to carry treaty into effect passed by congress, Dec. 16, 1903.
Cuban republic inaugurated, May 20, 1902; President Palma and cabinet resigned and American control established, Sept. 29, 1906; Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez elected president, Nov. 14, 1908; American control relinquished, Jan. 28, 1909.
Cuban revolt began, Feb. 24, 1895.
Currency law enacted, Dec. 23, 1913.
Czolgosz, McKinley's assassin, tried and sentenced, Sept. 24, 1901; executed, Oct. 29, 1901.
De Lesseps, Ferdinand, convicted of Panama fraud, Feb. 9, 1893.
Delyannis, Grecian premier, assassinated, June 13, 1905.
Deschanel, Paul, elected president of France, Jan. 17, 1920; disabled, May 23, 1920; resigned, Sept. 16, 1920.
Dewey's victory at Manila, May 1, 1898.
Diaz, Porfirio, forced by revolutionists to resign presidency of Mexico, May 25, 1911.
Dingley tariff bill signed, July 24, 1897.
Dom Pedro exiled from Brazil, Nov. 16, 1889.
Draft for American national army; registration day June 5, 1917; numbers drawn July 20, 1917.
Dreyfus, Capt., degraded and sent to Devil's island, Jan. 4, 1895; brought back to France, July 3, 1899; new trial begun, Aug. 7; found guilty, Sept. 9; pardoned, Sept. 19, 1899; restored to rank in army, July 12, 1906, by decision of Supreme court of France; decorated with cross of Legion of Honor, July 21, 1906.
Earthquake in India, April 4, 1905; in Calabria, Italy, Sept. 8, 1905, Dec. 28, 1908, and Sept. 7, 1920. (See also San Francisco, Valparaiso, Kingston, Messina and Cartago.)
Eastland steamship disaster in Chicago, July 24, 1915.
Edward VII. proclaimed king, Jan. 24, 1901; crowned, Aug. 9, 1902; died, May 6, 1910.
Elizabeth, empress of Austria, assassinated, Sept. 10, 1898.
Empress of Ireland sunk, May 29, 1914.
Eugenie, ex-Empress, died July 11, 1920.
European war began, Aug. 1, 1914; armistice signed, Nov. 11, 1918.
Fallieres, C. A., elected president of France, Jan. 17, 1906.

Ferrer, Francisco, executed in Spain, Oct. 13, 1909.
Field, Marshall, died, Jan. 16, 1906.
Fisheries (Atlantic) dispute settled by the Hague court, June 1, 1910.
Floods in Ohio and Indiana, March 25-27, 1913.
Formosa transferred to Japan, June 4, 1895.
Francis Ferdinand, Archduke, and consort assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia, June 28, 1914.
Frederick VIII, succeeded to throne of Denmark, Jan. 29, 1906; died, May 14, 1912.
Galveston tornado, Sept. 8, 1900.
General Slocum disaster, June 15, 1904.
Genoa conference opened, April 10, 1922; ended May 19, 1922.
George I., king of Greece, assassinated in Saloniki, Macedonia, March 18, 1913.
George V. succeeded to British throne, May 6, 1910; crowned, June 22, 1911.
Germany, revolution in, Nov. 9, 1918; new constitution proclaimed, Aug. 13, 1919, signs peace treaty, June 28, 1919; Versailles treaty ratified, Jan. 10, 1920; Kapp-Luettwitz revolt, March 12, 1920.
Gladstone resigned premiership, March 2, 1894; died May 19, 1898.
Goebel, Gov. William, shot, Jan. 30, 1900; died Feb. 2.
Greco-Turkish war began, April 16, 1897; ended, May 11, 1897; peace treaty signed, Sept. 18, 1897; new war began March 14, 1921; ended Sept. 13, 1922.
Greece—King Constantine deposed June 12, 1917; succeded by King Alexander; Constantine recalled Dec. 5, 1920; again deposed Sept. 27, 1922.
Hague, The, conference began, June 15, 1922; ended July 20.
Haiti—President Lecomte and 400 persons killed by explosion in palace, Aug. 8, 1912.
Halifax disaster, Dec. 6, 1917.
Harding, Warren G., elected president of the United States Nov. 2, 1920; inaugurated March 4, 1921.
Harriman, E. H., died, Sept. 9, 1909.
Harrison, Benjamin, died, March 13, 1901.
Harrison, Carter, Sr., assassinated, Oct. 28, 1893.
Hawaii made a republic, July 4, 1894; annexed to United States, Aug. 12, 1896; made a territory, June 14, 1900.
Haymarket riot, Chicago, May 4, 1886.
Hay-Pauncefote isthmian canal treaty signed Nov. 18, 1901.
Herrin (Ill.) mine massacre, June 21-22, 1922.
Homestead (Pa.) labor riot, July 6, 1892.
Humbert, King, assassinated, July 29, 1900.
Idaho admitted as a state, July 3, 1890.
Income tax amendment to constitution of the United States proclaimed, Feb. 25, 1913.
Irish land purchase law in force, Nov. 1, 1903.
Iroquois theater fire, Dec. 30, 1903; lives lost, 575.
Italian army routed in Abyssinia, March 1, 1896.
Italian prisoners lynched in New Orleans, March 14, 1891.
Italy declares war on Turkey over Tripoli dispute, Sept. 29, 1911; annexes Tripoli, Feb. 23, 1912; war ended, Oct. 18, 1912.
Ito, Prince, assassinated, Oct. 26, 1909.
Jameson raiders in Transvaal routed, Jan. 2, 1896.
Jamestown (Va.) tercentennial exposition, April 26 to Nov. 30, 1907.
Japan, battle of Sea of, May 27-28, 1905.
Japan declared war on China, Aug. 1, 1894; war ended, April 17, 1895.
Japan-Russia war began, Feb. 7, 1904; ended Sept. 5, 1905.
Jerusalem captured by British, Dec. 11, 1917.
Joan of Arc canonized, May 16, 1920.
Johnstown flood, May 31, 1889.
Jutland naval battle, May 31-June 1, 1916.
Ketteler, Baron von, killed in Peking, June 30, 1900.
Kingston (Jamaica) earthquake and fire, Jan. 14, 1907.
Kishinev massacre, April 20, 1903.
Kitchener, Lord, drowned June 5, 1916.
Koch's lymph cure announced, Nov. 17, 1890.
Korea annexed by Japan, Aug. 29, 1910.
Kossuth, Louis, died, March 20, 1894.
Labor department (U. S.) created March 4, 1913.
Lawton, Gen. H. W., killed, Dec. 19, 1899.
League of nations council organized, Jan. 16, 1920.
Leiter wheat deal collapsed, June 13, 1898
Leopold II., king of the Belgians, died, Dec. 17, 1909.
Liliuokalani, queen of Hawaii, deposed, Jan. 16, 1893; died Nov. 11, 1917.
Louisville tornado, March 27, 1890.
Luiz Philippe, crown prince of Portugal, assassinated, Feb. 1, 1908.
Lusitania sunk, May 7, 1915.
Madagascar annexed to France, Jan. 23, 1896.
Maine blown up, Feb. 15, 1898; raised in 1911-1912 and sunk in the open sea off Havana, March 16, 1912.
Manuel II., king of Portugal, deposed, Oct. 3-4, 1910.
Marconi signals letter "S" across Atlantic, Dec. 11, 1901.
Messina destroyed by earthquake, Dec. 28, 1908.
Mexico—Revolution, Nov. 18, 1910, to May 25, 1911; President Diaz forced to resign, May 25, 1911; President Madero assassinated, Feb. 23, 1913; President Carranza killed, May 20, 1920.
Mexican-American crisis; Americans occupy Vera Cruz, April 21, 1914; eighteen Americans killed by Villa bandits, Jan. 10, 1916; Villa raids Columbus, N. M., and kills seventeen persons, March 9, 1916. American troops invade Mexico from north.
Meyerbeer centenary celebrated in Berlin, Sept. 5, 1891.
Morocco conference began, Jan. 16, 1906.
Morgan, J. P., explosion near New York office of, Sept. 16, 1920.
Mukden, battle of, Feb. 24-March 12, 1905.
McKinley, President, shot by anarchist Sept. 6, 1901; died, Sept. 14, 1901.
Nansen arctic expedition started, July 21, 1893; returned Aug. 13, 1896.
Nashville, Tenn. (Tennessee Centennial), exposition, May 1 to Oct. 31, 1897.
Naval armament treaty signed, Feb. 6, 1922.
Neuilly, treaty of, signed Nov. 27, 1919.
New Mexico admitted as a state, Jan. 6, 1912.
Nicholas II. proclaimed czar of Russia, Nov. 2, 1894; crowned, May 26, 1896; attempted assassination of, Jan. 19, 1905; deposed, March 15, 1917; put to death, July 16, 1918.
Norge disaster, June 28, 1904.
North Collinwood (O.) school disaster, March 4, 1908.
North pole reached by Commander Robert E. Peary, April 6, 1909.
North sea naval battle (see Jutland).
Norway dissolved union with Sweden, June 7, 1905.
Oklahoma and Indian Territory admitted to union as state of Oklahoma, Nov. 16, 1907.
Omaha race riots, Sept. 28, 1919.
Omaha tornado, March 23, 1913.
Omdurman, battle of, Sept. 4, 1898.
Oppau disaster, Sept. 21, 1921.
Oscar II., king of Sweden, died, Dec. 8, 1907.
Otto, insane king of Bavaria, deposed Nov. 5, 1913; died, Oct. 11, 1916.
Pacific treaty (quadruple or four-power) signed, Dec. 13, 1921.
Panama canal property bought by the United States, Feb. 16, 1903.

Panama fraud trials in Paris, Jan. 10 to March 21, 1893.
Panama revolution, Nov. 3, 1903.
Pan-American congress, first, began, Oct. 2, 1889; second, Oct. 23, 1902.
Parcel post established in United States, Jan. 1, 1913.
Paris exposition, 1878, 1889, 1900.
Paris flood, Jan. 20-Feb. 1, 1910.
Peace conference called by czar, Aug. 24, 1898; opened at The Hague, May 18, 1899; closed, July 29, 1899; second peace conference, June 15-Oct. 18, 1907.
Peace conference in Paris and Versailles, France, began Jan. 18, 1919; German peace treaty signed June 28, 1919, and ratified Jan. 10, 1920; Austrian peace treaty signed, Sept. 10, 1919.
Peace palace at The Hague dedicated, Aug. 28, 1913.
Peace resolution passed by American congress, July 2, 1921; peace treaty with Germany ratified by senate, Oct. 18, 1921.
Peking captured by the allies, Aug. 15, 1900.
Petrograd riots, Jan. 22, 1905.
Philippine-American war began, Feb. 4, 1899; ended April 30, 1902.
Philippines ceded to the United States, Dec. 10, 1898.
Pope Benedict XV. elected, Sept. 3, 1914; died, Jan. 22, 1922.
Pope Leo XIII. died, July 20, 1903.
Pope Pius X. elected, Aug. 4, 1903; died, Aug. 20, 1914.
Pope Pius XI. elected, Feb. 6, 1922.
Portland, Ore. (Lewis and Clark), exposition, June 1 to Oct. 14, 1905.
Port Arthur captured by the Japanese from the Chinese, Nov. 21, 1894; from Russians, Jan. 1, 1905.
Porto Rico ceded to the United States, Dec. 10, 1898.
Porto Rico hurricane, Aug. 8, 1899.
Portugal—King Carlos and Crown Prince Luiz assassinated, Feb. 1, 1908; Manuel II. deposed and republic declared, Oct. 3-4, 1910.
Postage between United States and Britain reduced to 2 cents, Oct. 1, 1908.
Postal banks established in United States, Jan. 3, 1911.
Preparedness campaign in United States, 1915-1916.
Pretoria captured by British, June 4, 1900.
Prohibition amendment to United States constitution proclaimed Jan. 29, 1919.
Pueblo (Col.) flood, June 3, 1921.
Pullman strike began, May 11, 1894; boycott began, June 26; rioting in Chicago and vicinity, June and July; strike and boycott ended, August.
R-38 (dirigible) disaster, Aug. 24, 1922.
Race riots, Chicago, July 27-Aug. 2, 1919; Omaha, Sept. 28, 1919; Washington, D. C., July 19-22, 1919.
Railroads in United States placed under government control, Dec. 28, 1917; turned back to private control, March 1, 1920.
Rathenau, Dr. Walter, foreign minister, assassinated in Berlin, Germany, June 24, 1922.
Reciprocity (with Canada) bill passed by congress and signed by President Taft, July 26, 1911; rejected by Canada, Sept. 21, 1911.
Rhodes, Cecil, died, March 26, 1902.
Roentgen ray discovery made public, Feb. 1, 1896.
Roma (dirigible) disaster, Feb. 21, 1922.
Roosevelt, Theodore, became president of the United States on death of McKinley, Sept. 14, 1901; elected to same office, Nov. 8, 1904; attempted assassination of, Oct. 14, 1912; died Jan. 6, 1919.
Rural free delivery established in United States, 1896-1897.
Russia-Japan war began, Feb. 7, 1904; ended Sept. 5, 1905.
Russian revolution overthrows czarism, March 12, 1917.
Sakurajima, eruption of, Jan. 11-13, 1914.
Salem (Mass.) fire, June 25, 1914.
Salisbury, Premier, resigned, July 13, 1902; died, Aug. 22, 1903.
St. Germain, treaty of, signed, Sept. 10, 1919.
St. Louis clubhouse (Missouri Athletic) fire, March 9, 1914; lives lost, thirty.
St. Louis cyclone, May 27, 1896.
St. Louis (Louisiana Purchase) exposition, April 30 to Dec. 1, 1904.
St. Pierre, Martinique, destroyed, May 8, 1902.
San Francisco earthquake and fire, April 18-20, 1906.
San Juan and El Caney, battles of, July 1, 1898.
Santiago de Cuba, naval battle of, July 3, 1898.
Santiago de Cuba surrendered, July 17, 1898.
Schley inquiry ordered, July 26, 1901; began, Sept. 20; ended, Nov. 7; verdict announced, Dec. 13.
Schurz, Carl, died, May 14, 1906.
Scott, Robert F., explorer, perished in blizzard after reaching south pole, March 29, 1913.
Seattle, Wash. (Alaska-Yukon), exposition, June 1 to Oct. 16, 1909.
Senators, U. S., direct election amendment proclaimed, May 31, 1913.
Sergius, Grand Duke, assassinated, Feb. 17, 1905.
Serbia, king and queen of, assassinated, June 11, 1903.
Sevres, treaty of, signed, Aug. 10, 1920.
Shackleton, Sir Ernest, died Jan. 5, 1922.
Shah of Persia assassinated, May 1, 1896.
Simplon tunnel completed, Feb. 25, 1905.
Skager-Rak naval battle (see Jutland).
Smyrna massacre and fire, Sept. 13-14, 1922.
Socialists barred from New York assembly, Jan. 7, 1920.
Somme, battle of, began July 1, 1916.
South pole reached by Capt. Roald Amundsen, Dec. 16, 1911; reached by Capt. Robert F. Scott, Jan. 17, 1912.
Spanish-American war began, April 25, 1898; peace protocol signed, Aug. 12, 1898; Paris peace treaty signed, Dec. 12; peace treaty ratified, Feb. 6, 1899.
Springfield (Ill.) riots and lynchings, Aug. 14-15, 1908.
Standard Oil decision by United States Supreme court, May 15, 1911.
Stolypin, premier of Russia, shot by assassin, Sept. 14, 1911; died Sept. 18.
Stone, Ellen M., captured by brigands, Sept. 3, 1901; released, Feb. 23, 1902.
Suffrage (see Woman Suffage).
Sulzer, William, governor of New York, impeached and removed, Oct. 17, 1913.
Sussex sunk, March 24, 1916.
Taft, William H., elected president of the United States, Nov. 3, 1908; appointed justice of the United States Supreme court, June 30, 1921; sworn in, July 11, 1921.
Tariff (Payne-Aldrich) act approved, Aug. 5, 1909; Underwood-Simmons act approved, Oct. 3, 1913; Fordney-McCumber act approved Sept. 21, 1922.
Titanic steamship sunk, April 15, 1912.
Tobacco trust decision, May 29, 1911.
Transvaal republic annexed to Great Britain, Sept. 1, 1900.
Trianon, treaty of, signed, June 4, 1920.
Turkey, sultan of, proclaimed constitution, July 24, 1908; Sultan Abdul Hamid deposed, April 27, 1909.
Turkey—War with Italy over Tripoli began, Sept. 29, 1911; ended, Oct. 18, 1912.
Turkey—War with Balkan states began, Oct. 8, 1912; Nazim Pasha assassinated, Jan. 23, 1913; surrenders to allies Oct. 30, 1919.
Union of South Africa proclaimed, May 31, 1910.

United States entered European war, April 6, 1917.
Utah admitted as a state, Feb. 4, 1896.
Valparaiso earthquake, Aug. 16, 1906.
Venezuelan blockade by England, Germany and Italy began in first part of December, 1902; ended, Feb. 13, 1903.
Verdun, battle of, began, Feb. 22, 1916.
Versailles treaty signed, June 28, 1919; ratified, Jan. 10, 1920.
Vesuvius, great eruption of, April 1-10, 1906.
Victor Emmanuel III., king of Italy, crowned, Aug. 11, 1902; attempt to assassinate, March 14, 1912.
Victoria, queen of England, died, Jan. 22, 1901.
Victory parade in London, England, July 19, 1919; in Paris, France, July 14, 1919.
Volturno disaster, Oct. 9, 1913.
Wall street bomb explosion, New York, Sept. 26, 1920.
War, great European, began, Aug. 1, 1914; United States entered, April 6, 1917; armistice signed, Nov. 11, 1918; peace treaty signed, June 28, 1919, and ratified, Jan. 10, 1920.
Washington (D. C.) race riots, July 19-22, 1919.
Washington limitation of armament conference began, Nov. 12, 1921; ended, Feb. 6, 1922.
Wilhelmina proclaimed queen of Holland, Aug. 31, 1898.
William II., emperor of Germany, flees to Holland Nov. 10, 1919; abdicates Nov. 28, 1919; married second time Nov. 5, 1922.
Wilson, Sir Henry, field marshal, assassinated in London, England, June 22, 1922.
Wilson, Woodrow, elected president of the United States, Nov. 5, 1912; re-elected, Nov. 7, 1916; severe illness began, Sept. 28, 1919.
Windsor hotel, New York, burned, March 17, 1899.
Woman suffrage amendment to constitution approved by congress and submitted to the states for ratification, June 4, 1919; ratified, Aug. 26, 1920.
World's Fair in Chicago opened, May 1, 1893; ended, Oct. 30, 1893.

WINES AND LIQUORS CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Wines		Malt liquors		Distilled spirits		Wines & liquors	
Year.	Consumption. Gals.	Per capita. Gals.	Consumption. Gals.	Per capita. Gals.	Consumption. Pf.gals.	Per capita. Pf.gals.	Total. Gals.	Per capita. Gals.
1840	4,873,096	.29	23,310,843	1.36	43,060,884	2.52	71,144,823	4.17
1850	6,315,871	.27	36,563,009	1.58	51,833,473	2.23	94,712,353	4.08
1860	11,059,141	.35	101,346,669	3.22	89,968,651	2.86	202,374,461	6.43
1870	12,225,067	.32	204,756,156	5.31	79,895,708	2.07	296,876,931	7.70
1880	28,098,179	.56	414,220,165	8.26	63,526,694	1.27	506,076,400	10.08
1890	28,945,993	.46	855,792,335	13.67	87,829,562	1.40	972,578,878	15.53
1900	29,988,467	.39	1,221,500,160	16.01	97,248,382	1.27	1,349,176,033	17.79
1906	46,485,223	.53	1,699,985,642	19.54	127,754,544	1.47	1,874,225,409	21.55
1907	57,738,848	.65	1,821,867,627	20.56	140,084,436	1.58	2,019,690,911	22.79
1908	52,121,646	.58	1,828,732,448	20.26	125,379,314	1.39	2,006,233,408	22.22
1909	61,779,049	.67	1,752,634,426	19.07	121,130,036	1.32	1,935,544,011	21.06
1910	60,548,078	.65	1,851,340,256	19.79	133,538,684	1.42	2,045,427,018	22.19
1911	63,859,232	.67	1,966,911,744	20.66	138,585,989	1.46	2,169,356,695	22.79
1912	56,424,711	.58	1,932,531,184	19.96	139,496,331	1.44	2,128,452,226	21.98
1913	55,327,461	.56	2,030,347,372	20.62	147,745,628	1.50	2,233,420,461	22.68
1914	52,418,430	.52	2,056,407,108	20.54	143,447,227	1.43	2,252,272,765	22.50
1915	32,911,909	.32	1,855,524,284	18.24	127,159,098	1.25	2,015,595,291	19.80
1916	47,587,145	.46	1,818,266,448	17.59	139,958,732	1.35	2,005,812,325	19.40
1917	42,723,376	.41	1,884,265,377	17.94	167,740,325	1.60	2,094,729,078	19.95
1918	51,598,024	.48	1,556,378,953	14.59	93,850,294	.88	1,706,007,281	15.95
1919	54,272,656	.50	853,016,056	7.88	85,106,008	.79	992,394,720	9.17
1920	12,718,139	.12	284,286,888	2.63	24,026,751	.22	318,762,713	2.95
1921	20,322,756	.19	285,798,939	2.61	35,217,662	.32	341,640,392	3.12

GENERAL STRIKE AND REVOLT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Union of South Africa was the scene of a serious general strike and attempted revolution in the course of the first three months of 1922. The trouble began in January with a dispute over wages between the gold mine owners and their employes on the Rand at Johannesburg. Most of the mines were operating at a loss, but the men would accept no reduction in pay. The trouble gradually spread and there were frequent clashes between the strikers and the authorities. On March 5 the Industrial federation called a general strike and acts of violence increased in number. The situation became menacing when the red flag of communism and bolshevism was displayed by the strikers, who had organized armed commandoes and were not only defying but shooting down the police and military opposing them.

On March 10 martial law was proclaimed on the Rand and Gen. J. C. Smuts, the premier of the Union of South Africa, began assembling strong military forces and attacking the strongholds of the strikers at all points. Fighting occurred at Newlands, Fordsburg, Benoni, Brakpan, Jeppe, Sophiatown, Brixton Ridge, Auckland Park and a number of other places in the vicinity of Johannesburg. The government forces were led by Maj.-Gen. Sir J. L. Van Devanter and Brig.-Gen. Conrad Brits. Artillery, airplanes and tanks were used by the troops especially in besieging Benoni, where the revolutionists suffered many casualties. In the course of about ten days some 6,000 of the strikers and their bolshevist supporters were captured. On March 15 the strike was declared off and peace was restored.

It was asserted by the police that they had found conclusive evidence that a bolshevist plot was responsible for the revolt.

LARGEST ISLANDS IN THE WORLD.

Name.	Sq. miles.	Name.	Sq. miles.	Name.	Sq. miles.
Greenland	827,300	Honshiu	87,500	Luzon	41,000
New Guinea	330,000	Celebes	72,000	Newfoundland	40,200
Borneo	280,000	Prince Albert land	60,000	Iceland	40,000
Baffin land	236,000	South Island, N. Z.	58,500	Ellesmere land	40,000
Madagascar	228,000	Java	48,400	Mindanao	37,000
Sumatra	160,000	North Island, N. Z.	44,500	Hokkaido	36,500
Great Britain	88,603	Cuba	44,164	Ireland	32,600

GENERAL EVENTS OF 1922.

FIRE LOSSES AND CASUALTIES.

Albert Lea, Minn., May 21—Business buildings burned; loss $750,000.
Arverne, L. I., June 15—Many summer homes burned; loss $5,000,000.
Astoria, Ore., Sept. 11—Hammond Lumber company mills burned; loss $1,000,000.
Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 24—Business block burned; loss $700,000.
Augusta, Ga., March 18—Grand opera house burned; two lives lost.
Baltimore, Md., July 2—Grain elevators burned; loss $3,200,000.
Bayonne, N. J., May 15—Tidewater Oil company's plant damaged by fire; loss $1,000,000.
Beaumont, Tex., July 14—Magnolia Petroleum company's plant burned; loss $1,500,000.
Berkeley, Va., April 13—One hundred residences burned; loss $1,000,000.
Birmingtham, Ala., Feb. 17.—Oster and other business buildings burned; loss $500,000.
Camp Grant, Ill., Aug. 10-11 — Hospital and other buildings burned; loss $1,000,000.
Centerville, Iowa, Jan. 4—Garage and fifty automobiles burned; loss $150,000.
Cheboygan, Mich., March 8—Four blocks in business section burned; loss $750,000.
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 20—Fire at 3260 West 31st street caused loss of $200,000.
Jan. 26—Devon avenue car barns partly burned; loss $1,500,000.
Feb. 19 — Lumber yard, etc., at 4880 North Clark street burned; loss $100,000.
March 15—Block of buildings on Canal, Van Buren and Clinton streets and Jackson boulevard burned; loss $8,000,000.
March 10—Roberts & Oakes plant in stockyards burned; loss $100,000.
May 2—Six frame houses at 1812 Fisk street burned; loss $100,000.
May 16—Block of Sheridan road apartments burned; loss $250,000.
May 29—Building at 4417 Wentworth avenue burned; loss $100,000.
July 3 — Warehouse at 712 South Canal street burned; loss $250,000.
July 5 — Apartment building at 2135 West Roosevelt road burned; loss $100,000.
Sept. 2—Wing of replica of La Rabida convent in Jackson park burned.
Sept. 6—Manufactory at 58-62 West Kinzie street burned; loss $150,000.
Sept. 25—Truck company plant at 1732 Kolmar avenue damaged by fire; loss $150,000.
Oct. 24 — Fire in Anglo-American Provision plant caused loss of $100,000.
Clearfield, Pa., March 28—Elk tanning plant burned; loss $300,000.
Columbus, O., Aug. 5 — Fair buildings damaged by fire; loss $500,000.
Davenport, Iowa, March 29—Part of glucose plant burned; loss $300,000.
Des Moines, Iowa, May 10—New Arcade building burned; loss $200,000.
Detroit, Mich., Jan. 27—Explosion and fire in Curtis Publishing company's building caused $200,000 loss.
East Las Vegas, N. M., Feb. 3—New Mexico Normal university building burned; loss $150,000.
Evansville, Ind., June 3—Car barns burned; loss $150,000.
Fort Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 16—Snell block burned; loss $300,000.
Sept. 23—Boston Store damaged by fire; loss $600,000.
Hammond, Ind., Jan. 13—Ruff block burned; loss $100,000.
Haileybury, Ont., nearly destroyed by forest fire Oct. 4-5; twenty-two lives lost; property loss $3,000,000.
Haynesville, La., Sept. 2—Part of business district burned; loss $100,000.
Hope, Ark., April 3—Alice theater and other buildings burned; loss $500,000.
Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 19—Fair ground horse barn with 100 horses burned; loss $200,000.
April 23—Pearson Piano company salesroom partly burned; loss $200,000.
Iowa City, Iowa, Feb. 15.—Business buildings burned; loss $500,000.
Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 3—Lehigh Valley supply shops burned; loss $?00,000.
Kearney, N. J., Jan. 31—Fire in Ford motor plant caused $200,000 damage.
April 16—Railroad shops burned; loss $500,000.
Laclede, Idaho, Aug. 17 — Planing mill and lumber stock burned; loss $700,000.
Lake Villa, Ill., Feb. 11—J. K. Dering's home burned; loss $100,000.
Lakewood, N. J., April 27 — Forest fires in Ocean and Monmouth counties cause loss of $3,000,000.
Louisville, Ky., Jan. 10—Courier-Journal office burned; loss $500,000.
Madison, Wis., Feb. 16 — Fire in Kornhauser department store causes $160,000 loss.
Malaga, Spain, April 26—Sixty persons killed in burning of custom house.
Mankato, Minn., Feb. 5 — Mankato Teachers' college building burned; loss $500,000.
Marengo, Ill., May 10—Father and four children burned to death in home.
Memphis, Tenn., May 30—Fire in department store causes $750,000 loss.
Mexia, Tex., Jan. 14—Seven buildings burned; loss $250,000.
Montreal, Que., Feb. 9—Standard Fire Assurance company's building burned; loss $500,000.
March 3—City hall burned; loss $1,000,000.
April 3—Church of Sacred Heart burned; loss $500,000.
April 18—Notre Dame convent burned; loss $150,000.
New Orleans, La., Feb. 4—New Orleans Railway and Light company's building damaged by fire; loss $150,000.
April 8—Elks' home burned; two lives lost; seventeen firemen injured.
Sept. 15—U. S. army wharves and other property on river front burned; two lives lost; property loss $7,571,000.
New York, N. Y., Jan. 26—Five shop buildings of Morse Dry Dock and Repair company burned; loss $200,000.
Aug. 12—Pier D, N. Y. Central railroad, burned; loss $1,000,000.
Sept. 30—Seven lives lost in burning of tenement house.
Oct. 22—Fifteen lives lost in apartment-house fire; seventy persons injured.
Norfolk, Va., March 4—Three persons killed in hotel fire.
Oil City, Tex., June 13—Half of business district burned; loss $150,000.
Omaha, Neb., May 3—Brick building in business section burned; loss $100,000.
Ontario and Quebec provinces, Canada, Oct. 1-5—Forty-four lives lost in forest fires; Haileybury, Thornaloe, North Cobalt and other villages burned; property loss in Haileybury $3,000,000.
Passaic, N. J., June 12—Three business blocks burned; loss $500,000.
Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 5 — Leather factory burned; four lives lost; property loss $250,000.
Pine Bluff, Ark., April 3—Arkansas Short Leaf Lumber company's mill burned; loss $500,000.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 10 — Eichbaum building burned; loss $250,000.

Sept. 3—Seven strikebreakers burned to death in bunkhouse; property loss $220,000.
Portland, Ore., Oct. 25 — Washington high school burned; one fireman killed; loss $500,000.
Reno, Nev., March 15—Riverside hotel burned; loss $250,000.
Richmond, Va., Feb. 7—Six lives lost in burning of Lexington hotel; property loss $250,000.
Ste. Anne de Beaupre, March 29 — Famous church burned; loss $1,200,000.
St. Joseph, Mo., June 15—Grain belt mills burned. loss $350,000.
St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 9—Huttig lumber yards damaged by fire; loss $200,000.
Aug. 27—Theiling-Lothmann plant damaged; loss $125,000.
San Carlos, Cal., June 18—San Francisco speedway burned; loss $200,000.
Sapulpa, Okla., April 3-4—Oil tanks burned; loss $300,000.
Shrewsbury, La., April 20—Armour fertilizer plant burned; loss $250,000.
Slick, Okla., Aug. 30—Business buildings and residences burned; loss $150,000.
South Bend, Ind., Aug. 13—Several business houses burned; loss $350,000.
Superior, Wis., Jan. 31—Great Northern ore dock No. 2 at Allouez damaged by fire; loss $2,000,000.
Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 12—Plant of American Hominy company destroyed by explosion and fire; two men killed; property loss $3,000,000.
Tokyo, Japan, April 16—Imperial hotel burned.
Washington, D. C., April 23 — New Willard hotel damaged by fire; loss $250.000.
May 3 — Fire destroyed superstructure on treasury building.
Waterloo, Iowa, June 21—George B. Miller & Son manufacturing plant burned; loss $700,000.
Waupun, Wis., March 2—Schaller vulcanizing plant burned; three lives lost; property loss $300,000.
West Hartlepool, England, Jan. 5—Two thousand persons made homeless by fire; property loss $4,000,000
West Newton, Pa., Aug. 19—Business blocks and dwellings burned; loss $100,000.
Whiting, Ind., April 14—One killed and others hurt in explosion of gas and oil tanks; damage $2,000,000.
Wilmette, Ill., Jan. 21—Garage and ninety-six automobiles burned; loss $300,000.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Adriatic, British steamship, off New England, Aug. 11—Five of crew killed by explosion.
City of Honolulu, burned at sea, 670 miles southwest of San Pedro, Cal., Oct. 12—No lives lost.
Danville, American steamship, sunk in hurricane off Tampico, Mexico, Sept. 13—No lives lost.
Deputy Albert Taillander, French steamer, lost off Brittany coast, April 26—Thirty-two lives lost.
Egypt, British liner, sunk in collision off Ushant, May 21—Ninety-eight lives lost.
France, French battle ship, sunk in Quiberon bay Aug. 26—Three lives lost.
Gromoboi, Russian cruiser, lost in storm on Black sea, Oct. 22.
Grontoft, Norwegian steamer, sunk in mid-Atlantic, March 8—Thirty lives lost.
H-42, British submarine, sunk with crew of twenty-three off Gibraltar, March 23.
Hammonia, German steamer, sunk off Vigo, Spain, Sept. 9—Thirty lives lost.
Iowan, American steamship, sunk in collision off Altoona, Wash., May 28—No lives lost.
Itata, Chilean steamship, wrecked off coast near Coquimbo, Aug. 28—316 lives lost.
Lambton, Canadian steamer, lost in Lake Superior (about) April 19—Seventeen lives lost.
Leon, Greek torpedo boat destroyer, wrecked by explosion at Piræus, Greece, Jan. 4—Twenty-one lives lost.
Majestic, river steamer, burned at Havana, Ill. May 7—No lives lost.
Mod, Norwegian steamer, sunk in mid-Atlantic, Jan. 22—Twelve lives lost.
Niitaka, Japanese cruiser, sunk in typhoon off coast of Kamchatka, Aug. 26.
Northern Pacific, American steamer, burned at sea off Cape May, N. J., Feb. 8—No lives lost.
Puritan, American schooner, wrecked on Sable island, June 23—One life lost.
Raleigh, British warship, wrecked in strait of Belle Isle, Aug. 8—No lives lost.
Rossiya, Russian cruiser, lost in storm in Black sea, Oct. 22.
Vesta, German steamer, wrecked by explosion off Lowestoft, England, Jan. 16—Twelve lives lost.
Ryokai Maru, Japanese freighter, off Mindoro coast, Aug. 17—No lives lost.
Speedy, British destroyer, sunk in collision in Sea of Marmora, Sept. 23—Eleven lives lost.
Villa Franca, Paraguayan steamer, wrecked by explosion off Hohenau, Paraguay, June 4—Sixty-seven lives lost.
Welsh Prince, British steamship, sunk in collision off Altoona, Wash., May 28—Six lives lost.
Yucatan, Mexican steamship, sunk in hurricane off Tampico, Mexico, Sept. 13—No lives lost.

STORMS AND FLOODS.

Arkansas, March 14—Ten persons killed by storms in Jefferson and Lonoke counties.
Austin, Tex., May 4—Nine persons killed and thirty-eight injured by tornado; property loss $400,000.
Beardstown, Ill., April 8-24 — Levees break, flooding part of city and causing heavy loss; many persons lose homes.
Burlington, Kas., March 23—Cloudburst causes loss of four lives and $750,000 damage to property.
Centralia, Ill. (and vicinity), April 17 — One killed and ten injured by tornado; property loss $225,000.
Chicago, Ill., April 19—Gale sweeps city, killing one person, injuring many and causing much damage.
Dallas, Tex., April 25-26 — Loss of $500,000 caused by floods.
Fort Worth, Tex., April 24-26—Floods cause the loss of thirty-four lives and damage to property of $7,000,000.
Hedrick, Ind. (and vicinity), April 17—Nine persons killed and 100 injured by tornado; property loss $650,000.
Hot Springs, S. D., Aug. 3—Property loss of $1,000,000 caused by cloudburst.
Geneva, N. Y., Aug. 24—Cloudburst at Geneva and vicinity causes damages estimated at $500,000.
Gowen, Okla., March 13—Twelve persons killed by tornado.
Illinois, April 8-24—Heavy damage caused by floods in Illinois river valley from Peoria south and west in counties along the Mississippi river.
Irvington, Ill. (and vicinity), April 17—Nine persons killed and thirty-five injured by tornado; property loss $250,000.
Louisiana, April 27—Breaks in levee cause floods along lower part of Mississippi river; damage to homes and crops heavy.
Middle western states, Feb. 22-24—Storms of snow, sleet and wind and floods do heavy damage in Wisconsin, Minnesota, upper Michigan and Iowa.
New York city (and vicinity), June 11—Violent wind storm kills sixty persons and

causes damages amounting to millions of dollars; many persons in rowboats on Long Island sound drowned.

Prairie Farm, Wis., June 15—Four persons killed and a dozen injured in storm between Prairie Farm and Barron; property loss $2,000,000.

San Salvador, Republic of Salvador, June 13—Three hundred persons drowned by flood in Candelaria district of the city.

Swatow, China, Aug. 2—Typhoon causes loss of 72,000 lives and heavy damage to property.

Texas, April 8—Seventeen persons killed and many injured in storms in northern Texas.

Williamsport, Ind., April 17—Three persons killed and ten injured by tornado; property loss $250,000.

Wisconsin, June 10—Much damage caused by heavy wind and rain storm in central and eastern part of state.

TRAIN-AUTOMOBILE COLLISIONS.

Annandale, Minn., Aug. 12—Five persons killed in train-automobile accident.

Bovina, Miss., Oct. 17—Seven children killed and twelve injured when train runs into school wagonette.

Detroit, Mich., July 30—Five persons killed in collision of train and automobile near city.

Haubstadt, Ind., Aug. 26—Family of five killed in automobile-train collision.

Highland Park, Ill., June 5—Four men killed and five injured in collision between train and truck at Clavey road.

Macon, Ga., June 20—Six persons killed in automobile struck by train.

Painesville, O., March 3—Thirteen persons killed in collision between train and motor bus.

Rochester, Mich., March 19—Five persons killed in collision between automobile and interurban car.

Royal Center, Ind., June 18—Family of five killed in automobile-train collision.

St. Martinsville, La., Jan. 1—Five persons killed in automobile-train collision.

Valparaiso, Ind., Oct. 8—Mother and six of her children killed in collision between train and automobile.

Waggoner, Ill., Oct. 22—Five persons killed in automobile-train collision.

Westmore, Ill., Oct. 21—Four men killed and two injured in collision between auto truck and electric train.

RAILROAD WRECKS.

Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic line, March 12—Seven persons killed and nine injured by car falling from high trestle.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie line, Aug. 12—Ten persons killed in wreck at Annandale, Minn.

Missouri Pacific line, in Kansas City, Mo., July 13—Six persons killed and forty-eight injured.

Missouri Pacific line, at Sulphur Springs, Mo., Aug. 5—Thirty-seven persons killed and 138 injured in collision.

Pere Marquette line, near Porter, Ind., July 5—Seventy-five persons hurt when train collides with engine on siding.

Philadelphia & Reading line, at Winslow Junction, N. J., July 3—Six persons killed and seventy-five injured by train going over embankment.

St. Louis-San Francisco line, at Logan, Mo., July 22—Six persons killed.

MINING ACCIDENTS.

Bibb county, Alabama, Feb. 2—Nine men killed by explosion in Beele Ellen coal mine.

Gates, Pa., Feb. 2—Twenty-five men killed by explosion in Gates coal mine.

Glenn Rogers, W. Va., Sept. 24—Five workmen in coal mine killed by falling bucket.

Jackson, Cal., Aug. 28—Forty-seven gold miners killed by fire in Argonaut mine.

Johnson City, Ill., Sept. 29—Five men killed by explosion in Lake Creek coal mine.

Pinson Fork, Ky., Feb. 7—Nine men killed by explosion in coal mine.

Transylvania, April 30—Upward of 100 persons killed in mine explosion in Lupeni district.

Trinidad, Col., March 24—Seventeen men killed by explosion in Sopris mine No. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS ACCIDENTS.

Cambridge, Mass., May 19—Two killed and seven injured by explosion in laboratory at Harvard.

Chicago, July 31—Explosion of gas tank injures 100 persons.

Homerville, Ga., Sept. 11—Motor truck goes through wooden bridge; eighteen negroes drowned.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 24—Five men killed by gas in intercepting sewer shaft.

Mineola, L. I., Sept. 23—Six men killed when airplane falls.

South Bend, Ind., March 25—Five Boy Scouts and three men drowned in Lake Magician, Mich., by foundering of launch.

Spangler Pa., Nov. 6—Eighty miners killed by explosion in Reilly coal mine.

Spezia, Italy, Sept. 28—One hundred and seventy-four persons killed and 1,000 injured by explosion at Falconara fort.

Straw Plains, Tenn., June 27—Eight men killed and ten injured in quarry explosion.

Watertown, N. Y., July 12—Eight children killed by explosion of shell.

DEATH ROLL OF THE YEAR 1922.

UNITED STATES.

Abbott, Lyman (1835), clergyman and editor, in New York, N. Y., Oct. 22.

Ainsworth, Sidney (1862), actor, in Madison, Wis., May 21.

Aldridge, George W., collector of the port of New York, at Rye, N. Y., June 13.

Ames, John C. (1852), former U. S. marshal, near Lake Wales, Fla., March 21.

Auchterlonie, Harry B. H. (1894), golf professional, at Baltimore, Md., July 8.

Babcock, Charles A., founder of "bird day," in Oil City, Pa., Aug. 10.

Ballinger, Richard A. (1858), former secretary of the interior, in Seattle, Wash., June 6.

Bangs, John Kendrick (1862), author, in Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 21.

Barham, Guy, Los Angeles (Cal.) publisher, in London, England, June 9.

Barnes, Paul, song writer, in New York, N. Y., May 8.

Beal, Mrs. Anna A. (1866), W. C. T. U. official, in Wellington, Kas., Aug. 17.

Beatty, Troy (1866), bishop, in Nashville, Tenn, April 23.

Bell, Alexander Graham (1847), telephone inventor, at Baddeck, N. S., Aug. 1.

Bell, Theodore A. (1872), former congressman, at San Rafael, Cal., Sept. 4.

Benjamin, Park (1848), editor, at Shipman Point, Conn., Aug. 21.

Berggren, Axel E., engineer, in Madison, Wis., Aug. 10.

Berry, Orville F. (1852), former state senator, in Jacksonville, Ill., Dec. 19, 1921.

Blackwell, Antoinette L. B. (1825), preacher, in Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 5, 1921.

Bleyer, Henry W. (1835), retired newspaper man, in Madison, Wis., Jan. 19.

Bly, Nellie (Mrs. Elizabeth Seaman), (1866), newspaper writer, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 27.

Booth, Mary A. (1843), photomicroscopist, in Springfield, Mass., Sept. 15.
Borglum, Solon H. (1868), sculptor, in Stamford, Conn., Jan. 30.
Bosse, Benjamin A. (1875), mayor, in Evansville, Ind., April 4.
Bouton, Edward (1834), officer in civil war, in Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 25.
Branner, John C. (1850), educator, at Stanford University, Cal., March 1.
Brison, Samuel M. (1870), congressman, in Newbern, N. C., April 13.
Caldwell, Burns D. (1858), railway official, at Burlington, Vt., Sept. 25.
Capdeville, Paul (1842), state auditor, in Bay St. Louis, Miss., Aug. 13.
Caryll, Ivan (1862), composer, in New York, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1921.
Champney, Mrs. Elizabeth W. (1850), author, in Seattle, Wash., Oct. 13.
Cheney, John Vance (1848), poet, essayist and librarian, in San Diego, Cal., May 1.
Cholmeley-Jones, Richard G. (1884), ex-director war risk bureau, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 21.
Clark, Charles E. (1843), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, at Long Beach, Cal., Oct. 1.
Clark, James T. (1852), railroad official, in St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 8.
Couden, Henry R. (1843), clergyman, at Fort Myer, Va., Aug. 22.
Cowgill, James B. (1848), mayor, in Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 20.
Craddock, Charles Egbert (Mary N. Murfree) (1850), author, Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 31.
Croker, Richard (1841), former Tammany leader, near Dublin, Ireland, April 29.
Crow, William E. (1870), United States senator, at Chalk Hill, Pa., Aug. 2.
Cuyler, T. DeWitt (1854), railroad official, in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 1.
Daggett, Mrs. Mary S. (1856), author, in Pasadena, Cal., March 8.
Davis, George L., railroad builder, in San Mateo county, Cal., April 22.
Davison, Henry P. (1867), financier and Red Cross director, at his home in Locust Valley, L. I., May 6.
Dawson, Arthur (1858), artist, in Richmond, Va., Aug. 27.
Dawson, Ben H. (1874), actor, in Los Angeles, Cal., March 4.
Defoe, Louis V. (1869), dramatic critic, in New York, N. Y., March 13.
Denniston, Henry M. (1840), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., May 23.
Deshon, Florence, film actress, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 3.
Dibell, Dorrance (1844), judge, in Joliet, Ill., July 16.
Donnelly, Benjamin S. (1869), former football player, in New York, N. Y., Aug. 3.
Donnelly, Charles H. (1855), jurist, in Woodstock, Ill., Dec. 27, 1921.
Dougherty, Newton C. (1844), educator, Greeley, Col., Jan. 24.
Dunham, Edward Kellogg (1858), pathologist, in New York, N. Y., April 16.
Earle, Lawrence (1845), artist, in Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 20, 1921.
Elston, John Arthur (1874), congressman, in Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.
Evans, Beverly (1865), judge, in Savannah, Ga., May 7.
Evans, Henry Clay (1843), former pension commissioner, in Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 12, 1921.
Farrar, Edgar H., (1849), attorney, in Biloxi, Miss., Jan. 6.
Finch, Edward C., former mayor, in Aurora, Ill., July 9.
Fish, Jr., Job (1867), manufacturer, in Buffalo, N. Y., June 1.
Fitzgerald, Richard M. (1867), postoffice employe, March 22.
Flagler, John (1852), capitalist, in Greenwich, Conn., Sept. 8.
Fletcher, Charles H. (1838), manufacturer, in Orange, N. J., April 9.
Flood, Henry D., congressman, in Washington, D. C., Dec. 8, 1921.
Foord, John, editor, in Washington, D. C., April 18.
Ford, Sheridan (1870), author, lecturer, in Detroit, Mich., April 6.
Forsythe, Mrs. Grace S. (1863), educator, in New York, N. Y., July 21.
Frank, Charles, baseball league founder, in Memphis, Tenn., May 24.
Garrettson, Ellis L. (1872), attorney, in Tacoma, Wash., March 14.
Gates, Merrill E. (1848), educator, in Bethlehem, N. Y., Aug. 12.
Gebhardt, August L., tanner, in Milwaukee, Wis., July 7.
Goldthwaite, Dora, actress, in Amityville, N. Y., Aug. 20.
Goucher, John F. (1843), clergyman, founder of Goucher college, near Baltimore, Md., July 19.
Gronna, Asle J. (1858), former U. S. senator, in Lakota, N. D., May 4.
Guggenheim, Isaac (1854), copper magnate, in Southampton, England, Oct. 10.
Hanna, Dan R. (1866), publisher in Ossining, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1921.
Harland, Marion (See Terhune).
Harris, George (1844), educator, in New York, N. Y., March 1.
Hawthorne, Grace, actress, in London, England, May 26.
Hazelton, George G. (1830), former congressman, at Chester, N. H., Sept. 4.
Hendrick, Michael J. (1846), consul at Windsor, Ont., Sept. 9.
Hepburn, A. Barton (1846), financier, economist and author, New York, N. Y., Jan. 25.
Hooper, Horace E., publisher, at Mount Kisco, N. Y., June 13.
Hopkins, Albert J. (1846), ex-U. S. senator, in Aurora, Ill., Aug. 23.
Howe, Henry M. (1848), scientist, in Bedford Hills, N. Y., May 16.
Hueffner, Ernest J. (1839), former mayor, in Racine, Wis., Feb. 16.
Hunter, David (1837), former state senator, in Rockford, Ill., Feb. 10.
Hunter, John M. (1841), veteran miner, in Streator, Ill., March 29.
Ives, Benjamin F. (1837), lecturer, in Huron, S. D., April 29.
Jameson, John (1841), former mayor, in Aurora, Ill., July 11.
Jenks, Tudor (1857), lawyer and author, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 11.
Johnson, James (1858), manufacturer, in Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 24.
Johnson, Richard M. (1842), former consul in China, in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 9.
Jones, Ada, actress, in Rocky Mount, N. C., May 2.
Judd, Edwin U. (1825), one of founders of republican party, Anacortes, Wash., June 27.
Kalanianole, J. Kuhio (1871), statesman, in Honolulu, Hawaii, Jan. 7.
Kellar, Harry (1849), sleight-of-hand performer, in Los Angeles, Cal., March 10.
Kelley, James D. J. (1847), commander U. S. N., retired, in New York, N. Y., April 30.
Kelly, John T. (1855), comedian, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 16.
Kenderdine, Harry M. (1842), officer in civil war, at Elwood, Kans., Aug. 10.
Ketcham, William A. (1846), former national commander of G. A. R., in Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 27, 1921.
Kilgo, John C. (1861), bishop, in Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 11.

Kimball, Arthur L. (1856), physicist, at Amherst, Mass., Oct. 22.
Kreider, George N. (1858), surgeon, in Springfield, Ill., Jan. 4.
Lambert, John (1874), capitalist, in Pasadena, Cal., March 6.
Landis, Charles B. (1858), former congressman, in Asheville, N. C., April 24.
Lee, Robert E. (1869), grandson of confederate general, at Roanoke, Va., Sept. 7.
LeFevre, Benjamin (1837), lawyer, in Atlantic City, N. J., March 8.
Leone, Harry (1857), actor, in Mount Vernon, N. Y., June 9.
Libbey, Jonas M. (1857), editor, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 1.
Long, Cyril, cartoonist, at Newton, N. C., July 1.
Longfellow, Ernest W. (1845), artist, last surviving son of Henry W. Longfellow, in Boston, Mass., Nov. 24, 1921.
Longyear, John M. (1850), capitalist, in Brookline, Mass., May 28.
Lothrop, Cyrus (1834), educator, in Minneapolis, Minn., April 3.
Marburg, Jr., Theodore, at Magdalena, Mexico, Feb. 24.
Marshall, Rouget DeLisle (1847), judge, in Madison, Wis., May 22.
Maynard, Belvin W. (1892), aviator, at Rutland, Vt., Sept. 7.
McAndrew, James W. (1862), major-general U. S. A., in Washington, D. C., April 30.
McClure, Thompson A. (1848), publisher, in Philadelphia, Pa., May 7.
McKinney, Luther F., former congressman, in Bridgeton, Me., July 31.
McQuigg, James C. (1839), civil war veteran, in Springfield, Ill., Jan 4.
McVey, Sam (1845), pugilist, in New York, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1921.
Merrill, William F. (1842), railroad official, in Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 3.
Millard, Joseph H. (1836), former U. S. senator, in Omaha, Neb., Jan. 13.
Miller, Charles R. (1848), editor, in New York, N. Y., July 18.
Miller, Clarence B. (1872), secretary republican national committee, in St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 10.
Miller, Charles H. (1842), artist, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 21.
Mills, Enos A. (1870), naturalist and author, at Long's Peak, Col., Sept. 21.
Minette, Louis, aviator, at Rutland, Vt., Sept. 7.
Mitchell, Frank L. (1852), manufacturer, in Santa Barbara, Cal., July 2.
Morgan, Octavius (1850), architect, in Los Angeles, Cal., March 29.
Morrison, Henry Clay (1844), bishop, in Leesburg, Va., Dec. 21, 1921.
Murfree, Mary N. ("Charles Egbert Craddock") (1850), author, in Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 31.
Murphy, Everett J. (1852), prison warden, in Joliet, Ill., April 10.
Nicholson, John P. (1842), soldier, in Philadelphia, Pa., March 8.
Nielson, Walter H. (1857), physician, in Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 12.
O'Neal, Emmet (1853), former governor, in Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 7.
Oxnard, Henry T. (1860), sugar merchant, in New York, N. Y., June 8.
Padgett, Lemuel P. (1855), congressman, in Washington, D. C., Aug. 2.
Page, Thomas Nelson (1853), author, in Hanover county, Virginia, Nov. 1.
Parrish, Lucian W. (1878), congressman, in Wichita Falls, Tex., March 27.
Patterson, John H. (1844), manufacturer, on train in Camden county, New Jersey, May 7.
Peabody, Mrs. George F. ("Katrina Trask"), author, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Jan. 8.
Peebles, James M. (1822), physician and author, in Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 15.
Penfield, Frederic C. (1855), diplomat, in New York, N. Y., June 19.
Penrose, Boies (1860), U. S. senator, in Washington, D. C., Dec. 31, 1921.
Plumb, Glenn E. (1866), attorney, in Washington, D. C., Aug. 1.
Pollock, W. S., former U. S. senator, in Columbia, S. C., June 2.
Potter, James Brown (1853), at Richmond, Va., Feb. 22.
Reynolds, Genevieve, actress, in Chicago, Jan. 24.
Robertson, Luanna, educator, in Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 1.
Rock, William, comedian, in Philadelphia, Pa., June 27.
Rockefeller, William (1841), capitalist, in Tarrytown, N. Y., June 24.
Rockwood, Charles R., engineer, in Los Angeles, Cal., March 5.
Rumsey, Charles R. (1879), sculptor and polo player, at Floral Park, N. J., Sept. 21.
Russell, Lillian (Mrs. A. P. Moore) (1861), in Pittsburgh, Pa., June 6.
Ryan, Clarence E. (1846), lawyer, in St. Charles, Ill., July 15.
Sampson, William (1858), actor, in New York, N. Y., April 5.
Schlatter, Francis (1856), "healer," in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 17.
Schmohl, F. C. (1847), sculptor, in Los Angeles, Cal., July 31.
Schroeder, Seaton (1849), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, in Washington, D. C., Oct. 19.
Sears, James M. (1838), pioneer farmer, in Plano, Ill., June 5.
Sebree, Uriel (1848), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, in Coronado, Cal., Aug. 6.
Selden, George B. (1845), inventor and manufacturer, in Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 17.
Shafroth, John F. (1854), former U. S. senator, in Denver, Col., Feb. 20.
Sheehan, James B. (1865), lawyer, at Winter Park, Fla., Feb. 25.
Sheehan, William T. (1858), actor, in Cincinnati, O., June 20.
Sheets, B. F. (1832), merchant, in Oregon, Ill., April 24.
Shibe, Benjamin (1839), ball club owner, in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 14.
Siebecker, Robert G. (1854), jurist, in Madison, Wis., Feb. 12.
Sigel, Franz (1872), lawyer, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 19.
Silvi, Margaret (1838), opera singer, in Elizabeth, N. J., Dec. 25, 1921.
Small, Mrs. Len (1861), at Kankakee, Ill., June 26.
Smith, Richard (1859), editor, in Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 3.
Snowden, Clinton A. (1846), editor, in Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 4.
Spaulding, Oliver L. (1833), brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired, in Washington, D. C., July 31.
Spencer, Christopher M. (1833), inventor, in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 14.
Sprague, Mrs. E. H., golf player, in Omaha, Neb., Jan. 17.
Stark, James E., lumberman, in Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 19.
Steele, George W. (1839), former congressman, in Marion, Ind., July 12.
Storer, Bellamy (1847), diplomat, in Paris, France, Nov. 12.
Stretton, Frank P., world war veteran, in San Antonio, Tex., June 5.
Sturgis, Clarence E. (1860), editor, in Hanford, Cal., July 2.
Swalm, Alfred W. (1845), U. S. consul, in Hamilton, Bermuda, Aug. 24.
Taylor, William D., moving picture director, in Hollywood, Cal., Feb. 1.

Terhune, Mary V. (Marion Harland) (1831), author, in New York, N. Y., June 2.
Thorne, Silvia (1867), actress, in New York, N. Y., May 10.
Turner, Asher C., soldier, in San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 22.
Uihlein, Henry, brewer, in Milwaukee, Wis., April 22.
Van Wyck, Augustus (1850), lawyer, in New York, N. Y., June 9.
Voight, Walter E. (1866), manufacturer, in Mobile, Ala., April 4.
Vokes, Harry (1867), actor, in Boston, Mass., April 15.
Walker, Williston (1860), educator, in New Haven, Conn., March 9.
Walkup, Liberty (1844), inventor, in Rockford, Ill., Oct. 19.
Ward, Genevieve, actress, at Hampstead, England, Aug. 18.
Watrous, Jerome A. (1840), veteran of civil war, in Milwaukee, Wis., June 5.
Watson, Thomas E. (1856), U. S. senator, in Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.
Watterson, Henry (1840), journalist, in Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 22, 1921.
Wheaton, Fred E. (1863), democratic national committeeman, in Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 29.
White, Frank S. (1847), former U. S. senator, in Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 1.
Whitehead, Courtlandt (1842), bishop, at Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 18.
Whittlesey, Charles W., soldier in world war, lawyer, at sea, Nov. 26, 1921.
Williams, Bert (1876), negro comedian, in New York, N. Y., March 4.
Williams, Harry H., song writer, in Oakland, Cal., May 16.
Willson, Osbourne (1831), dentist, in Sawtelle, Cal., April 23.
Wilson, John F. (1877), author, in Venice, Cal., March 5.
Winter, Mrs. Elizabeth C. (1840), actress and author, in Los Angeles, Cal., April 7.
Winter, Mrs. William Banks, in Battle Creek, Mich, Oct. 13.
Wise, John C. (1848), chief surgeon, U. S. N., retired, in Washington, D. C., June 14.
Wolf, Rennold (1872), dramatic critic, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 2.
Wood, Norman, aviator, at Rutland, Vt., Sept. 7.
Woolley, John G. (1850), prohibitionist leader, in Granada, Spain, Aug. 13.
Worthington, Thomas (1850), lawyer, in Jacksonville, Ill., Feb. 15.
Wyeth, John A. (1845), surgeon and author, in New York, N. Y., May 28.
Yancey, Richard H. (1853), editor, in Nashville, Tenn., June 22.
Yeats, John Butler (1839), painter and essayist, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 3.

FOREIGN.

Albany, Duchess of (1861), at Innesbruck, Tyrol, Sept. 1.
Almaraz y Santos, E. (1847), cardinal, in Madrid, Spain, Jan. 22.
Bajer, M. F. (1837), peace advocate, in Copenhagen, Denmark, Jan. 24.
Bataille, Henri (1872), dramatist, in Paris, France, March 2.
Baxter, Barry, actor, in New York, N. Y., May 27.
Benedict XV. (1854), pope, in Rome, Italy, Jan. 22.
Bertillon, Jacques (1852), criminologist, in Paris, France, July 7.
Beseler, Hans H. (1850), soldier, at Potsdam, Germany, Dec. 22, 1921.
Biggar, James L. (1856), soldier, in Montreal, Que., Feb. 18.
Bonnat, Leon (1830), artist, in Paris, France, Sept. 8.
Bonzo, Theodore Valfre di (1853), cardinal, in Rome, Italy, June 25.
Bourbon de Braganza, Prince Philippe (1847), in Paris, France, July 12.
Boutroux, Emile (1845), philosopher, in Paris, France, Nov. 22, 1921.
Brock, Sir Thomas (1847), sculptor, in London, Aug. 22.
Bryce, James (1838), author and diplomat, in Sidmouth, Devonshire, Jan. 22.
Burgess, Charles (Cathal Brugha), insurgent leader, in Dublin, Ireland, July 7.
Bryant, Sophie (1850), educator, near Chamonix, Switzerland, Aug. 29.
Buckstone, Rowland (1866), actor, in London, England, Sept. 13.
Burian von Rajecz, Stephan (1851), diplomat, in Vienna, Austria, Oct. 21.
Cabrieres, Francis M. de (1830), cardinal, in Paris, France, Dec. 21.
Castle, Agnes, author, in Zeno, Italy, May 1.
Charles I. (1887), ex-emperor of Austria-Hungary, at Funchal, Madeira, April 1.
Cochin, Denys (1851), statesman, in Paris, France, March 24.
Collins, Michael (1890), head of Irish Free State, in Bandon, Ireland, Aug. 22.
Deschanel, Paul (1857), former president of France, in Paris, April 28.
De Wet, Christian R. (1854), soldier, in Dewetsdorp, Union of South Africa, Feb. 3.
Dickinson, Frederic W. (1856), editor, in London, England, Sept. 2.
Eaton, John Craig (1875), merchant, in Toronto, Ont., March 30.
Enver Pasha, former Turkish minister of war, in Bokhara, Aug. 5.
Esmond, Henry V. (1870), playwright, in Paris, France, April 17.
Falkenhayn, Erich von (1861), soldier, near Potsdam, Germany, April 8.
Gauthier, Charles H. (1843), archbishop, in Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 20.
Gleichen, Lady Feodora, sculptor and painter, in London, England, Feb. 22.
Glen-Coats, Sir Thomas (1846), thread manufacturer, in Paisley, Scotland, July 12.
Glenny, Charles H., actor, in Worthing, England, Oct. 1.
Gosford, Earl of (1841), in London, England, April 11.
Griffith, Arthur (1872), statesman, in Dublin, Ireland, Aug. 12.
Halsbury, Earl of (1823), former lord chancellor, in London, England, Dec. 11, 1921.
Harcourt, Viscount Lewis (1863), in London, England, Feb. 23.
Hare, Sir John (1844), actor and manager, in London, England, Dec. 28, 1921.
Hausen, Max von (1846), soldier, in Dresden, Germany, March 21.
Horsey, Algernon de (1827), admiral, at Cowes, England, Oct. 22.
Huelsen-Haeseler, Georg von (1858), imperial director of theaters, in Berlin, Germany, June 21.
Hyndman, Henry M. (1842), socialist leader, at Hamstead, England, Nov. 22, 1921.
Jonescu, Take, Roumanian statesman, in Rome, Italy, June 21.
Kovelenko, Vladimir, novelist, in Poltava, Russia, Dec. 25, 1921.
Laveran, Charles L. A. (1845), scientist, in Paris, France, May 18.
Lawson, Henry H. (1867), novelist and poet, in Sydney, N. S. W., Sept. 2.
Leinster, Duke of (1887), in Edinburgh, Scotland, Feb. 4.
Lloyd, Marie, actress, in London, England, Oct. 7.
Monaco, Prince Albert Honore Charles (1843), in Paris, France, June 26.
Mountbatten, Lord Leopold (1889), in London, April 21.
Nikisch, Arthur (1855), orchestral conductor in Leipzig, Germany, Jan. 23.

Nixon, Sir John E. (1857), soldier, in St. Raphael, France, Dec. 15, 1921.
Northcliffe, Viscount, Alfred C. W. Harmsworth (1865), newspaper proprietor, in London, England, Aug. 14.
Note, Jean, opera singer, in Brussels, Belgium, April 1.
Okuma, Marquis Shigenobu (1838), statesman, in Tokyo, Japan, Jan. 10.
Oliver, Joseph (1852), grand sire of Sovereign lodge of Odd Fellows, in Toronto, Ont., Jan. 8.
Page, Gertrude, author, in Salisbury, Rhodesia, April 1.
Parkin, Sir George R. (1846), author, in London, England, June 26.
Pearson, Sir Arthur (1866), publisher, in London, England, Dec. 9, 1921.
Philp, Sir Robert (1851), former premier, in Brisbane, Queensland, June 19.
Prothero, Sir George (1848), historian, in London, England, July 12.
Rathenau, Walter, statesman, in Berlin, Germany, June 24.
Rosen, Roman R. (1847), diplomat, in New York, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1921.
Saint-Saens, Camille (1835), composer, in Algiers, Africa, Dec. 16, 1921.
Santley, Sir Charles (1835), singer, in London, England, Sept. 21.
Sembat, Marcel, former minister of public works, in Chamonix, France, Sept. 5.
Shackleton, Sir Ernest (1874), explorer, at sea near South Georgia island, Jan. 5.
Shrady, Henry M. (1871), sculptor, in New York, N. Y., April 12.
Sims, George R. (1847), journalist and author, in London, England, Sept. 5.
Smith, Alexander (1855), chemist, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Sept. 9.
Stephen, George (Lord Mount) (1829), railroad builder, at Brocket Hall, Hertfordshire, England, Nov. 29, 1921.
Takamine, Jokichi (1854), chemist, in New York, N. Y., July 22.
Urriola, Ciro, former president, in Panama, June 27.
Villiers, Frederic (1852), war artist and correspondent, in London, England, April 3.
Vizetelly, Ernest A. (1853), author, artist and journalist, in London, England, March 27.
Walton, Edward A. (1861), artist, in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 20.
Wilson, Sir Henry (1864), field marshal, in London, England, June 22.
Wu Ting-fang (1842), statesman, in Canton, China, June 23.
Yamagata, Aritomo (1838), soldier and statesman, in Tokyo, Japan, Feb. 1.
Zaldivar, Rafael (1862), diplomat, in Chicago, May 13.

DEATHS OF CENTENARIANS.

According to the federal census there were in the United States in 1920 4,267 persons who were 100 years of age or over. Of these 1,561 were men and 2,706 women. Following are the names and ages of centenarians whose deaths were reported in 1922:

Casperson, Mrs. Anna, 104, Bethesda home, Chicago, June 23.
Cohen, Max, 108, in Lynn, Mass., Aug. 17.
Drysdale, John, 126, Clarksburg, W. Va., Aug. 27.
Fitzpatrick, John, 109, 1711 Hoyne avenue, Chicago, Sept. 29.
Harmon, Mrs. Carrie, 105, San Francisco, Cal., July 3.
Helm, Mrs. Sallie, 105, Danville, Ky., Jan. 3.
Kennicott, Mrs. Mary, 100, Arlington Heights, Ill., July 7.
King, Mrs. Delia, 104, in Zion, Ill., March 4.
McKenna, Mrs. Bridget, 110, Chicago, Oct. 26.
McNabb, Peter, 100, York, Minn., March 8.
Noel, E. W., 100, in Shelbyville, Ky., July 4.
Pashjian, Mrs. Mary, 101, 1427 Devon avenue, Chicago, March 6.
Pettit, Mrs. Sophronia, 102, Kewanee, Ill., July 10.
Stalters, Mrs. Melida, 110, Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 4.
Shell, John, 134, in Letcher county, Kentucky, July 6.
Sonniecille, Mrs. Rosie, 117, 3115 South Dearborn street, Chicago, July 12.
Vasquez, Ignacia, 120, Globe, Ariz., May 27.
West, Thomas J., 100, Wheatley Hills, L. I., May 28.
Whalen, Mrs. John, 118, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., March 4.
Yancusek, John, 104, Racine, Wis., Sept. 18.

MINES AND QUARRIES IN THE UNITED STATES (1919.)

[From federal census report.]

Industry.	Capital invested.
Fuels—Coal, anthracite*	$433,868,039
Coal, bituminous	1,904,450,123
Petroleum and natural gas†	2,421,485,942
Metalliferous ores—Iron	501,396,044
Copper‡	853,639,017
Gold and silver—Lode mines‡	280,388,711
Placer mines	24,574,441
Lead and zinc‡	197,223,814
Manganese	7,268,426
Quicksilver	4,423,601
Rare metals	4,889,912
Stone§—Basalt	12,899,171
Granite	18,823,980
Limestone¶	82,124,367
Marble	9,033,522
Sandstone	18,955,321
Slate	6,923,172
Miscellaneous§—Abrasive materials	1,442,909
Asbestos	772,299
Asphalt	3,171,405
Barytes	2,290,455
Bauxite	1,950,173
Chromite	1,572,908
Clay**	17,644,524
Feldspar	729,404
Fluorspar	$8,046,827
Fuller's earth	1,877,233
Graphite	3,755,055
Gypsum	13,541,548
Magnesite	2,612,605
Mica	699,373
Millstones	53,105
Mineral pigments	815,572
Phosphate rock	72,733,956
Pyrite	4,455,785
Silica	661,711
Sulphur	28,046,634
Talc and soapstone	6,225,747
Total	6,955,468,831

*Pennsylvania only. †Including natural gas-gasoline extraction plants, but not including distributing systems, etc., of oil and gas companies. ‡Including mineral milling plants operated by mining enterprises, but not including metallurgical works. §Including mills and dressing plants operated at the mines or quarries. ¶Exclusive of enterprises producing limestone for their own use at the quarries in the manufacture of lime. **Including only enterprises producing clay for sale as such.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM.

[From bureau of public roads.]

Fifteen to twenty years of building good roads lie ahead of the United States. Under the program which the country has adopted there will be built, during that time, 180,000 miles of improved highways which will constitute the federal-aid highway system and an equal or greater mileage of state and local roads. When the great job is done, the transportation facilities of the country will far exceed those of any other nation, past or present, in the world. The highways of the ancient Romans, whose fame has come down through the centuries, will pale by comparison.

Details of this vast road-building program were placed before the highway education board at its conference in Washington Oct. 26 to 28, 1922, inclusive, by state highway engineers and officials of the bureau of public roads, United States department of agriculture, to whom has been intrusted the work of planning and supervising the construction of federal-aid highways. The plan was presented to enable the board to proceed authoritatively with its work of devising aids for schools and colleges to which road-builders of the country are turning for competent highway engineers.

Officials of the bureau placed the aggregate cost of the federal-aid program alone at about $3,000,000,000, spread over the twenty-year period. They based this estimate on an average cost of $17,000 per mile. The average cost, in turn, takes into consideration all classes of improved roadways from the cheapest to the most expensive types. Approximately one-third of the proposed system, or 60,000 miles of improved highways, already are either built or building.

The program is a new one. Up to comparatively recent years road-building in the United States had been conducted without special regard to a national system. Highways had been constructed where needed without considering whether they would link up in the most effective manner with the whole network of roads to be spread over the nation. Engineers had sought more to meet immediate and local demands than the broader requirements of the states and nation.

The present federal-aid road-building program, officials of the bureau stated, will contemplate the construction of only such roads as fit into the national program and contribute to the national system. At the same time the roads will be so selected as to serve the most important local requirements. With marked modifications, the system adopted in building the railways of the country will be borne in mind in the construction of the country's new highways. There will be main lines of highway communication between centers and thousands of miles of feeder roads, reaching back into the more sparsely settled regions and into the rich agricultural sections, to tap areas whose population and products will flow over the new system.

New roads will be planned and built—thousands of miles of them—where they will fit in most advantageously with the entire program. The bureau is continuing its research work into most efficient methods of road-building, including the character and wearing power of materials, resisting qualities of varying subsoils, etc., and has amassed a considerable store of valuable information, all of which will be available for the highway engineer of tomorrow, whom the board is seeking to have educated in practical and modern methods.

PUBLIC ROADS IN ALL STATES.

States.	Surfaced.	*All roads.
Alabama	6,125	55,446
Arizona	475	12,075
Arkansas	2,000	50,743
California	13,000	61,039
Colorado	2,550	39,780
Connecticut	3,200	14,061
Delaware	310	3,674
Florida	3,900	17,995
Georgia	13,200	80,669
Idaho	850	24,396
Illinois	12,800	95,647
Indiana	31,000	73,347
Iowa	1,500	104,074
Kansas	1,550	111,052
Kentucky	13,900	57,916
Louisiana	2,700	24,563
Maine	3,525	23,537
Maryland	3,100	16,459
Massachusetts	9,100	18,681
Michigan	10,600	74,190
Minnesota	7,000	93,517
Mississippi	2,700	45,779
Missouri	7,550	96,041
Montana	900	39,204
Nebraska	1,450	80,272
Nevada	340	12,182
New Hampshire	2,000	14,020
New Jersey	6,050	14,817
New Mexico	620	43,091
New York	18,400	79,398
North Carolina	6,850	50,758
North Dakota	1,160	68,796
Ohio	31,800	86,354
Oklahoma	700	107,916
Oregon	5,000	36,819
Pennsylvania	10,600	91,556
Rhode Island	750	2,170
South Carolina	3,800	42,226
South Dakota	800	96,306
Tennessee	8,880	46,050
Texas	12,300	128,960
Utah	1,650	8,810
Vermont	2,300	14,249
Virginia	6,150	53,388
Washington	6,300	42,428
West Virginia	1,600	32,024
Wisconsin	15,500	77,280
Wyoming	600	14,797
Total	299,135	2,478,552

*Public rural roads, surfaced and unsurfaced.

FEDERAL-AID ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

As of Aug. 31, 1922.

[From bureau of public roads, department of agriculture.]

State.	Completed. Miles.*	Completed. Miles.†	Building. Miles.‡
Alabama	319.6	31.4	404.4
Arizona	183.5	39.0	212.4
Arkansas	520.4	135.5	363.4
California	160.9	199.6	383.3
Colorado	255.0	50.6	198.7
Connecticut	24.3	....	49.4
Delaware	34.1	....	19.0
Florida	15.6	33.1	142.8
Georgia	768.2	51.2	414.3
Idaho	408.0	1.5	65.1
Illinois	712.6	19.1	98.6
Indiana	91.7	38.1	174.5
Iowa	643.4	178.5	945.5
Kansas	146.1	135.0	452.0
Kentucky	138.0	84.8	213.1
Louisiana	295.5	189.0	194.4
Maine	65.4	6.1	139.2
Maryland	166.9	4.1	29.8
Massachusetts	128.9	17.0	74.0
Michigan	169.8	108.3	372.8
Minnesota	1,356.9	59.6	776.6
Mississippi	322.7	42.9	414.0
Missouri	201.6	76.9	619.9
Montana	506.1	69.0	152.0
Nebraska	168.0	804.4	970.9
Nevada	115.6	66.4	117.0

State.	Completed. Miles.*	Miles.†	Building. Miles.‡
New Hampshire ...	118.2	2.7	36.3
New Jersey	73.1	11.6	54.2
New Mexico	184.7	330.9	444.8
New York	120.3	16.5	507.2
North Carolina ...	532.0	317.2	104.5
North Dakota	352.3	226.7	720.2
Ohio	501.9	22.1	155.6
Oklahoma	86.2	53.9	333.2
Oregon	449.7	12.8	29.6
Pennsylvania	459.1	86.0	176.8
Rhode Island	32.0	....	10.5
South Carolina	427.0	22.3	430.0
South Dakota	194.6	126.0	626.0
Tennessee	47.7	60.0	406.0
Texas	1,464.3	268.9	1,407.9
Utah	53.8	40.4	207.8
Vermont	23.5	19.2	34.0
Virginia	223.1	133.1	204.7
Washington	354.5	6.5	15.5
West Virginia ...	142.8	29.5	154.2
Wisconsin	677.7	169.8	374.3
Wyoming	415.1	59.2	239.7
Total	14,852.4	4,456.4	14,670.1

*Mileage completed on which final payment has been made. †Mileage completed on which final payment has not been made. ‡Under construction.

MOTOR CAR REGISTRATIONS AND REVENUES (1920).

State.	*Registration.	†Revenue.
Alabama	74,637	$835,178.00
Arizona	34,601	192,368.92
Arkansas	59,082	591,464.50
California	568,892	5,554,265.00
Colorado	129,255	819,872.74
Connecticut	119,134	1,852,591.00
Delaware	18,300	329,980.00
District of Columbia.	34,161	266,285.00
Florida	73,914	554,695.14
Georgia	146,000	1,919,338.92
Idaho	50,861	882,034.51
Illinois	568,924	$5,915,700.17
Indiana	333,067	2,029,694.00
Iowa	437,378	7,507,202.08
Kansas	294,159	1,419,345.50
Kentucky	112,683	815,549.31
Louisiana	73,000	390,000.00
Maine	62,907	818,755.50
Maryland	102,841	2,121,924.84
Massachusetts	274,498	3,860,231.70
Michigan	412,717	5,754,900.96
Minnesota	324,166	143,794.50
Mississippi	68,486	800,000.00
Missouri	297,008	416,245.00
Montana	60,650	2,111,696.85
Nebraska	219,000	2,800,000.00
Nevada	10,464	103,318.33
New Hampshire	34,680	654,702.04
New Jersey	227,737	3,503,936.76
New Mexico	22,100	200,000.00
New York	670,290	8,511,597.00
North Carolina	140,860	1,785,000.00
North Dakota	90,840	691,500.00
Ohio	621,390	6,400,000.00
Oklahoma	212,880	2,500,000.00
Oregon	103,890	2,085,168.50
Pennsylvania	570,164	8,090,873.04
Rhode Island	50,477	531,462.75
South Carolina	93,843	527,868.13
South Dakota	120,395	784,000.00
Tennessee	101,852	1,215,776.04
Texas	427,693	3,510,355.97
Utah	42,616	350,933.29
Vermont	31,625	555,422.38
Virginia	115,470	1,822,736.16
Washington	173,920	2,828,896.10
West Virginia	80,664	1,280,193.28
Wisconsin	293,298	3,127,073.00
Wyoming	33,926	267,179.35
Total	9,211,295	102,034,106.26

*Does not include motorcycle nor dealers or manufacturers' licenses. †Gross revenue from registrations.

NOTABLE GIFTS AND BEQUESTS IN 1922.

Adams, Maude, New York, to Catholic Sisterhood of Our Lady of the Cenacle, country estate valued at $130,000.

Baker, George F., New York, to Metropolitan Museum of Art, $1,000,000; to American Museum of Natural History, $250,000.

Bartlett, A. C., Chicago, by will to educational, charitable and religious institutions, $75,000.

Bridge, Dr. Norman, Chicago and Los Angeles, to California Institute of Technology, $300,000.

Eno, Amos F., New York, N. Y., by will to American Museum of Natural History, $272,000.

Hepburn, A. Barton, New York, by will to educational and charitable institutions, $1,000,000.

Lutz, Theodore C., by will to charitable institutions, $255,000.

Mayer, Levy, Chicago, by will to charity, $100,000.

McCormick, Mrs. Cyrus H., Chicago, to Presbyterian home in Evanston, Ill., $50,000.

Munsey, Frank A., New York, to Bowdoin college, $100,000.

Rockefeller, John D., New York, N. Y., to American Museum of Natural History, $1,000,000.

Rockefeller Foundation, to Johns Hopkins university, $6,000,000; to Northwestern university, $600,000; to Illinois Wesleyan university, $135,000; for negro education, $184,475; to Lincoln school, New York city, $153,100.

Rockefeller, John D., Jr., to American academy in Rome, Italy, $200,000.

Smith, Delavan, Lake Forest, Ill., by will to charitable, religious and educational associations, $500,000.

Standard Oil Company of Indiana and John D. Rockefeller, to Whiting, Ind., for community house, $450,000.

Straight, Mrs. Willard D., New York, N. Y., to Cornell university, $1,000,000.

Swift, Mrs. Ann, Chicago, by will to educational and charitable institutions, $500,000.

Thompson, Alexander L., Duluth, Minn., by will to the University of Chicago, $50,000.

White, George R., Boston, by will to city of Boston, $5,000,000 for works of public utility and beauty.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS.

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The World War—1914-1918.

War began—Aug. 1, 1914.
Armistice signed—Nov. 11, 1918.
Duration of war—4 years, 3 months, 11 days.
United States entered—April 6, 1917.
Paris peace conference began—Jan. 18, 1919.
German peace treaty signed—June 28, 1919.
Austrian peace treaty signed—Sept. 10, 1919.
Bulgarian peace treaty signed—Nov. 27, 1919.
Hungarian peace treaty signed—June 4, 1920.
Turkish peace treaty signed—Aug. 9, 1920.
Nations involved—27.
Killed to Nov. 11, 1918—7,450,200.
Cash cost to April 30, 1919—$186,000,000,000.

NATIONS DIRECTLY INVOLVED.

GERMANY AUSTRIA-HUNGARY TURKEY BULGARIA	vs.	UNITED STATES GREAT BRITAIN CANADA INDIA AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND SOUTH AFRICA FRANCE RUSSIA BELGIUM SERBIA MONTENEGRO JAPAN ITALY ROUMANIA PORTUGAL CUBA PANAMA GREECE LIBERIA CHINA SAN MARINO SIAM BRAZIL GUATEMALA COSTA RICA NICARAGUA HAITI

DECLARATIONS OF WAR.

Austria against Belgium, Aug. 28, 1914.
Austria against Japan, Aug. 27, 1914.
Austria against Montenegro, Aug. 9, 1914.
Austria against Russia, Aug. 6, 1914.
Austria against Serbia, July 28, 1914.
Brazil against Germany, Oct. 26, 1917.
Bulgaria against Roumania, Sept. 1, 1916.
Bulgaria against Serbia, Oct. 14, 1915.
China against Austria, Aug. 14, 1917.
China against Germany, Aug. 14, 1917.
Costa Rica against Germany and Austria-Hungary, May 24, 1918.
Cuba against Germany, April 7, 1917.
Cuba against Austria, Dec. 16, 1917.
France against Austria, Aug. 12, 1914.
France against Bulgaria, Oct. 16, 1915.
France against Germany, Aug. 3, 1914.
France against Turkey, Nov. 5, 1914.
Germany against Belgium, Aug. 4, 1914.
Germany against France, Aug. 3, 1914.
Germany against Portugal, March 9, 1916.
Germany against Roumania, Aug. 28, 1916.
Germany against Russia, Aug. 1, 1914.
Great Britain against Austria, Aug. 13, 1914.
Great Britain against Bulgaria, Oct. 15, 1915.
Great Britain against Germany, Aug. 4, 1914.
Great Britain against Turkey, Nov. 5, 1914.
Greece against Bulgaria, Nov. 23, 1916 (provisional government).
Greece against Bulgaria, July 2, 1917 (government of Alexander).
Greece against Germany, Nov. 28, 1916 (provisional government).
Greece against Germany, July 2, 1917 (government of Alexander).
Guatemala against Germany, April 21, 1918.
Haiti against Germany, July 12, 1918.
Honduras against Germany, July 19, 1918.
Italy against Austria, May 24, 1915.
Italy against Bulgaria, Oct. 19, 1915.
Italy against Germany, Aug. 28, 1916.
Italy against Turkey, Aug. 21, 1915.
Japan against Germany, Aug. 23, 1914.
Liberia against Germany, Aug. 4, 1917.
Montenegro against Austria, Aug. 8, 1914.
Montenegro against Germany, Aug. 9, 1914.
Nicaragua against Austria, May 6, 1918.
Nicaragua against Germany, May 7, 1918.
Panama against Germany, April 7, 1917.
Panama against Austria, Dec. 10, 1917.
Portugal against Germany, Nov. 23, 1914 (resolution passed authorizing military intervention as ally of England).
Portugal against Germany, May 19, 1915 (military aid granted).
Roumania against Austria, Aug. 27, 1916 (allies of Austria also consider it a declaration).
Russia against Bulgaria, Oct. 19, 1915.
Russia against Turkey, Nov. 3, 1914.
San Marino against Austria, May 24, 1915.
Serbia against Bulgaria, Oct. 16, 1915.
Serbia against Germany, Aug. 6, 1914.
Serbia against Turkey, Dec. 2, 1914.
Siam against Austria, July 22, 1917.
Siam against Germany, July 22, 1917.
Turkey against allies, Nov. 11, 1914.
Turkey against Roumania, Aug. 29, 1916.
United States against Germany, April 6, 1917.
United States against Austria-Hungary, Dec. 7, 1917.

SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

Austria with Japan, Aug. 26, 1914.
Austria with Portugal, March 16, 1916.
Austria with Serbia, July 26, 1914.
Austria with United States, April 8, 1917.
Belgium with Turkey, Oct. 30, 1914.
Bolivia with Germany, April 14, 1917.
Brazil with Germany, April 11, 1917.
China with Germany, March 14, 1917.
Costa Rica with Germany, Sept. 21, 1917.
Ecuador with Germany, Dec. 7, 1917.
Egypt with Germany, Aug. 13, 1914.
France with Austria, Aug. 11, 1914.
France with Turkey, Oct. 30, 1914.
Germany with Italy, May 23, 1918.
Great Britain with Turkey, Oct. 30, 1914.
Greece with Turkey, July 2, 1917 (government of Alexander).
Greece with Austria, July 2, 1917 (government of Alexander).
Guatemala with Germany, April 27, 1917.
Haiti with Germany, June 16, 1917.
Honduras with Germany, May 17, 1917.
Japan with Austria, Aug. 25, 1914.
Liberia with Germany, May 8, 1917.
Nicaragua with Germany, May 18, 1917.
Peru with Germany, Oct. 5, 1917.
Roumania with Bulgaria, Aug. 30, 1916.
Russia with Bulgaria, Oct. 5, 1915.
Russia with Turkey, Oct. 30, 1914.
Turkey with United States, April 20, 1917.
United States with Germany, Feb. 3, 1917.
Uruguay with Germany, Oct. 7, 1917.

SURRENDER DATES.

Russia to Germany and her allies, Dec. 16, 1917.
Roumania to Germany (treaty signed), May 6, 1918.
Bulgaria to France and allies, Sept. 29, 1918.
Turkey to Britain and allies, Oct. 30, 1918.
Austria-Hungary to allies and United States, Nov. 3, 1918.
Germany to allies and United States, Nov. 11, 1918.

TREATIES OF PEACE.

With Germany—Treaty of Versailles; June 28, 1919.
With Austria—Treaty of St. Germain; Sept. 10, 1919.
With Bulgaria—Treaty of Neuilly; Nov. 27, 1919.
With Hungary—Treaty of the Grand Trianon; June 4, 1920.
With Turkey—Treaty of Sevres; Aug. 10, 1920.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS.

Duration of the War.

Allied and associated nations.	War declared by central powers.	War declared against central powers.	Duration of war. Years.	Months.	Days.
1. Serbia	July 28, 1914	Aug. 9, 1914	4	3	14
2. Russia*	Aug. 1, 1914	Nov. 3, 1914	3	7	3
3. France	Aug. 3, 1914	Aug. 3, 1914	4	3	8
4. Belgium	Aug. 4, 1914	Aug. 4, 1914	4	3	7
5. Great Britain	Nov. 23, 1914	Aug. 4, 1914	4	3	7
6. Montenegro	Aug. 9, 1914	Aug. 6, 1914	4	3	5
7. Japan	Aug. 27, 1914	Aug. 23, 1914	4	2	19
8. Portugal	Mar. 9, 1916	Nov. 23, 1914	3	11	19
9. Italy		May 23, 1915	3	5	19
10. San Marino		June 6, 1915	3	5	4
11. Roumania†	Aug. 29, 1916	Aug. 27, 1916	1	6	10
12. Greece		Nov. 23, 1916	1	11	18
13. United States		Apr. 6, 1917	1	7	5
14. Panama		Apr. 7, 1917	1	7	4
15. Cuba		Apr. 7, 1917	1	7	4
16. Siam		July 22, 1917	1	3	20
17. Liberia		Aug. 4, 1917	1	3	8
18. China		Aug. 14, 1917	1	2	28
19. Brazil		Oct. 26, 1917	1	..	16
20. Guatemala		Apr. 21, 1918	..	6	21
21. Nicaragua		May 6, 1918	..	6	5
22. Haiti		July 12, 1918	..	3	30
23. Honduras		July 19, 1918	..	3	23

*Treaty March 3, 1918. †Treaty March 6, 1918.

AMERICAN EFFORT IN WORLD WAR.

[From report published in May, 1919, by Col. Leonard E. Ayres of the general staff, U. S. A.]

SUMMARY.

Total armed forces	4,800,000
Total men in the army	4,000,000
Men who went overseas	2,086,000
Men who fought in France	1,390,000
Greatest number sent in one month	306,000
Greatest number returning in one month	333,000
Tons of supplies shipped to France	7,500,000
Total registered in draft	24,234,021
Total draft inductions	2,810,296
Greatest number inducted in one month	400,000
Graduates of line officers' training school	80,468
Cost of war to April 30, 1919	$21,850,000,000
Cost of army to April 30, 1919	$13,930,000,000
Battles fought by American troops	13
Months of American participation in the war	19
Days of battle	200
Days of duration of Meuse-Argonne battle	47
Americans in Meuse-Argonne battle	1,200,000
American casualties in Meuse-Argonne battle	120,000
American battle deaths in war	50,000
American wounded in war	236,000
American deaths from disease	56,991
Totals deaths in the army	112,422

SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY STATES.

State.	Men.	State.	Men.
New York	367,864	Maryland	47,054
Pennsylvania	297,891	Washington	45,154
Illinois	251,074	Montana	36,293
Ohio	200,293	Colorado	34,393
Texas	161,065	Florida	33,331
Michigan	135,485	Oregon	30,116
Massachusetts	132,610	S. Dakota	29,686
Missouri	128,544	N. Dakota	25,803
California	112,514	Maine	24,252
Indiana	106,581	Idaho	19,016
New Jersey	105,207	Utah	17,361
Minnesota	99,116	Rhode Island	16,861
Iowa	98,781	Porto Rico	16,538
Wisconsin	98,211	Dist. of Col.	15,930
Georgia	85,506	New Hamp.	14,374
Oklahoma	80,169	New Mexico	12,439
Tennessee	75,825	Wyoming	11,393
Kentucky	75,043	Arizona	10,492
Alabama	74,678	Vermont	9,338
Virginia	73,062	Delaware	7,484
N. Carolina	73,003	Hawaii	5,644
Louisiana	65,988	Nevada	5,105
Kansas	63,428	Alaska	2,102
Arkansas	61,027	A. E. F.	1,499
W. Virginia	55,777	Not allocated	1,318
Mississippi	54,295	Philippines	255
S. Carolina	53,482		
Connecticut	50,069	Total	3,757,624
Nebraska	47,805		

AMERICAN CASUALTIES IN WORLD WAR.

The following detailed statistics of casualties among members of the American expeditionary forces during the world war were compiled in the office of the adjutant-general of the army. They include losses in all the fields of action except in Siberia:

DEAD.

Killed in action	34,249
Officers	1,563
Enlisted men	32,686
Died of wounds	13,700
Officers	580
Enlisted men	13,120
Died of disease	23,430
Officers	615
Enlisted men	22,815
Died of accident	2,019
Officers	336
Enlisted men	1,683

Drowned	306
Officers	7
Enlisted men	299
Suicide	272
Officers	46
Enlisted men	226
Murder or homicide	154
Officers	3
Enlisted men	151
Executed—Court-martial	10
Officers	0
Enlisted men	10
Other known causes	489
Officers	19
Enlisted men	470
Causes undetermined	1,839
Officers	42
Enlisted men	1,797
Presumed dead	650
Officers	36
Enlisted men	614
Total dead	77,118
Officers	3,247
Enlisted men	73,871

PRISONERS.

Unaccounted for	15
Officers	2
Enlisted men	13
Repatriated	4,270
Officers	275
Enlisted men	3,995
Died	147
Officers	20
Enlisted men	127
Total prisoners	4,432
Officers	297
Enlisted men	4,135

WOUNDED.

Slightly	91,188
Officers	3,383
Enlisted men	87,805
Severely	83,389
Officers	3,204
Enlisted men	80,185
Degree undetermined	46,482
Officers	1,550
Enlisted men	44,932
Total wounded	221,059
Officers	8,137
Enlisted men	212,922

MISSING IN ACTION.

Total missing in action	3
Officers	0
Enlisted men	3

TOTAL CASUALTIES.

Total casualties	302,612
Officers	11,681
Enlisted men	290,931

Note—Included in the total casualties are 1,217 foreigners, of whom 31 were officers.

KILLED IN ACTION.

State.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Alabama	20	504	524
Arizona	4	62	66
Arkansas	5	287	292
California	40	804	844
Colorado	14	182	196
Connecticut	21	634	655
Delaware	4	17	21
District Columbia	22	56	78
Florida	13	71	84
Georgia	43	306	349
Idaho	10	189	199
Illinois	94	1,732	1,826
Indiana	20	625	645
Iowa	22	780	802
Kansas	33	500	533
Kentucky	23	584	607
Louisiana	7	217	224
Maine	9	219	228
Maryland	28	419	447
Massachusetts	102	1,228	1,330
Michigan	57	1,271	1,328
Minnesota	22	867	889
Mississippi	5	207	212
Missouri	50	1,030	1,080
Montana	7	495	502
Nebraska	7	357	364
Nevada	3	29	32
New Hampshire	7	160	167
New Jersey	59	1,080	1,139
New Mexico	2	96	98
New York	254	4,528	4,782
North Carolina	40	644	684
North Dakota	5	351	356
Ohio	61	1,807	1,868
Oklahoma	9	744	753
Oregon	16	212	228
Pennsylvania	157	3,796	3,953
Rhode Island	10	157	167
South Carolina	25	308	333
South Dakota	3	202	205
Tennessee	38	642	680
Texas	59	1,105	1,164
Utah	3	136	139
Vermont	7	108	115
Virginia	27	637	664
Washington	18	429	447
West Virginia	12	502	514
Wisconsin	57	1,118	1,175
Wyoming	0	99	99
Alaska	0	1	1
Canal Zone	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	2	2
Philippines	0	1	1
Porto Rico	0	0	0
Foreign	9	149	158
Total	1,563	32,686	34,249

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Alabama	7	191	198
Arizona	3	28	31
Arkansas	1	111	112
California	15	298	313
Colorado	6	74	80
Connecticut	7	246	253
Delaware	0	13	13
District Columbia	6	19	25
Florida	2	31	33
Georgia	12	140	152
Idaho	1	75	76
Illinois	30	749	779
Indiana	5	265	270
Iowa	9	357	366
Kansas	18	220	238
Kentucky	3	245	248
Louisiana	7	94	101
Maine	4	110	114
Maryland	8	170	178
Massachusetts	35	623	658
Michigan	21	497	518
Minnesota	5	351	356
Mississippi	4	72	76
Missouri	27	430	457
Montana	1	178	179
Nebraska	5	177	182
Nevada	1	14	15
New Hampshire	5	69	74
New Jersey	15	400	415
New Mexico	4	40	44
New York	84	1,785	1,839
North Carolina	10	228	238
North Dakota	2	116	118
Ohio	24	730	754
Oklahoma	4	236	240
Oregon	5	74	79
Pennsylvania	62	1,502	1,564
Rhode Island	1	62	63
South Carolina	10	117	127
South Dakota	6	77	83
Tennessee	21	229	250
Texas	24	432	456
Utah	1	43	44
Vermont	2	49	51
Virginia	13	278	291

State.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Washington	8	169	177
West Virginia	9	191	200
Wisconsin	24	446	470
Wyoming	0	38	38
Alaska	0	1	1
Canal Zone	0	1	1
Hawaii	0	0	0
Philippine islands.	0	0	0
Porto Rico	0	0	0
Foreign	3	59	62
Total	580	13,120	13,700

TOTAL CASUALTIES BY STATES.

State.	Dead.	Wounded.	*Total.
Alabama	1,251	3,861	5,160
Arizona	150	401	557
Arkansas	883	1,751	2,658
California	1,747	4,844	6,650
Colorado	567	1,175	1,759
Connecticut	1,265	4,766	6,265
Delaware	87	212	303
District Columbia	202	565	773
Florida	467	681	1,171
Georgia	1,530	2,851	4,425
Idaho	409	933	1,351
Illinois	4,266	13,794	18,264
Indiana	1,510	4,200	5,766
Iowa	2,161	5,056	7,311
Kansas	1,270	3,838	5,182
Kentucky	1,436	3,884	5,380
Louisiana	823	1,319	2,169
Maine	518	1,555	2,090
Maryland	975	2,804	3,812
Massachusetts	2,955	10,320	13,505
Michigan	2,751	7,528	10,369
Minnesota	2,138	5,084	7,323
Mississippi	904	1,373	2,303
Missouri	2,562	7,712	10,385
Montana	934	2,469	3,443
Nebraska	855	2,166	3,041
Nevada	71	176	250
New Hampshire	358	1,158	1,535
New Jersey	2,361	7,620	10,166
New Mexico	228	624	860
New York	9,196	30,149	40,222
North Carolina	1,610	4,128	5,799
North Dakota	700	1,825	2,560
Ohio	4,082	11,766	16,007
Oklahoma	1,477	4,801	6,358
Oregon	512	1,054	1,577
Pennsylvania	7,898	26,252	35,042
Rhode Island	355	1,172	1,662
South Carolina	1,138	2,765	3,919
South Dakota	554	1,297	1,867
Tennessee	1,836	4,293	6,190
Texas	2,722	7,331	10,133
Utah	302	697	1,006
Vermont	300	847	1,170
Virginia	1,635	4,452	6,130
Washington	877	2,171	3,070
West Virginia	1,063	2,904	4,018
Wisconsin	2,649	7,086	9,813
Wyoming	231	426	660
Alaska	6	9	15
Canal Zone	2	1	3
Hawaii	3	6	9
Philippines	3	4	7
Porto Rico	1	10	11
Foreign	329	876	1,217
Total	77,118	221,059	302,612

*Total includes prisoners

ILLINOIS CASUALTIES IN WORLD WAR.

Dead.

Killed in action	1,826
Officers	94
Enlisted men	1,732
Died of wounds	779
Officers	30
Enlisted men.	749
Died of disease	1,306
Officers	40
Enlisted men.	1,266
Died of accident	147
Officers	28
Enlisted men.	119
Drowned	25
Officers	1
Enlisted men.	24
Murder or Homicide	7
Officers	0
Other known causes	25
Officers	2
Enlisted men.	23
Causes undetermined	100
Officers	2
Enlisted men.	98
Presumed dead.	30
Officers	1
Enlisted men.	29
Total dead	4,266
Officers	201
Enlisted men.	4,065

Prisoners.

Died (enlisted men)	3
Repatriated	201
Officers	12
Enlisted men.	192
Total prisoners	204

Wounded.

Slightly	5,344
Officers	195
Enlisted men.	5,149
Severely	4,994
Officers	226
Enlisted men.	4,768
Degree undetermined	3,456
Officers	83
Enlisted men.	3,373
Total wounded	13,794
Officers	504
Enlisted men.	13,290

Total Casualties.

Total casualties	18,264
Officers	717
Enlisted men.	17,547

COST OF THE WORLD WAR.

PROF. BOGART'S ESTIMATES.

Attempts have been made by a number of competent statisticians and economists to compute the cost in money of the world war. The results arrived at vary according to the methods used in assembling the figures, the sources of information and the exact period of time covered. One of the most careful studies of the subject was made by Ernest L. Bogart, professor of economics in the University of Illinois, under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He arrived at the conclusion that the direct costs were $186,333,637,097 and the indirect costs $151,612,542,560, making a grand total of $337,946,179,657. His estimate of the net direct cost to each of the active belligerents follows:

United States	$22,625,252,843
Great Britain	35,334,011,868
Rest of empire	4,493,813,072
France	24,312,782,800
Russia	22,593,950,000
Italy	12,413,998,000
Other entente allies	3,963,867,914
Total	125,690,476,497
Germany	37,775,000,000
Austria-Hungary	$20,622,960,600
Turkey and Bulgaria	2,245,200,000
Total	60,643,160,600
Grand total	186,333,637,097

The net cost was arrived at by subtracting from the gross cost, estimated at $208,405,851,222, the advances amounting to $22,072,214,125 by the United States, Great Britain and France to the other allies.

Prof. Bogart gives the following summary of the indirect costs of the war:

Human life—*Soldiers	$33,551,276,280
Civilians	33,551,276,280
Property loss—On land	29,960,000,000
Shipping and cargo	6,800,000,000
Loss of production	45,000,000,000
War relief	1,000,000,000
Loss to neutrals	1,750,000,000
Total	151,612,542,560

*Capitalized value.

GROSS COST OF WORLD WAR TO ALLIED NATIONS.

Senator Selden P. Spencer of Missouri caused to be prepared by Fred A. Dolph the following trial balance of the gross cost of the world war to every one of the allied

nations, of the credit indemnity so far as established to each and the net loss of each.

The statement was presented to the senate on March 5, 1921:

Nation.	Col. No. 1. Gross cost.	Col. No. 2. Credit indemnity.	Col. No. 3. Final loss.
United States	$44,173,948,225	$2,300,000,000	$41,873,948,225
Great Britain	51,052,634,000	9,850,000,000	41,202,634,000
France	54,272,915,000	16,000,000,000	38,272,915,000
Italy	18,680,847,000	3,500,000,000	15,180,847,000
Belgium	8,174,731,000	5,700,000,000	2,474,731,000
China	565,376,000	100,000,000	465,376,000
Japan	481,818,000	250,000,000	231,818,000
Total	177,402,269,225	37,700,000,000	139,702,269,225

Column No. 1—Includes total military cost, civilian cost and damage, relief contributions, loans and credits extended, estimated amount to be paid in pensions and insurance. Supported by schedules 1-7 attached.

Column No. 2—Includes indemnity paid and to be paid by Germany as per tentative provisions of the treaty, without enlargement by the reparations commission, estimated amounts and divisions of indemnity made by Prof. J. M. Keynes, King's college, Cambridge, England. Supported by schedule 9, attached.

Column No. 3—Is the net financial loss to each nation, with credit for indemnity allowed, and as matters now (March, 1921) stand with interloans and interest unpaid.

Schedule No. 1—United States.

Paid out—Military cost as per Secretary Houston	$24,010,000,000
Extra cost government functions	4,500,000,000
Civilian damages, lost shipping, pensions	2,300,000,000
Red Cross contributions	978,512,225
Otaer contributions	490,000,000
Congressional European relief	100,000,000
Credit extended by grain corporation	60,375,000
Credit given by war department	50,000,000
Credit given by shipping board	3,580,000
Credit given by American nationals	1,921,481,000
Government loans to European nations	9,760,000,000
Total	44,173,948,225

Credit—Received an unknown amount of German shipping but expected to reach with other receipts $2,300,000,000, the amount of the civilian loss, pensions, etc. See schedule 9.

Schedule No. 2—Great Britain.

Paid out—War cost, estimated by deducting prewar national debts from national indebtedness of Great Britain, including Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and Union of South Africa	$39,902,634,000
Abnormal taxes	1,300,000,000
Civilian damages and pension account	9,850,000,000
Total	51,052,634,000

Credit—(a) German East Africa. With 620 miles coast line on Indian ocean. Foreign trade, $24,750,000; cattle, 3,993,000 head; sheep, 6,398,000 head; and 1,010 miles of railroad.	Sq. miles. 384,169
(b) German West Africa. With 930 miles coast line on the Atlantic ocean. Foreign trade, $17,889,056; cattle, 205,643 head; sheep, 472,585 head; goats, 500,000; diamonds taken out in seven years over $35,000,000; 1,304 miles of railroad.	322,450
(c) Togoland (Africa). With its vast forests and 228 miles of railroad.	33,700
(d) Pacific islands. New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, Samoan and Solomon.	105,120
(e) German shipping, a proportion of ships taken from Germany (tons)	845,439

Schedule No. 3—France.

Paid out—Estimated on basis of deducting prewar from present national debt and adding abnormal taxes	$38,272,925,000
Civilian damages and pension account	16,000,000,000
Total	54,272,915,000

Credit—(a) Saar Basin mines, producing 14,000,000 tons per annum.

(b) Coal in two allotments, totaling deliveries in 10 years of 210,000,000 tons.

(c) Chemicals: Benzol, 35,000 tons; coal tar, 50,000 tons; sulphate ammonia, 30,000 tons.

(d) Live stock: Stallions, 500; fillies, 30,000; bulls, 2,000; milk cows, 90,000; rams, 1,000; sheep, 100,000; goats, 10,000.

(e) Alsace-Lorraine: 5,605 square miles; population, 1,871,702; annual budget, $18,512,326; produced 2,672,318 gallons wine, 21,136,265 tons iron, 3,795,932 tons coal, 76,672 tons salt; has 5,000 miles paved roads and 1,305 miles of railroad; all private property of German nationals, which is fully 65 per cent of all property in territory; all war taxes paid to Germany from territory to be repaid.

(f) Equatorial Africa: All rights under contracts between Germany and France, dated Nov. 4, 1911, and Sept. 28, 1912.

(g) State bank of Morocco: Turns over to France all stock of Germany and German nationals.

(h) Bonds: Is to receive $15,000,000,000 of German bonds. See schedule 9.

Schedule No. 4—Italy.

Paid out—Estimated war cost by deducting prewar from present national debt and adding abnormal tax	$15,180,847,000
Damages and pension account as per Prof. Keynes	3,500,000,000
Total	18,680,847,000

Credit—(a) Coal, 85,500,000 tons, to be delivered within 10 years. One-half by rail and one-half by water. German treaty.

(b) Trentino, Istria, and part of Dalmatia from Austrian territory. About 12,000 square miles. Austrian treaty.

(c) Bonds: An allotment of $3,000,000,000 of bonds. See schedule No. 9.

Schedule No. 5—Belgium.

Paid out—War cost estimated by deducting prewar from present national debt and adding abnormal taxes....		$3,174,731,000
Add civilian damages and pension		5,000,000,000
Total		8,174,731,000

Credit—(a) 80,000,000 tons of coal to be delivered.
(b) Live stock: 200 stallions; 5,000 mares; 2,000 fillies; 2,000 bulls; 50,000 milk cows; 40,000 heifers; 200 rams; 30,000 sheep; 15,000 sows.
(c) Cash or first-lien bonds to pay off foreign loans, $700,000.
(d) Moresenet, both the original neutral and the Prussian territory.
(e) Kriese of Eupen and Malmedy, both to be eventually determined by plebiscite.
(f) Bonds: Allotment of $4,000,000,000. See schedule No. 9.

Schedule No. 6—China.

Paid out—Cost estimated by deducting prewar from present national debt		$465,376,000
Add civilian damages and pension account		100,000,000
Total		565,376,000
Credit—(a) Cancellation of Boxer indemnity	$97,875,000	
(b) German property in China outside of Shantung.	2,125,000	
		100,000,000
Net loss		465,376,000

Schedule No. 7—Japan.

Paid out—Estimated cost by deducting prewar from present national debt		$231,818,000
Estimated amount of civilian loss and pension account.....		250,000,000
Total		481,818,000

Credit—(a) Shantung, with 308 miles of railroad and two railroad concessions; 40 mines and equipment, which includes coal mines with an output of 814,000 tons per annum; 2 iron mines, and 2 gold mines.
(b) Pacific islands. Pelew group, includes Yap; Caroline islands; Marshall islands. Total 1,040 square miles.
(c) Cables. All German-owned cables in above territory.

Schedule No. 8.

Trial balance on basis that all loans and extended credits as between nations are paid with interest.

France would charge off total loss of	$39,112,915,000
Great Britain	32,502,634,000
United States	29,788,512,225
Italy	19,140,847,000
Belgium	2,474,731,000
China	265,376,000
Japan	31,818,000

Schedule No. 9—Indemnities.

The treaty provided that Germany should pay and Germany engaged to pay only three general items of indemnity:

1. Repay Belgium for all foreign loans made by it to prosecute the war, including all fines and taxes imposed by Germany upon Belgian citizens during occupation.

2. All damages to persons and property of civilians.

3. Pension and dependency claims, capitalized on the basis of the French rates.

Ninety-five per cent of all moneys spent by the United States was for items not coming under any of those three heads. All of the money spent for cost of operation of the war and navy departments, relief-work contributions, and economic assistance of whatever character is a dead loss. We are only to be reimbursed for a little lost shipping and for pensions and dependency claims, at the French rate, which is considerably less than our own; so that no doubt half or two-thirds of our pension and dependency claims will be a dead loss.

The treaty fixed at the time what was then supposed to be the maximum indemnity that Germany was to pay on account of the three items. She was to give up certain territories in Europe, which were then and there divided and given to Belgium, France, and other countries. The United States, of course, did not ask for or get any of that indemnity. Then she was required to make certain deliveries of coal to Belgium, France and Italy; of chemicals to France and live stock to both France and Belgium. The overseas possessions in Africa and the Pacific islands, some 847,000 square miles, were to be held for the joint account of all allies.

Seven hundred thousand dollars in cash was to be raised with which to pay off Belgium's foreign debt, and Germany was to issue some $25,000,000,000 of bonds, with varying maturities, that were to be delivered to the reparation commission, to be by it allotted.

With reference to the overseas possessions of Germany in Africa and the Pacific islands it was naturally expected, in view of the fact that France and other European countries had taken the European territories, that the overseas possessions would go to England, minus a few islands in the Pacific to the United States. It was never for a minute supposed that Japan would be allotted any of those islands, because she had received her share in Shantung, which seemed to be ample in view of her insignificant participation in the war.

The United States had holdings in the Samoan islands, and we might expect England to turn Germany's interest in those islands over to America, or at least divide; but not so. The islands north of the equator lie in a string in the path between Hawaii and the Philippines, and it was thought that those islands would be conceded to the United States, but that was not to be. They were given to Japan, whose financial participation in the world war turns out to be thirty million against our thirty billion, or about one-tenth of 1 per cent of the participation of the United States. (See schedule 8.)

It was never intended that the United States should participate in any manner in the German indemnity, so that whatever it is, large or small, the amount will have no effect upon the final figures representing the net loss appearing in the last column on the first sheet of this statement. If the amount collected is large, it will be added; and if it is small, it will be deducted from both column No. 1 and column No. 2, and the final difference will be the same.

For the purposes of this statement and more to illustrate the elements that must finally go into the last account we have used the tentative issue of bonds provided for in various parts of the treaty, aggregating $25,000,000,000, and in distributing the items in column No. 2 we have used the compilations of Prof. J. M. Keynes in his book entitled "Economic Consequences of Peace." In that work he went over the subject of damages to property and persons with great thoroughness, ascertained the original value of the property before invasion, and deducted its value after.

However, as we have shown, any other items or estimates of these damages will not change the fact that the United States has invested $670,000,000 more in the world war than any other nation.

[The foregoing "trial balance" of the cost of the world war appeared in the congressional record for March 5, 1921. Senator Spencer is solely responsible for the figures and statements contained therein.]

NAVAL VESSELS LOST IN THE WAR.

The following figures obtained by Reuter's Agency from an authoritative source in Paris, Feb. 28, 1919, show the total war losses incurred by the navies of the allies and the central powers in the period between Aug. 1, 1914, and Nov. 11, 1918:

	Britain.	France.	Italy.	Japan.	U.S.	Germany	Austria-Hungary.
Battle ships	13	4	3	1	..	1	3
Battle cruisers	3	..	..	..	..	4	..
Cruisers	27	5	2	4	1	24	2
Monitors	6	..	1	..	..	..	3
Destroyers	64	14	10	3	2	72	5
Torpedo boats	10	8	5	1	..	51	4
Submarines	50	14	8	..	1	205	8
Small craft	27	9	..	..	..	..	..
Total tonnage	550,000	110,000	76,000	50,000	17,000	350,000	65,000

Total for all the allies—803,000 tons. Total for the central powers—415,000 tons.

These figures include vessels lost through accident as well as those sunk through enemy action. This accounts for the large number of battle ships figuring in Great Britain's losses.

The total casualties in the British navy were 39,766, of whom 33,361 were killed or died from wounds and other causes.

MARITIME LOSSES IN THE WAR.

According to Prof. E. L. Bogart the maritime losses in the great war amounted to $6,800,000,000. The gross tonnage of the merchant vessels sunk through enemy action between Aug. 1, 1914, and Nov. 11, 1918, was:

Country of registry.	Tons.	Country of registry.	Tons.	Country of registry.	Tons.
United States	394,658	Russia	182,933	Argentina	4,275
Great Britain	7,756,659	Holland	203,190	Uruguay	6,027
Norway	1,177,001	Spain	167,865	Peru	1,419
Italy	846,333	Portugal	93,136	Roumania	3,973
France	888,783	Belgium	83,819	Persia	758
Denmark	240,860	Japan	120,176		
Sweden	200,829	Brazil	25,464	Total	12,743,674
Greece	345,516				

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WORLD WAR.

1914.

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand and wife assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia.
July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia; general mobilization begun.
Aug. 3—Germany declares war on France.
Aug. 4—State of war between Great Britain and Germany is declared; Germany declares war on Belgium.
Aug. 8—Germans capture Liege.
Aug. 20—German troops enter Brussels.
Aug. 23—Japan declares war on Germany.
Aug. 26—Large part of Louvain destroyed by Germans.
Aug. 28—British win naval battle near Helgoland.
Aug. 29—Germans defeat Russians at Allenstein; Germans occupy Amiens.
Sept. 1—Germans win battle of Tannenberg, East Prussia; cross the Marne in France.
Sept. 2—Lemberg captured by Russians; seat of French government transferred from Paris to Bordeaux.
Sept. 5—England, France and Russia sign compact not to conclude peace separately.
Sept. 6—Allies win battle of Marne.
Sept. 7—Germans retreat from the Marne; capture Maubeuge.
Sept. 7-10—Germans retreat to the Aisne.
Sept. 14—Battle of Aisne begins.
Sept. 15—First battle of Soissons fought.
Sept. 18—Germans bombard Reims.
Sept. 20—Russians capture Jaroslau and begin siege of Przemysl.
Sept. 22—British cruisers Cressy, Aboukir and Hogue torpedoed and sunk in the North sea.
Oct. 9-10—Germans capture Antwerp.
Oct. 29—Turkey begins war on Russia.
Nov. 1—British cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth sunk off coast of Chile.
Nov. 7—Tsingtao captured by Japanese.
Nov. 9—German cruiser Emden destroyed.
Dec. 8—German cruisers sunk near Falkland islands by British fleet.
Dec. 9—French government returns to Paris.
Dec. 14—Belgrade recaptured by Serbians.
Dec. 17—Britain formally assumes a protectorate over Egypt.

1915.

Jan. 1—British battle ship Formidable sunk.
Jan. 24—British win naval battle in North sea, sinking the German cruiser Bluecher and damaging two other cruisers.
Feb. 12—Germans drive Russians from positions in East Prussia, taking 26,000 prisoners.
Feb. 19—British and French fleets bombard Dardanelles forts.
March 10—Battle of Neuve Chapelle begins.
March 14—German cruiser Dresden sunk.
March 18—British battle ships Irresistible and Ocean and French battle ship Bouvet sunk in Dardanelles strait.
March 22—Fortress of Przemysl surrenders to Russians.
May 7—Liner Lusitania torpedoed and sunk by German submarine.
May 23—Italy declares war on Austria.
June 3—Przemysl recaptured by Germans.
June 22—Germans capture Lemberg.
July 3—Tolmino falls into hands of Italians.
Aug. 2—Germans occupy Mitau.
Aug. 3-9—Battle of Hooge.
Aug. 4—Germans occupy Warsaw.
Aug. 5—Ivangorod taken by Germans.
Aug. 6—British land at Suvla bay, Gallipoli.
Aug. 17—Germans capture Kovno.
Aug. 19-20—Germans take Novogeorgievsk.

Aug. 26—Germans take Brest-Litovsk.
Sept. 2—Germans capture Grodno.
Sept. 5—Grand Duke Nicholas recalled.
Sept. 19—Germans capture Vilna.
Sept. 25-30—Battle of the Champagne.
Oct. 9-10—Austro-Germans capture Belgrade.
Oct. 12—Edith Cavell executed by Germans.
Oct. 13—Bulgaria declares war on Serbia.
Oct. 22—Bulgarians occupy Uskub.
Nov. 22—British victory near Bagdad.
Nov. 30—Bulgarians take Prizrend.
Dec. 8-9—Allies defeated in Macedonia.
Dec. 15—Sir John Douglas Haig succeeds Sir John French.

1916.

Jan. 9—British evacuate Gallipoli peninsula.
Jan. 13—Cetinje captured by Austrians.
Jan. 23—Scutari captured by Austrians.
Feb. 15—Erzerum captured by the Russians.
Feb. 21—Germans begin attack on Verdun.
Feb. 26—Germans capture Fort Douaumont.
March 24—Sussex torpedoed and sunk.
April 5-7—Battle of St. Eloi.
April 17—Trebizond captured by Russians.
April 24—Insurrection in Dublin.
April 29—British force at Kut-el-Amara surrenders to the Turks.
April 30—Irish insurrection suppressed.
May 31—Great naval battle off Danish coast.
June 5—Lord Kitchener lost with cruiser Hampshire.
June 11—Russians capture Dubno.
June 18—Russians capture Czernowitz.
July 1—Battle of Somme begins.
Aug. 3—Sir Roger Casement executed.
Aug. 9—Italians take Goritz by assault.
Aug. 27—Italy declares war against Germany.
Aug. 28—Roumania declares war against Austria-Hungary.
Sept. 9—French recapture Fort Douaumont.
Sept. 10—German-Bulgar forces take Silistria.
Sept. 28—Venizelos proclaims provisional government in Greece; to aid allies.
Oct. 11—Germans begin invasion of Roumania.
Oct. 13—Italians win victory on Carso plateau.
Nov. 25—Venizelist government in Greece declares war on Germany.
Nov. 28—Seat of Roumanian government removed from Bukharest to Jassy.
Dec. 5—British cabinet resigns.
Dec. 6—Bukharest occupied by German forces.
Dec. 10—New British cabinet formed with David Lloyd George at its head.
Dec. 12—Germany proposes peace negotiations.
Dec. 18—President Wilson sends note to belligerent nations asking them to make known their peace terms and to neutral nations suggesting that they support America's action.
Dec. 28—Germany replies to President Wilson saying a direct exchange of views would be best way to bring about peace; gives no terms.
Dec. 30—Allies make joint reply to Germany's peace proposal, rejecting it as a war maneuver.

1917.

Jan. 10—Allies make joint reply to President Wilson and give their peace terms.
Jan. 22—President Wilson addresses United States senate on subject of world peace and the establishment of a league of nations.
Jan. 23—Battle between British and German destroyers in North sea.
Feb. 1—Germany begins unrestricted submarine warfare.
Feb. 3—President Wilson orders that Ambassador Count von Bernstorff be handed his passports, directs the withdrawal of Ambassador James W. Gerard and all American consuls from Germany and announces his action in a speech before congress.
Feb. 25—"Hindenburg retreat" from Somme sector in full progress.
Feb. 26—President Wilson appears before congress and asks authority to supply merchant ships with defensive arms.
Feb. 28—The Associated Press reveals German plot to bring Mexico and Japan in alliance against the United States.
March 4—Filibuster prevents passage by senate of bill giving president power to arm ships.
March 9—President Wilson calls a special session of congress for April 16; issues orders for the arming of American merchant ships.
March 11—Revolution in Russia.
March 15—Czar Nicholas II. of Russia abdicates throne for himself and his son.
March 21—President Wilson calls extra session of congress to begin April 2 instead of April 16; "state of war" admitted to exist.
March 26—President Wilson calls into federal service 20,000 guardsmen in eighteen central states.
April 2—Special session of American congress opens; president in address asks that existence of a state of war with Germany be declared.
April 4—Senate passes war resolution.
April 6—House passes war resolution; president signs resolution and issues war proclamation; all American naval forces mobilized; German vessels in American ports seized.
April 8—Austria-Hungary announces break in relations with the United States.
April 9—Canadians take Vimy ridge.
April 15—Great French offensive between Soissons and Reims begins.
April 21—Turkey breaks off relations with the United States.
April 24—Joffre-Viviani French mission arrives in America.
April 28—Senate and house pass army draft bill.
May 4—American destroyers arrive in British waters and begin patrol work; Russian council of workmen and soldiers declares for peace without annexations or indemnities.
May 18—President Wilson orders the sending of a division of regulars to France under Maj.-Gen. John J. Pershing.
June 5—Military registration day under selective draft law in the United States; approximately 10,000,000 men register.
June 8—Gen. Pershing with staff and clerical force reaches London.
June 12—King Constantine of Greece forced to abdicate his throne.
June 13—Gen. Pershing lands in France.
June 27—American troops arrive in France.
June 29—Greece severs relations with Germany.
July 9—President Wilson proclaims mobilization of national guard.
July 20—Draft day in the United States.
Aug. 14—China declares war on Germany and Austria-Hungary.
Sept. 3—Riga captured by the Germans.
Oct. 24—Austro-German drive against Italian front begun; part of Bainsizza plateau taken.
Oct. 27—Austrian and German troops advance through Julian Alps; 2d Italian army defeated.
Oct. 29—Whole Italian Isonzo line falls; Italians retreat to the Tagliamento river.
Nov. 6—Italians abandon the Tagliamento line.
Nov. 9—Gen. Armando Diaz made commander in chief of Italian army in place of Gen. Cadorna; Italians make stand on the Piave river; interallied military council formed.
Nov. 18—British take Jaffa.
Nov. 21—British under Gen. Byng take Germans by surprise in Cambrai region, advancing five miles.
Dec. 1—British succeed in regaining nearly a mile of the front lost near Gouzeaucourt.
Dec. 3—London announces officially that East Africa has been completely cleared of the enemy; every German colony is now oc-

cupied by allied forces; armistice arranged between Russians and Germans.
Dec. 4—President Wilson asks congress to declare war on Austria-Hungary.
Dec. 6—Disaster caused at Halifax by explosion of munitions ship.
Dec. 7—Congress passes resolution declaring state of war to exist between the United States and Austria-Hungary.
Dec. 9—Jerusalem captured by Gen. Allenby.
Dec. 15—Armistice signed by Russia and central powers at Brest-Litovsk.
Dec. 19—Gen. Sarrail recalled from Saloniki.
Dec. 26—The United States takes over all railroad lines (beginning Dec. 28); Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo appointed director-general.

1918.

Jan. 7—Earl Reading appointed British high commissioner and ambassador to the United States.
Jan. 21—Americans take charge of sector of French front.
Feb. 5—Transport Tuscania, carrying American troops, torpedoed and sunk with large loss of life.
Feb. 10—Russian delegates at Brest-Litovsk declare state of war at end.
Feb. 18—Germans resume operations on the Russian front, crossing the Dvina.
Feb. 19—Germans occupy Dvinsk and Lutsk and press on into Russia; Lenin and Trotzky sign statement announcing surrender of Russia.
Feb. 22—British capture Jericho.
March 2—Germans capture Kiev in the Ukraine; Germans occupy Aland islands; Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk accepts German peace terms.
March 4—Roumania accepts German armistice conditions; Russians stop fighting.
March 21—Germans begin heavy offensive along British front from the Oise to the Scarpe.
March 23—Germans drive the British back over a front of about twenty-one miles to a depth of four or five miles west of Cambrai; Paris is bombarded by German gun seventy-four miles away.
March 24—Germans capture Chauny, Ham, Peronne and the heights of Monchy and cross the River Somme.
March 25—Germans capture Bapaume, Nesle and Guiscard.
March 26—Germans take Roye and Lihons and cross the Bapaume-Albert road near Courcelette and Pozieres.
March 27—British recapture Morlancourt and Chipilly, but lose Albert; French troops give ground and lose Montdidier; Premier Lloyd George asks United States to hasten troops to France.
March 28—Gen. Foch made commander in chief of allied armies.
March 29—Gen. Pershing places American forces at the disposal of Gen. Foch; offer accepted.
March 30—American troops march to front to take part in battle.
April 4—Germans take Mailly-Raineval and Morisel from French; launch strong attack on British front between Somme and Avre rivers.
April 9—Germans attack in La Bassee canal region.
April 11—British forced to evacuate Armentieres.
April 12—Field Marshal Haig issues order to army to "fight it out" to the end.
April 16—Germans capture Bailleul, Wulverghem, Wytschaete and the greater part of Messines ridge.
April 20—Twelve hundred German shock troops attack Americans near Renners forest and take village of Seicheprey from them; all lost ground recovered by counterattack.
April 23—British and French attack Zeebrugge and Ostend and sink five old cruisers in harbor channels to bottle up "U" boat bases.
May 6—Australians drive Germans back near Morlancourt.
May 7—American troops arriving on French front in force.
May 10—Old cruiser Vindictive sunk by the British at entrance to Ostend harbor.
May 19—Maj. Raoul Lufbery, American ace aviator, killed in aerial fight.
May 27—Germans begin second great offensive, taking the Chemin des Dames from the French and crossing the Aisne.
May 28—American troops northwest of Montdidier attack German line on a front of one and one-quarter miles, capture village of Cantigny and take 200 prisoners.
May 29—Soissons taken by the Germans.
May 30—Germans approach close to the Marne at a point about fifty-five miles from Paris.
May 31—Germans reach Chateau Thierry and other points on the Marne, where they are halted by the Americans and French.
June 3—Ten American ships sunk on Atlantic coast by German submarines between about May 26 and June 3.
June 6—American marines gain two miles on a two and a half mile front and take 100 prisoners near Veuilly, northwest of Chateau Thierry; take Hill 142 near Torcy and enter Torcy itself.
June 7—French and Americans complete capture of Vilny, Veuilly-la-Poterie, Bussaires, Torcy, Belleau and the heights southeast of Haute Vesnes; Americans in second battle northwest of Chateau Thierry advance nearly two and a half miles on a six mile front.
June 9—Germans begin new offensive between Montdidier and the Oise and advance about four miles.
June 11—French inflict severe defeat on Germans on a front of seven miles between Rubescourt and St. Maur, taking 1,000 prisoners; Americans complete capture of Belleau wood, taking 300 prisoners and several machine guns and mortars.
June 15—Austrians begin offensive against Italians along 100 mile front.
June 16—Italians in counterattacks drive back the Austrians.
June 17—Allies on the Italian front take the offensive.
June 18—Austrians halted with enormous losses on most parts of the front.
June 23—On the Piave river front in Italy from the Montello to the Adriatic the Austrians retreat in disorder, abandoning many guns and much war materiel; Italians, pursuing vigorously, capture thousands of prisoners; Americans clear out remainder of Belleau wood, taking five machine guns.
July 1—American troops capture village of Vaux, west of Chateau Thierry, with more than 300 prisoners, including five officers; complete unit of 220,000 Americans guarding road to Paris.
July 6—Count von Mirbach, German ambassador to Russia, assassinated in Moscow.
July 14—Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt killed in aerial battle.
July 15—Germans begin big offensive from Chateau Thierry on the west to Main de Massiges, farther east, along a sixty-five mile front, crossing the Marne at various places; Americans in the Chateau Thierry region retire a short distance but by a strong counter-attack drive the enemy back across the Marne with heavy losses.
July 16—German offensive west and east of Reims continues.

July 18—Gen. Foch delivers heavy counter-attack against the western side of the German salient along a line from the Marne to the Aisne; takes Germans by surprise and captures more than a score of towns and many heavy cannon; Americans take part in drive and with the French advance six miles; cavalry and tanks used in the battle.
July 19—French and Americans continue offensive between the Aisne and the Marne, taking 17,000 prisoners and 360 guns.
July 20—German troops south of the Marne forced to retreat to north side; French and American troops between the Aisne and the Marne continue to press forward; French, British, American and Italian forces attack and gain ground along the line extending from Chateau Thierry east to Reims; number of prisoners taken by the allies increased to more than 20,000.
July 21—Germans driven out of Chateau Thierry by French and Americans.
July 27—Germans retreat all along the line north of the Marne.
Aug. 2—Allies capture Soissons, cross the Crise and progress north of the Ourcq; they also take Goussaincourt, Villers-Agron, Ville-en-Tardenois, Gueux and Thilloy; German crown prince's army in full retreat.
Aug. 8—British and French begin offensive in Picardy east of Amiens.
Aug. 10—French recapture Montdidier; British and American troops capture Morlancourt.
Aug. 11—Organization of first American field army in France announced.
Aug. 15—American troops arrive at Vladivostok, Siberia.
Aug. 20—Gen. Mangin's 4th French army takes 8,000 Germans in smash between the Oise and the Aisne.
Aug. 22—British capture Albert with 1,400 prisoners.
Aug. 24—Americans advance to the Soissons-Reims road; British capture Bray and Thiepval.
Aug. 29—Noyon captured by French; Bapaume taken by the British.
Sept. 1—Americans in Belgium capture Voormezeele; Australian troops capture Peronne and 2,000 prisoners.
Sept. 2—English, Scotch and Canadian troops carry the Queant-Drocourt "switch line."
Sept. 7—Allies advance on fifty mile front from Havrincourt wood to the Chemin des Dames; Americans reach the Aisne in the vicinity of Vieil Arcy.
Sept. 8—British clear Germans out of Havrincourt wood; reach line held at beginning of German offensive March 21.
Sept. 12—Gen. Pershing attacks St. Mihiel salient after heavy artillery preparation; takes many towns and a large number of prisoners; advances five miles at some points; French occupy town of St. Mihiel.
Sept. 13—American troops wipe out remainder of St. Mihiel salient.
Sept. 14—Americans take 150 square miles of territory in St. Mihiel offensive, with 15,000 prisoners.
Sept. 15—French and Serbians pierce Bulgarian front for a width of ten miles.
Sept. 18—British and French pierce Hindenburg line on a twenty-two-mile front, taking ten towns and 6,000 prisoners in St. Quentin sector.
Sept. 19—French fight their way over the St. Quentin canal, capturing Contescourt and Castres; Field Marshal Haig reports capture of 10,000 prisoners and sixty guns.
Sept. 23—Germans and Bulgarians in flight through Serbia.
Sept. 24—French cavalrymen take Prilep in Serbia.
Sept. 25—Bulgar armies on Macedonian front split into groups; Gen. Allenby in Palestine reports capture of 40,000 Turks and 265 guns in great offensive.
Sept. 26—Gen. Pershing's 1st army smashes its way seven miles deep into the German lines over a front of twenty miles from the Meuse westward through the Argonne forest, capturing twelve towns, 5,000 prisoners and twenty large guns; Varennes, Montblainville, Vauquois and Cheppy taken by storm.
Sept. 27—Bulgarians ask for armistice and terms of peace; British take Strumnitza.
Sept. 29—Armistice between allies and Bulgarians signed; French capture Urvillers and Cerizy and break Hindenburg line between St. Quentin and La Fere; Americans and French take western part of the Chemin des Dames; Americans capture Montfaucon; entire department of the Somme liberated from the Germans; American troops help British to take Bellicourt, Nauroy and other places on the Hindenburg line; Belgians drive close to Roulers, taking Dixmude, Moorslede, Paschendaele and other towns.
Oct. 2—St. Quentin taken by the French.
Oct. 3—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicates.
Oct. 4—American troops resume offensive west of the Meuse.
Oct. 5—Germans hurriedly evacuating Lille and beginning a movement to abandon the Belgian coast region; British troops enter Lens; Germans retreat on a twenty-eight mile front north of Reims.
Oct. 7—Americans win hot battle for possession of north end of Argonne forest.
Oct. 8—British, French and American troops deliver assault on twenty mile front between Cambrai and St. Quentin, taking thousands of prisoners; Americans take Brancourt and Premont; in Verdun region the Americans continue fight for remainder of Argonne forest.
Oct. 10—British take Le Cateau.
Oct. 11—Argonne forest completely cleared of Germans by the American troops.
Oct. 12—Germans fall back on Champagne front from Laon to the Argonne.
Oct. 13—Americans advance on both sides of the Meuse, taking all their objectives.
Oct. 14—French, British and Belgian troops take many villages in Belgium, with 7,000 prisoners; American troops advance beyond Cunel and Romagne west of the Meuse and farther west reach St. Georges and Landres-et-St. Georges.
Oct. 15—American troops hit the German line north of Verdun, taking St. Juvin and Hill 299 west of Bantheville; left wing crosses Aire river and approaches Grandpre; in Flanders the British advance to the vicinity of Courtrai; capture Gulleghem and Heule and advance to suburbs of Lille.
Oct. 16—Americans capture Grandpre; Germans continue their great retreat from northern Belgium.
Oct. 17—Belgians enter Bruges and Zeebrugge and British occupy Ostend, Lille and Douai; King Albert enters Ostend; Americans take Cote Chatillon.
Oct. 18—Belgian flags fly over every town on the Belgian coast; French occupy and pass beyond Thielt; Lille evacuated by the Germans and entered by British; Americans take Bantheville.
Oct. 23—Americans advance on fifteen mile front, taking Brieulles, Tamla farm and other places north of Bantheville.
Oct. 24—Americans attack east of the Meuse and reach the Freya position; British drive Germans back along whole front between the Sambre and the Meuse.
Oct. 25—British, French and Italian troops begin new offensive on Italian front between the Brenta and Piave rivers, taking 3,000 prisoners.
Oct. 27—Gen. Ludendorff resigns as first quartermaster-general of German army;

Italian forces cross the Piave and take 9,000 Austrians and fifty-one guns.
Oct. 28—Austria urgently asks for peace.
Oct. 29—Allied forces in Italy capture Conegliano, five miles from the Piave, and push on along a front of thirty-seven miles; Rhine Germans in flight.
Oct. 30—German note seeks to hasten decision on armistice terms; Czechs take over rule of Prague; Italians capture Vittorio and drive the Austrians back along the Piave from the mountains to the sea; taking of 33,000 Austrians in drive announced.
Oct. 31—Turkey makes full surrender; Austrian collapse on Italian front; troops abandon everything in flight to escape.
Nov. 1—Armistice terms given to Austria; Americans advance four miles in new drive east of the Argonne; allies in Belgium take nineteen towns and gain ten miles; Americans capture Landres-et-St. Georges, Remonville, Clery le Grand and other towns, with 2,000 prisoners.
Nov. 2—British take Valenciennes; Americans break through the Freya line and take Champigneulle, Buzancy, Fosse, Baricourt and Doulcon.
Nov. 3—Italians capture Trent and Udine; whole Austrian front smashed.
Nov. 4—Austria makes complete surrender; Americans advance toward Sedan, reaching Stenay; British in advance between the Scheldt and the Oise-Sambre canal and with the French co-operating take 10,000 prisoners and 200 guns.
Nov. 6—French win on 100 mile front, taking Vervins, Montcornet and Rethel; Americans enter Sedan; cross the Meuse river; Germans give up Ghent; Germans seeking truce reach French lines.
Nov. 7—Passage of German peace envoys to French headquarters arranged; allied armies drive along whole front.
Nov. 8—British, French and American armies press forward along whole of long line from extreme north to east of the Meuse; scores of towns taken; German plenipotentiaries arrive at Marshal Foch's headquarters and are given armistice terms fixed by allied war council with time limit for acceptance fixed for 11 o'clock Monday morning. Nov. 11; revolution in Berlin; Bavaria deposes king and proclaims republic.
Nov. 9—Chancellor Prince Maximilian of Germany announces that kaiser and crown prince have decided to renounce the throne; Deputy Ebert made imperial chancellor.
Nov. 10—First and 2d American armies advance along the Moselle and the Meuse on a front of about seventy-one miles; capture Stenay and numerous fortified positions in Lorraine; Gen. Gouraud makes official entry into Sedan; Emperor William takes refuge in Holland.
Nov. 11—German envoys sign armistice terms and fighting ceases at 11 a. m. all along the line; President Wilson announces to congress that "the war thus comes to an end"; great peace celebration held in all the allied countries.

CHRONOLOGY OF OTHER RECENT WARS.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, 1898.

Maine blown up	Feb. 15
Diplomatic relations broken	April 21
Cuban blockade declared	April 22
War declared by Spain	April 24
War declared by United States	April 25
Dewey's victory at Manila	May 1
Hobson's Merrimac exploit	June 3
U. S. army corps lands in Cuba	June 21
Battle at El Caney and San Juan	July 1
Cervera's fleet destroyed	July 3
Santiago de Cuba surrenders	July 17
Peace protocol signed	Aug. 12
Surrender of Manila	Aug. 13
Peace treaty signed in Paris	Dec. 12

PHILIPPINE WAR, 1899-1902.

Hostilities begun	Feb. 4, 1899
Battles around Manila	Feb. 4-7, 1899
Battle at Pasig	March 13, 1899
Santa Cruz captured	April 25, 1899
San Fernando captured	May 5, 1899
Battle of Bacoor	June 13, 1899
Battle of Imus	June 16, 1899
Battle of Colamba	July 26, 1899
Battle of Calulut	Aug. 9, 1899
Battle of Angeles	Aug. 16, 1899
Maj. John A. Logan killed	Nov. 11, 1899
Gen. Gregorio del Pilar killed	Dec. 10, 1899
Gen. Lawton killed	Dec. 19, 1899
Taft commission appointed	Feb. 25, 1900
Aguinaldo captured	March 23, 1901
End of war	April 30, 1902
Military governorship ended	July 4, 1902

ANGLO-BOER WAR, 1899-1902.

Boers declare war	Oct. 10, 1899
Boers invade Natal	Oct. 12, 1899
Battle of Glencoe	Oct. 20, 1899
Battle of Magersfontein	Dec. 10, 1899
Battle of Colesburg	Dec. 31, 1899
Spion Kop battles	Jan. 23-25, 1900
Kimberley relieved	Feb. 15, 1900
Gen. Cronje surrenders	Feb. 27, 1900
Ladysmith relieved	March 1, 1900
Mafeking relieved	May 17, 1900
Johannesburg captured	May 30, 1900
Orange Free State annexed	May 30, 1900
Pretoria captured	June 4, 1900
South African Republic annexed	Sept. 1, 1900
Gen. Methuen captured	March 7, 1902
Treaty of peace signed	May 31, 1902

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR, 1904-1905.

Hostilities begun by Japan	Feb. 8, 1904
War declared	Feb. 10, 1904
Petropavlovsk sunk	April 13, 1904
Battle of the Yalu	May 1, 1904
Battle ship Hatsuse sunk	May 15, 1904
Cruiser Yoshino sunk	May 15, 1904
Nanshan hill battles	May 21-27, 1904
Dalny captured	May 30, 1904
Vafangow battle	June 14, 1904
Kaiping captured	July 8, 1904
Port Arthur invested	July 20-31, 1904
Newchwang evacuated	July 25, 1904
Haicheng evacuated	Aug. 3, 1904
Port Arthur naval battle	Aug. 10, 1904
Battle of Liaoyang	Aug. 26-Sept. 4, 1904
Battle of Sha river	Oct. 12-19, 1904
Dogger bank affair	Oct. 22, 1904
203-Meter hill captured	Nov. 30, 1904
North Keekwan captured	Dec. 18, 1904
Ehrlungshan captured	Dec. 25, 1904
Sungshushan captured	Dec. 31, 1904
Port Arthur surrendered	Jan. 1-2, 1905
Battle of Heikoutai	Jan. 27-Feb. 4, 1905
Battle of Mukden	Feb. 24-March 12, 1905
Battle of Sea of Japan	May 27-28, 1905
Roosevelt peace proposal	June 7, 1905
Sakhalin captured	July 31, 1905
Portsmouth peace conference	Aug. 9-29, 1905
Peace treaty signed	Sept. 5, 1905

ITALIAN-TURKISH WAR, 1911-1912.

War declared by Italy	Sept. 29, 1911
Tripoli bombarded	Oct. 3, 1911
Tripoli captured	Oct. 5, 1911
Turks repulsed by Italians	Oct. 30, 1911
Seven Turkish gunboats sunk	Jan. 7, 1912
Beirut bombarded	Feb. 24, 1912
Tripoli annexed	Feb. 25, 1912
Island of Rhodes seized	May 4, 1912
Battle of Zanzur oasis	June 9, 1912
Town of Sidi Ali captured	July 14, 1912
Peace treaty signed	Oct. 18, 1912

BALKAN-TURKISH WAR, 1912-1913.

Balkan-Turkish war begun	Oct. 9, 1912
War formally declared	Oct. 18, 1912
Battle of Kirk Kilesseh	Oct. 24, 1912
Battle of Lule Burgas	Oct. 29-31, 1912
Saloniki captured	Nov. 8, 1912
Monastir captured	Nov. 18, 1912
London peace conference	Dec. 16, 1912
Peace conference ended	Jan. 29, 1913
War resumed	Feb. 3, 1913
Janina captured	March 6, 1913
Adrianople captured	March 27, 1913
Scutari captured	April 23, 1913
Powers occupy Scutari	May 14, 1913
Peace treaty signed	May 30, 1913

BALKAN-BULGARIAN WAR, 1913.

Fighting is begun	May 23, 1913
Battle of Makres	June 10, 1913
Kilkish captured	July 4, 1913
Seres and Kavala are captured	July 9, 1913
Roumania wars on Bulgaria	Juiy 12, 1913
Turks attack Bulgaria	July 12, 1913
Turks reoccupy Adrianople	July 21, 1913
Peace treaty signed	Aug. 10, 1913

POLISH-RUSSIAN WAR, 1920.

Russians begin offensive	March 7, 1920
Poles capture Kiev	May 4-8, 1920
Russians retake Kiev	June 11, 1920
Russians take Minsk	July 13, 1920
Russians near Warsaw	Aug. 14, 1920
Poles defeat Russians	Aug. 16-18, 1920
Four soviet armies routed	Aug. 25, 1920
Sixteen bolshevist divisions routed	Oct. 3, 1920
Fighting ceases	Oct. 7, 1920
Peace treaty signed	Oct. 12, 1920

GREEK-TURKISH WAR, 1921-1922.

Greeks begin offensive	March 24, 1921
Greeks take Eskishehr	March 29, 1921
Turks defeat Greeks	April 1, 1921
Greeks driven from Anatolia	Aug. 29-Sept. 13, 1922
Smyrna burned by Turks	Sept. 13, 1922

[Additional details of the Greek-Turkish war will be found on another page of this volume.]

SYNOPSIS OF TARIFF LEGISLATION SINCE 1884.

Morrison Bills—First bill presented to 48th congress during Chester A. Arthur's administration; proposed a horizontal reduction of 20 per cent with free iron ore, coal and lumber; defeated in house April 15, 1884, by vote of 159 and 155; house heavily democratic and senate republican. Second bill presented to 49th congress during Grover Cleveland's first administration; similar to first bill, proposing free wool, salt and lumber; defeated in house June 17, 1886, by a vote of 157 to 140; house democratic, senate republican.

Mills Bill—Presented to 50th congress during Cleveland's first administration; provided for free lumber and wool, reduction on pig iron and abolition of specific duties on cotton; passed by house July 21, 1888, by vote of 162 to 149, but failed in senate; house democratic, senate republican.

McKinley Bill—Passed by 51st congress during Benjamin Harrison's administration; became law Oct. 6, 1890; high protective measure, though remitting duties on sugar and providing for reciprocity treaties; both houses of congress republican.

Wilson Bill—Passed by 53d congress during Cleveland's second administration; became law Aug. 17, 1894, without the president's signature; both houses democratic; measure reduced duties in some cases and made additions to free list, notably wool.

Dingley Bill—Passed by 54th congress during McKinley's administration; approved July 24, 1897; passed by house 205 yeas to 122 nays, 27 members not voting; passed by senate 38 yeas to 28 nays, 23 not voting; house contained 206 republicans and 134 democrats and senate 46 republicans and 34 democrats; measure raised rates to produce more revenue, but was similar in many respects to the McKinley act.

Payne-Aldrich Bill—Passed at extra session of 61st congress in first year of President William H. Taft's administration; approved Aug. 5, 1909; passed the house by a vote of 217 to 161 and the senate by a vote of 45 to 34. The conference vote in the house was 195 yeas to 183 nays, twenty republicans voting in the negative and two democrats in the affirmative. In the senate the vote on the final conference report was 47 to 31, seven republicans voting against it. In general the revision of the Dingley act was in the direction of lower duties, but there were some increases.

Underwood-Simmons Bill—Passed by 63d congress at extra session called immediately after President Wilson's inauguration in 1913; house and senate democratic. The bill made many reductions in the tariff duties as fixed by the Payne-Aldrich law and placed numerous articles on the free list. It also contained a section establishing a tax on incomes.

Fordney-McCumber Bill — Passed by 67th congress at extra session. A full synopsis will be found on page 282 of this volume.

AMERICAN AVIATION ACES.

Following is an official list of American aviators who gained five or more air victories in the war, with the number credited to each:

Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker, 26, 1334 East Livingston avenue, Columbus, O.

First Lieut. Frank Luke, Jr. (deceased), 18, 2200 West Monroe street, Phœnix, Ariz.

Maj. Victor Raoul Lufbery (deceased), 17, Dieppe, France.

First Lieut. David E. Putnam (deceased), 12, 47 Englewood avenue, Brookline, Mass.

Maj. Reed G. Landis, 12, Hotel Windermere, Chicago, Ill.

First Lieut. Fields Kinley, 10, Gravette, Ark.

First Lieut. George A. Vaughn, Jr., 10, 441 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

First Lieut. Jacques Michael Swaab, 10, 16th and Diamond streets, Philadelphia.

First Lieut. Thomas G. Cassady, 9. (No home address.)

First Lieut. Chester E. Wright, 9, 41 Dana hall, Cambridge, Mass.

First Lieut. William P. Erwin, 9, 814 Fine Arts building, Chicago, Ill.

Capt. Elliott W. Springs, 9, Lancaster, Pa.

First Lieut. Henry R. Clay, Jr., 8, 1703 Summit avenue, Fort Worth, Tex.

Maj. James A. Meissner, 8, 45 Lenox road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Capt. Hamilton Coolidge (deceased), 8, 10 West place, Boston, Mass.

Capt. G. DeFreest Larner, 8, Highland apartments, Washington, D. C.

First Lieut. Paul Frank Baer, 8, 1304 Maud street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

First Lieut. Frank O. D. Hunter, 8, 218 Gaston street, Savannah, Ga.

First Lieut. Wilbert Wallace White (deceased), 8, 541 Lexington avenue, New York city.

Second Lieut. Clinton Jones, 8, 2617 Buchanan street, San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. Reid M. Chambers, 7, 276 Monroe street, Memphis, Tenn.

First Lieut. Harvey Cook, 7, Toledo, O.

Maj. James Alfred Keating, 6, 1881 West 108th street, Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL PARTY PLATFORMS OF 1920.

REPUBLICAN.

Adopted at Chicago, June 10.

The republican party, assembled in representative national convention, reaffirms its unyielding devotion to the constitution of the United States and to the guarantees of civil, political and religious liberty therein contained. It will resist all attempts to overthrow the foundations of the government or to weaken the force of its controlling principles and ideals, whether these attempts be made in the form of international policy or domestic agitation.

For seven years the national government has been controlled by the democratic party. During that period a war of unparalleled magnitude has shaken the foundations of civilization, decimated the population of Europe, and left in its train economic misery and suffering second only to war itself.

The outstanding features of the democratic administration have been complete unpreparedness for war and complete unpreparedness for peace.

Unpreparedness for War.

Inexcusable failure to make timely preparation is the chief indictment against the democratic administration in the conduct of the war. Had not our associates protected us, both on land and sea, during the first twelve months of our participation, and furnished us to the very day of the armistice with munitions, planes and artillery, this failure would have been punished with disaster. It directly resulted in unnecessary losses to our gallant troops, in the imperilment of victory itself, and in an enormous waste of public funds literally poured into the breach created by gross neglect. To-day it is reflected in our huge tax burden and in the high cost of living.

Unpreparedness for Peace.

Peace found the administration as unprepared for peace as war found it unprepared for war. The vital needs of the country demanded an early and systematic return to a peace time basis. This called for vision, leadership and intelligent planning. All three have been lacking. While the country has been left to shift for itself, the government has continued on a wartime basis.

The administration has not demobilized the army of place holders. It continued a method of financing which was indefensible during the period of reconstruction. It has used legislation passed to meet the emergency of war to continue its arbitrary and inquisitorial control over the life of the people in time of peace, and to carry confusion into industrial life.

Under the despot's plea of necessity or superior wisdom, executive usurpation of legislative and judicial functions still undermines our institutions. Eighteen months after the armistice with its wartime powers unabridged, its wartime departments undischarged, its wartime army of place holders still mobilized, the administration continues to flounder helplessly.

The demonstrated incapacity of the democratic party has destroyed public confidence, weakened the authority of government, and produced a feeling of distrust and hesitation so universal as to increase enormously the difficulties of readjustment and to delay the return to normal conditions.

Never has our nation been confronted with graver problems. The people are entitled to know in definite terms how the parties purpose solving these problems. To that end, the republican party declares its policies and program to be as follows:

Constitutional Government.

We undertake to end executive autocracy and to restore to the people the constitutional government.

The policies herein declared will be carried out by the federal and state governments, each acting within its constitutional powers.

Despite the unconstitutional and dictatorial course of the president and the partisan obstruction of the democratic congressional minority, the republican majority has enacted a program of constructive legislation which, in great part, however, has been nullified by the vindictive vetoes of the president.

The republican congress has met the problems presented by the administration unprepared for peace. It has repealed the greater part of the vexatious war legislation. It has enacted a transportation act, making possible the rehabilitation of the railroad system of the country, the operation of which under the present democratic administration has been extravagant and wasteful in the highest degree. The transportation act made provision for the peaceful settlement of wage disputes, partially nullified, however, by the president's delay in appointing the wage board created by the act. This delay precipitated the outlaw railroad strike.

We stopped the flood of public treasure recklessly poured into the lap of an inept shipping board and laid the foundations for the creation of a great merchant marine. We took from the incompetent democratic administration the administration of the telegraph and telephone lines of the country and returned them to private ownership. We reduced the cost of postage and increased the pay of the postal employes—the poorest paid of all public servants. We provided pensions for superannuated and retired civil servants and for an increase in pay for soldiers and sailors. We reorganized them on a peace footing and provided for the maintenance of a powerful and efficient navy.

Passed Suffrage Amendment.

The republican congress established by law a permanent women's bureau in the department of labor. We submitted to the country the constitutional amendment for woman's suffrage, and furnished twenty-nine of the thirty-five legislatures which have ratified it to date.

Legislation for the relief of the consumers of print paper, for the extension of the powers of the government under the food control act, for broadening the scope of the war risk insurance act, better provision for the dwindling number of aged veterans of the civil war, and for the better support of the maimed and injured of the great war and for making practical the vocational rehabilitation act that has been enacted by the republican congress.

We passed an oil leasing and water power bill to unlock for the public good the great pent-up resources of the country; we have sought to check the profligacy of the administration, to realize upon the assets of the government and to husband the revenues derived from taxation. The republicans in congress have been responsible for cuts in the estimates for government expenditure of nearly $3,000,000,000 since the signing of the armistice.

We enacted a national executive budget law; we strengthened the federal reserve act, to permit banks to lend needed assistance to farmers; we authorized financial incorporations to develop export trade and, finally, amended the rules of the senate and house, which will reform evils in procedure and guarantee more efficient and responsible government.

Agriculture.

The farmer is the backbone of the nation; national greatness and economic independence demand a population distributed betw en industry and the farm and sharing on equal terms of prosperity, which is wholly dependent on the efforts of both. Neither can prosper at the expense of the other without inviting joint disasters. The crux of the present agricultural condition lies in prices, labor and credit.

The republican party believes that this condition can be improved by the right to form co-operative associations for marketing their products and protection against discrimination; the scientific study of agricultural prices and farm production costs at home and abroad, with a view to reducing the frequency of abnormal fluctuation; the uncensored publication of such reports; the authorization of associations for the extension of personal credit; a national inquiry on the co-ordination of rail, water and motor transportation with adequate facilities for receiving, handling and marketing food; the encouragement of our export trade; an end to unnecessary price fixing and ill considered efforts abitrarily to reduce prices of farm products which invariably result to the disadvantage both of producer and consumer; and the encouragement of the production and importation of fertilizing material and of its extensive use.

The federal farm loan act will be so administered as to facilitate the acquisition of farm land by those desiring to become owners and proprietors, and thus minimize the evils of farm tenancy, and to furnish such long time credit as farmers may need to finance adequately their larger and long time production operations.

Industrial Relations.

There are two different conceptions of the relations of capital and labor. The one is contractual and emphasizes the diversity of interests of employer and employe. The other is that of copartnership in a common task.

We recognize the justice of collective bargaining as a means of promoting good will, establishing closer and more harmonious relations between employers and employe, and realizing the true ends of industrial justice.

The strike or the lockout, as a means of settling industrial disputes, inflicts such loss and suffering on the community as to justify government initiative to reduce its frequency and limit its consequences.

We deny the right to strike against the government; but the rights and interests of all government employes must be safeguarded by impartial laws and tribunals.

Public Utilities.

In public utilities we favor the establishment of an impartial tribunal to make an investigation of the facts and to render a decision to the end that there may be no organized interruption of service necessary to the lives and health and welfare of the people. The decisions of the tribunals should be morally but not legally binding and an informed public sentiment be relied on to secure their acceptance. The tribunals, however, should refuse to accept jurisdiction except for the purpose of investigation, as long as the public service be interrupted. For public utilities we favor the type of tribunal provided for in the transportation act of 1920.

In private industries we do not advocate the principle of compulsory arbitration, but we favor impartial commissions and better facilities for voluntary mediation, conciliation and arbitration supplemented by that full publicity which will enlist the influence of an aroused public opinion. The government should take the initiative in inviting the establishment of tribunals or commissions for the purpose of voluntary arbitration and of investigation of disputed issues.

We demand the exclusion from interstate commerce of the products of convict labor.

National Economy.

A republican congress reduced the estimates submitted by the administration for the fiscal year 1920 almost three billion dollars, and for the fiscal year 1921 over a billion and a quarter dollars. Greater economies could have been effected had it not been for the stubborn refusal of the administration to co-operate with congress in an economy program. The universal demand for an executive budget is a recognition of the incontrovertible fact that leadership and sincere assistance on the part of the executive departments are essential to effective economy and constructive retrenchment.

The Overman act invested the president of the United States with all the authority and power necessary to restore the federal government to a normal peace basis and to reorganize, retrench and demobilize. The dominant fact is that eighteen months after the armistice the United States government is still on a war time basis and the expenditure program of the executive reflects war time extravagance rather than rigid peace time economy.

As an example of the failure to retrench which has characterized the postwar policy of the administration, we cite the fact that, not including the war and navy departments, the executive departments and other establishments at Washington actually record an increase subsequent to the armistice of 2,184 employes. The net decrease in pay roll costs contained in the 1921 demands submitted by the administration is only 1 per cent under that of 1920. The annual expenses of federal operation can be reduced hundreds of millions of dollars without impairing the efficiency of the public service.

We pledge ourselves to a carefully planned readjustment to a peace time basis and to a policy of rigid economy, to the better co-ordination of departmental activities, to the elimination of unnecessary officials and employes and to the raising of the standard of individual efficiency.

The Executive Budget.

We congratulate the republican congress on the enactment of a law providing for the establishment of an executive budget as a necessary instrument for a sound and businesslike administration of the national finances and we condemn the veto of the president which defeated this great financial reform.

Reorganization of Departments.

We advocate a thorough investigation of the present organization of the federal departments and bureaus, with a view to securing consolidation, a more businesslike distribution of functions, the elimination of duplication, delays and overlapping of work and the establishing of an up to date and efficient administrative organization.

War Powers of the President.

The president clings tenaciously to his autocratic war time powers. His veto of the resolution declaring peace and his refusal to sign the bill repealing war time legislation, no longer necessary, evidence his determination not to restore to the nation and to the states the form of government provided for by the constitution. This usurpation is intolerable and deserves the severest condemnation.

Burden of Taxation.

The burden of taxation imposed upon the American people is staggering; but in present-

ing a true statement of the situation we must face the fact that while the character of the capitol can and should be changed, an early reduction of the amount of revenue to be raised is not to be expected. The next republican administration will inherit from its democratic predecessor a floating indebtedness of over $3,000,000,000, the prompt liquidation of which is demanded by sound financial considerations.

Moreover, the whole fiscal policy of the government must be deeply influenced by the necessity of meeting obligations in excess of $5,000,000,000 which mature in 1923. But sound policy equally demands the early accomplishment of that real reduction of the tax burden which may be achieved by substituting simple for complex laws and procedure, prompt and certain determination of the tax liability for delay and uncertainty, tax laws which do not for tax laws which do excessively mulct the consumer or needlessly repress enterprise and thrift.

We advocate the issuance of a simplified form of income return; authorizing the treasury department to make changes in regulations effective only from the date of their approval; empowering the commissioner of internal revenue, with the consent of the taxpayer, to make final and conclusive settlements of tax claims and assessments, barring fraud, and the creation of a tax board consisting of at least three representatives of the taxpaying public and the heads of the principal divisions of the bureau of internal revenue to act as a standing committee on the simplification of forms, procedure and law and to make recommendations to the congress.

Banking and Currency.

The fact is that the war, to a great extent, was financed by a policy of inflation through certificate borrowing from the banks and bonds issued at artificial rates sustained by the low discount rates established by the federal reserve board. The continuance of this policy since the armistice lays the administration open to severe criticism. Almost up to the present time the practices of the federal reserve board as to credit control have been frankly dominated by the convenience of the treasury.

The results have been a greatly increased war cost, a serious loss to the millions of people who in good faith bought liberty bonds and victory notes at par, and extensive postwar speculation, followed to-day by a restricted credit for legitimate industrial expansion. As a matter of public policy we urge all banks to give credit preference to essential industries.

The federal reserve system should be free from political influence, which is quite as important as its independence of domination by financial combinations.

High Cost of Living.

The prime cause of the "high cost of living" has been, first and foremost, a 50 per cent depreciation in the purchasing power of the dollar, due to a gross expansion of our currency and credit. Reduced production, burdensome taxation, swollen profits and the increased demand for goods arising from a fictitious but enlarged buying power have been contributing causes to a greater or less degree.

We condemn the unsound policies of the democratic administration which have brought these things to pass, and their attempts to impute the consequences to minor and secondary causes. Much of the injury wrought is irreparable. There is no short way out and we decline to deceive the people with vain promises or quack remedies.

But as the political party that throughout its history has stood for honest money and sound finance, we pledge ourselves to earnest and consistent attack upon the high cost of living by rigorous avoidance of further inflation in our government borrowing, by courageous and intelligent deflation of overexpanded credit and currency, by encouragement of heightened production of goods and services, by prevention of unreasonable profits, by exercise of public economy and stimulation of private thrift and by revision of war imposed taxes unsuited to peace time economy.

We condemn the democratic administration for failure impartially to enforce the anti-profiteering laws enacted by the republican congress.

Railroads.

We are opposed to government ownership and operation or employe operation of the railroads. In view of the conditions prevailing in this country, the experience of the last two years, and the conclusions which may fairly be drawn from an observation of the transportation systems of other countries, it is clear that adequate transportation service both for the present and future can be furnished more certainly, economically and efficiently through private ownership and operation under proper regulaton and control.

There should be no speculative profit in rendering the service of transportation, but in order to do justice to the capital already invested in railway enterprises, to restore railway credit, to induce future investments at a reasonable rate and to furnish enlarged facilities to meet the requirements of the constantly increasing development and distribution, a fair return upon actual value of the railway property used in transportation should be made reasonably sure and at the same time to provide constant employment to those engaged in transportation service, with fair hours and favorable working conditions, at wages or compensation at least equal to those prevailing in similar lines of industry. We indorse the transportation act of 1920 enacted by the republican congress as a most constructive legislative achievement.

Waterways.

We declare it to be our policy to encourage and develop water transportation service and facilities in connection with the commerce of the United States.

Regulation of Industry and Commerce.

We approve in general the existing federal legislation against monopoly and combination in restraint of trade, but since the known uncertainty of a law is the safety of all, we advocate such amendment as will provide American business men with better means of determining in advance whether a proposed combination is or is not unlawful. The federal trade commission, under a democratic administration, has not accomplished the purpose for which it was created. This commission, properly organized and its duties efficiently administered, should strive for protection to the public and legitimate business interest. There should be no persecution of honest business; but to the extent that circumstances warrant, we pledge ourselves to strengthen the law against unfair practices.

We pledge the party to an immediate resumption of trade relations with every nation with which we are at peace.

The uncertain and unsettled condition of international balances, the abnormal economic and trade situation of the world, and the impossibility of forecasting accurately even the near future, preclude the formulation of a definite program to meet conditions a year hence. But the republican party reaffirms its belief in the protective principle and pledges

itself to a revision of the tariff as soon as conditions shall make it necessary for the preservation of the home market for American labor, agriculture and industry.

Merchant Marine.

The national defense and our foreign commerce require a merchant marine of the best type of modern ship flying the American flag and manned by American seamen, owned by private capital and operated by private energy.

We indorse the sound legislation recently enacted by the republican congress that will insure the promotion and maintenance of the American merchant marine.

We favor the application of the workmen's compensation acts to the merchant marine.

We recommend that all ships engaged in coastwise trade and all vessels of the American merchant marine shall pass through the Panama canal without premium of tolls.

Immigration.

The standard of living and the standard of citizenship of a nation are its most precious possessions, and the preservation and elevation of those standards is the first duty of our government.

The immigration policy of the United States should be such as to insure that the number of foreigners in the country at any one time shall not exceed that which can be assimilated with reasonable rapidity and to favor immigrants whose standards are similar to ours.

The selective tests that are at present applied should be improved by requiring a higher physical standard, a more complete exclusion of mental defectives and criminals, and a more effective inspection applied as near the source of immigration as possible, as well as the port of entry. Justice to the foreigner and to ourselves demands provision for the guidance, protection and better economic distribution of our alien population. To facilitate government supervision, all aliens should be required to register annually until they become naturalized.

The existing policy of the United States for the practical exclusion of Asiatic immigrants is sound and should be maintained.

Naturalization.

There is urgent need of improvement in our naturalization law. No alien should become a citizen until he has become genuinely American, and tests for determining the alien's fitness for American citizenship should be provided for by law.

We advocate, in addition, the independent naturalization of married women. An American woman should not lose her citizenship by marriage to an alien resident in the United States.

Free Speech and Alien Agitation.

We demand that every American citizen shall enjoy the ancient and constitutional right of free speech, free press and free assembly and the no less sacred right of the qualified voter to be represented by his duly chosen representatives, but no man may advocate resistance to the law, and no man may advocate violent overthrow of the government.

Aliens within the jurisdiction of the United States are not entitled of right to liberty of agitation directed against the government or American institutions.

Every government has the power to exclude and deport those aliens who constitute a real menace to its peaceful existence. But in view of the large numbers of people affected by the immigration acts and in view of the vigorous malpractice of the departments of justice and labor, an adequate public hearing before a competent administrative tribunal should be assured to all.

Lynching.

We urge congress to consider the most effective means to end lynching in this country, which continues to be a terrible blot on our American citizenship.

Law and Order.

The equality of all citizens under the law has always been a policy of the republican party. Without obedience to law and maintenance of order, our American institutions must perish. Our laws must be impartially enforced and speedy justice should be secured.

Intoxicating Beverages.

With regard to the sale and manufacture of intoxicating beverages, the republican party will stand for the enforcement of the constitution of the United States as it shall be declared by the Supreme court.

Public Roads and Highways.

We favor liberal appropriations in co-operation with the states for the construction of highways, which will bring about a reduction of transportation costs, better marketing of farm products, improvement in rural postal delivery, as well as meet the needs of military defense.

In determining the proportion of federal aid for road construction among the states the sums lost in taxation to the respective states by the setting apart of large portions of their area as forest reservations shall be considered as a controlling factor.

Conservation.

Conservation is a republican policy. It began with the passage of the reclamation act signed by President Roosevelt. The recent passage of the coal, oil, and phosphate leasing bill by a republican congress, and the enactment of the water power bill, fashioned in accordance with the same principle, are consistent landmarks in the development of the conservation of our national resources. We denounce the refusal of the president to sign the water power bill passed after ten years of controversy. The republican party has taken an especially honorable part in saving our national forests and in the effort to establish a national forest policy. Our most pressing conservation question relates to our forests. We are using our forest resources faster than they are being renewed. The result is to raise unduly the cost of forest products to consumers and especially farmers, who use more than half the lumber produced in America, and in the end to create a timber famine. The federal government, the states and private interests must unite in devising means to meet the menace.

We favor a fixed and comprehensive policy of reclamation to increase national wealth and production.

We recognize in the development of reclamation through federal action, with its increase of production and taxable wealth, a safeguard for the nation.

We commend to congress a policy to reclaim lands and the establishment of a fixed national policy of development of natural resources in relation to reclamation through the now designated government agencies.

The Service Men.

We hold in imperishable remembrance the valor and the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of America who fought in the great war for human liberty, and we pledge ourselves to discharge to the fullest the obligations which a grateful nation justly should fulfill, in appreciation of the services rendered by its defenders on sea and on land.

Republicans are not ungrateful. Throughout their history they have shown their grati-

tude toward the nation's defenders. Liberal legislation for the care of the disabled and infirm and their dependents has ever marked republican policy toward the soldier and sailor of all the wars in which our country has participated. The present congress has appropriated generously for the disabled of the world war. The amounts already applied and authorized for the fiscal year 1920-21 for this purpose reached the stupendous sum of $1,180,571,893. This legislation is significant of the party's purpose in generously caring for the maimed and disabled men of the recent war.

Civil Service.

We renew our repeated declaration that the civil service law shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable. The recent action of congress in enacting a comprehensive civil service retirement law and in working out a comprehensive employment and wage policy that will guarantee equal and just treatment to the army of government workers, and in centralizing the administration of the new and progressive employment policy in the hands of the civil service commission is worthy of all praise.

Postal Service.

We condemn the present administration for its destruction of the efficiency of the postal service and the telegraph and telephone service when controlled by the government, and for its failure to properly compensate employes whose expert knowledge is essential to the proper conduct of the affairs of the postal system. We commend the republican congress for the enactment of legislation increasing the pay of postal employes, who up to that time were the poorest paid in the government service.

Woman Suffrage.

We welcome women into full participation in the affairs of government and the activities of the republican party. We earnestly hope that republican legislatures in states that have not yet acted upon the suffrage amendment will ratify the amendment, to the end that all of the women of the nation of voting age may participate in the election of 1920, which is so important to the welfare of our country.

The supreme duty of the nation is the conservation of human resources through an enlightened measure of social and industrial justice. Although the federal jurisdiction over social problems is limited, they affect the welfare and interests of the nation as a whole. We pledge the republican party to the solution of these problems through national and state legislation in accordance with the best progressive thought of the country.

Education and Health.

We indorse the principle of federal aid to the states for the purposes of vocational and agricultural training.

Wherever federal money is devoted to education, such education must be so directed as to awaken in the youth the spirit of America and a sense of patriotic duty to the United States.

A thorough system of physical education for all children up to the age of 19, including adequate health supervision and instruction, would remedy conditions revealed by the draft and would add to the economic and industrial strength of the nation. National leadership and stimulation will be necessary to induce the states to adopt a wise system of physical training.

The public health activities of the federal government are scattered through numerous departments and bureaus, resulting in inefficiency, duplication and extravagance. We advocate a greater centralization of the federal functions and in addition urge the better coordination of the work of the federal, state and local health agencies.

Child Labor.

The republican party stands for a federal child labor law and for its rigid enforcement. If the present law be found unconstitutional or ineffective, we shall seek other means to enable congress to prevent the evils of child labor.

Women in Industry.

Women have special problems of employment which make necessary special study. We commend congress for the permanent establishment of the women's bureau in the United States department of labor to serve as a source of information to the states and to congress.

The principle of equal pay for equal service should be applied throughout all branches of the federal government in which women are employed.

Federal aid for vocational training should take into consideration the special aptitudes and needs of women workers.

We demand federal legislation to limit the hours of employment of women engaged in intensive industry the product of which enters into interstate commerce.

Housing.

The housing shortage has not only compelled careful study of ways of stimulating building but it has brought into relief the unsatisfactory character of the housing accommodations of large numbers of the inhabitants of our cities. A nation of home owners is the best guaranty of the maintenance of those principles of liberty and law and order upon which our government is founded. Both national and state governments should encourage in all proper ways the acquiring of homes by our citizens. The United States government should make available the valuable information on housing and town planning collected during the war. This information should be kept up to date and made currently available.

For Hawaii we recommend federal assistance in Americanizing and educating their greatly disproportionate foreign population; home rule and the rehabilitation of the Hawaiian race.

Foreign Relations—The League of Nations.

The foreign policy of the administration has been founded upon no principle and directed by no definite conception of our nation's rights and obligations. It has been humiliating to America and irritating to other nations with the result that after a period of unexampled sacrifice our motives are suspected, our moral influence impaired and our government stands discredited and friendless among the nations of the world.

We favor a liberal and generous foreign policy founded upon definite moral and political principles, characterized by a clear understanding of and firm adherence to our own rights and unfailing respect for the rights of others. We should afford full and adequate protection to the life, liberty and property and all international rights of every American citizen, and should require a proper respect for the American flag, but we should be equally careful to manifest a just regard for the rights of other nations.

A scrupulous observance of our international engagements, when lawfully assumed, is essential to our own honor and self-respect and the respect of other nations. Subject to a due regard for our international obligations, we should leave our country free to develop its civilization along lines most conducive to the welfare and happiness of the people and to cast its influence on the side of justice and right should occasion require.

Mexican Situation.

The ineffective policy of the present administration in Mexican matters has been largely

responsible for the continued loss of American lives in that country and upon our border; for the enormous loss of American and foreign property; for the lowering of American standards of morality and social relations with Mexicans; and for the bringing of American ideals of justice and national honor and political intergrity into contempt and ridicule in Mexico and throughout the world.

The policy of wordy, futile written protests against the acts of Mexican officials, explained the following day by the president himself as being meaningless and not intended to be considered seriously or enforced, has but add d in degree to that contempt and has earned for us the sneers and jeers of Mexican bandits and added insult upon insult against our national honor and dignity.

We should not recognize any Mexican government unless it be a responsible government willing and able to give sufficient guaranties that the lives and property of American citizens are respected and protected, that wrongs will be promptly corrected and just compensation will be made for injury sustained.

The republican party pledges itself to a consistent, firm and effective policy toward Mexico that shall enforce respect for the American flag and that shall protect the rights of American citizens lawfully in Mexico to security of life and enjoyment of property in accordance with an established international law and our treaty rights.

The republican party is a sincere friend of the Mexican people. In its insistence upon the maintenance of order for the protection of American citizens within its borders a great service will be rendered the Mexican people themselves, for a continuation of present conditions means disaster to their interest and patriotic aspirations.

Armenian Mandate.

We condemn President Wilson for asking congress to empower him to accept a mandate for Armenia. We commend the republican senate for refusing the president's request to empower him to accept the mandate for Armenia. The acceptance of such mandate would throw the United States into the very maelstrom of European quarrels.

According to the estimate of the Harboard commission, organized by authority of President Wilson, we would be called upon to send 59,000 American boys to police Armenia and to expend $276,000,000 in the first year and $756,000,000 in five years. This estimate is made upon the basis that we would have only roving bands to fight, but in case of serious trouble with the Turks or Russia, a force exceeding 200,000 would be necessary.

No more striking illustration can be found of President Wilson's disregard of the lives of American boys or American interests.

We deeply sympathize with the people of Armenia and stand ready to help them in all proper ways, but the republican party will oppose now and hereafter the acceptance of a mandate for any country in Europe or Asia.

For Association of Nations.

The republican party stands for agreement among the nations to preserve the peace of the world. We believe that such an international association must be based upon international justice and must provide methods which shall maintain the rule of public right by the development of law and the decision of impartial courts and which shall secure instant and general international conference whenever peace shall be threatened, so that the nations pledged to do and insist upon what is just and fair may exercise their influence and power for the prevention of war.

We believe that all this can be done without the compromise of national independence, without depriving the people of the United States in advance of the right to determine for themselves what is just and fair when the occasion arises and without involving them as participants and not as peacemakers in a multitude of quarrels, the merits of which they are unable to judge.

The covenant signed by the president at Paris failed signally to accomplish this great purpose and contains stipulations not only intolerable for independent people but certain to produce injustice, hostility and controversy among nations which it proposed to prevent.

That covenant repudiated to a degree wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable the time honored policy in favor of peace declared by Washington and Jefferson and Monroe and pursued by all American administrators for more than a century and it ignored the universal sentiment of America for generations past in favor of international law and arbitration and it rested the hope of the future upon mere expedients and negotiations.

The unfortunate insistence of the president upon having his own way without any change and without any regard to the opinions of the majority of the senate, which shares with him the treaty making power, and the president's demand that the treaty should be ratified without any modification, created a situation in which senators were required to vote upon their consciences and their oaths, according to their judgment, against the treaty as it was presented or submit to the command of a dictator in a matter where the authority and responsibility under the constitution were theirs and not his.

The senators performed their duties faithfully. We approve their conduct and honor their courage and fidelity, and we pledge the coming republican administration to such agreement with the other nations of the world as shall meet the full duties of America to civilization and humanity in accordance with American ideals and without surrendering the right of the American people to exercise its judgment and its power in favor of justice and peace.

Tax Reform.

Pointing to its history and relying on its fundamental principles, we declare the republican party has the genius, courage and constructive ability to end executive usurpation and restore constitutional government: to fulfill our world obligations without sacrificing our national independence; to raise the national standards of education and general welfare; to re-establish a peace time administration and to substitute economy and efficiency for extravagance and chaos; to restore and maintain the national credit; to reform unequal and burdensome taxes; to free business from arbitrary and unnecessary official control; to suppress disloyalty without denial of justice; to repel the arrogant challenge of any class and to maintain a government of all the people as contrasted with government for some of the people, and finally, to allay unrest, suspicion and strife and to secure the co-operation and unity of all citizens in the solution of the complex problems of the day, to the end that our country, happy and prosperous, proud of its past, sure of itself and of its institutions, may look forward with confidence to the future.

DEMOCRATIC.

Adopted at San Francisco, July 2.

The democratic party, in its national convention now assembled, sends greetings to the president of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, and hails with patriotic pride the great achievements for the country and the

world, wrought by a democratic administration under his leadership.

It salutes the mighty people of this great republic, emerging with imperishable honor from the severe tests and grievous strains of the most tragic war in history, having earned the plaudits and the gratitude of all free nations.

It declares its adherence to the fundamental progressive principles of social, economic and industrial justice and advance and purposes to resume the great work of translating these principles into effective laws, begun and carried far by the democratic administration and interrupted only when the war claimed all the national energies for the single task of victory.

League of Nations.

The democratic party favors the league of nations as the surest, if not only, practicable means of maintaining the permanent peace of the world and terminating the insufferable burden of great military and naval establishments. It was for this that America broke away from traditional isolation and spent her blood and treasure to crush a colossal scheme of conquest. It was upon this basis that the president of the United States, in prearrangement with our allies, consented to a suspension of hostilities against the imperial German government; the armistice was granted and a treaty of peace negotiated upon the definite assurance to Germany as well as to the powers pitted against Germany, that "a general association of nations must be formed, under specific covenants, for the purpose of according mutual guaranties of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike." Hence, we not only congratulate the president on the vision manifested and the vigor exhibited in the prosecution of the war, but we felicitate him and his associates on the exceptional achievements at Paris involved in the adoption of a league and treaty so near akin to previously expressed American ideals and so intimately related to the aspirations of civilized peoples everywhere.

We commend the president for his courage and his high conception of good faith in steadfastly standing for the covenant agreed to by all the associated and allied nations at war with Germany, and we condemn the republican senate for its refusal to ratify the treaty merely because it was the product of democratic statesmanship, thus interposing partisan envy and personal hatred in the way of the peace and renewed prosperity of the world.

By every accepted standard of international morality the president is justified in asserting that the honor of the country is involved in this business; and we point to the accusing fact that, before it was determined to initiate political antagonism to the treaty, the now republican chairman of the senate foreign relations committee himself publicly proclaimed that any proposition for a separate peace with Germany, such as he and his party associates thereafter reported to the senate, would make us "guilty of the blackest crime."

On May 15, 1920, the Knox substitute for the Versailles treaty was passed by the republican senate; and this convention can contrive no more fitting characterization of its obloquy than that made in the Forum magazine of December, 1918, by Henry Cabot Lodge, when he said:

"If we send our armies and young men abroad to be killed and wounded in northern France and Flanders with no result but this, our entrance into war with such an intention was a crime which nothing can justify.

"The intent of congress and the intent of the president was that there could be no peace until we could create a situation where no such war as this could recur. We cannot make peace except in company with our allies. It would brand us with everlasting dishonor and bring ruin to us if we undertook to make a separate peace."

Thus to that which Mr. Lodge in saner moments considered "the blackest crime" he and his party in madness sought to give the sanctity of law; that which eighteen months ago was an "everlasting dishonor" the republican party and its candidates to-day accept as the essence of faith.

We indorse the president's view of our international obligations and his firm stand against reservations designed to cut to pieces the vital provisions of the Versailles treaty and we commend the democrats in congress for voting against resolutions for separate peace which would disgrace the nation. We advocate the immediate ratification of the treaty without reservations which would impair its essential integrity; but do not oppose the acceptance of any reservations making clearer or more specific the obligations of the United States to the league of associates. Only by doing this may we retrieve the reputation of this nation among the powers of the earth and recover the moral leadership which President Wilson won and which republican politicians at Washington sacrificed. Only by doing this may we hope to aid effectively in the restoration of order throughout the world and to take the place which we should assume in the front rank of spiritual, commercial and industrial advancement.

We reject as utterly vain, if not vicious, the republican assumption that ratification of the treaty and membership in the league of nations would in any wise impair the integrity or independence of our country. The fact that the covenant has been entered into by twenty-nine nations all as jealous of their independence as we are of ours is a sufficient refutation of such charge. The president repeatedly has declared and this convention reaffirms that all our duties and obligations as a member of the league must be fulfilled in strict conformity with the constitution of the United States, embodied in which is the fundamental requirement of declaratory action by the congress before this nation may become a participant in any war.

Conduct of the War.

During the war President Wilson exhibited the very broadest conception of liberal Americanism. In his conduct of the war, as in the general administration of his high office, there was no semblance of partisan bias. He invited to Washington as his counselors and coadjutors hundreds of the most prominent and pronounced republicans in the country. To these he committed responsibilities of the gravest import and most confidential nature. Many of them had charge of vital activities of the government.

And yet, with the war successfully prosecuted and gloriously ended, the republican party in congress, far from applauding the masterly leadership of the president and felicitating the country on the amazing achievements of the American government, has meanly requited the considerate course of the chief magistrate by savagely defaming the commander in chief of the army and navy, by assailing nearly every public officer of every branch of the service intimately concerned in winning the war abroad and preserving the security of the government at home.

We express to the soldiers and sailors of America the admiration of their fellow countrymen. Guided by the genius of such commanders as Gen. John J. Pershing the armed force of America constituted a decisive factor in the victory and brought new luster to the flag.

We commend the patriotic men and women who sustained the efforts of their government in the crucial hours of the war and contributed to the brilliant administrative success, achieved under the broad-visioned leadership of the president.

Financial Achievements.

A review of the record of the democratic party during the administration of Woodrow Wilson presents a chapter of substantial achievements unsurpassed in the history of the republic. For fifty years before the advent of this administration periodical convulsions had impeded the industrial progress of the American people and caused inestimable loss and distress. By the enactment of the federal reserve act the old system which bred panic was replaced by a new system which insured confidence. It was an indispensable factor in winning the war and to-day it is the hope and inspiration of business. Indeed, one vital danger against which the American people should keep constantly on guard is the commitment of this system to partisan enemies who struggled against its adoption and vainly attempted to retain in the hands of speculative bankers a monopoly of the currency and credits of the nation. Already there are well defined indications of an assault upon the vital principles of the system in the event of republican success in the elections in November.

Under democratic leadership the American people successfully financed their stupendous part in the greatest war of all time. The treasury wisely insisted during the war upon meeting an adequate portion of the war expenditure from current taxes and the bulk of the balance from popular loans and, during the first full fiscal year after fighting stopped, upon meeting current expenditures from current receipts, notwithstanding the new and unnecessary burdens thrown upon the treasury by the delay, obstruction and extravagance of a republican congress.

The nonpartisan federal reserve authorities have been wholly free of political interference or motive; and, in their own time and their own way, have used courageously though cautiously the instruments at their disposal to prevent undue expansion of credit in the country. As a result of these sound treasury and federal reserve policies, the inevitable war inflation has been held down to a minimum and the cost of living has been prevented from increasing here in proportion to the increase in other belligerent countries and in neutral countries which are in close contact with the world's commerce and exchanges.

After a year and a half of fighting in Europe and despite another year and a half of republican obstruction at home the credit of the government of the United States stands unimpaired, the federal reserve note is the unit of value throughout all the world and the United States is the one great country in the world which maintains a free gold market.

We condemn the attempt of the republican party to deprive the American people of their legitimate pride in the financing of the war—an achievement without parallel in the financial history of this or any other country, in this or any other war. And in particular we condemn the pernicious attempt of the republican party to create discontent among the holders of the bonds of the government of the United States and to drag our public finance and our banking and currency system back into the arena of party politics.

Tax Revision.

We condemn the failure of the present congress to respond to the oft-repeated demand of the president and the secretaries of the treasury to revise the existing tax laws. The continuance in force in peace times of taxes devised under pressure of imperative necessity to produce a revenue for war purposes is indefensible and can only result in lasting injury to the people. The republican congress persistently failed, through sheer political cowardice, to make a single move toward a readjustment of tax laws which it denounced before the last election and was afraid to revise before the next election.

We advocate tax reform and a searching revision of the war revenue acts to fit peace conditions so that the wealth of the nation may not be withdrawn from productive enterprise and diverted to wasteful or nonproductive expenditure.

We demand prompt action by the next congress for a complete survey of existing taxes and their modification and simplification with a view to secure greater equity and justice in tax burden and improvement in administration.

Public Economy.

Claiming to have effected great economies in government expenditures, the republican party cannot show the reduction of one dollar in taxation as a corollary of this false pretense. In contrast, the last democratic congress enacted legislation reducing taxes from eight billions, designed to be raised, to six billions for the first year after the armistice, and to four billions thereafter; and there the total is left undiminished by our political adversaries. Two years after armistice day a republican congress provides for expending the stupendous sum of $5,403,390,327.30.

Affecting great paper economies by reducing departmental estimates of sums which would not have been spent in any event and by reducing formal appropriations, the republican statement of expenditures omits the pregnant fact that congress authorized the use of one and a half billion dollars in the hands of various departments and bureaus, which otherwise would have been covered into the treasury, and which should be added to the republican total of expenditures.

High Cost of Living.

The high cost of living and the depreciation of bond values in this country are primarily due to war itself, to the necessary governmental expenditures for the destructive purposes of war, to private extravagance, to the world shortage of capital, to the inflation of foreign currencies and credits and, in large degree, to conscienceless profiteering.

The republican party is responsible for the failure to restore peace and peace conditions in Europe, which is a principal cause of post-armistice inflation the world over. It has denied the demand of the president for necessary legislation to deal with secondary and local causes. The sound policies pursued by the treasury and the federal reserve system have limited in this country, though they could not prevent, the inflation which was worldwide. Elected upon specific promises to curtail public expenditures and to bring the country back to a status of effective economy, the republican party in congress wasted time and energy for more than a year in vain and extravagant investigations, costing the taxpayers great sums of money while revealing nothing beyond the incapacity of republican politicians to cope with the problems.

Demanding that the president, from his place at the peace table, call the congress into extraordinary session for imperative purposes of readjustment, the congress, when convened, spent thirteen months in partisan pursuits, failing to repeal a single war statute which harassed business or to initiate a single constructive measure to help business. It

busied itself making a pre-election record of pretended thrift, having not one particle of substantial existence in fact. It raged against profiteers and the high cost of living without enacting a single statute to make the former afraid or doing a single act to bring the latter within limitations.

The simple truth is that the high cost of living can only be remedied by increased production, strict governmental economy and a relentless pursuit of those who take advantage of postwar conditions and are demanding and receiving outrageous profits.

We pledge the democratic party to a policy of strict economy in government expenditures and to the enactment and enforcement of such legislation as may be required to bring profiteers before the bar of criminal justice.

The Tariff.

We reaffirm the traditional policy of the democratic party in favor of a tariff for revenue only and confirm the policy of basing tariff revisions upon the intelligent research of a nonpartisan commission, rather than upon the demands of selfish interests, temporarily held in abeyance.

Budget.

In the interest of economy and good administration, we favor the creation of an effective budget system that will function in accord with the principles of the constitution. The reform should reach both the executive and legislative aspects of the question. The supervision and preparation of the budget should be vested in the secretary of the treasury as the representative of the president. The budget, as such, should not be increased by the congress except by a two-thirds vote, each house, however, being free to exercise its constitutional privilege of making appropriations through independent bills. The appropriation bills should be considered by single committees of the house and senate.

The audit system should be consolidated and its powers expanded so as to pass upon the wisdom of as well as the authority for expenditures.

A budget bill was passed in the closing days of the second session of the 66th congress, which, invalidated by plain constitutional defects and defaced by considerations of patronage, the president was obliged to veto. The house amended the bill to meet the executive objection. We condemn the republican senate for adjourning without passing the amended measure, when by devoting an hour or two more to this urgent public business a budget system could have been provided.

Senate Rules.

We favor such alteration of the rules of procedure of the senate of the United States as will permit the prompt transaction of the nation's legislative business.

Agricultural Interests.

To the great agricultural interests of the country the democratic party does not find it necessary to make promises. It already is rich in its record of things actually accomplished. For nearly half a century of republican rule not a sentence was written into the federal statutes according one dollar of bank credits to the farming interests of America. In the first term of this democratic administration the national bank act was so altered as to authorize loans of five years' maturity on improved farm lands. Later was established a system of farm loan banks from which the borrowings already exceed $300,000,000 and under which the interest rate to farmers has been so materially reduced as to drive out of business the farm loan sharks who formerly subsisted by extortion upon the great agricultural interests of the country.

Thus it was a democratic congress in the administration of a democratic president which enabled the farmers of America for the first time to obtain credit upon reasonable terms and insured their opportunity for the future development of the nation's agricultural resources. Tied up in Supreme court proceedings, in a suit by hostile interests, the federal farm loan system, originally opposed by the republican candidate for the presidency, appealed in vain to a republican congress for adequate financial assistance to tide over the interim between the beginning and the ending of the current year, awaiting a final decision of the highest court on the validity of the contested act. We pledge prompt and consistent support of sound and effective measures to sustain, amplify and perfect the rural credits statutes and thus to check and reduce the growth and course of farm tenancy.

Not only did the democratic party put into effect a great farm loan system of land mortgage banks but it passed the Smith-Lever agricultural extension act, carrying to every farmer in every section of the country, through the medium of trained experts and by demonstration farms, the practical knowledge acquired by the federal agricultural department in all things relating to agriculture, horticulture and animal life; it established the bureau of markets, the bureau of farm management and passed the cotton futures act, the grain grades bill, the co-operative farm administration act and the federal warehouse act.

The democratic party has vastly improved the rural mail system and has built up the parcel post system to such an extent as to render the activities and its practical service indispensable to the farming community. It was this wise encouragement and this effective concern of the democratic party for the farmers of the United States that enabled this great interest to render such essential service in feeding the armies of America and the allied nations of the war and succoring starving populations since armistice day.

Rivals Fail to Aid Farmers.

Meanwhile the republican leaders at Washington have failed utterly to propose one single measure to make rural life more tolerable. They have signalized their fifteen months of congressional power by urging schemes which would strip the farms of labor; by assailing the principles of the farm loan system and seeking to impair its efficiency; by covertly attempting to destroy the great nitrogen plant at Muscle Shoals upon which the government has expended $70,000,000 to supply American farmers with fertilizers at reasonable cost; by ruthlessly crippling nearly every branch of agricultural endeavor, literally crippling the productive mediums through which the people must be fed.

We favor such legislation as will confirm to the primary producers of the nation the right of collective bargaining and the right of co-operative handling and marketing of the products of the workshop and the farm and such legislation as will facilitate the exportation of our farm products.

We favor comprehensive studies of farm production costs and the uncensored publication of facts found in such studies.

Labor and Industry.

The democratic party is now, as ever, the firm friend of honest labor and the promoter of progressive industry. It established the department of labor at Washington and a democratic president called to his official council board the first practical workingman who ever held a cabinet portfolio. Under this administration have been established employment bu-

reaus to bring the man and the job together; have been peaceably determined many bitter disputes between capital and labor; were passed the child labor act, the workingman's compensation act (the extension of which we advocate so as to include laborers engaged in loading and unloading ships and in interstate commerce), the eight hour law, the act for vocational training and a code of other wholesome laws affecting the liberties and bettering the conditions of the laboring classes. In the department of labor the democratic administration established a woman's bureau, which a republican congress destroyed by withholding appropriations.

Labor is not a commodity, it is human. Those who labor have rights and the national security and safety depend upon a just recognition of those rights and the conservation of the strength of the workers and their families in the interest of sound-hearted and sound-headed men, women and children. Laws regulating hours of labor and conditions under which labor is performed, when passed in recognition of the conditions under which life must be lived to attain the highest development and happiness, are just assertions of the rational interest in the welfare of the people.

At the same time, the nation depends upon the products of labor; a cessation of production means loss and, if long continued, disaster. The whole people, therefore, have a right to insist that justice shall be done to those who work, and in turn that those whose labor creates the necessities upon which the life of the nation depends must recognize the reciprocal obligation between the worker and the state. They should participate in the formulation of sound laws and regulations governing the conditions under which labor is performed, recognize and obey the laws so formulated and seek their amendment when necessary by the processes ordinarily addressed to the laws and regulations affecting the other relations of life.

Labor, as well as capital, is entitled to adequate compensation. Each has the indefeasible right of organization, of collective bargaining and of speaking through representatives of their own selection. Neither class, however, should at any time nor in any circumstances take action that will put in jeopardy the public welfare. Resort to strikes and lockouts which endanger the health or lives of the people is an unsatisfactory device for determining disputes and the democratic party pledges itself to contrive, if possible, and put into effective operation a fair and comprehensive method of composing differences of this nature.

In private industrial disputes we are opposed to compulsory arbitration as a method plausible in theory, but a failure in fact. With respect to government service, we hold distinctly that the rights of the people are paramount to the right to strike. However, we profess scrupulous regard for the conditions of public employment and pledge the democratic party to instant inquiry into the pay of government employes and equally speedy regulations designed to bring salaries to a just and proper level.

Woman Suffrage.

We indorse the proposed nineteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States granting equal suffrage to women. We congratulate the legislatures of thirty-five states which have already ratified said amendment, and we urge the democratic governors and legislatures of Tennessee, North Carolina and Florida and such states as have not yet ratified the federal suffrage amendment to unite in an effort to complete the process of ratification and secure the thirty-sixth state in time for all the women of the United States to participate in the fall election. We commend the effective advocacy of the measure by President Wilson.

We urge co-operation with the states for the protection of child life through infancy and maternity care; in the prohibition of child labor and by adequate appropriations for the children's bureau and the woman's bureau in the department of labor. Co-operative federal assistance to the states is immediately required for the removal of illiteracy, for the increase of teachers' salaries and instruction in citizenship for both native and foreign born; increased appropriation for vocational training in home economies; re-establishment of joint federal and state employment service with women's departments under the direction of technically qualified women. We advocate full representation of women's work or women's interest and a reclassification of the federal civil service, free from discrimination on the ground of sex; continuance of appropriations for education in sex hygiene; federal legislation which shall insure that American women resident in the United States, but married to aliens, shall retain their American citizenship and that the same process of naturalization shall be required for women as for men.

Disabled Soldiers.

The federal government should treat with the utmost consideration every disabled soldier, sailor and marine of the world war, whether his disability be due to wounds received in line of action or to health impaired in service; and for the dependents of the brave men who died in line of duty the government's tenderest concern and richest bounty should be their requital. The fine patriotism exhibited, the heroic conduct displayed by American soldiers, sailors and marines at home and abroad constitute a sacred heritage of posterity, the worth of which can never be recompensed from the treasury and the glory of which must not be diminished.

The democratic administration wisely established a war risk insurance bureau, giving four and a half millions of enlisted men insurance at unprecedentedly low rates, through the medium of which compensation of men and women injured in service is readily adjusted and hospital facilities for those whose health is impaired are abundantly afforded.

The federal board for vocational education should be made a part of the war risk insurance bureau, in order that the task may be treated as a whole, and this machinery of protection and assistance must receive every aid of law and appropriation necessary to full and effective operation.

We believe that no higher or more valued privilege can be afforded to an American citizen than to become a freeholder in the soil of the United States, and to that end we pledge our party to the enactment of soldier settlements and home aid legislation which will afford to the men who fought for America the opportunity to become land and home owners under conditions affording genuine government assistance, unincumbered by needless difficulties of red tape or advance financial investment.

The Railroads.

The railroads were subjected to federal control as a war measure without other idea than the swift transport of troops, munitions and supplies. When human life and national hopes were at stake profits could not be considered and were not. Federal operation, however, was marked by an intelligence and efficiency that minimized loss and resulted in many and marked reforms. The equipment

taken over was not only grossly inadequate but shamefully outworn. Unification practices overcame these initial handicaps and provided additions, betterments and improvements. Economies enabled operation without the rate raises that private control would have found necessary, and labor was treated with an exact justice that secured the enthusiastic co-operation that victory demanded. The fundamental purpose of federal control was achieved fully and splendidly and at far less cost to the taxpayer than would have been the case under private operation. Investments in railroad properties were not only saved by government operation but government management returned these properties vastly improved in every physical and executive detail. A great task was greatly discharged.

The president's recommendation of return to private ownership gave the republican majority a full year in which to enact the necessary legislation. The house took six months to formulate its ideas and another six months was consumed by the republican senate in equally vague debate. As a consequence the Esch-Cummins bill went to the president in the closing hours of congress and he was forced to a choice between the chaos of a veto and acquiescence in the measure submitted, however grave may have been his objections to it.

There should be a fair and complete test of the law until careful and mature action by congress may cure its defects and insure a thoroughly effective transportation system under private ownership without government subsidy at the expense of the taxpayers of the country.

Improved Highways.

Improved roads are of vital importance not only to commerce and industry but also to agriculture and rural life. The federal road act of 1916, enacted by a democratic congress, represented the first systematic effort of the government to insure the building of an adequate system of roads in this country. The act, as amended, has resulted in placing the movement for improved highways on a progressive and substantial basis in every state in the union and in bringing under actual construction more than 13,000 miles of roads suited to the traffic needs of the communities in which they are located.

We favor a continuance of the present federal aid plan under existing federal and state agencies, amended so as to include as one of the elements in determining the ratio in which the several states shall be entitled to share in the fund, the area of any public lands therein.

Inasmuch as the postal service has been extended by the democratic party to the door of practically every producer and every consumer in the country (rural free delivery alone having been provided for 6,000,000 additional patrons within the past eight years without material added cost), we declare that this instrumentality can and will be used to the maximum of its capacity to improve the efficiency of distribution and reduce the cost of living to consumers, while increasing the profitable operations of producers.

We strongly favor the increased use of the motor vehicle in the transportation of the mails and urge the removal of restrictions imposed by the republican congress on the use of motor devices in mail transportation in rural territories.

Merchant Marine.

We desire to congratulate the American people upon the rebirth of our merchant marine, which once more maintains its former place in the world. It was under a democratic administration that this was accomplished after seventy years of indifference and neglect, 13,000,000 tons having been constructed since the act was passed in 1916. We pledge the policy of our party to the continued growth of our merchant marine under proper legislation so that American products will be carried to all ports of the world by vessels built in American yards, flying the American flag.

Port Facilities.

The urgent demands of the war for adequate transportation of war material as well as for domestic need revealed the fact that our port facilities and rate adjustment were such as to seriously affect the whole country in times of peace as well as war.

We pledge our party to stand for equality of rates, both import and export, for the ports of the country to the end that there might be adequate and fair facilities and rates for the mobilization of the products of the country offered for shipment.

Inland Waterways.

We call attention to the failure of the republican national convention to recognize in any way the rapid development of barge transportation on our inland waterways, which development is the result of the constructive policies of the democratic administration. And we pledge ourselves to the further development of adequate transportation facilities on our rivers and to the further improvement of our inland waterways and we recognize the importance of connecting the great lakes with the sea by way of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, as well as by the St. Lawrence river. We favor an enterprising foreign trade policy with all nations, and in this connection we favor the full utilization of all Atlantic, gulf and Pacific ports, and an equitable distribution of shipping facilities between the various ports.

Transportation remains an increasingly vital problem in the continued development and prosperity of the nation. Our present facilities for distribution by rail are inadequate and the promotion of transportation by water is imperative.

We, therefore, favor a liberal and comprehensive policy for the development and utilization of our harbors and interior waterways.

Flood Control.

We commend the democratic congress for the redemption of the pledge contained in our last platform by the passage of the flood control act of March 1, 1917, and point to the successful control of the floods of the Mississippi river and the Sacramento river, California, under the policy of that law, for its complete justification. We favor the extension of this policy to other flood control problems wherever the federal interest involved justifies the expenditure required.

Reclamation of Arid Lands.

By wise legislation and progressive administration we have transformed the government reclamation projects, representing an investment of $100,000,000, from a condition of impending failure and loss of confidence in the ability of the government to carry through such large enterprises, to a condition of demonstrated success, whereby formerly arid and wholly unproductive lands now sustain 40,000 prosperous families and have an annual crop production of over $70,000,000, not including the crops grown on a million acres outside the projects supplied with storage water from government works.

We favor ample appropriations for the continuation and extension of this great work of home building and internal improvement along the same general lines, to the end that all practical projects shall be built, and waters

now running to waste shall be made to provide homes and add to the food supply, power resources and taxable property, with the government ultimately reimbursed for the entire outlay.

The Trade Commission.

The democratic party heartily indorses the creation and work of the federal trade commission in establishing a fair field for competitive business, free from restraints of trade and monopoly, and recommends amplification of the statutes governing its activities so as to grant it authority to prevent the unfair use of patents in restraint of trade.

Live Stock Markets.

For the purpose of insuring just and fair treatment in the great interstate live stock market, and thus instilling confidence in growers through which production will be stimulated and the price of meats to consumers be ultimately reduced, we favor the enactment of legislation for the supervision of such markets by the national government.

Mexico.

The United States is the neighbor and friend of the nations of the three Americas. In a very special sense, our international relations in this hemisphere should be characterized by good will and free from any possible suspicion as to our national purpose.

The administration, remembering always that Mexico is an independent nation and that permanent stability in her government and her institutions could come only from the consent of her own people to a government of their own making, has been unwilling either to profit by the misfortunes of the people of Mexico or to enfeeble their future by imposing from the outside a rule upon their temporarily distracted councils. As a consequence, order is gradually reappearing in Mexico; at no time in many years have American lives and interests been so safe as they now are; peace reigns along the border and industry is resuming.

When the new government of Mexico shall have given ample proof of its ability permanently to maintain law and order, signified its willingness to meet its international obligations and written upon its statute books just laws under which foreign investors shall have rights as well as duties, that government should receive our recognition and systematic assistance. Until these proper expectations have been met, Mexico must realize the propriety of a policy that asserts the right of the United States to demand full protection for its citizens.

Petroleum.

The democratic party recognizes the importance of the acquisition by Americans of additional sources of supply of petroleum and other minerals and declares that such acquisition both at home and abroad should be fostered and encouraged. We urge such action, legislative and executive, as may secure to American citizens the same rights in the acquirement of mining rights in foreign countries as are enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of any other nation.

New Nations.

The democratic party expresses its active sympathy with the people of China, Czecho-Slovakia, Finland, Poland, Persia and others who have recently established representative government and who are striving to develop the institution of true democracy.

Ireland.

The great principle of national self-determination has received constant reiteration as one of the chief objectives for which this country entered the war and victory established this principle.

Within the limitations of international comity and usage, this convention repeats the several previous expressions of the sympathy of the democratic party of the United States for the aspirations of Ireland for self-government.

Armenia.

We express our deep and earnest sympathy for the unfortunate people of Armenia, and we believe that our government consistent with its constitution and principles should render every possible and proper aid to them in their efforts to establish and maintain a government of their own.

The Philippines.

We favor the granting of independence without unnecessary delay to the 10,500,000 inhabitants of the Philippine islands.

Hawaii.

We favor a liberal policy of homesteading public lands in Hawaii to promote a larger middle class citizen population, with equal rights to all citizens.

The importance of Hawaii as an outpost on the western frontier of the United States demands adequate appropriations by congress for the development of our harbors and highways there.

Porto Rico.

We favor granting to the people of Porto Rico the traditional territorial form of government with a view to ultimate statehood, accorded to all territories of the United States since the beginning of our government, and we believe that the officials appointed to administer the government of such territories should be qualified by previous bona fide residence therein.

Alaska.

We commend the democratic adminstration for inaugurating a new policy as to Alaska as evidenced by the construction of the Alaska railroad and opening of the coal and oil fields.

We declare for the modification of the existing coal land law, to promote development without disturbing the features intended to prevent monopoly.

For such changes in the policy of forestry control as will permit the immediate initiation of the paper pulp industry.

For relieving the territory from the evils of long distance government by arbitrary and interlocking bureaucratic regulation, and to that end we urge the speedy passage of a law containing the essential features of the Lane-Curry bill now pending, co-ordinating and consolidating all federal control of natural resources under one department to be administered by a nonpartisan board permanently resident in the territory.

For the fullest measure of territorial self-government, with the view to ultimate statehood, with jurisdiction over all matters not of purely federal concern, including fisheries and game, and for an intelligent administration of federal control we believe that all officials appointed should be qualified by previous bona fide residence in the territory.

For a comprehensive system of road construction with increased appropriations and the full extension of the federal road act to Alaska.

For the extension to Alaska of the federal farm loan act.

Asiatic Immigrants.

The policy of the United States with reference to the nonadmission of Asiatic immigrants is a true expression of the judg-

ment of our people and to the several states whose geographical situation or internal conditions make this policy and the enforcement of the laws enacted pursuant thereto of particular concern, we pledge our support.

The Postal Service.

The efficiency of the postoffice department has been vindicated against a malicious and designing assault by the efficiency of its operation. Its record refutes its assailants. Their voices are silenced and their charges have collapsed.

We commend the work of the joint commission on the reclassification of salaries of postal employes, recently concluded, which commission was created by a democratic administration. The democratic party has always favored and will continue to favor the just treatment of all government employes.

Free Speech and Press.

We resent the unfounded reproaches directed against the democratic administration for alleged interference with the freedom of the press and freedom of speech.

No utterance from any quarter has been assailed, and no publication has been repressed, which has not been animated by treasonable purpose and directed against the nation's peace, order and security in time of war.

We reaffirm our respect for the great principles of free speech and a free press, but assert as an indisputable proposition that they afford no toleration of enemy propaganda or the advocacy of the overthrow of the government of the state or nation by force or violence.

Republican Corruption.

The shocking disclosure of the lavish use of money by aspirants for the republican nomination for the highest office in the gift of the people has created a painful impression throughout the country. Viewed in connection with the recent conviction of a republican senator from the state of Michigan for the criminal transgression of the law limiting expenditures on behalf of a candidate for the United States senate, it indicates the re-entry under republican auspices of money as an influential factor in elections, thus nullifying the letter and flouting the spirit of numerous laws enacted by the people to protect the ballot from the contamination of corrupt practices. We deplore those delinquencies and invoke their stern popular rebuke, pledging our earnest efforts to a strengthening of the present statutes against corrupt practices and their rigorous enforcement.

We remind the people that it was only by the return of a republican senator in Michigan who is now under conviction and sentence for the criminal misuse of money in his election that the present organization of the senate with a republican majority was made possible.

Conclusion.

Believing that we have kept the democratic faith and resting our claims to the confidence of the people not upon grandiose promises but upon the solid performances of our party, we submit our record to the nation's consideration and ask that the pledges of this platform be appraised in the light of that record.

SOCIALIST.

Adopted in New York, May 13.

In the national campaign of 1920 the Socialist party calls upon all American workers of hand and brain, and upon all citizens who believe in political liberty and social justice, to free the country from the oppressive misrule of the old political parties and to take the government into their own hands under the banner and upon the program of the socialist party.

The outgoing administration, like democratic and republican administrations of the past, leaves behind it a disgraceful record of solemn pledges unscrupulously broken and public confidence ruthlessly betrayed.

It obtained the suffrage of the people on a platform of peace, liberalism and social betterment, but drew the country into a devastating war and inaugurated a regime of despotism, reaction and oppression unsurpassed in the annals of the republic.

It promised to the American people a treaty which would assure to the world a reign of international right and true democracy. It gave its sanction and support to an infamous pact formulated behind closed doors by predatory elder statesmen of European and Asiatic imperialism. Under this pact territories have been annexed against the will of their populations, lands cut off from their sources of sustenance, and nations seeking their freedom in the exercise of the much heralded right of self-determination have been brutally fought with armed force, intrigue and starvation blockades.

To the millions of young men, who staked their lives on the field of battle, to the people of the country who gave unstintingly of their toil and property to support the war, the democratic administration held out the sublime ideal of a union of the peoples of the world organized to maintain perpetual peace among nations on the basis of justice and freedom. It helped create a reactionary alliance of imperialistic governments, banded together to bully weak nations, crush working-class governments and perpetuate strife and warfare.

While thus furthering the ends of reaction, violence and oppression abroad, our administration suppressed the cherished and fundamental rights and civil liberties at home.

Upon the pretext of war time necessity the chief executive of the republic and the appointed heads of his administration were clothed with dictatorial powers and congress enacted laws in open and direct violation of the constitutional safeguards of freedom of expression.

Hundreds of citizens who raised their voices for the maintenance of political and industrial rights during the war were indicted under the espionage law, tried in an atmosphere of prejudice and hysteria and many of them are now serving inhumanly long jail sentences for daring to uphold the traditions of liberty which once were sacred in this country.

Agents of the federal government unlawfully raided homes and meeting places and prevented or broke up peaceable gatherings of citizens.

The postmaster-general established a censorship of the press more autocratic than that ever tolerated in a regime of absolutism and has harassed and destroyed publications on account of their political and economic views, by excluding them from the mails.

And after the war was in fact long over the administration has not scrupled to continue a policy of repression and terrorism under the shallow and hypocritical guise of war-time measures.

It has practically imposed involuntary servitude and peonage on a large class of American workers by denying them the right to quit work and coercing them into acceptance of inadequate wages and onerous conditions of labor. It has dealt a foul blow to the traditional American right of asylum by deporting hundreds of foreign-born workers, by administrative order, on the mere suspicion of harboring radical views, and often for the sinister purpose of breaking labor strikes.

In the short span of three years our self-styled liberal administration has succeeded in undermining the very foundation of political liberty and economic rights which this republic has built up in more than a century of struggle and progress.

Under the cloak of a false and morbid patriotism and under the protection of governmental terror the democratic administration has given the ruling classes unrestrained license to plunder the people by intensive exploitation of labor, by the extortion of enormous profits, and by increasing the cost of all necessities of life. Profiteering has become reckless and rampant, billions have been coined by the capitalists out of the suffering and misery of their fellow men. The American financial oligarchy has become a dominant factor in the world, while the condition of the American workers grows more precarious.

The responsibility does not rest upon the democratic party alone. The republican party through its representatives in congress and otherwise has not only openly condoned the political misdeeds of the last three years, but it has sought to outdo its democratic rival in the orgy of political reaction and repression. Its criticism of the democratic administrative policy is that it is not reactionary and drastic enough.

We particularly denounce the militaristic policy of both old parties of investing countless millions of dollars in armaments after the victorious completion of what was to have been the "last war"; we call attention to the fatal results of such a program in Europe, carried on prior to 1914, and culminating in the great war; we declare that such a policy, adding unbearable burdens to the working class and all the people, can lead only to the complete Prussianization of the nation, and we demand immediate and complete abandonment of the fatal program.

America is now at the parting of the roads. If the outraging of political liberty and concentration of economic power into the hands of the few is permitted to go on, it can have only one consequence, the reduction of the country to a state of capitalist despotism.

The socialist party of the United States therefore summons all who believe in this fundamental doctrine to prepare for a complete reorganization of our social system, based upon public ownership of public necessities; upon government by representatives chosen from occupational as well as from geographical groups, in harmony with our industrial development; and with citizenship based on service; that we may end forever the exploitation of class by class.

The socialist party sounds the warning. It calls upon the people to defeat both old parties at the polls, and to elect the candidates of the socialist party to the end of restoring political democracy and bringing about complete industrial freedom.

To achieve this end the socialist party pledges itself to the following program:

Foreign Relations.

1. All claims of the United States against allied countries for loans made during the war should be canceled upon the understanding that all war debts, including indemnities, among such countries shall likewise be canceled. The largest possible credit in food, raw material and machinery should be extended to the stricken nations of Europe in order to help them rebuild the ruined world.

2. The government of the United States should initiate a movement to dissolve the mischievous organization called the "League or Nations" and to create an international parliament, composed of democratically elected representatives of all nations of the world, based upon the recognition of their equal rights, the principles of self-determination, the right to national existence of colonies and other dependencies, freedom of international trade and trade routes by land and sea, and universal disarmament, and charged with revising the treaty of peace on the principles of justice and conciliation.

3. The United States should immediately make peace with the central powers and open commercial and diplomatic relations with Russia under the soviet government. It should promptly recognize the independence of the Irish republic.

4. The United States should make and proclaim it a fixed principle in its foreign policy that American capitalists who acquire concessions or make investments in foreign countries do so at their own risk, and under no circumstances should our government enter into diplomatic negotiations or controversies or resort to armed conflicts on account of foreign property claims.

Political.

1. The constitutional freedom of speech, press and assembly should be restored by repealing the espionage law and all other repressive legislation, and by prohibiting the executive usurpation of authority.

2. All prosecutions under the espionage law should be discontinued and all persons serving prison sentences for alleged offenses growing out of religious convictions, political views or industrial activities should be fully pardoned and immediately released.

3. No alien should be deported from the United States on account of his political views or participation in labor struggles, nor in any event without proper trial on specific charges. The arbitrary power to deport aliens by administrative order should be repealed.

4. The power of the courts to restrain workers in their struggles against employers by the writ of injunction or otherwise and their power to nullify congressional legislation should be abrogated.

5. Federal judges should be elected by the people and be subject to recall.

6. The president and the vice-president of the United States should be elected by direct popular election and be subject to recall.

7. All members of the cabinet should be elected by congress and be responsible to congress.

8. Suffrage should be equal and unrestricted, in fact as well as in law, for all men and women throughout the nation.

9. Adequate provision should be made for the registration of the votes of migratory workers.

10. The constitution of the United States should be amended to strengthen the safeguards of civil and political liberty and to remove all obstacles to industrial and social reform and reconstruction, including the changes enumerated in this program, in keeping with the will and interest of the people. It should be made amendable by a majority of the voters of the nation upon their own initiative, or upon the initiative of congress.

Social.

1. All business vitally essential for the existence and welfare of the people, such as railroads, express service, steamship lines, telegraphs, mines, oil wells, power plants, elevators, packing houses, cold storage plants and all industries operating on a national scale should be taken over by the nation.

2. All publicly owned industries should be administered jointly by the government and representatives of the workers, not for revenue or profit, but with the sole object of securing just compensation and humane con-

ditions of employment to the workers and efficient and reasonable service to the public.

3. All banks should be acquired by the government and incorporated in a unified public banking system.

4. The business of insurance should be taken over by the government and should be extended to include insurance against accident, sickness, invalidity, old age and unemployment, without contribution on the part of the worker.

5. Congress should enforce the provisions of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, with reference to the negroes, and that effective federal legislation should be enacted to secure to the negroes full civil, political, industrial and educational rights.

Industrial.

1. Congress should enact effective laws to abolish child labor, to fix minimum wages, based on an ascertained cost of a decent standard of life, to protect migratory and unemployed workers from oppression, to abolish detective and strikebreaking agencies and to establish a shorter workday in keeping with increased industrial productivity.

Fiscal.

1. That all war debts and other debts of the federal government must be immediately paid off in full, the funds for such payment to be raised by means of a progressive property tax, whose burden should fall upon the rich and particularly upon great fortunes made during the war.

2. A standing progressive income and a graduated inheritance tax should be levied to provide for all needs of the government, including the cost of its increasing social and industrial functions.

3. The unearned increment of land should be taxed. All land held out of use should be taxed at full rental value.

FARMER-LABOR.

Adopted at Chicago July 14.

Preamble.

The American declaration of independence, adopted July 4, 1776, states that governments are instituted to secure to the people the rights of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Democracy cannot exist unless all power is preserved to the people. The only excuse for the existence of government is to serve, not to rule the people.

In the United States of America the power of government, the priceless and inalienable heritage of the people, has been stolen from the people—has been seized by a few men who control the wealth of the nation and by the tools of these men, maintained by them in public office to do their bidding.

The administrative offices of the government and congress are controlled by the financial barons—even the courts have been prostituted—and the people as a result of this usurpation have been reduced to economic and industrial servitude.

Under the prevailing order in the United States wealth is monopolized by a few and the people are kept in poverty, while costs of living mount until the burden of providing the necessaries of life is well nigh intolerable.

Having thus robbed the people, first of their power and then of their wealth, the wielders of financial power, seeking new fields of exploitation, have committed the government of the United States against the will of the people to imperialistic policies and seek to extend these enterprises to such lengths that our nation to-day stands in danger of becoming an empire instead of a republic.

Just emerging from a war which we said we fought to extend democracy to the ends of the earth, we find ourselves helpless while the masters of our government, who are also the masters of industry and commerce, league themselves with the masters of other nations to prevent self-determination by helpless peoples and to exploit and rob them, notwithstanding that we committed ourselves to guaranty of self-government for all such peoples.

Following the greedy spectacle of the peace conference, the money masters faced an awakening of the people which threatened to exact for mankind those benefits for which the war was said to have been fought. Thereupon these masters, in the United States, through their puppets in public office, in an effort to stifle free discussion, stripped from the inhabitants of this land rights and liberties guaranteed under American doctrines on which this country was founded and guaranteed also by the federal constitution.

These rights and liberties must be restored to the people.

More than this must be done. All power to govern this nation must be restored to the people. This involves industrial freedom, for political democracy is only an empty phrase without industrial democracy. This cannot be done by superficial palliative measures such as are from time to time thrown as sops to the voters by the republican and democratic parties. Patchwork cannot repair the destruction of democracy wrought by these two old parties. Reconstruction is necessary.

The invisible government of the United States maintains the two old parties to confuse the voters with false issues. These parties, therefore, cannot seriously attempt reconstruction, which, to be effective, must smash to atoms the money power of the proprietors of the two old parties.

Into this breach step the amalgamated groups of forward-looking men and women who perform useful work with hand and brain, united in the farmer-labor party of the United States by a spontaneous and irresistible impulse to do righteous battle for democracy against its despoilers, and more especially determined to function together because of the exceptionally brazen defiance shown by the two old parties in the selection of their candidates and the writing of their platforms in this campaign. This party, financed by its rank and file and not by big business, sets about the task of fundamental reconstruction of democracy in the United States, to restore all power to the people and to set up a governmental structure that will prevent seizure, henceforth, of that power by a few unscrupulous men.

The reconstruction proposed is set forth in the following platform of national issues, to which all candidates of the farmer-labor party are pledged:

1. 100 Per Cent Americanism.

Restoration of civil liberties and American doctrines and their preservation inviolate, including free speech, free press, free assemblage, right of asylum, equal opportunity and trial by jury; return of the department of justice to the functions for which it was created, to the end that laws may be enforced without favor and without discrimination; amnesty for all persons imprisoned because of their patriotic insistence upon their constitutional guaranties, industrial activities or religious beliefs; repeal of all so-called "espionage," "sedition" and "criminal syndicalist" laws; protection of the right of all workers to strike and stripping from the courts of powers unlawfully usurped by them and used to defeat the people and foster big

business, especially the power to issue anti-labor injunctions and to declare unconstitutional laws passed by congress.

To Americanize the federal courts we demand that federal judges be elected for terms not to exceed four years, subject to recall.

As Americanism means democracy, suffrage should be universal. We demand immediate ratification of the nineteenth amendment and full, unrestricted political rights for all citizens, regardless of sex, race, color or creed, and for civil service employes.

Democracy demands also that the people be equipped with the instruments of the initiative, referendum and recall, with the special provision that war may not be declared, except in cases of actual military invasion, before referring the question to a direct vote of the people.

2. Abolish Imperialism at Home and Abroad.

Withdrawal of the United States from further participation (under the treaty of Versailles) in the reduction of conquered peoples to economic or political subjection to the small groups of men who manipulate the bulk of the world's wealth; refusal to permit our government to aid in the exploitation of the weaker peoples of the earth by these men; refusal to permit use of the agencies of our government (through dollar diplomacy or other means) by the financial interests of our country to exploit other peoples, including emphatic refusal to go to war with Mexico at the behest of Wall street; recognition of the elected government of the republic of Ireland and of the government established by the Russian people; denial of assistance, financial, military or otherwise, for foreign armies invading these countries, and an embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition to be used against the Russian or Irish people; instant lifting of the blockade against Russia; recognition of every government set up by peoples who wrest their sovereignty from oppressors, in accordance with the right of self-determination for all peoples; abolition of secret treaties and prompt publication of all diplomatic documents received by the state department; withdrawal from imperialistic enterprises upon which we already have embarked (including the dictatorship we exercise in varying degrees over the Philippines, Hawaii, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Porto Rico, Cuba, Samoa and Guam), and prevention of the imposition upon the people of the United States of any form whatever of conscription, military or industrial, or of military training.

We stand committed to a league of free peoples, organized and pledged to destruction of autocracy, militarism and economic imperialism throughout the world and to bring about a worldwide disarmament and open diplomacy, to the end that there shall be no more kings and no more wars.

3. Democratic Control of Industry.

The right of labor to an increasing share in the responsibilities and management of industry; application of this principle to be developed in accordance with the experience of actual operation.

4. Public Ownership and Operation.

Immediate repeal of the Esch-Cummins law; public ownership and operation, with democratic control, of all public utilities and natural resources, including stockyards, large abattoirs, grain elevators, water power and cold storage and terminal warehouses; government ownership and democratic operation of the railroads, mines and of such natural resources as are in whole or in part bases of control by special interests of basic industries and monopolies such as lands containing coal, iron, copper, oil, large water power and commercial timber tracts; pipe lines and oil tanks; telegraph and telephone lines; and establishment of a public policy that no land (including natural resources) and no patents shall be held out of use for speculation or to aid monopoly; establishment of national and state owned banks where the money of the government must and that of individuals may be deposited; granting of credit to individuals or groups according to regulations laid down by congress which will safeguard deposits.

We denounce the attempt to scuttle our great government owned merchant marine and favor bringing ocean going commerce to our inland ports.

5. Promotion of Agricultural Prosperity.

Legislation that will effectively check and reduce the growth and evils of farm tenancy; establishment of public markets; extension of the federal farm loan system, making personal credit readily available and cheap to farmers; maintenance of dependable transportation for farm products; organization of a state and national service that will furnish adequate advice and guidance to applicants for farms and to farmers already on the land; legislation to promote and protect farmers' and consumers' co-operative organizations conducted for mutual benefit; comprehensive studies of costs of production of farm and staple manfactured products and uncensored publication of facts found in such studies.

6. Government Finance.

We demand that economy in governmental expenditures shall replace the extravagance that has run riot under the present administration. The governmental expenditures of the present year of peace, as already disclosed, exceed $6,000,000,000—or six times the annual expenditures of the prewar period. We condemn and denounce the system that has created one war millionaire for every three American soldiers killed in the war in France, and we demand that the war-acquired wealth shall be taxed in such a manner as to prevent the shifting of the burden of taxation to the shoulders of the poor in the shape of higher prices and of increased living costs.

We are opposed, therefore, to consumption taxes and to all indirect taxation for support of current operations of the government. For support of such current operations we favor steeply graduated income taxes, exempting individual incomes amounting to less than $3,000 a year, with a further exemption allowance of $300 for every child under 18 and also for every child over 18 who may be pursuing an education to fit himself for life. In the case of state governments and of local governments we favor taxation of land values, but not of improvements or of equipment, and also sharply graduated taxes on inheritance.

7. Reduce the Cost of Living.

Stabilization of currency so that it may not fluctuate as at present, carrying the standard of living of all the people down with it when it depreciates; federal control of the meat packing industry; extension and perfection of the parcel post system to bring producer and consumer closer together; enforcing existing laws against profiteers, especially the big and powerful ones.

8. Justice to the Soldiers.

We favor paying the soldiers of the late war, as a matter of right and not as charity, a sufficient sum to make their war pay not less than civilian earnings. We denounce the delays in payment, and the inadequate compensation to disabled soldiers and sailors and their dependents, and we pledge such changes as will promptly and adequately give sympathetic recognition of their services and sacrifices.

9. Labor's Bill of Rights.

During the years that labor has tried in vain to obtain recognition of the rights of the workers at the hands of the government through the agencies of the republican and democratic parties, the principal demands of labor have been catalogued and presented by the representatives of labor, who have gone to convention after convention of the old parties—to congress after congress of old party officeholders. These conventions and sessions of congress have, from time to time, included in platforms and laws a few fragments of labor's program, carefully rewritten, however, to interpose no interference with the oppression of labor by private wielders of the power of capital. It remains for the farmer-labor party, the people's own party, financed by the people themselves, to pledge itself to the entire bill of rights of labor, the conditions enumerated therein to be written into the laws of the land, to be enjoyed by the workers, organized or unorganized, without the amelioration of a single word in the program. Abraham Lincoln said: "Labor is the superior of capital and deserves the highest consideration."

We pledge the application of this fundamental principle in the enactment and administration of legislation.

(a) The unqualified right of all workers, including civil service employes, to organize and bargain collectively with employers through such representatives of their unions as they choose.

(b) Freedom from compulsory arbitration and all other attempts to coerce workers.

(c) A maximum standard eight hour day and forty-four hour week.

(d) Old age and unemployment payments and workmen's compensation to insure workers and their dependents against accident and disease.

(e) Establishment and operation through periods of depression of governmental work on housing, road building, reforestation, reclamation of cutover timber, desert and swamp lands and development of ports, waterways and water power plants.

(f) Re-education of the cripples of industry as well as the victims of war.

(g) Abolition of employment of children under 16 years of age.

(h) Complete and effective protection for women in industry, with equal pay for equal work.

(i) Abolition of private employment, detective and strikebreaking agencies and extension of the federal free employment service.

(j) Prevention of exploitation of immigration and immigrants by employers.

(k) Vigorous enforcement of the seamen's act, and the most liberal interpretation of its provisions. The present provisions for the protection of seamen and for the safety of the traveling public must not be minimized.

(l) Exclusion from interstate commerce of the products of convict labor.

(m) A federal department of education to advance democracy and effectiveness in all public school systems throughout the country, to the end that the children of workers in industrial and rural communities may have maximum opportunity of training to become unafraid, well-informed citizens of a free country.

SINGLE TAX.

Adopted at Chicago July 14.

"Full rental value of the land shall be collected by the government instead of all taxes, and all buildings and other improvements of land, all industry, thrift and enterprise, all wages, salaries, incomes and every product of labor shall be entirely exempt from taxation."

PROHIBITION.

Adopted at Lincoln, Neb., July 22.

The main planks in the national prohibition party platform adopted in 1920 were these:

Commended congress for the enforcement laws passed and the Supreme court for upholding the prohibition amendment and the enforcement laws.

Denounced the efforts of the organized liquor traffic to nullify the prohibition amendment by modifying the enforcement act.

Favored the entrance of the United States into the league of nations with reasonable reservations.

Favored compulsory education in the English language in public and private schools.

Pledged aid to the farmers in working out a plan to equalize prices, to secure labor, to organize co-operative marketing and to extend the parcel post.

Favored prohibition of child labor and appropriation for a federal children's bureau and a federal department of education.

Favored a budget system, governmental economy and the creation of industrial courts.

WIND BAROMETER TABLE FOR THE GREAT LAKES.

[Prepared by United States weather bureau.]

Height of barom. (lake level).	Direction wind.	Character of weather and wind indicated.
29.40 to 29.60, and steady	West	Fair, slight changes in temperature, gentle to fresh winds.
29.40 to 29.60, rising	West	Fair, cooler, fresh west to northwest winds.
29.40 to 29.60, falling	South	Warmer, increasing southerly winds.
29.60, or above, falling rapidly	East to south	Warmer, rain or snow within 36 hours, increasing east to southeast winds.
29.60, or above, rising rapidly	West to north	Cool and clear, quickly followed by warmer, variable winds.
29.60, or above, steady	Variable	No immediate change, but winds will go to south inside of 36 hours.
29.40, or below, falling slowly	South to east	Rain or snow, increasing easterly winds.
29.40, or below, falling rapidly	South to east	Rain or snow, high easterly winds, followed within 48 hours by clearing, cooler, west to northwest winds.
29.40, or below, rising slowly	South to west	Clearing, colder, fresh to brisk west to northwest winds.
29.20, or below, falling rapidly	South to east	Severe storm of wind and rain, and wind shifting to northwest within 36 hours.
29.20, or below, falling rapidly	East to north	Severe northeaster, with heavy rain or snow, and winds backing to northwest.
29.20, or below, rising rapidly	Going to west	Clearing and cooler, probably cold wave in winter.

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PROHIBITION.

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Field Secretaries—H. S. Bonsib, J. Raymond Schmidt, George F. Wells.
Headquarters—LaGrange, Ill.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

The house of representatives in Washington, D. C., by a vote of 282 to 128 adopted, Dec. 17, 1917, a senate joint resolution submitting to the states an amendment providing for the suppression of the liquor traffic one year after the ratification of the amendment by the required thirty-six state legislatures. The resolution had passed the senate Aug. 1, 1917, by a vote of 65 to 20. It was amended in the house and the senate accepted the resolution as amended Dec. 18 by a rising vote of 47 yeas to 8 nays.

The proposed amendment was submitted to state legislatures for ratification and by Jan. 16, 1919, more than thirty-six, the number required for making an amendment to the constitution valid, had taken affirmative action. The dates on which the various states ratified the amendment were as follows:

1918.
Mississippi, Jan. 9.
Virginia, Jan. 10.
Kentucky, Jan. 14.
South Carolina, Jan. 23
North Dakota, Jan. 25
Maryland, Feb. 13.
Montana, Feb. 19.
Texas, March 4.
Delaware, March 18.
So. Dakota, March 20
Massachusetts, April 2
Arizona, May 24.
Georgia, June 26.
Louisiana, Aug. 8.
Florida, Nov. 27.

1919.
Michigan, Jan. 2.
Ohio, Jan. 7.
Oklahoma, Jan. 7.
Idaho, Jan. 8.
Tennessee, Jan. 8.
Maine, Jan. 8.
W. Virginia, Jan. 9.
California, Jan. 13.
Washington, Jan. 13.
Illinois, Jan. 14.
Indiana, Jan. 14.
Arkansas, Jar 14.
Kansas, Jan. 14.
No. Carolina Jan. 14.
Alabama, Jan. 14.
Colorado, Jan. 15.
Iowa, Jan. 15.
New Hampshire, Jan. 15
Oregon, Jan. 15.
Utah, Jan. 15.
Nebraska, Jan. 16.
Missouri, Jan. 16.
Wyoming, Jan. 16.
Minnesota, Jan. 17.
Wisconsin, Jan. 17.
Nevada, Jan. 21.
Vermont, Jan. 29.
New York, Jan. 29.
Pennsylvania, Feb. 25

Connecticut, New Jersey and Rhode Island refused to ratify the federal prohibition amendment.

The states dry prior to December, 1917, were:

Alabama.
Arizona.
Arkansas.
Colorado.
Georgia.
Idaho.
Iowa.
Kansas.
Maine.
Michigan.
Mississippi.
Montana.
Nebraska.
North Carolina.
North Dakota.
Oklahoma.
Oregon.
South Carolina.
South Dakota.
Tennessee.
Utah.
Virginia.
Washington.
West Virginia.

Ratification of the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution was formally proclaimed Jan. 29, 1919, by Frank L. Polk, acting secretary of state in the absence of Secretary Robert Lansing, who was attending the peace conference in Paris. Though the document was dated the 29th, legal authorities in the department held that the ratification was accomplished when the thirty-sixth state acted affirmatively on Jan. 16 and that under the terms of the amendment itself prohibition would become effective one year from that date, or Jan. 16, 1920.

JEWISH POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

[From the American Israelite.]

Austria	300,000	Poland	3,300,000	Morocco	110,000
Lithuania	250,000	Ukrainia	3,300,000	Argentina	100,000
Jugo Slavia	200,000	United States	3,100,000	Canada	100,000
Africa (part)	170,000	Russia	900,000	Turkey	100,000
France	150,000	Roumania	650,000	Palestine	100,000
Algeria, Tunis	150,000	Germany	540,000	Australasia	20,000
Arabia	130,000	Hungary	450,000	Other countries	330,000
Greece	120,000	Czecho-Slovakia	450,000		
Holland	110,000	British Isles	300,000	Total	15,430,000

THE MUSCLE SHOALS PROJECT.

Muscle Shoals is a stretch of rapids in the Tennessee river in northern Alabama extending for a total distance of thirty-six miles and a half, but swiftest just to the east of Florence. The stream here sweeps in a westerly direction until it turns northward to Paducah, Ky., where it joins the Ohio river.

"The shoals," wrote M. B. Morton in the Nashville Banner of Feb. 21, 1922, "gets its name from the bivalves—mussels—which are found there in great abundance. They are the same mussels that produce the wonderful fresh-water pearls which Tiffany buys from the southern pearl hunters. They are the same mussels whose shells furnish the material from which many of the buttons we wear on our clothing are made. Of course, the name should be and was as long as we old-fashioned southerners had our way about it, Mussel Shoals. But along came a great multitude of ignoramuses and called it Muscle Shoals, and then the government adopted the spelling of the ignoramuses and tried to make the excuse that 'muscle' was the correct spelling because at this point the river spreads out and resembles the muscle in a man's arm."

From its mouth at Paducah to Florence, Ala., the Tennessee is navigable. From Florence to Decatur it is obstructed by the rapids. From Decatur it is navigable almost to the Virginia line. As long ago as 1820 congress voted money for the construction of a canal along the northern edge of the shoals to permit continuous navigation. The canal, eighteen miles long, five feet deep and having eleven locks, was completed in 1890, but was never a success commercially or otherwise. It cost $3,191,726.

In the shoals section of the river there is a fall of 134 feet in less than twenty miles. The width of the stream varies from 1,000 to 9,600 feet and at Florence its flow is 72,000 second-feet at low water and 499,000 second-feet at high water. It has been estimated that the section contains from 800,000 to 850,000 potential horse power. In 1900 army engineers recommended the building of a dam two miles up the river from Florence to aid navigation and utilize the water power. Little was done, however, beyond some preliminary work until the United States entered the world war and found it necessary to construct nitrate plants for the atmospheric fixation of nitrogen to be used for the manufacture of explosives. Two plants were constructed at Muscle Shoals, No. 1 being an experimental affair for the making of ammonium nitrate by the synthetic process and No. 2 a large and permanent establishment across the river from Florence, using the cyanimid process. It was completed just as the war was ended and was ready to produce 110,000 tons of ammonium nitrate a year. The war-time cost of the two plants was $85,423,078.73. No. 1 was a failure and the $13,500,000 spent on it was largely wasted.

In addition to this the government expended about $17,000,000 on the Wilson water-power dam, for which $60,000,000 was appropriated Feb. 25, 1918. It was about 30 per cent completed when work on it stopped in May, 1921, congress having refused to appropriate money for it. More than $100,000,000 had been spent on these Muscle Shoals projects before the government halted its operations.

Secretary of War Weeks early in 1921 announced that he would not recommend to congress the appropriation of money for the completion of the Wilson dam unless the engineers of the war department were first assured that there would be a market for the power developed. In response to their inquiries Henry Ford, the Detroit automobile manufacturer, made an offer on July 8, 1921, to complete the Wilson dam, construct a third dam which would develop all the water power of the shoals and also to operate the large nitrate plant (No. 2) for the manufacture of nitrate. This offer and also one made by the Alabama Power company were turned over to congress by Secretary Weeks, and they were referred to the agricultural committee of the house and the military affairs committee of the senate. These committees early in 1922 held extensive hearings which attracted much attention. Mr. Ford modified his offer in a number of particulars and a copy of his final legally signed proposal, dated Jan. 25, 1922, was submitted to congress.

Following is a synopsis of Mr. Ford's amended offer:

1. For carrying out the agreement Henry Ford will form a company to be controlled by him.

2. The company will complete for the United States dam No. 2 (Wilson dam) and install hydro-electric equipment adequate for generating 600,000 horse power, the work to be performed at actual cost and without profit to the company.

3. The company will lease from the United States dam No. 2, its power house and operating appurtenances, except the locks, for a period of 100 years, and will pay to the United States as annual rental 4 per cent of the actual cost of acquiring lands and flowage rights and of completing the dam, locks and power house, payable annually at the end of each lease year except that for the first six years the rentals shall be $200,000 one year after 100,000 horse power is installed and thereafter $200,000 at the end of each year for five years.

4. The company will further pay during the period of the lease of dam No. 2 $35,000 annually for maintenance and repairs under the supervision of the United States.

5. The company will furnish to the United States, free of charge, electric power sufficient for the operation of the locks, but not in excess of 200 horse power.

6. The company will construct dam No. 3, lock and power house and install hydro-electric equipment adequate for generating 250,000 horse power at actual cost and without profit to the company.

7. The company will lease from the United States dam No. 3 and all its appurtenances, except the lock, for a period of 100 years, and will pay therefor an annual rental of 4 per cent of the actual cost of the dam, etc., payable annually at the end of each lease year, except that for the first three years the rental shall be $160,000, payable one year from the date when 80,000 horse power is installed and thereafter $160,000 annually at the end of each year for two years.

8. The company will pay $20,000 a year for the maintenance and repairs of dam No. 3, its gates and lock.

9. During the period of the lease the company will furnish to the United States, free of charge, electric power necessary for the operation of the lock, but not in excess of 100 horse power.

10. The company will, for the purpose of enabling the government to provide a sinking fund to retire the cost of dam No. 3 at the end of 100 years, at the beginning of the fourth year and semiannually thereafter pay to the United States $3,505; and for a similar purpose in the case of dam No. 2 the company will at the beginning of the seventh year of the lease and semiannually thereafter pay to the United States $19,868.

11. The company agrees to buy from the United States (a) all the property constituting nitrate plant No. 2; (b) all the property constituting natrate plant No. 1; (c) all the property known as the Waco quarry, and (d) all the property constituting the steam-power plant at Gorgas, Ala., on the Warrior river.

12. As the purchase price for the foregoing plants and properties the company will pay to the United States $5,000,000 in five installments—$1,000,000 upon the acceptance of the offer and $1,000,000 annually thereafter until the price is fully paid, with 5 per cent interest on deferred payments.

13. The purchase price shall not be diminished by reason of depreciation due to use and wear and tear of buildings, machinery and equipment.

14. The company agrees to operate nitrate plant No. 2 at the annual capacity of approximately 110,000 tons of ammonium nitrate throughout the lease period. It also agrees (a) to determine by research whether by other means there may be produced on a commercial scale fertilizer compounds of higher grade and at lower prices than fertilizer-using farmers have in the past been able to obtain, and (b) to maintain nitrate plant No. 2 in readiness for immediate operation in the manufacture of materials necessary in time of war for the production of explosives.

15. In order that farmers may be supplied with fertilizers at fair prices and without excessive profits the company agrees that the maximum net profit which it shall make in the manufacture and sale of fertilizer products at nitrate plant No. 2 shall not exceed 8 per cent of the actual cost of production.

16. Whenever, in the national defense, the United States shall require the operating facilities at nitrate plant No. 2 for the manufacture of explosives or other war materials it shall have the right, upon five days' notice, to take over and operate the same with reasonable compensation to the company.

17. The company shall have a preferred right to negotiate with the United States for a renewal of the 100-year lease at its expiration.

18. The company, in the event of the violation of any of the terms of the proposal or of any contract made under its terms, agrees that the attorney-general of the United States may, at the request of the secretary of war, institute proceedings in the District court of the United States for the northern district of Alabama for the cancellation, termination or correction of the leases of the two dams.

18. The proposals are submitted as a whole and not as a part.

Congress failed to take any action on the proposal, but appropriated $7,500,000 for construction work on the Wilson dam.

THE SHERMAN ANTITRUST LAW.

Passed by the 51st congress and approved July 2, 1890.

Section 1. Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. Every person who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize or combine or conspire with any person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. Every contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce in any territory of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or in restraint of trade or commerce between any such territory and another, or between any such territory or territories and any state or states or the District of Columbia or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any state or states or foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. The several Circuit courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent or restrain violations of this act; and it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the attorney-general, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Such proceedings may be by way of petition setting forth the case and praying that such violation shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition the court shall proceed as soon as may be to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition and before final decree the court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises.

Sec. 5. Whenever it shall appear to the court before which any proceeding under section 4 of this act may be pending that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the court, the court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside in the district in which the court is held or not; and subpœnas to that end may be served in any district by the marshal thereof.

Sec. 6. Any property owned under any contract or by any combination or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in section 1 of this act and being in the course of transportation from one state to another or to a foreign country shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law.

Sec. 7. Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared unlawful by this act may sue therefor in any Circuit court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

Sec. 8. That the word "person" or "persons" wherever used in this act be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the territories, the laws of any state or the laws of any foreign country.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

DOMESTIC RATES.

First-Class Matter.

Rates of postage—Letters and other first-class matter 2 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof. Postcards and postal cards, 1 cent each.

"Drop letters," addressed for delivery at the office where mailed, 2 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof when deposited at postoffices where letter carrier service is not established. There is no drop rate on mail other than letters.

Airplane mail, first-class only, 2 cents an ounce. Special stamps not required.

The limit of weight of first-class matter is four pounds.

First-class matter includes written matter, namely, letters, postal cards, postcards (private mailing cards) and all matter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed (except manuscript copy accompanying proof sheets or corrected proof sheets of the same and the writing authorized by law on matter of other classes). Also matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection.

Second-Class Matter.

Rates of postage—Newspapers and periodical publications of the second class, when sent unsealed by others than the publisher or a news agent, 1 cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof on each separately addressed copy or package of unaddressed copies.

Second-class matter includes newspapers and periodicals bearing notice of entry as second-class matter. No limit of weight is prescribed.

On and after July 1, 1918, the rate of postage on publications entered as second-class matter, when sent by the publisher or a news agent to subscribers or to other agents for the purpose of sale, on the portion of a publication devoted to other matter than advertisements, shall be 1¼ cents per pound or fraction thereof until July 1, 1919; after that 1½ cents per pound or fraction thereof; on the portion of a publication devoted to advertisements the rates per pound or fraction thereof for delivery within the several zones devoted to fourth class matter shall be: From July 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919, for the 1st and 2d zones, 1¼ cents; 3d zone, 1½ cents; 4th zone, 2 cents; 5th zone, 2¼ cents; 6th zone, 2½ cents; 7th zone, 3 cents; 8th zone, 3¼ cents; between July 1, 1919, and July 1, 1920, for 1st and 2d zones, 1½ cents; 3d zone, 2 cents; 4th zone, 3 cents; 5th zone, 3½ cents; 6th zone, 4 cents; 7th zone, 5 cents; 8th zone, 5½ cents; from July 1, 1920, to July 1, 1921, for 1st and 2d zones, 1¾ cents; 3d zone, 2½ cents; 4th zone, 4 cents; 5th zone, 4¾ cents; 6th zone, 5½ cents; 7th zone, 7 cents; 8th zone, 7¾ cents; after July 1, 1921, for the 1st and 2d zones, 2 cents; 3d zone, 3 cents; 4th zone, 5 cents; 5th zone, 6 cents; 7th zone, 9 cents; 8th zone, 10 cents.

In the case of newspapers entitled to be entered as second-class matter and published in the interest of religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor or fraternal organizations, not organized for profit, the rates, irrespective of the zone in which delivered (except where the same are deposited in a letter carrier office for delivery by its carrier, in which case the old rate prevails), shall be 1½ cents a pound or fraction thereof between July 1, 1918, and July 1, 1919, and after that 1¼ cents.

Third-Class Matter.

Rate of postage—On unsealed third-class matter the rate is 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof on each individually addressed piece or package.

Third-class matter embraces circulars, newspapers and periodicals not admitted to the second class, nor embraced in the term "book," miscellaneous printed matter on paper not having the nature of an actual personal correspondence, proof sheets, corrected proof sheets and manuscript copy accompanying the same, and matter in point print or raised character used by the blind. (Books are included in fourth-class or parcel post mail.)

The limit of weight of third-class matter is four pounds.

Fourth-Class Matter (Domestic Parcel Post).

Weight in lbs.	Zones. 1st. Local.	2d. Up to 50 miles.	3d. 50 to 150 miles.	4th. 150 to 300 miles.	5th. 300 to 600 miles.	6th. 600 to 1000 miles.	7th. 1000 to 1400 miles.	8th. Over 1400 miles.
1	$0.05	$0.05	$0.05	$0.06	$0.07	$0.08	$0.09	$0.11	$0.12
2	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
21	.15	.25	.25	.46	.87	1.28	1.69	2.11	2.52
22	.16	.26	.26	.48	.91	1.34	1.77	2.21	2.64
23	.16	.27	.27	.50	.95	1.40	1.85	2.31	2.76
24	.17	.28	.28	.52	.99	1.46	1.93	2.41	2.88
25	.17	.29	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01	2.51	3.00
26	.18	.30	.30	.56	1.07	1.58	2.09	2.61	3.12
27	.18	.31	.31	.58	1.11	1.64	2.17	2.71	3.24
28	.19	.32	.32	.60	1.15	1.70	2.25	2.81	3.36
29	.19	.33	.33	.62	1.19	1.76	2.33	2.91	3.48
30	.20	.34	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41	3.01	3.60
31	.20	.35	.35	.66	1.27	1.88	2.49	3.11	3.72
32	.21	.36	.36	.68	1.31	1.94	2.57	3.21	3.84
33	.21	.37	.37	.70	1.35	2.00	2.65	3.31	3.96
34	.22	.38	.38	.72	1.39	2.06	2.73	3.41	4.08
35	.22	.39	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81	3.51	4.20
36	.23	.40	.40	.76	1.47	2.18	2.89	3.61	4.32
37	.23	.41	.41	.78	1.51	2.24	2.97	3.71	4.44
38	.24	.42	.42	.80	1.55	2.30	3.05	3.81	4.56
39	.24	.43	.43	.82	1.59	2.36	3.13	3.91	4.68
40	.25	.44	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21	4.01	4.80
41	.25	.45	.45	.86	1.67	2.48	3.29	4.11	4.92
42	.26	.46	.46	.88	1.71	2.54	3.37	4.21	5.04
43	.26	.47	.47	.90	1.75	2.60	3.45	4.31	5.16
44	.27	.48	.48	.92	1.79	2.66	3.53	4.41	5.28
45	.27	.49	.49	.94	1.83	2.72	3.61	4.51	5.40
46	.28	.50	.50	.96	1.87	2.78	3.69	4.61	5.52
47	.28	.51	.51	.98	1.91	2.84	3.77	4.71	5.64
48	.29	.52	.52	1.00	1.95	2.90	3.85	4.81	5.76
49	.29	.53	.53	1.02	1.99	2.96	3.93	4.91	5.88
50	.30	.54	.54	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01	5.01	6.00
51	.30	.55	.55	1.06					
52	.31	.56	.56	1.08					
53	.31	.57	.57	1.10					
54	.32	.58	.58	1.12					
55	.32	.59	.59	1.14					
56	.33	.60	.60	1.16					
57	.33	.61	.61	1.18					
58	.34	.62	.62	1.20					
59	.34	.63	.63	1.22					
60	.35	.64	.64	1.24					
61	.35	.65	.65	1.26					
62	.36	.66	.66	1.28					
63	.36	.67	.67	1.30					
64	.37	.68	.68	1.32					
65	.37	.69	.69	1.34					
66	.38	.70	.70	1.36					
67	.38	.71	.71	1.38					
68	.39	.72	.72	1.40					
69	.39	.73	.73	1.42					
70	.40	.74	.74	1.44					

Fourth-class matter embraces that known as domestic parcel post mail and includes farm and factory products (and books) not now embraced by law in either the first or second class or (with the exception of books) in the third class, not exceeding seventy pounds in weight (when mailed for delivery within the first or second zones, nor exceeding seventy pounds in weight when mailed for delivery within any

of the other zones), nor greater in size than 84 inches in length and girth combined, nor in form or kind likely to injure the person of any postal employe or damage the mail equipment or other mail matter and not of a character perishable within a period reasonably required for transportation and delivery.

Rates of postage—to be fully prepaid—unsealed:

(a) Parcels weighing 4 ounces or less, except books, seeds, plants, etc., 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, any distance.

(b) Parcels weighing 8 ounces or less containing books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of distance.

(c) Parcels weighing more than 8 ounces, containing books, seeds, plants, etc., parcels of miscellaneous printed matter weighing more than 4 pounds, and all other parcels of fourth-class matter weighing more than 4 ounces are chargeable, according to distance or zone, at the pound rates shown in the zone table, a fraction of a pound being considered a full pound.

Zones—Parcel Post Guide and Maps.

For parcel post purposes the United States is divided into units of area thirty minutes square. Such units form the basis of the eight postal zones. To ascertain in which zone a postoffice is located from the office of mailing, a parcel post guide, costing 55 cents, and map, costing 20 cents, are jointly used. The guide applies to all offices, but a separate map is required for each unit. A zone key is furnished with the guide for use in the units of area in which some of the largest postoffices are located, and makes the map for those units unnecessary. The guide and maps may be purchased by sending a money order to the third assistant postmaster-general, Washington, D. C. Stamps are not accepted.

Insurance of Fourth-Class Mail.

Fees and conditions—Fourth-class or domestic parcel post mail (but no other) may not be registered but may be insured against loss in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed $5 in any one case, on payment of a fee of 3 cents; not to exceed $25 on payment of a fee of 5 cents; not to exceed $50 on payment of a fee of 10 cents, or not to exceed $100 on payment of a fee of 25 cents, in addition to the postage, both to be prepaid by stamps affixed.

Collect-on-Delivery Service.

Conditions and fee—Parcels of fourth-class or parcel post matter (but no other) may be sent C. O. D. from one domestic money order postoffice to another, including those in the Canal Zone, on payment of a fee of 10 cents in addition to the postage, both to be prepaid with stamps affixed. The amount to be collected and remitted to the sender must not exceed $100. The remittance is made by postoffice money order, the fee therefor being included in the amount collected from the addressee. A C. O. D. tag furnished by the postmaster must be filled in by the sender and attached to the parcel. The C. O. D. fee also covers insurance against loss up to $50.

Postal Cards.

Postal cards are furnished at the postage value represented by the stamp impressed thereon; single postal cards for domestic and foreign correspondence at 1 cent and 2 cents each, respectively, and reply (double) postal cards at 2 cents and 4 cents each, respectively.

Special Delivery Service.

Special delivery service is the prompt delivery of mail by messenger during prescribed hours to persons who reside within the carrier limits of city delivery offices, to patrons of rural service who reside more than one mile from postoffices but within one-half mile of rural routes, and to residents within one mile of any postoffice.

This service is obtained by placing on any letter or article of mail a special delivery stamp or 10 cents' worth of ordinary stamps in addition to the lawful postage. When ordinary stamps are used the words "Special Delivery" must be placed on the envelope or wrapper, directly under but never on the stamps; otherwise the letter or article will not be accorded special delivery service.

Registry System.

Any matter, properly addressed and bearing the name and address of the sender, admissible to the domestic mails (except fourth-class mail, which may be insured), or to the postal union mails (except foreign "parcel post" packages for Barbados, Curacao, Dutch Guiana, France, Great Britain, Guadeloupe, Martinique, the Netherlands and Uruguay), may be registered. Foreign "parcel post" mail must be taken to the postffice to be registered, but other mail may be registered at any postoffice or postoffice station by rural carriers, and, when sealed and not cumbersome, by city carriers in residential districts.

The registry fee for each separate article, foreign or domestic, is 10 cents in addition to the postage, both to be fully prepaid.

Indemnity for lost registered mail will be paid as follows:

Domestic mail, first class (sealed), up to $50, actual value; third class (unsealed), up to $25, actual value.

Foreign mail, amount claimed within limit of 50 francs ($9.65), for total loss (not partial loss of rifling) of a registered article exchanged between the United States and a postal union country, except foreign parcel post matter, and losses beyond control ("force majeure").

Application for a money order must be made on a form furnished for that purpose and be presented at the money order window of the postoffice or one of its stations. Money orders are issued for any desired amount from 1 cent to $100 and when a larger sum than $100 is to be sent any number of additional orders may be obtained. Applications may be made through rural carriers, who will furnish the necessary forms and give receipts for the amounts.

International money orders, payable in almost any part of the world, may be obtained at all of the larger postoffices and at many of the smaller ones.

Fees for money orders payable in the United States (which includes Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Virgin islands) and its possessions, comprising the Canal Zone, Guam, the Philippines and Tutuila, Samoa; also for orders payable in Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Newfoundland, at the United States postal agency at Shanghai (China), in the Bahama islands and in certain other islands in the West Indies:

For orders from $0.01 to $2.50	3 cents
For orders from 2.51 to 5.00	5 cents
For orders from 5.01 to 10.00	8 cents
For orders from 10.01 to 20.00	10 cents
For orders from 20.01 to 30.00	12 cents
For orders from 30.01 to 40.00	15 cents
For orders from 40.01 to 50.00	18 cents
For orders from 50.01 to 60.00	20 cents
For orders from 60.01 to 75.00	25 cents
For orders from 75.01 to 100.00	30 cents

The fees for foreign money orders payable in any country on which a money order may be drawn, other than those named above, may be ascertained upon inquiry at the postoffice.

FOREIGN MAIL MATTER.

Rates of Postage.

The rates of postage applicable to articles for foreign countries are as follows:

	Cents.
Letters for Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Republic of Panama, city of Shanghai (China), England, Ireland, Newfoundland, Santo Domingo, Scotland, Wales, the Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Dutch West Indies, Leeward islands, New Zealand, Trinidad (including Tobago) and the Windward islands (including Grenada, St. Vincent, the Grenadines and St. Lucia), Bolivia, Colombia, Honduras, Nicaragua and Peru, per ounce	2
Letters for Germany by direct steamers, per ounce	2
Letters for all other foreign countries, and Germany when not dispatched by direct steamers:	
For the first ounce or fraction of an ounce	5
For each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce	3
Single postcards (including souvenir cards), each	2
Reply postal cards, each	4
Printed matter of all kinds, for each two ounces or fraction of two ounces	1
Commercial papers, for the first ten ounces or less	5
For each additional two ounces or fraction of two ounces	1
Samples of merchandise, for the first four ounces or less	2
For each additional two ounces or fraction of two ounces	1
Registration fee in addition to postage	10

Foreign Parcel Post.

Postage rate—Postage must be prepaid in full by stamps affixed at the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction of a pound. Registry fee 10 cents in addition to postage.

Dimensions—To all countries named packages are limited to three and one-half feet in length and to six feet in length and girth combined, except that packages for Colombia and Mexico are limited to two feet in length and four feet in girth.

Weight—Packages to certain postoffices in Mexico must not exceed four pounds six ounces in weight, but those for all other countries named may weigh up to but not exceeding eleven pounds.

UNITED STATES POSTAL STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Deficit.
1850	$5,499,984.86	$5,212,953.43	.....
1860	8,518,067.40	19,170,609.89	$10,652,542.49
1870	19,772,220.65	23,998,837.63	4,226,616.98
1880	33,315,479.34	35,542,803.68	3,227,324.34
1890	60,882,097.92	66,259,547.84	5,377,449.92
1900	102,354,579.29	107,740,267.99	5,385,688.70
1910	224,128,657.62	229,977,224.50	5,881,481.95
1911	237,879,823.60	237,648,926.68	219,118.12
1912	246,744,015.88	248,525,450.08	1,785,523.10
1913	266,619,525.65	262,067,540.33	*4,510,650.91
1914	287,934,565.67	283,558,102.62	*4,376,463.05
1915	287,248,165.27	298,546,026.42	11,333,308.97
1916	312,057,689.00	306,204,033.00	*5,853,656.00
1917	329,726,116.00	319,889,905.00	*9,836,211.00
1918	388,975,962.24	324,833,728.47	64,142,233.77
1919	436,239,126.20	362,497,635.69	*73,741,490.51
1920	437,150,212.33	454,322,609.21	17,270,482.72
1921	463,491,274.70	620,993,675.65	157,502,398.95
1922	484,853,540.71	545,668,941.07	60,815,400.36

*Surplus.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY (1921 AND 1922).

Revenues.	1921.	1922.
Ordinary postal revenues	$451,307,960.73	$471,110,834.90
Revenues from money order business	9,061,530.43	9,556,121.45
Revenues from postal savings business	3,121,783.54	4,186,584.36
Total revenues from all sources	463,491,274.70	484,853,540.71
Expenditures.		
Expenditures on account of the current year	$522,980,808.18	530,962,756.29
Expenditures on account of previous years	98,012,865.47	14,681,452.25
Total during year	620,993,675.65	545,644,208.54
Excess of expenditures over revenues	157,502,398.95	60,790,667.83
Amount of losses by fire, burglary, bad debts, etc.	15,289.16	24,732.53
Deficiency in postal revenues	157,517,689.11	60,815,400.36

1921 Revenues in Detail.

Postal revenues: Sales of stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers and postal cards	$422,108,842.15
Second-class postage (pound rate) paid in money	25,197,444.76
Third and fourth class postage paid in money	16,205,156.91
Receipts from box rents	7,068,769.98
Receipts from foreign mail transit service	21,164.77
Miscellaneous receipts	210,376.84
Fines and penalties	115,113.80
Receipts from unclaimed letters	183,965.69
Total postal revenues	471,110,834.90

	1922.
Money-order revenues: Revenues from domestic and international money-order business	7,726,329.79
Revenues from invalid money orders	1,829,791.66
Total money-order business	9,556,121.45
Revenues from postal savings business	4,186,584.36
Total revenues from all sources	484,853,540.71

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.

By administrations and years from Sept. 2, 1789.

Washington.

From Sept. 2, 1789, to Dec. 31, 1791.	$3,797,436
1792...	9,141,569
1793...	7,529,575
1794...	9,302,124
1795...	10,435,069
1796...	8,367,776

John Adams.

1797...	8,626,012
1798...	8,613,517
1799...	11,077,043
1800...	11,989,739

Jefferson.

1801...	12,273,376
1802...	13,276,084
1803...	11,258,983
1804...	12,624,646
1805...	13,727,124
1806...	15,070,093
1807...	11,292,292
1808...	16,764,584

Madison.

1809...	13,867,226
1810...	13,319,986
1811...	13,601,808
1812...	22,279,121
1813...	39,190,520
1814...	38,028,230
1815...	39,582,493
1816...	48,244,495

Monroe.

1817...	40,877,646
1818...	35,104,875
1819...	24,004,199
1820...	21,763,024
1821...	19,090,572
1822...	17,676,592
1823...	15,314,171
1824...	31,898,538

John Q. Adams.

1825...	$23,585,804
1826...	24,103,398
1827...	22,656,764
1828...	25,459,479

Jackson.

1829...	25,044,358
1830...	24,585,281
1831...	30,038,446
1832...	34,356,698
1833...	24,257,298
1834...	24,601,982
1835...	17,573,141
1836...	30,868,164

Van Buren.

1837...	33,830,097
1838...	39,455,438
1839...	37,614,936
1840...	26,643,656

Harrison and Tyler.

1841...	32,025,070
1842...	32,936,876
1843...	12,118,105
1844...	33,642,010

Polk.

1845...	29,968,206
1846...	28,031,114
1847...	59,451,177
1848...	58,241,167

Taylor and Fillmore.

1849...	57,631,667
1850...	43,002,168
1851...	48,005,878
1852...	46,712,608

Pierce.

1853...	54,577,061
1854...	75,354,630
1855...	66,164,775
1856...	72,726,341

Buchanan.

1857...	$70,822,724
1858...	82,062,186
1859...	83,751,511
1860...	77,462,102

Lincoln.

1861...	84,578,834
1862...	570,841,700
1863...	895,796,630
1864...	865,234,087

Lincoln and Johnson.

1865...	1,897,674,224
1866...	1,141,072,666
1867...	346,729,129
1868...	377,340,284

Grant.

1869...	321,490,597
1870...	703,155,391
1871...	692,238,332
1872...	682,360,760
1873...	524,044,597
1874...	408,358,615
1875...	377,716,938
1876...	365,344,356

Hayes.

1877...	338,458,987
1878...	339,465,202
1879...	405,725,732
1880...	397,148,016

Garfield and Arthur.

1881...	384,752,946
1882...	369,540,668
1883...	367,851,213
1884...	345,929,182

Cleveland

1885...	361,659,426
1886...	344,068,029
1887...	368,679,951
1888...	360,837,281

Harrison.

1889...	$385,315,219
1890...	400,095,319
1891...	465,979,339
1892...	445,382,293

Cleveland

1893...	492,324,027
1894...	480,360,798
1895...	474,352,879
1896...	478,497,145

McKinley.

1897...	497,642,512
1898...	578,984,163
1899...	746,601,266
1900...	635,614,393

McKinley—Roosevelt.

1901...	657,865,253
1902...	625,084,600
1903...	673,429,859
1904...	739,246,428

Roosevelt.

1905...	755,350,207
1906...	752,163,780
1907...	766,424,575
1908...	850,880,415

Taft.

1909.	905,132,383
1910...	911,025,594
1911...	964,085,555
1912...	965,273,678

Wilson.

1913...	1,010,812,449
1914...	1,045,600,861
1915...	1,065,088,457
1916...	1,072,894,093
1917...	3,083,476,791
1918...	21,823,636,158
1919...	35,152,211,464
1920...	23,596,911,806

MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

Name.	Elected.
Haussonville, Comte de, b. 1843	1888
Freycinet, Charles de, b. 1828	1890
Loti-Viaud, Pierre, b. 1850	1891
Lavisse, Ernest, b. 1842	1892
Bourget, Paul, b. 1852	1894
France, Anatole, b. 1844	1896
Hanotaux, Gabriel, b. 1853	1897
Lavedan, Henri, b. 1859	1898
Deschanel, Paul, b. 1856	1899
Bazin, Rene, b. 1853	1903
Masson, Frederick, b. 1847	1903
Lamy, Etienne, b. 1845	1905
Ribot, Alexandre, b. 1842	1905
Barres, Maurice, b. 1862	1906
Donnay, Maurice, b. 1866	1907
Richepin, Jean, b. 1849	1908
Doumic, Rene, b. 1860	1909
Prevost, Marcel, b. 1862	1909
Brieux, Eugene, b. 1858	1909
Poincare, Raymond, b. 1850	1909
Duchesne, Mgr., b. 1848	1910
Regnier, Henri de, b. 1864	1911
Cochin, Denys, b. 1851	1911
Lyautey, Louis, b. 1854	1912
Bergson, Henri L., b. 1859	1914
Gorce, Pierre de la, b. 1846	1914
Joffre, Joseph J. C., b. 1852	1918
Barthou, Louis, b. 1862	1918
Baudrillart, Alfred	1918
Cambon, Jules, b. 1845	1918
Boislesve, Rene, b. 1867	1918
Curel, Francis de, b. 1854	1918
Foch, Ferdinand, b. 1851	1919
Clemenceau, Georges, b. 1841	1919
Bordeaux, Henri, b. 1849	1919
Flers, Robert de	1921

The Academie Francaise, or French Academy, was instituted in 1635. It is a part of the Institute of France and its particular function is to conserve the French language, foster literature and encourage genius.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

President—Samuel Gompers,
Secretary—Frank Morrison.
Treasurer—Daniel J. Tobin.

Headquarters—801-809 G street N. W., Washington, D. C.

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

Races.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
African (black)	8,447	5,660	4,576	7,971	5,706	5,823	8,174	9,873	5,248
Armenian	7,785	932	964	1,221	221	282	2,762	10,212	2,249
Bohemian*	9,928	1,651	642	327	74	105	415	1,743	3,086
Bulgarian†	15,084	3,506	3,146	1,134	150	205	1,064	7,700	1,370
Chinese	2,354	2,469	2,239	1,843	1,576	1,697	2,148	4,017	4,465
Croatian‡	37,284	1,942	791	305	33	23	493	11,035	3,783
Cuban	3,539	3,402	3,442	3,428	1,179	1,167	1,510	1,523	698
Dalmatian§	5,149	305	114	94	15	4	63	930	307
Dutch&Flemish	12,566	6,675	6,443	5,393	2,200	2,735	12,730	12,813	3,749
East Indian	172	82	80	69	61	68	160	353	223
English	51,746	38,662	36,168	32,246	12,980	26,889	58,366	54,627	30,429
Finnish	12,805	3,472	5,649	5,900	1,867	968	1,510	4,233	2,506
French	18,166	12,636	19,518	24,405	6,840	12,598	27,390	24,122	13,617
German	79,871	20,729	11,555	9,682	1,992	1,837	7,338	24,168	31,218
Greek	45,881	15,187	26,792	25,919	2,602	813	13,998	31,828	3,821
Hebrew	138,051	26,497	15,108	17,342	3,672	3,055	14,292	119,036	53,524
Irish	33,898	23,503	20,636	17,462	4,657	7,910	20,784	39,056	17,191
Italian (north)	44,802	10,660	4,905	3,796	1,074	1,236	12,918	27,459	6,098
Italian (south)	251,612	46,557	33,909	35,154	5,234	2,137	84,882	195,037	35,056
Japanese	8,941	8,609	8,711	8,925	10,168	10,056	9,279	7,531	6,361
Korean	152	146	154	194	149	77	72	61	88
Lithuanian	21,584	2,638	599	479	135	160	422	829	1,602
Magyar	44,538	3,604	981	434	32	52	252	9,377	6,037
Mexican	13,089	10,993	17,198	16,438	17,602	28,844	51,042	29,603	18,246
Pacific islander	1	6	5	10	17	6	17	13	7
Polish	122,657	9,065	4,502	3,109	668	732	2,519	21,146	6,357
Portuguese	9,647	4,376	12,208	10,194	2,319	1,574	15,174	18,856	1,867
Roumanian	24,070	1,200	953	522	155	89	898	5,925	1,520
Russian	44,957	4,459	4,858	3,711	1,513	1,532	2,378	2,887	2,486
Ruthenian	36,727	2,933	1,365	1,211	49	103	258	958	698
Scandinavian	36,053	24,263	19,172	19,596	8,741	8,261	16,621	25,812	16,678
Scotch	18,997	14,310	13,515	13,350	5,204	10,364	21,180	24,649	15,596
Slovak	25,819	2,069	577	244	35	85	3,824	35,047	6,001
Spanish	11,064	5,705	9,259	15,019	7,909	4,224	23,594	27,448	1,879
Spanish-Am.	1,544	1,667	1,881	2,587	2,231	3,092	3,934	3,325	1,446
Syrian	9,023	1,767	676	976	210	231	3,047	5,105	1,334
Turkish	2,693	273	216	454	24	18	140	353	40
Welsh	2,558	1,390	983	793	278	608	1,462	1,748	956
West Indian	1,396	823	948	1,369	732	1,223	1,546	1,553	976
Other peoples	3,830	1,877	3,388	2,097	314	247	1,345	3,237	743
Total	1,218,480	326,700	298,826	295,403	110,618	141,132	430,001	805,228	309,556

*Includes Moravian. †Includes Serbian and Montenegrin. ‡Includes Slovenian. §Includes Bosnian and Herzegovinian.

IMMIGRATION BY COUNTRY.

Country.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Austria	268	4,947	5,019
Hungary	84	7,702	5,756
Belgium	6,574	6,166	1,541
Bulgaria*	90	585	297
Czecho-Slovakia	3,426	40,884	12,541
Denmark	3,137	6,260	2,709
France	8,945	9,552	2,767
Finland	756	3,795	4,220
Germany	1,001	6,803	17,931
Greece	11,981	28,502	3,457
Italy†	95,145	222,260	40,319
Netherlands	5,187	6,493	1,990
Norway	4,445	7,423	5,292
Poland	4,813	95,089	28,635
Portugal‡	15,472	19,195	1,950
Roumania	1,890	25,817	10,287
Russia§	995	6,398	17,143
Serbs, Croats, etc.	1,888	23,536	6,047
Spain‖	18,821	23,818	665
Sweden	5,862	9,171	6,624
Switzerland	3,785	7,106	3,398
Turkey (Europe)	1,933	6,391	1,660
United Kingdom—			
England	27,871	33,431	15,249
Ireland	9,591	28,435	10,579
Scotland	9,347	15,954	9,018
Wales	1,253	1,757	886
Other Europe	1,735	4,894	405
Total Europe	246,295	652,364	216,385
China	2,330	4,009	4,406
Japan	9,432	7,878	6,716
India	300	511	360
Turkey in Asia	5,033	11,735	1,998
Other Asia	410	901	783
Total Asia	17,505	25,034	14,263

Country.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Africa	648	1,301	520
Australia**	2,066	2,191	855
Pacific islands (n. s.)	119	90	60
British No. America	90,025	72,317	46,810
Central America	2,360	2,254	970
Mexico	52,361	30,758	19,551
South America	4,112	5,015	2,668
West Indies	13,808	13,774	7,449
Other countries	702	130	25
Grand total	430,001	805,228	309,556

*Including Serbia and Montenegro in 1918 and 1919. †Including Sicily and Sardinia. ‡Including Cape Verde and the Azores. §Including Finland in 1918 and 1919. ‖Including Canary and Balearic islands. **Including Tasmania and New Zealand.

EMIGRATION BY COUNTRY.

Aliens departed in fiscal years 1920, 1921 and 1922.

Country.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Austria	1,274	1,139	579
Hungary	14,233	12,153	4,307
Belgium	1,846	1,430	1,203
Bulgaria	3,587	2,923	660
Czecho-Slovakia	11,147	15,452	7,846
Denmark	1,477	922	690
Finland	1,473	2,386	1,179
France	4,477	3,026	2,557
Germany	3,069	5,263	4,362
Greece	20,314	13,423	7,506
Italy	88,909	48,192	53,651
Netherlands	1,017	849	860
Norway	3,022	2,406	1,427

Country.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Poland	18,190	42,572	33,581
Portugal	4,728	5,167	5,877
Roumania	21,506	9,297	3,795
Russia	1,933	15,229	6,407
Serbs, Croats, etc.	28,474	13,034	9,733
Spain	3,841	3,966	6,793
Sweden	3,109	2,913	1,903
Switzerland	1,103	900	886
Turkey (in Europe)	1,812	405	201
United kingdom—			
England	8,098	7,839	6,434
Ireland	3,735	1,905	2,182
Scotland	1,488	1,187	915
Wales	141	180	60
Other Europe	1,429	827	703
Total Europe	256,433	215,245	166,297
China	3,102	5,451	6,362
Japan	4,249	4,375	4,368
India	189	281	267
Turkey (in Asia)	1,731	2,534	1,731
Other Asia	170	246	86
Total Asia	9,441	12,887	12,814
Africa	121	197	133
Australia	490	742	645
Pacific islands	29	50	34
British No. America	7,668	5,456	4,480
Central America	602	703	955
Mexico	6,606	5,705	6,285
South America	1,398	1,647	1,787
West Indies	5,502	5,050	5,252
Other countries	25	36	30
Total emigration.	288,315	247,718	198,712
Total immigration.	430,001	805,228	309,556

Note—See reference marks in table "Immigration by Country."

IMMIGRATION BY MONTHS.

Fiscal year 1922.

July	35,564	February	10,792
August	37,902	March	14,803
September	36,217	April	18,967
October	33,261	May	24,169
November	34,488	June	24,776
December	22,689		
January	15,928	Total	309,556

EMIGRATION BY MONTHS.

Fiscal year 1922.

July	23,226	February	7,063
August	27,615	March	8,269
September	28,555	April	13,232
October	22,990	May	12,025
November	16,256	June	12,537
December	19,236		
January	7,708	Total	198,712

IMMIGRATION TO STATES.

Intended future permanent residence of immigrant aliens admitted from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1922.

State.	No.	State.	No.
Alabama	98	Louisiana	308
Alaska	90	Maine	2,641
Arizona	1,221	Maryland	602
Arkansas	62	Massachusetts	8,294
California	9,830	Michigan	4,917
Colorado	443	Minnesota	2,080
Connecticut	1,550	Mississippi	94
Delaware	136	Missouri	787
Dist. Columbia	445	Montana	453
Florida	840	Nebraska	589
Georgia	104	Nevada	92
Hawaii	1,690	New Hampshire	973
Idaho	243	New Jersey	4,636
Illinois	6,976	New Mexico	402
Indiana	667	New York	27,632
Iowa	857	North Carolina	80
Kansas	342	North Dakota.	427
Kentucky	120	Ohio	2,837
Oklahoma	172	Utah	280
Oregon	1,179	Vermont	583
Pennsylvania	7,370	Virginia	347
Philippines	4	Virgin islands.	6
Porto Rico	135	Washington	2,966
Rhode Island	1,161	West Virginia.	223
South Carolina	47	Wisconsin	1,508
South Dakota.	259	Wyoming	186
Tennessee	98		
Texas	9,353	Total	109,435

OCCUPATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS AND EMIGRANTS.

Fiscal year 1922.

Occupations of immigrant and emigrant aliens admitted and departed.

Occupation.	Immigrant.	Emigrant.
Professional.		
Actors	704	158
Architects	127	63
Clergy	1,204	526
Editors	66	23
Electricians	713	131
Engineers (professional)	1,103	379
Lawyers	131	57
Literary and scientific persons	392	154
Musicians	714	229
Officials (government)	744	258
Physicians	458	157
Sculptors	164	111
Teachers	2,118	456
Other professional	2,317	611
Total	10,955	3,313
Skilled.		
Bakers	1,629	547
Barbers and hairdressers	1,168	375
Blacksmiths	880	302
Bookbinders	97	18
Brewers	35	21
Butchers	1,059	373
Cabinetmakers	160	146
Carpenters and joiners	3,930	1,184
Cigarette makers	39	5
Cigarmakers	147	215
Cigar packers	7	7
Clerks and accountants	9,444	2,027
Dressmakers	3,726	387
Engineers (locomotive, marine and stationary)	931	215
Furriers and fur workers	131	38
Gardeners	431	221
Hat and cap makers	165	20
Iron and steel workers	751	195
Jewelers	146	86
Locksmiths	540	40
Machinists	1,291	948
Mariners	2,845	1,224
Masons	1,411	359
Mechanics (not specified)	1,683	709
Metal workers (other than iron, steel and tin)	187	58
Millers	177	79
Milliners	600	52
Miners	2,227	3,257
Painters and glaziers	881	346
Patternmakers	54	12
Photographers	198	54
Plasterers	170	39
Plumbers	219	65
Printers	409	77
Saddlers and harnessmakers.	96	21
Seamstresses	1,972	134
Shoemakers	2,287	826
Stokers	348	195
Stonecutters	162	93
Tailors	4,331	981
Tanners and curriers	99	28
Textile workers (not specified)	131	67

Occupation.	Immigrant.	Emigrant.
Tinners	176	40
Tobacco workers	20	1
Upholsterers	78	19
Watch and clock makers	290	34
Weavers and spinners	1,262	532
Wheelwrights	7	8
Woodworkers (not specified)	89	28
Other skilled	2,472	1,250
Total	51,588	17,958
Miscellaneous.		
Agents	611	207
Bankers	125	136
Draymen, hackmen and teamsters	308	84
Farm laborers	10,529	2,690
Farmers	7,676	5,036
Fishermen	640	154
Hotel keepers	165	97
Laborers	32,726	100,058
Manufacturers	202	152
Merchants and dealers	7,278	4,328
Servants	44,531	5,212
Other miscellaneous	11,172	4,343
Total	115,963	122,497
No occupation (including women and children)	131,050	54,944
Grand total	309,556	198,712

INWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT.

Six months ended June 30, 1922.

	Immigrant aliens	Nonimmigrant aliens.	U.S. citizens.	Aliens debarred.	Total.
Male	149,741	79,036	138,810	9,491	377,078
Female	159,815	43,913	104,753	4,240	312,721
Total	309,556	122,949	243,563	13,731	689,799

OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT.

Six months ended June 30, 1921.

	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	U. S. citizens.	Total.
Male	97,241	143,223	172,902	413,372
Female	49,431	55,489	136,569	241,489
Total	146,672	198,712	309,477	654,861

DEPORTATION OF ALIENS.

The following table shows the deportation of aliens from the United States after entry by fiscal years:

1898	199	1907	995	1915	2,670
1899	263	1908	2,069	1916	2,906
1900	356	1909	2,124	1917	1,922
1901	363	1910	2,695	1918	1,619
1902	465	1911	2,788	1919	3,102
1903	547	1912	2,450	1920	2,762
1904	779	1913	3,461	1921	4,540
1905	845	1914	4,737	1922	4,366
1906	676				

Of the aliens deported in the fiscal year 1922 474 were insane, 1,713 were likely to become public charges, 434 were criminals and 64 were anarchists.

IMMIGRATION SINCE 1880.

Years ended June 30.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1880	457,257	1888	546,889
1881	669,431	1889	444,427
1882	788,992	1890	455,302
1883	603,322	1891	560,319
1884	518,592	1892	623,084
1885	395,346	1893	502,917
1886	334,203	1894	285,631
1887	490,109	1895	258,536
1896	343,267	1910	1,041,570
1897	230,832	1911	878,587
1898	229,299	1912	838,172
1899	311,715	1913	1,197,892
1900	448,572	1914	1,218,480
1901	487,918	1915	326,700
1902	648,743	1916	298,826
1903	857,046	1917	295,403
1904	815,361	1918	110,618
1905	1,026,499	1919	141,132
1906	1,100,735	1920	430,001
1907	1,285,349	1921	805,228
1908	782,870	1922	309,556
1909	751,786		

The total recorded immigration into the United States since the organization of the government is 34,744,888 persons.

IMMIGRATION QUOTAS.

The immigration-quota law expired by limitation on June 30, 1922, but was revised and extended for two years. The following table shows the number admissible annually and the maximum number admissible in any month:

Place of birth.	Admissible annually.	Max. in month.
Albania	288	58
Armenia (Russian)	230	46
Austria	7,451	1,490
Belgium	1,563	313
Bulgaria	302	61
Czecho-Slovakia	14,357	2,871
Danzig, Free City of	301	60
Denmark	5,619	1,124
Finland	3,921	784
Fiume, Free State of	71	14
France	5,729	1,146
Germany	67,607	13,521
Greece	3,294	659
Hungary	5,638	1,128
Iceland	75	15
Italy	42,057	8,411
Jugo Slavia	6,426	1,285
Luxemburg	92	19
Memel region	150	30
Netherlands	3,607	721
Norway	12,202	2,440
Poland	21,076	4,215
Eastern Galicia	5,786	1,157
Pinsk region	4,284	857
Portugal (including Azores and Madeira islands)	2,465	493
Roumania	7,419	1,484
Bessarabian region	2,792	558
Russia (European and Asiatic)	21,613	4,323
Esthonian region	1,348	270
Latvian region	1,540	308
Lithuanian region	2,310	462
Spain (inc. Canary islands)	912	182
Sweden	20,042	4,008
Switzerland	3,752	750
United kingdom	77,342	15,468
Other Europe*	86	17
Palestine	57	12
Syria	928	186
Turkey (European and Asiatic) †	2,388	478
Other Asia‡	81	16
Africa	122	25
Atlantic islands§	121	24
Australia	279	56
New Zealand and Pacific islands	80	16
Total	357,803	71,561

*Including Andorra, Gibraltar, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco and San Marino. †Including Smyrna region and Turkish-Armenian region. ‡Including Cyprus, Hedjaz, Iraq (Mesopotomia), Persia, Rhodes and any other Asiatic territory not included in the barred zone. Persons born in Asiatic Russia are included in the Russia quota. §Other than Azores, Canary islands, Madeira and islands adjacent to the American continents.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

Organized 1898; incorporated by act of congress.

President—Robert Grant, 211 Bay State road, Boston, Mass.
Secretary—Jefferson B. Fletcher, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer—Arnold W. Brunner, New York, N. Y.

DEPT. OF LITERATURE.

Adams, Brooks.
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Allen, James Lane.
Babbitt, Irving.
Bacheller, Irving.
Baker, George Pierce.
Baker, Ray S.
Baldwin, Simeon E.
Bates, Arlo.
Berenson, Bernard.
Bishop, Wm. Henry.
Bradford, Gamaliel.
Bridges, Robert.
Brownell, W. C.
Burton, Richard.
Butler, Nicholas M.
Cable, George W.
Chambers, R. W.
Channing, Edward.
Chatfield-Taylor, H. C.
Cheney, John Vance.
Churchill, Winston.
Connolly, James B.
Cortissoz, Royal.
Croly, Herbert.
Cross, Wilbur L.
Crothers, Samuel McChord.
de Kay, Charles.
Dunne, Finley Peter.
Eaton, Walter Prichard.
Edwards, Harry Stillwell.
Egan, Maurice Francis.
Erskine, John.
Fernald, Chester B.
Finley, John Houston.
Firkins, O. W.
Fletcher, Jefferson B.
Forbes, James.
Ford, Worthington C.
Frost, Robert.
Furness, Horace H., Jr.
Garland, Hamlin.
Giddings, Franklin H.
Gildersleeve, Basil L.
Gillette, William.
Gilman, Lawrence.
Gordon, George A.
Grant, Robert.
Greenslet, Ferris.
Griffis, William E.
Hadley, Arthur T.
Hagedorn, Hermann.
Hamilton, Clayton.
Hardy, Arthur S.
Harper, Geo. McLean.
Harrison, Henry S.
Hazen, Charles Downer.
Henderson, Wm. J.
Herford, Oliver.
Hergesheimer, Joseph.
Herrick, Robert.
Hibben, John G.
Hill, David Jayne.
Hooker, Brian.
Howe, M. A. De Wolfe.
Huntington, Archer M.
Johnson, Owen.
Johnson, Robert U.
Kennan, George.
Lefevre, Edwin
Lindsay, Nicholas Vachel.
Lloyd, Nelson.
Lodge, Henry Cabot.
Long, John Luther.
Lovett, Robert M.
Lowell, Abbott L.
Lummis, Charles F.
Mackaye, Percy.
Markham, Edwin.
Martin, Edward S.
Masters, Edgar Lee.
Mather, Frank J.
Matthews, Brander.
McMaster, John Bach.
Mitchell, Langdon E.
Moore, Charles.
More, Paul Elmer.
Morris, Harrison S.
Nicholson, Meredith.
Paine, Albert Bigelow.
Payne, Will.
Perry, Bliss.
Phelps, William L.
Pier, A. S.
Poole, Ernest.
Rhodes, James Ford.
Roberts, Charles G. D.
Robinson, Edwin A.
Root, Elihu.
Schelling, Felix E.
Scollard, Clinton.
Sedgwick, Ellery.
Sedgwick, Henry D.
Seton, Ernest Thompson.
Sheldon, Edward B.
Sherman, Stuart P.
Shorey, Paul.
Sloane, William M.
Tarkington, Booth.
Taylor, Henry Osborn.
Thayer, William R.
Thomas, Augustus.
Thorndike, Ashley H.
Tooker, Frank L.
Torrence, Ridgely.
Townsend, E. W.
Trent, William P.
van Dyke, Henry.
Van Dyke, John C.
White, Stewart Edw.
White, William Allen.
Whitlock, Brand.
Williams, Francis H.
Williams, Jesse Lynch.
Wilson, Harry Leon.
Wilson, Woodrow.
Wister, Owen.
Woodberry, George E.

DEPT. OF ART.

Adams, Herbert.
Aitken, Robert.
Bacon, Henry.
Ballin, Hugo.
Barnard, Geo. Gray.
Bartlett, Frederic C.
Bartlett, Paul W.
Beach, Chester.
Bellows, Geo. Wesley.
Benson, Frank W.
Betts, Louis.
Blashfield, Edwin H.
Brown, Glenn.
Brunner, Arnold W.
Brush, Geo. de Forest.
Butler, Howard Russell
Calder, Alexander S.
Carlsen, Emil.
Clarkson, Ralph.
Cole, Timothy.
Cram, Ralph Adams.
Dallin, Cyrus E.
Dannat, William T.
De Camp, Joseph.
Dewey, Charles M.
Dielman, Frederick W.
Donaldson, John M.
Dougherty, Paul.
Du Mond, Frank V.
Faulkner, Barry.
Foster, Ben.
Fraser, James E.
French, Daniel C.
Gay, Walter.
Gibson, Charles Dana.
Gilbert, Cass.
Goodhue, Bertram G.
Grafly, Charles.
Guerin, Jules.
Harrison, Alexander.
Harrison, Birge.
Hassam, Childe.
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Henri, Robert.
Howard, John Galen.
Howe, William Henry.
Howells, J. M.
Jaegers, Albert.
Jones, Francis C.
Jones, H. Bolton.
Kendall, W. Mitchell.
Kendall, W. Sergeant.
LaFarge, Bancel.
Lawson, Ernest.
Low, Will H.
Macmonnies, Frederick
MacEwen, Walter.
MacNeil, H. A.
Manship, Paul.
Marr, Carl.
Mead, William R.
Melchers, Gari.
Metcalf, Williard L.
Mowbray, H. Siddons.
Niehaus, Charles H.
Ochtman, Leonard.
O'Connor, Andrew.
Olmsted, Frederick L.
Pennell, Joseph.
Platt, Charles A.
Pond, I. K.
Pope, John Russell.
Potter, Edw. Clark.
Proctor, A. Phimister.
Quinn, Edmond T.
Redfield, Edward W.
Roth, F. G. R.
Ruckstull, Fred W.
Sargent, John S.
Schofield, W. E.
Symons, Gardner.
Taft, Lorado.
Tarbell, Edmund C.
Trowbridge, Breck P.
Tryon, D. W.
Vedder, Elihu.
Volk, Douglas.
Walden, Lionel.
Walker, Henry O.
Walker, Horatio.
Warren, Whitney.
Weinman, Adolph A.
Wiles, Irving R.

DEPT. OF MUSIC.

Bird, Arthur.
Brockway, Howard.
Carpenter, John Alden.
Chadwick, G. W.
Converse, F. S.
Damrosch, Walter.
Foote, Arthur.
Hadley, Henry K.
Herbert, Victor.
Hill, Edward Burlingname.
Kelley, Edgar S.
Kroeger, Ernest R.
Loeffler, Charles M.
Oldberg, Arne.
Schelling, Ernest.
Shelley, Harry Rowe.
Smith, David S.
Stock, Frederick A.
Van der Stucken, F.
Whiting, Arthur.

The purposes of the corporation are the furtherance of the interests of literature and the fine arts. The organization is limited to 250 regular members. It is authorized to receive bequests and donations and to hold the same in trust for the furtherance of the interests of literature and the fine arts.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

Founded in 1904; incorporated by act of congress April 17, 1916.

President—William M. Sloane. Secretary—Robert Underwood Johnson, 15 W. 81st. st., New York.

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Julia Ward Howe.*
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David Jayne Hill.
Lorado Taft.
Booth Tarkington.
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Charles Dana Gibson.
Joseph Pennell.

*Deceased.

The names of members are given in the order of election. Group 1 was chosen by ballot of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Thereafter each group was chosen by the preceding members. After group 4 the selections were by the full Academy of thirty, then increased to fifty, since which time the elections are individually made as vacancies occur. Membership in the Academy is limited to fifty. The members are chosen from the National Institute of Arts and Letters, which consists of 250.

WINNERS OF THE NOBEL PRIZES.

PHYSICS.

1901—William Conrad Roentgen, professor of physics at the University of Munich.
1902—Divided equally between Henrik Anton Lorentz, professor of physics at the University of Leyden, and Peter Zeeman, professor of physics at the University of Amsterdam.
1903—Half to Antoine Henri Becquerel, professor of physics at the Ecole Polytechnique and at the Musee d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France, member Institut Francais, and half to Pierre Curie, professor of physics at the University of Paris (Sorbonne) and teacher in physics at the Paris Municipal School of Industrial Physics and Chemistry, and his wife, Marie Sklodovska Curie, preceptress at the Higher Normal School for Young Girls at Sevres.
1904—Lord Rayleigh, Royal Institute of Great Britain, London.
1905—Philippe Lenard, professor of physics at the Physical Institute of Kiel.
1906—J. J. Thomson, professor of experimental physics at the University of Cambridge.
1907—Albert A. Michelsen, professor of physics at the University of Chicago.
1908—Prof. Gabriel Lippman, University of Paris.
1909—G. Marconi, Italy, and Prof. Ferdinand Braun of Strassburg.
1910—Johannes Diderik van der Waals, University of Amsterdam, Holland.
1911—Prof. Wilhelm Wiem.
1912—Gustaf Dalen, Swedish engineer.
1913—Prof. H. Kamerlingh Onnes, University of Leyden.
1914—Prof. Max von Laue, Germany.
1915—Prof. William H. Bragg and W. L. Bragg, Cambridge, England.
1916—Prof. C. G. Barkla, University of Edinburgh.
1918—Prof. Max Planck, University of Berlin.
1919—Prof. Hermann Starke, University of Greifswald.
1920—C. E. Guilleaume and C. G. Breteuil, France.
1921—Dr. Albert Einstein, Germany.
1922—Prof. Niels Bohr, Denmark.

MEDICINE.

1901—Emil Adolf von Behring, professor of hygiene and medical history at the University of Marburg, Prussia.
1902—Donald Ross, professor of tropical medicine at the University college of Liverpool.
1903—Niels Ryberg Finsen, professor of medicine, Copenhagen, Denmark.
1904—Ivan Petrovic Pawlow, professor of physiology in the Military Academy of Medicine, Petrograd, Russia.
1905—Robert Koch, member of the Royal Academy of Science, Berlin.
1906—Profs. Ramon y Cajal and Camillo Golgi of the Pavia university, Italy.
1907—Charles L. A. Laveran of Paris.
1908—Dr. Paul Ehrlich of Berlin and Prof. Elie Metchnikoff of Paris.
1909—Prof. F. T. Kocher, Switzerland.
1910—Dr. Albrecht Kossel, professor of physiology, Heidelberg university, Germany.
1911—Allvar Gullstrand, professor of diseases of the eye, Upsala university, Sweden.
1912—Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N. Y.
1913—Prof. Charles Richet, University of Paris.
1914—Dr. Robert Barany, Vienna, Austria.
1919—Dr. Jules Bordet, Brussels.
1920—Prof. August Krogh, Copenhagen.

CHEMISTRY.

1901—Jakob Hendrikvan't Hoff, professor of chemistry in the University of Berlin.
1902—Emil Fischer, professor of chemistry in the University of Berlin.
1903—Svante August Arrhenius, professor at the University of Stockholm.
1904—Sir William Ramsay, professor of chemistry in the University college, London.
1905—Adolf von Baeyer, professor of chemistry at Munich.
1906—Prof. H. Moissan, Sorbonne, Paris.

1907—Eduard Buchner, professor of chemistry in the agricultural high school of Berlin.
1908—Prof. Ernest Rutherford of the University of Manchester, England.
1909—Prof. W. Ostwald of Leipsic.
1910—Otto Wallach, professor of chemistry in the University of Gottingen.
1911—Mme. Marie S. Curie, professor of sciences, University of Paris.
1912—Prof. Grignard, Nancy university, and Prof. Paul Sabatier, Toulouse university.
1913—Prof. Alf'd Werner, University of Zurich.
1914—Prof. T. W. Richards, Harvard university.
1915—Dr. R. Willstaetter, Berlin, Germany.
1918—Prof. Fritz Haber, University of Berlin.
1920—Walter Nernst, Berlin.
1921—Prof. Frederick Soddy, Oxford.
1922—Francis W. Aston, Cambridge.

LITERATURE.

1901—Rene Francois Armand Sully-Prudhomme, member of the French Academy.
1902—Theodor Mommsen, a professor of history at the University of Berlin.
1903—Bjornstjerne Bjornson, author, Norway.
1904—Half to Frederic Mistral of France and half to Jose Echegaray of Spain.
1905—Henryk Sienkiewicz, author of "Quo Vadis?"
1906—Prof. Giosue Carducci of Bologna, Italy.
1907—Rudyard Kipling of England.
1908—Prof. Rudolf Eucken, University of Jena.
1909—Selma Lagerlof, Sweden.
1910—Paul Johann Ludwig Heyse, Germany.
1911—Maurice Maeterlinck, Belgium.
1912—Gerhart Hauptmann, German dramatist.
1913—Rabindra Nath Tagore, Hindu poet.
1915—Romain Rolland, French novelist.
1916—Verner Heidenstam, Swedish poet.
1917—Karl Gjellerup and M. Pontoppidan, Danish authors.
1920—Knut Hamsun, Norwegian author.
1921—Anatole France, France.
1922—Jacinto Benavente, dramatist, Spain.

PEACE.

1901—Divided equally between Henri Dunant founder of the International Red Cross Society of Geneva, and Frederick Passay, founder of the first French peace association, the "Societe Francaise pour l'Arbitrage entre Nations."
1902—Divided equally between Elie Ducommum, secretary of the international peace bureau at Bern, and Alfred Gobat, chief of the interparliamentary peace bureau at Bern.
1903—William Randal Cremer, M. P., secretary of the International Arbitration league.
1904—The Institute of International Right, a scientific association founded 1873 in Ghent.
1905—Baroness Bertha von Suttner, for her literary work written in the interest of the world's peace movement.
1906—Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, for the part he took in bringing the Russo-Japanese war to an end. Money set apart by recipient for public purposes.
1907—Divided equally between Ernesto T. Moneta, president of the Lombardy Peace union, and Louis Renault, professor of international law at the University of Paris.
1908—K. P. Arnoldsen of Sweden and M. F. Bajer of Denmark.
1909—Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Paris, and M. Beernaert, Holland.
1910—International Permanent Peace bureau, Bern.
1911—Prof. T. C. M. Asser, Holland, and Alfred Fried, Austria.
1912—Elihu Root of New York.
1913—Henri la Fontaine of Belgium.
1917—International Red Cross, Geneva.
1920—Woodrow Wilson, United States.
1921—Hjalmar Branting, Sweden, and Christian L. Lange, Norway.

DEATHS FROM AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS. (1921).

[Census bureau report.]

In the course of the year 1921 10,168 deaths resulting from accidents caused by automobiles and other motor vehicles, excluding motorcycles, occurred within the death registration area of the United States (exclusive of Hawaii), which area contained 82 per cent of the total population. This number represents a death rate of 11.5 per 100,000 population, as against 10.4 in 1920, 9.4 in 1919, 9.3 in 1918 and 9 in 1917. Between 1917 and 1921, therefore, the death rate per 100,000 population from motor vehicle accidents and injuries increased about 28 per cent. In the twenty-seven states for which data for 1917 were available the actual number of these deaths increased from 6,014 in that year to 8,492 in 1921, an increase of 41.2 per cent.

DEATHS BY REGISTRATION STATES.

State.	Number.	State.	Number.	State.	Number.	State.	Number.
California	876	Louisiana	97	Nebraska	104	South Carolina.	74
Colorado	121	Maine	56	New Hampshire.	38	Tennessee	134
Connecticut	220	Maryland	177	New Jersey	484	Utah	53
Delaware	17	Massachusetts.	523	New York	1,632	Vermont	23
Florida	104	Michigan	441	North Carolina.	139	Virginia	140
Illinois	887	Minnesota	216	Ohio	734	Washington	202
Indiana	266	Mississippi	46	Oregon	103	Wisconsin	205
Kansas	166	Missouri	276	Pennsylvania	1,060		
Kentucky	105	Montana	48	Rhode Island.	83	Total.	10,168

DEATHS BY CITIES.

City.	Number.	City.	Number.	City.	Number.	City.	Number.
Akron	31	Detroit	133	New Haven	21	San Francisco.	94
Albany	31	Fall River.	13	New Orleans.	43	Scranton	25
Atlanta	38	Grand Rapids	15	New York.	885	Seattle	44
Baltimore	100	Hartford	31	Newark, N. J.	68	Spokane	19
Birmingham	42	Houston	25	Norfolk	22	Springfield, Mass.	23
Boston	103	Indianapolis	40	Oakland	35	St. Louis.	119
Bridgeport	28	Jersey City.	36	Omaha	23	St. Paul.	34
Buffalo	81	Kansas City, Kas.	12	Paterson	32	Syracuse	34
Cambridge	19	Kansas City, Mo.	67	Philadelphia	190	Toledo	37
Camden	27	Los Angeles.	165	Pittsburgh	107	Trenton	26
Chicago	569	Louisville	35	Portland, Ore.	38	Washington, D. C.	53
Cincinnati	79	Lowell	21	Providence	39	Wilmington, Del.	10
Cleveland	143	Memphis	25	Reading	16	Worcester	37
Columbus	43	Milwaukee	52	Richmond	19	Yonkers	17
Dallas	27	Minneapolis	49	Rochester	42	Youngstown	36
Dayton	15	Nashville	24	Salt Lake City.	18		
Denver	43	New Bedford	9	San Antonio.	33	Total.	4,415

RANGE OF STOCKS AND BONDS IN 1922.

Jan. 1 to Nov. 4.

Stocks.	High.	Low.
Adams Express....	83	48
Advance Rumely...	23	10⅞
Advance Rumely pf.	60½	31⅝
Air Reduction.....	66	45½
Ajax Rubber.....	18¾	9½
Alaska Gold Mines	⅞	¼
Alaska Juneau	2	⅝
Allied Chem. & Dye.	91¾	55¼
Allied C. & D. pf..	115½	101
Allis-Chalmers	59¾	37¾
Allis-Chalmers pf..	104	86½
Am. Agri. Chem....	42⅞	29¾
Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	72¼	55¼
Am. Bank Note....	80¼	57
Am. Bank Note pf.	55	51½
Am. Beet Sugar...	49	31¾
Am. Beet Sugar pf.	80½	61
Am. Bosch Mag...	49	31¼
Am. B. S. & Fdy...	88½	51
Am. B. S. & Fdy.pf.	113	98¼
American Can.....	76½	32¼
American Can pf..	111½	93¼
Am. Car & F.....	201	111
Am. Car & F. pf..	125⅝	115½
American Chicle...	14	6½
Am. Cotton Oil....	30½	19¼
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	61	41
Am. Druggist Synd.	7¼	4½
Am. Express.....	162	126
Am. Hide & Lthr.	17⅜	10⅞
Am. Hide & Lthr.pf.	74⅜	58
American Ice.....	122	78
American Ice pf...	95¼	72
Am. International..	50⅜	28¼
Am. LaF. Fire Eng.	13½	9¼
Am. LaF. F. E. pf.	101¾	95½
American Linseed..	42½	29⅝
Am. Linseed pf....	64½	52
Am. Locomotive...	136¾	102
Am. Locomotive pf.	121½	112
American Metal....	52¼	44
American Metal pf..	113¼	107
American Radiator.	129	82
Am. Safety Razor.	8⅞	3⅞
Am. Ship. & Com..	25½	5½
Am. Smelt. & Ref..	67½	43⅝
Am. Smelt.& Ref.pf.	104½	86⅛
Am. Sm. S. pf. A..	100⅝	81
American Snuff....	159	109½
Am. Snuff pf. n....	100⅞	90
Am. Steel F'dries..	46⅛	30¾
Am. Steel Fdries pf.	107	91
Am. Sugar Ref....	85⅞	54⅛
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	112	84
Am. Sum. Tobacco.	47	23¼
Am. Sum. Tob. pf.	71	52¼
Am. Tel. & Cab....	70	54
Am. Tel. & Tel.....	128¼	114½
Am. Tobacco.....	169½	129⅛
Am. Tob. class B.	165⅝	126
Am. Tob. pf.....	108⅜	96½
Am. W. W. & Elec.	33¼	6
Am. W. W. & Elec. 1st pf.....	93⅞	67
Am. W. W. & Elec. participating pf..	55¼	17¼
Am. Wholesale pf..	95	86
American Woolen..	105	78¼
Am. Woolen pf....	111	102½
Am. W. Paper pf..	37⅛	22¼
Am. Zinc L. & S..	21	12⅛
Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	57	36
Anaconda Copper..	57	46
Ann Arbor pf.....	52	29
Art Metal Constr..	16½	15
Assets Realization.	3	⅞
Assoc. D. G.....	68¼	43
Assoc. D. G. 1st pf.	86	75
Assoc. D. G. 2d pf.	91½	75⅞
Associated Oil....	135½	99
Atch., T. & S. F..	108½	91¾
Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	95½	85
Atlanta, Birm. & At.	5½	5¼
Atl. Coast Line....	124⅞	83
Atlantic Fruit.....	5½	1⅝
Atl. Fruit ctfs....	2¾	1⅝
Atl., Gulf & W. I..	43¼	21
Atl., G. & W. I. pf.	31¼	16½
Atlantic Ref.....	1575	900
Atlantic Ref. pf...	119	114
Atlas Powder.....	168	120
Atlas Tack.....	22½	13½
Austin Nichols....	40⅜	9¼
Austin Nichols pf..	91	68
Auto Sales pf.....	15½	10¼
Baldwin Loco.....	142¾	92⅜
Baldwin Loco. pf..	118	104
Balti. & Ohio.....	60¼	33½
Balti. & Ohio pf..	66¼	52½
Bangr. & Ar'st'k pf.	94	93
Barnsdall, class A.	56¼	19⅜
Barnsdall, class B.	39	19¼
Bank of Com.....	300	264
Batopilas Mining...	1⅝	½
Bayuk Bros.....	65	33
Beechnut Pack.....	45⅝	30
Bethlehem Steel....	79	51
Bethlehem Steel B.	82¼	55½
Beth. Steel 7% pf.	105	90⅞
Beth. Steel 8% pf..	116⅝	104
Beth. Steel pf. new.	100¼	96
Booth Fisheries....	10½	4¾
Brit. Empire Steel.	14½	8½
Brit. E. S. 1st pf..	77	58
Brit. E. S. 2d pf..	39	19⅛
Brklyn. Edison El..	124⅝	100
Brklyn. Rap. Tran.	29	6¾
Brklyn. Rap. Tran. ctfs. of dep.....	24⅞	5⅝
Brklyn. Union Gas.	124½	70
Brown Shoe.....	64⅞	42
Brown Shoe pf....	99	89
Bruns. T. & R. Sec.	5⅜	2
Burns Brothers....	139½	115
Burns Bros. pf.....	102	94
Burns Bros. class B.	53	28⅝
Bush Ter. Bldgs. pf.	100	87¼
Butte Copper & Zinc	8¼	5¼
Butte & Superior..	35¼	20⅜
Butterick Co.....	34	18
Caddo C. O. & R.	15½	8½
California Packing.	86¼	68
California Pet.....	71⅝	43⅛
California Pet. pf..	98⅛	83
Callahan Zinc Lead.	11⅝	5¼
Calumet & Ariz....	66½	52½
Canadian Pacific...	151⅝	119½
Case (J. I.) Plow..	9½	3
Case (J. I.) Thrash. Machine.....	44	33
Central Leather...	44⅛	29⅜
Central Leather pf.	82¾	63⅝
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	245	184
Cerro de Pas. Cop.	41⅜	32¾
Certain-Teed Prod.	53½	34
Chandler Motor....	79¼	47¾
Ches. & Ohio.....	79	54
Ches. & Ohio pf...	105⅝	108
Chicago & Alton..	12¾	1⅝
Chicago & Alton pf.	20⅞	3½
Chi. & East. Ill....	43¾	12¼
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	64½	31
Chi. Gt. West.....	10½	4⅝
Chi. Gt. West. pf..	24½	11½
C., M. & St. P....	36⅜	16½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	55	29
Chi. & N. W.....	95⅛	59
Chi. & N. W. pf..	125	100
Chi. Pneum. Tool..	89⅝	59
C., R. I. & P.....	50	30¾
C., R. I. & P. pf. 7s.	105	83¼
C., R. I. & P. pf. 6s.	93¾	70¼
C., St. P., M. & O.	90	51
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	107	82
Chile Copper.....	27⅝	15⅛
Chino Copper.....	33⅜	23½
Cluett-Peabody	68¼	43
Coca-Cola	82¾	41
Col. Fuel & Iron..	37	24
Coml. Solvents A..	50	48
Col. South.....	53½	38
Col. South 1st pf..	64	55
Col. South 2d pf..	60¾	49
Col. Gas & Elec..	114⅞	64⅜
Col. Grapho.....	5¾	1¼
Col. Grapho. pf...	21	5
Com. Tab. Rec....	79¾	55¼
Cons. Cigar	42¾	18⅝
Cons. Cigar pf....	82¼	47
Cons. Gas	145⅝	85
Cons. Textile	15⅝	9
Cont. Can	99½	45¾
Cont. Insur.....	93¾	66
Corn Prod. Ref....	134¾	91¼
Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	122	111
Cosden Co.....	53¼	31⅝
Cosden Co. pf.....	102½	93½
Crex Carpet	35½	24
Crucible Steel....	98⅜	52¾
Crucible Steel pf...	100	80
Cub.-Am. Sugar...	28	14½
Cub.-Am. Sugar pf.	99	78⅛
C. C. Sugar.....	19¾	8½
C. C. Sugar pf.....	41⅞	15¼
Davison Chem.....	65⅝	29½
De Beers Mines...	24¾	15½
Deere & Co. pf....	80	61
Del. & Hud.....	141½	106¾
Del., Lack. & W..	143	110½
Det. Edison Co....	118½	100¾
Dome Mines.....	46	18½
D., S. S. & A.....	6	2⅝
D., S. S. & A. pf..	10½	3¾
Du Pont de N.....	167⅝	115
Du Pont de N. deb.	90¼	80
Eastman Kodak...	88¼	70
Elec. Stge. Bat.....	58½	40¼
Elkhorn Coal	23⅜	14¼
Emer.-Brant.	11½	2⅝
Emer.-Brant pf....	44¼	22
Endi.-Johnson	89½	76¼
Endi.-Johnson pf..	118	104
Erie	18¾	7
Erie 1st pf.....	28½	11⅛
Erie 2d pf.....	20¼	7⅛
Exch. Buffet	31½	28¾
Fairbanks Co.....	20¾	13
Fam. Players-L...	107	75½
Fam. Players-L. pf.	107⅜	91½
Fed. Min. & S.....	16½	9
Fed. Min. & S. pf.	62¾	37
Fisher Body.....	152	75
Fisher Body, O., pf.	103½	76½
Fisk Rubber	19½	11¼
Freeport-Texas	27¼	12¼
Gen. Am. T. C....	80	45¾
Gen. Am. T. C. pf.	105½	96½
Gen. Asphalt.....	73¾	55⅛
Gen. Asphalt pf....	111	85
Gen. Cigar	83	65
Gen. Cigar pf.....	109	100¼
Gen. Cigar pf. deb.	106	94
Gen. Elec.	189	136
Gen. Elec. special..	12	10⅜
General Motors.....	15¼	8½
General Motors pf.	86	69
Gen. Mot. deb. 7s..	100	79½
Gen. Mot. deb. 6s..	86	67¾
Gimbel Brothers...	45¼	38⅛
Gimbel Brothers pf.	102⅜	95⅛
Glidden Co.....	18¼	10⅜
Goldwyn Pictures..	8½	6
Goodrich (B.F.) Co.	44⅞	30½
Goodrich (B.F.) Co. pf.....	91	80½
Granby Consol.....	35	28

Stocks.	High.	Low.
Gray & Davis.....	19⅞	9½
Great Northern pf.	95⅞	70¼
Great Northern ctf. ore prop.....	45⅝	31⅝
Greene-Cananea Cop.	34⅝	22
Guantanamo Sugar.	14⅝	6⅞
Gulf, Mobile & Nor.	19	5
Gulf, M. & Nor. pf.	47	16
Gulf States Steel..	94⅞	44⅞
Habirshaw Elec....	3⅞	¾
Hendee Mfg.....	27¼	15
Homestake Min....	75	55
Houston Oil.....	91¾	70
Hudson Motor Car.	24	19½
Hupp Motor Car...	23⅜	10⅞
Hydraulic Steel....	14⅛	3½
Illinois Central....	115¾	97½
Illinois Cent. pf....	116	105⅞
Ill. C. leased lines.	77	70
Indiahoma Refining	25	16¼
Indian Refining....	11⅝	5⅜
Ingersoll Rand.....	208	175
Inspiration Copper.	45	32⅜
Inter. Consol.....	5	⅛
Inter. Consol. pf..	12¾	⅝
Interb. Rap. Tr....	32¼	23
Internatl. Agricul...	11⅜	6⅛
Inter. Agricul. pf..	43⅞	31
Internatl. Cement..	28⅜	26
Inter. Comb. Eng..	30½	20⅛
Int. Har. new.....	115⅞	79⅜
Int. Har. new pf...	119	105½
Inter. Mer. Mar....	27½	11
Inter. Mer. Mar. pf.	87⅜	49½
Internatl. Nickel...	19¾	11¼
Internatl. Nickel pf.	84¼	60
Internatl. Paper....	63⅞	43⅛
Inter. Pa. pf. stpd.	80½	59
Invincible Oil.....	20¼	12⅛
Iowa Central.....	13¾	4
Iron Products.....	53⅛	24
Island Oil & Trans.	3	½
Jewel Tea.....	22½	10
Jewel Tea pf.....	73½	38½
Jones Bros. Tea...	54⅝	34½
Kansas City So....	30¼	20⅝
Kansas City So. pf.	59½	52¾
Kansas & Gulf.....	7⅛	2
Kayser (Julius) Co.	48⅝	34
Kayser (J.) Co. pf.	106½	94
Kelly-Spring. T.....	53¾	34¼
Kelly-Spring. T. pf.	107¾	90½
Kelsey Wheel.....	111	61
Kelsey Wheel pf....	106	90½
Kennecott Copper..	39⅝	25½
Keystone Tire & R..	24⅜	6½
Kresge (S. S.) Co..	189	110
Lackawanna Steel.	85	44
Laclede Gas.....	94½	43
Lake Erie & West.	39⅞	10
Lake E. & W. pf..	76¾	26½
Lee Rubber & Tire.	35⅛	24¾
Lehigh Valley.....	72	56⅝
Liggett & Myers...	235	153¼
Liggett & Myers pf.	123	107¼
Lima Locomotive..	65⅜	52⅜
Lima Loco. pf.....	126	98
Loew's Inc.	23⅜	11
Loft, Inc.	14¼	9
Loose-Wiles Biscuit	67⅞	36
Lorillard (P.) Co..	180	147¼
Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	121	109
Louis. & Nashville.	144⅞	108
McIntyre Proc. M.	21⅝	13½
Mack Trucks.....	61⅞	25½
Mack Trucks 1st pf.	94⅜	68½
Mack Trucks 2d pf.	87¾	54
Mackay Cos.....	107	72
Mackay Cos. pf....	69¾	57
Magma Copper.....	35¾	30½
Mallinson & Co....	40	15½
Manati Sugar.....	52	30¼

Stocks.	High.	Low.
Man. Elec. Sup....	69¾	41
Manhattan Elev....	58	35
Manhattan Ele. cfs.	55½	44
Manhattan Shirt...	59⅜	32
Market St. Ry.....	11	3
Market St. Ry. pf..	50¼	17
Mkt.St.Ry.prior pf..	70	35
Mkt. St. Ry. 2d pf..	32	5⅜
Marland Oil & Ref.	46⅜	22⅝
Marlin-Rockwell ..	26⅜	5½
Martin-Parry	36¼	20½
Mathieson Alkali...	54	20
Max. Mot. class A.	74⅜	46¼
Max. Mot. class B.	25⅞	11
May Dept. Stores..	163½	101
May. Dept. S. pf...	115	106
Mexican Pet.....	235	106⅜
Mexican Pet. pf....	102⅞	79¼
Mexican Seaboard..	34½	14½
Mex. Seabd. ctfs..	32¼	12
Miami Copper.....	31⅜	25⅜
Middle States Oil..	16	11⅝
Midvale Steel.....	45½	27⅛
Minn. & St. L. new	14½	5
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	75¾	55
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.....	94½	80
M., K. & T.....	14	3⅛
M., K. & T. f. pd.	39½	35
M.,K. & T. f. pd. pf.	34½	30
M., K. & T. w. i..	19¾	7½
M., K. & T. pf. w. i.	48¾	24½
Missouri Pacific....	25¼	16
Missouri Pacific pf.	63¾	45½
Montana Power....	76⅜	63
Montana Power pf..	110	100⅛
Montgomery Ward.	25¾	12
Moon Motors	17⅜	13
Mother Lode Coal..	11¾	9¾
Mullins Body.....	34	17
Morris & Essex....	78¾	75
National Acme.....	21¼	10⅜
National Biscuit....	245½	123¼
National Biscuit pf.	126	113½
Nat. Clk. & Suit...	66⅞	26
Nat. Clk. & Suit pf.	100	69
Nat. Cond. & Cable	4½	1
Nat. Enam. & Stp.	68⅛	30¾
National Lead.....	118¼	85
National Lead pf..	117	108
Nat. Rys. M. 2d pf.	7¼	3
Nevada Consol. Cop.	19⅛	13¼
N. Orleans, T. & M.	83	54⅞
N. Y. Air Brake....	41⅝	32½
N. Y. Air Brake "A"	51¼	48½
New York Central.	101½	72⅝
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	91½	51⅝
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	102	72
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	93	61¾
New York Dock....	46	28
New York Dock pf.	68⅛	53½
N. Y., N. H. & H..	35¼	12⅜
N. Y., Ont. & West.	30½	19¾
Norfolk Southern..	22½	8⅝
Norfolk & West....	125⅛	96¼
Norfolk & West. pf.	82	72
North American...	100¾	44⅛
North American pf.	47¼	38
Northern Pacific...	90⅜	73½
N. Scotia Stl. & C.	40	20¾
Ohio Body & Blow.	14¼	6
Ohio Fuel Supply..	59½	47
Ontario Mining....	9¾	4½
Okla. Prod. & Ref.	4⅜	2⅛
Orpheum Circuit...	28	12⅞
Otis Elevator	168¾	116
Otis Elevator pf....	104	93
Otis Steel	16½	9⅛
Otis Steel pf.....	66⅞	40¼
Owens Bottle	42⅜	24⅞

Stocks.	High.	Low.
Pacific Dev.....	14⅛	1
Pac. Gas & Elec...	91½	62¾
Pacific Mail.....	19	11
Pacific Oil.....	69⅜	44⅜
Pac. Tel. & Tel....	68	55
Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf.	91¾	86⅝
Pan-Am. Pet. & T.	95¼	48⅞
Pan-Am. Pet. & T. class B.....	94⅝	44
Parrish & Bingham.	17	10⅜
Penney (J. C.) pf.	106⅝	90¼
Penn. Railroad.....	49¾	33¼
Penn. Seabd. Steel.	13⅜	3¼
People's Gas, Chi..	99	59¾
Peoria & Eastern..	26⅜	10⅝
Pere Marquette....	40⅝	19
P. Marq. prior pf..	82	63
P. Marq. pf.....	74⅝	50⅛
Phila. Co.	45⅝	31½
Phila. Co. 6%.....	45¼	42
Phillips-Jones	102½	73¼
Phillips Petroleum.	59¼	28¼
Pierce-Arrow	24⅝	8
Pierce-Arrow pf....	49	18⅞
Pierce Oil.....	12	5⅜
Pierce Oil pf.....	71	32
Piggly Wiggly.....	49½	39⅞
Pittsburgh Coal....	72⅝	57½
Pitts. & W. Va....	41⅜	23
Pitts. & W. Va. pf	94	76
Pond Creek Coal..	24⅜	14¼
Postum Cereal.....	120	66½
Postum Cereal pf..	112½	105½
Pressed Steel Car..	95¼	63
Press. Steel Car pf.	106	91
Producers & Ref...	51	24⅛
Prod. & Ref. pf...	49	36
Public Service N. J.	99⅛	66
Pub. Serv. N. J. pf.	108	104½
Pullman Company..	139¾	105½
Punta Alegre Sugar.	53¼	30⅜
Pure Oil.....	38⅝	26¾
Pure Oil pf.....	102⅜	94
Ry. Steel Spring...	126¼	94
Ry. Steel Spg. pf..	120	108¼
Rand Mines.....	36⅛	19⅜
Ray Cons. Copper..	19	13
Reading	87⅛	71⅛
Reading 1st pf....	57	43
Reading 2d pf.....	59½	45⅞
Remington Type...	42	24
Rem. Type 1st pf..	95	55
Rem. Type. 2d pf..	80	50
Replogle Steel.....	41	25½
Rep. Iron & Steel..	78⅝	46¼
Rep. I. & S. pf..	95½	74
Republic Mot. Tr..	14½	1⅜
Reynolds Spring...	51	14
Reynolds Tob. B..	60¾	43
Reynolds Tob. pf..	118¾	111½
Robert Reis & Co.	21	8½
Royal D. N.Y. Shrs.	67	47¼
St. Joseph Ld.....	20¼	12⅜
St. L.-San Fran...	32⅜	20⅝
St. L.-San Fran. pf	56	36
St. Louis Southw.	36⅞	20½
St. L. Southw. pf.	59¾	32⅜
Santa Cecilia Sugar	6¼	1½
Savage Arms	24⅞	10
Saxon Motor	5¼	1⅛
Seaboard Air Line.	10	2⅝
Sea. Air Line pf...	15	3½
Sears, R. & Co....	94⅞	59⅝
Sears, R. & Co. pf.	112	91
Seneca Copper	23¼	6
Shatuck-Arizona ..	12	6½
Shell Trans. & T...	48½	35⅝
Skelly Oil	11⅞	9
Sinclair Con. Oil..	38¾	18¾
Sinclair Con Oil pf.	102	97¾
Shell Un. Oil pf....	96⅜	92½
Sloss-Shef. St. & I.	54½	34½
Sou. Pacific	96¼	78⅞
South. Porto R. S.	57¼	42

Stocks.	High.	Low.
South. P. R. S. pf.	98	83
Southern Ry.	28⅝	17¼
Southern Ry. pf.	71	45¾
Spicer Mfg.	24	17
Standard Milling	141	113
Standard Milling pf	96	83
Stand. Oil of Cal.	135	91¾
Standard Oil N. J.	250½	169
Stand. Oil N. J. pf.	118¾	113⅝
Steel & Tube pf.	90	68
Sterling Products.	58¾	45½
Stern Bros. pf.	106	91
Stewart W. Speed.	54¼	24½
Stromberg Carb.	59⅝	35¼
Studebaker Co.	139½	79½
Studebaker Co. pf.	118¼	100
Submarine Boat	8¾	8¾
Superior Oil	10¼	4½
Superior Steel	39½	26
Sweets Co. of Am.	5	2
Temtor C. & F. A.	5¼	¼
Tex. Pac. L. Trust.	420	315
Ten. Cop. & Chem.	12¾	8⅞
Texas Co.	52¼	42
Texas Gulf Sulphur	67	38½
Texas & Pacific	36	24
T. & P. Coal & O.	32¾	22
Timken R. B.	35	28½
Third Av.	25⅝	14
Tide Water Oil	154	109¾
Tobacco Products.	84¼	50⅝
Tob. Prod. class A	89½	76⅞
Tob. P. class A pf.	115	88
Tol. St. L. & West.	75½	14
Tol. St. L. & W. pf.	62	22½
Transcontinental Oil	20½	7½
Trans. & W. S. F.	45½	32⅜
Twin City Rap. Tr.	62½	34
Underwood Tp.	145¼	125
Underwood Tp. pf.	115½	107½
Union Bag & Paper	78	55
Union Oil	25	16
Union Pacific	154⅝	125
Union Pacific pf.	80	71¼
Union Tank Car	122	96
Union Tank Car pf.	118	102
United Alloy Steel.	41¼	25
Un. Cig. Stores pf.	120	104⅝
Un. Drug	85	60⅞
Un. Fruit	162	119¾
Un. Rys. Invest.	19⅞	7½
Un. Rys. Invest. pf.	36¼	20¼
Un. Retail Stores.	87½	43½
U. S. C. I. P & Fdy.	39	16⅛
U.S.C.I.P. & F. pf.	78	50
U. S. Express	8	6⅛
U. S. Food Prod.	10⅛	2¾
U. S. Hoffman Mac	25½	19
U. S. Ind. Alcohol.	72⅜	37
U. S. Realty & Im.	92⅞	55⅝
U. S. Rubber	67¼	49½
U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	107	91
U. S. S., R. & M.	45¾	32¾
U. S. S., R. & M. pf.	50	42⅞
U. S. Steel	111½	82
U. S. Steel pf.	123	114¾
U. S. Tobacco	63¾	45½
Utah Copper	71½	60
Utah Securities	23⅛	9⅞
Vanadium Corp.	53¾	30¼
Van Raalte	61	57½
Van Raalte pf.	100	90
Va-Caro Chem.	30⅞	24⅝
Va-Caro C. class B.	25¾	16
Va-C. C. class B pf	82	58
Va. Iron, C. & C.	94½	43
Va. I., C. & C. pf.	86	66
V. Vivaudou	14	6⅛
Wabash	14⅜	6
Wabash pf. A.	35½	19⅛
Wabash pf. B.	24⅜	12¾
Weber & Heilbr.	17	10⅝
Wells-Fargo	98⅛	66¼
Western Elec. pf.	112	107
Western Maryland.	17¼	8¼
W. Maryland 2d pf.	27⅞	13
Western Pacific	24⅞	13¾
Western Pacific pf.	64⅞	51⅝
West. Un. Tel.	121¼	89
West. Air Brake.	104	80
West. E. & M.	65½	49⅛
Wheel. & L. Erie.	16½	6
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	29⅝	12¼
White Eagle Oil.	33	25
White Motors	54	35½
White Oil	11¾	5
Wickwire Steel	21⅞	9¾
Wilson & Co.	50½	27⅛
Wilson & Co. pf.	91	66
Willys-Overland	10	4½
Willys-Overland pf.	49½	24
Wis. Central	33¼	25
Woolworth	199⅝	137
Woolworth pf.	125½	117
Worthing. Pump.	55⅞	32½
Worth. Pump pf. B	79	64
Wright Aero.	11	6

BONDS.

Bonds.	High.	Low.
Adams Exp. 4s.	80¾	75
Ajax Rub. 8s. ctfs.	103¼	97½
Ala. G. M. 6s. B.	10⅞	6
Ala. Midland 5s.	100⅝	98¾
Alleg. & West. 4s.	84¾	82⅛
Am. Ag. Ch. 7½s.	105¼	100
Am. Ag. Chem. 5s.	100½	81½
Am. Cot. Oil. 5s.	93	81
Am. Sm. & Ref. 5s.	96	86⅝
Am.S.R.6s.tmp.cfs.	104⅞	97
Am. T. & T. col. 5s.	100⅝	91½
Am.T. & T. cv. 6s.	120	108
Am.T. & T. cv.4½s.	104¼	95¾
Am.T. & T. col. 4s.	93⅞	86¼
Am.T. & T. gold 4s.	93	80¼
Am.W.W.& E.col.5s	88	70
Am. W. Paper 6s.	88	80
Ar. & Co. 4½s.	92¾	86½
At..T.& S.F. gen. 4s.	95¼	85
At..T.& S. F. adj.4s.	86	77½
At.. Top. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta.	86½	78½
At..T. & S. F. cv.4s.	86⅛	76
A.. T. & S. F. C. & A. 4½s.	94⅝	86½
A.. T. & S. F. T. S. L. 4s.	90	79¾
Atlantic City 4s.	85½	85½
At. & C. A. L. 5s.	101	91
At. C. L. 1st 4s.	93	85
At. C. L. 7s.	108½	104½
At. C. L. L. & N.4s.	86¾	75½
At. C. L. unif. 4½s.	91½	83½
Atlantic Fruit 7s.	50½	23½
At. Fruit 7s. cfs.	39	30½
At. Ref. deb. 5s.	104¼	97½
Baldwin Loco. 5s.	103½	99⅛
B. & O. pr. ln. 3½s.	96	88⅝
B. & O. gold 4s.	88⅛	76⅛
B. & O. cv. 4½s.	87⅝	74
B. & O. ref. 5s.	93	77
Balt. & Ohio 6s.	102	94½
Balt. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s.	85	72¾
Balt. & O., S.-W. Div. 3½s.	94⅛	86
Balt. & O., J. J. & M. 3½s.	94½	87
B. & O., T. & C. 4s.	73	62⅞
Barnsd.s.f.8s.Ser.A.	108	102¾
Barnsd.s.f.8s.Ser.B.	108	102½
Beech Creek 4s.	91⅝	84¾
Bell Tel. (Pa.) 7s.	109	107
Beth. Steel ext. 5s.	100⅝	95⅛
Beth. St. p. m. 5s.	94½	86
Beth. St. s. f. 6s.	101	95
Beth. St. ref. 5s.	98½	90
Braden Copper 6s.	100¼	95
Brier H. S. 5½s.	42.100	99½

Bonds.	High.	Low.
B'way & 7th Av. 5s.	78	50
B'way & 7th Av. 5s. cfs. of dep.	75	68½
B'klyn Ed. gen. 5s	100⅛	87⅞
B. Ed. gen. 7s. C.	109	102
B. Ed. gen. 7s. D.	109¼	104⅞
B'klyn City R.R.5s.	91	75
B. R. T. cv. 4s.	64⅞	45½
B'klyn R. T. 4s, 2002, cfs.	61¾	61¾
B. R. T. gold 5s.	67	31
B. R. T. 7s.	96	56
B. R. T. 7s, 1921, c. of d.	95	58½
B.R.T. gold 5s, ctfs.	64	26¼
B.R.T.7s.'21.c. of d.	92	54
B. Un. Elev. 5s.	90¼	75
B. U. Gas ref. 6s.	104¼	103
B.U.Gas 1st con. 5s.	99½	87½
B.U.Gas cv. 7s. cfs.	120	110
B.,R.& P. con. 4½s.	97½	88½
B.,R. & P. gen. 5s.	103	98⅝
B.C.R. & N. con. 5s.	100⅛	90
Bush Term. Bl. 5s.	96	86¼
Bush Term. 5s.	92¼	82¼
Cal. Gas & El. 5s.	98½	92
Can. S. con. 5s.	102	93
Can. Gen. El. deb. 6s, cfs.	105½	101
Can. Northern 7s.	115	108½
Can. Northern 6½s.	114¾	107½
Can. Pac. deb. 4s.	85	77
Car. Clinch & O. 5s.	94	83
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s.	100¼	97⅛
Cent. Foundry 6s.	92½	76
Cent. of Ga. 6s.	101¼	94
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	101	89⅝
Cent. Leather 5s.	99½	93¼
Cent. New Eng. 4s.	68½	51¼
Central Pacific 4s.	91⅞	81⅝
Cent. Pacific 3½s.	93	86
C. P., T., S. L. 4s.	87¼	78¼
Central R. R. & B of Ga. 5s.	97⅞	88½
Cer. de Pasco 8s.	129¾	110
Ches. & O. fd. 5s.	98	90½
Ches. & O. con. 5s.	103⅛	94½
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s.	91	82⅝
Ches. & O. cv. 5s.	100	84½
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s.	92	82½
C. & O., C. River.	87½	78
Chi. & Alton 3s.	67	50¾
Chi. & Alton 3½s.	52	30
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s.	93	86½
C., B. & Q. 1st & ref. 5s	102½	96¾
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	93	87½
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s.	85	77¼
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s.	98	93
C. & E. Ill. con. 6s.	109½	102
C. & E. I. gen. 5s temp. ctfs.	86¾	68
Chi. & Erie 5s.	99	80
Chi., Gt. West. 4s.	65	45½
C., I. & L. gen. 5s.	86½	78
C., I. & L. gen 6s.	102⅝	98
C., I. & L. ref. 6s.	115	101
C., I. & South 4s.	87	84⅞
C.,M.&St.P.gen.4½s	90	70
C.,M.& St.P.ref.4½s	60⅜	54½
C.,M.& St.P.gen.4s.	80	71½
C.,M.& St. P. cv. 5s.	80	62
C., M. & St. P. 4s.	87	69⅛
C.,M.& St.P.cv.4½s.	77½	80
C., M. & St. P. 4s.	69	54
C. M. & Puget S.4s.	77⅜	63½
C. & N.W. gen. 3½s.	85	72
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s, '87.	73⅛	73⅛
C. & N. W. gen. 4s. '87.	88	81½

Bonds.	High.	Low.
C. & N. W. gen. 4s. 91		82¼
C. & N. W. gen. 5s.110		99⅞
C. & N. W. 6½s..112½		106
C. & N. W. 7s....110½		105
Chi. Rys. 5s..... 85		67
C.,R. I. & P. gen. 4s. 86½		80¼
C.,R. I. & P. ref. 4s. 87½		75½
C.,R. I. & P. gen. 4s. 84½		78
C.,St. P.,M. & O. 6s.109½		104½
C. TH. & SE. 1st & ref. 5s..... 86½		73¾
C. U. Sta. 6½s....117⅝		111½
C. U. Sta. 4½s.... 94⅛		87½
C. U. Sta. 1st 5s..101⅛		99½
C. & W. I. col. 7½s.102⅞		99½
C. & W. I. con. 4s. 79		68½
Chile Copper 6s.... 97¼		84
Chile Copper 7s...111½		99
Cin. Gas & El. 5½s.101		97
C., H. & D. 2d 4½s. 91		85
C.,C., C. & St. L. ref. & imp. 6s, Ser. A.103¼		95¼
C.,C.,C.& St.L.,Cairo Div. 4s 92		79¾
C.,C.,C.& St.L.ref.& imp. 6s, Ser. C..103⅛		100
C., C. C. & St. L.,W. Water Val. 4s... 85¼		81
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s 84¼		76½
C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s 92¾		85
Clev. Un. T. 5½s..106½		100⅛
C., C. L. & W. 5s. 99¼		92
Clev. Short L. 4½s. 99		90
Col. Industrial 5s. 83		71
Col. Fuel & I. 5s.. 92½		82
Col. & S. 1st 4s.. 94		84¼
Col. & S. ref. 4½s. 92		83⅛
Col. G. & E. 5s... 97		88¼
Col. G. & E. 5s,'27. 97		88
Col. & 9th Av. 5s.. 25		17½
Col. & H. V. 4s... 85½		78
Com'l Cable 4s.... 78		72
Comwlth. P. 6s,'47. 92¾		89½
Comp. Tab-Rec. 5s.100		89
Comp. A. B. 7½s..101⅛		98½
Con. Coal (Md.) ref. 5s..... 93		86
C. Ry. & L. ref. 4½s. 81		75
Con. Pow. 5s, "C," '52 ..... 92½		92
C. Ck. & S. 6s,'42. 97		93½
Cub.Am. Sugar 8s.108		101¼
Cuba Cane S., cv. 7s. 91		61
Cuba Cane Sugar cv. deb. 8s. '30.. 95		54½
Cuba R. R. 5s..... 88½		77
Cuba R. R. ref. 7½s, '36 .....107½		100
Cumber. Tel. 5s... 96		88½
Del. & Hud. 7s....113⅛		107
D. & H. temp 5½s.103½		99¼
D. & H. cv 5s.....103		97⅝
D. & H. ref. 4s.... 93¼		83½
Den. G. & E. ref. 5s. 91½		84¼
Del. Riv. Bdge. 4s. 91⅛		91½
D. & Rio G. con. 4s. 82		73
D. & Rio G. imp.5s. 85		74½
Den. & Rio G. 1st ref. 5s 52¾		42
Dery (D.G.) 7s,'42..101½		99¾
Des M. F. & D. 4s. 62		36
Det. City Gas 5s. .100⅜		93
Det. Ed. col. 5s...101½		93
Det. Ed. ref. 5s.. 99		89
Det. Ed. ref. 6s...106½		99½
Det. River T. 4½s. 93		82
Det. Un. Ry. 4½s. 86¼		63½
Dia. Match s.f.7½s.110½		106
Distillers Sec. 5s... 63½		33
Don. Steel 7s,'42. 98⅛		93½
Dul. & Iron R. 5s.102½		95¼
Du Pt. de N. 7½s.108½		103¼

Bonds.	High.	Low.
Duquesne Light 6s.106		100¾
Duq. L. deb.cv.7½s.108¾		105
E.T.,V.& G. con. 5s. 99⅝		93
E. Cuba S. 7½s...100⅛		94
El., Jol. & E. 5s...100⅝		95
Emp. G. & F. 7½s. 98⅞		92
Eq. Gas, N. Y. 5s. 96		92
Erie con. ext. 7s..108		100⅝
Erie con. 4s..... 71		54¼
Erie gen. 4s..... 58⅛		34¼
Erie conv. 4s, A... 55		34½
Erie conv. 4s, B... 54¾		32
Erie conv. 4s, D... 59		34¾
Erie, Gen. Riv. 6s. 97¾		79⅜
Erie & Jer. 6s..... 98¼		78½
Fisk Rubber 8s...108½		99⅞
Fran. S. 1st 7½s...103⅝		99¼
Ft. W. & R. G. 4s. 86¾		78
Fla. C. & P. con. 5s. 91⅝		82½
Fla. E. Coast 4½s. 91½		80½
Gal., H. & H. 5s.. 90		83
Gal.,H. & S. A.,Mex. & Pac. 1st ext. 5s. 99⅛		94¼
Gal.,H. & S. A.,Mex. 2d ext. 5s 98		92
Gen. Elec. deb. 6s.109		103
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s.103		95
Gen. Elec. 3½s.... 82		70¾
Gen. Refrac. s. f. 6s.100		97
Goodrich 6½s.....104		97⅞
Goodrich T.& R. 8s.103½		97¼
Goodrich T.& R. 8s.117		110¼
Granby Con. 6s.... 94		87
Granby Con. deb.8s.102		88
Grand Trunk 7s...115		106⅜
Gd. Trunk deb. 6s..106¼		100
Gt. Falls Power 5s.100		94½
Gray & Davis cv.7s.100		97
Gt. Nor. gen. 7s..113⅜		107
Gt. Northern 4¼s.. 96		88
Gt. Nor. gen. 5½s.106		96½
Green Bay & Wn.. 17⅜		6½
Gulf & Ship. Isl. 5s. 86¼		72
Harlem Riv. P. 4s. 82¼		71
Hav. El. R., L. & P. 5s 88¼		79
Hav. El. Ry 5s.... 92¾		77¼
Hershey C. s.f.g. 6s. 98¾		98½
Hocking Val. 4½s. 90		83½
Hud. & Man. ref.5s. 88½		75¼
Hud. & Man. adj.5s. 67⅞		47½
Hum. O. ref. 5½s, '32, tem. cfs....100⅝		97½
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s... 91½		82⅛
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952 95		80½
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953 84¾		77¼
Illinois Cent. 6½s..113		92¾
Illinois Cent. 5½s.103⅝		76¾
Ill. Cent., W. L. 4s. 86¼		82
Ill. C., Cairo B. 4s. 93		81¾
Ill. Cent. & C., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s.100		90
Ill. Steel 4½s..... 93⅞		86½
Ind., Ill. & Ia. 4s. 88		84⅜
Ind. Steel 5s.....102⅜		96½
Ind. Union Ry. 5s. 99⅞		95½
Int. & Gt. N. adj. 6s, w. i..... 55½		50¼
Int. Met. 4½s,'56. 18⅞		7¾
Int. Met. 4½s, ctfs. 16⅝		11½
Int. Rap. Trans. 5s 78¾		54
Int. Rap. Trans.... 78		60½
I. R. T. 6s, 1932.. 83½		76¼
I. R. T. cv. 7s,1932. 98¾		93½
Int. Agr. col. tr. 5s. 82		72½
Int. Cement 8s....114½		102
Int. & Gt. N. gtd. ctf. 5s 69		63
Int. Mer. Mar. 6s. 99½		89
Int. P. 1st & ref. 5s. 90½		83¼
Int. Paper cv. 5s. 90½		86
Invin. Oil s. f. 5s.110		90
Ia. Cent. ref. 4s... 50¼		31¾
Ia. Cent. 1st 5s.... 85		70

Bonds.	High.	Low.
Kan. & M. 2d 5s.. 99½		91
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s.104		101
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s. 84¼		72¾
Kan. City S. 5s.... 94½		84½
Kan. City S. 3s.... 72		63
Kan. City Term. 4s. 86⅝		78⅝
Kay. (J.) s. f. 7s..106½		101
Kelly-S. Tire 8s..109½		101⅞
Keokuk & D. M. 5s. 94½		72
Kings Co. El. 4s,'49. 82		66
Kin. & Co. cv. 7½s.101		96¾
Knox. & Ohio 6s.101		98⅞
Laclede Gas. ref. 5s 95½		86
Lacka. Steel 5s....100½		97½
Lacka. Steel 5s.... 94¾		82
L. E. & W. 1st 5s. 99		85
Lake Shore 3½s... 81½		76¼
Lake Shore 4s..... 96		89¾
Lake Shore 4s..... 94½		88¼
L. V. of Pa. con. 4s. 90		77¾
L.V. of Pa.con.4½s. 93¼		85
L. V. col. trust. 6s.105		100½
Lex. & E. gtd. 5s.100		93
Lig. & Myers 5s...100½		96⅞
Lig. & Myers 7s...120		112
Long I. ref. 4s.... 34⅝		72
Long I. deb. 5s... 87¼		72⅝
Long I. unified 4s. 82		73¼
Lorillard 5s 100½		92½
Louisv.,C.& L.4½s. 98¾		96½
L. & N. W. ref. 5s. 78		72½
L. & N. unified 4s. 94		87½
L. & N. ref. 5½s.108		101⅛
Louisv. & N. 7s...110		106½
L. & N. gen. 5s...102½		98½
L. & N.,A. K. & C. 4s. 88		79⅝
L. & N., S. M. jt. 4s. 86⅛		74
L. & N.,S.L. Div. 3s. 67⅛		58
Mag. Cop. cv. 7s.123		111½
Manati S. s. f. 7½s.100½		96½
Manhat. con. 4s.. 72½		59½
Manitoba G. B. & N. W. 3½s..... 80⅛		80½
Mani. S. W. Col. 5s. 99		90½
Mar. St. Ry. con. 5s. 92		81
Market St. Ry col. tr. 6s 97		90¾
Mar. Oil temp. 7½s.120¼		97½
Marland Oil 8s....106		91⅛
Marland Oil 8s....124		96
Met. Edis. 1st & ref. 7½s, '52, B..... 99¼		99
Mex. Pet. s. f. 8s.108¼		99
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s. 94		86⅜
Mich. Cent. 3½s... 81¾		76¾
Mich. S. Tel. 5s... 99⅝		94¾
Midv. Steel 5s..... 92¾		82
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt. 1st & ref. temp. 5s. B. 92¼		91¾
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt. gen. & ref. 7s... 94½		84
Mil. Gas 4s..... 94¼		89½
Mil. S. & N. W. 1st 4s. 93		85¼
Mil. & N. ref. & ext. 4½s..... 92⅝		85
Mil. & St. L. ref. & ext. 5s..... 50¼		30
Mil. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s..... 50		32½
M. & St. L. con. 5s. 83		69⅝
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s..... 91½		85⅝
M., St. P. & S. S. M. & Atl. 4s..... 97½		94½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 5s.....106		96¼
M., St. P. & S. S. M. 6½s 107		100½
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s. 84⅞		73½
M., K.-T. 1st 4s, ctf. 78		78
Mo., K. & T. s.f.4½s. 93		58½
Mo., K. & T. 5s. A. 89		76¾
Mo., K. & T. 1st & ref. 4s..... 88¾		73

Bonds.	High.	Low.
Mo., K. & T. 4s, B. 75	63½	
Mo., K. & T. 2d. 4s.	77¼	48½
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	93	58½
Mo., K. & T. 6s, C.	99	89
Mo., K. & T. adj. 5s.	66	42½
Mo. Pac. con. 6s..	103½	98½
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s..	69¾	59¾
Mo. Pac. 1st ref. 5s, 1926 100		95½
Mo. Pac. 1st ref. 5s, 1935	93½	84½
Mo. Pac. 3d ext. 4s	85½	76⅝
Mob. & O., St. L. & O. 4s	93	81
Mob. & O., St. L. 5s	96½	87⅝
Mohawk & Mal. 4s	85½	82½
Montana Power 5s.	99⅞	93
Mont. T. 1st ref. 5s	93	83
Morris & Co. 4½s.	91	78
Mut. Fuel Gas 5s..	95¼	78½
Nassau Elec. Ry. 4s	65	27
National Tube 5s..101½		94⅝
N. E. & T. 1st 5s, tem. cfs 100		97
N. O. & N. E. ref. and imp. 4½s ...	86¾	79
New Or. Term. 4s.	82	70¼
N.O.T. & M. inc. 5s	80½	62
N. Y. Air B. 1st 6s	102½	97
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, 1942	91	83
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, 1934	93	83⅞
N.Y.C. ref. & im. 4½s	92	83
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s, 1927	83	74½
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s, 1937	77¼	74½
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	108½	98¼
N. Y. C. ref. and imp. 5s, 2010...100		93¾
N. Y. C. ref. and imp. 5s, 2013...	96½	96½
N.Y.C., M.C. col. 3½s	81¾	71¼
N. Y. C. con. 4s....	86⅞	78⅝
N.Y.C., L.S. col. 3½s	79¾	69¼
N.Y.C. & St.L. deb. 4s	90	80
N. Y. Conn. Ry. gtd. 4½s	94	81½
N. Y. Ed. 1st and ref. 6½s 112¾		105¾
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. pr. m. 4s...	85¼	76
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P. 5s	100½	92⅝
N. Y. & Jer. 1st 5s	98¾	92
N. Y. L. & W. tem. and im. 4s.....100		97
N.Y.L. & W. con. 5s	103⅞	98½
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. deb. 6s.....	85½	56¼
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	55	37⅝
N. Y., N. H. & H. Cons. Ry. 4s.....	56½	38½
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. 3½s	56	44
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. deb. 4s...	60	41
N.Y.O. & W. ref. 4s	79	69
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s..	44½	25½
N.Y. Rys. ctfs. dep.	44	24
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s.	15	5½
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s, 1942, ctfs	13½	4¾
N. Y. St. Rys. 4½s	73	66½
N. Y. S. & W. 1st ref. 5s	72	54
N.Y.S. & W. gen. 5s	60	38½
N. Y. Tel. ref. 6s..	108¼	101⅞
N.Y.Tel.s.f. deb. 6s	108⅞	102
N. Y. Tel. 4½s.....	97¼	88¼
N. Y. W. & B. 4½s	55½	33
Niag. F. Pow. 5s..	101¾	91
Niag. F. P. ref. 6s.	105	100½
Niag., Lockpt. & O. Pow. 1st 5s.....	99½	95
Norf. South. 1st 5s	95	79¼
Norf. S. 1st ref. 5s	71	50
Norf. & W. con. 4s	94½	85⅜
Norf. & W. cv. 6s.	124⅞	103¼
Norf. & W. gen. 6s.	109⅝	109
N. & W. Poc. C. & C. 4s	89¼	84
N. Am. Edis. s.f. 6s, A	96½	90
N.O.T. & L. ref. 6s	97¾	93½
Nor. Pac. 3s, 2047.	62	58
Northern Pac. 3s, 1947	65	60
N.P. ref. & imp. 4½s	93	86
Northern Pac. 4s..	91½	84
N.P. ref. & imp. 5s	100⅝	96⅝
N.P. ref. & imp. 6s	110⅝	101⅝
Nor. St. P. ref. 6s.	103	98
N.S.P. 1st. & ref. 5s	95	88
N. W. Bell Tel. 7s.	108¾	106
OhioRiv. R.R. 1st 5s	99	96⅝
Ont. Power 1st 5s..	99	90
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s.	101	95¼
O. R. & N. con. 4s.	93½	83¼
Ore. S.L. con. gtd. 5s	106	97¼
Ore. S. L. ref. 4s..	95½	86½
Ore. S.L. 1st con. 5s	106	96½
Ore. W. 1st ref. 4s.	86½	77
Otis Steel s. f. 8s..	103	96½
Otis St. 7½s, int. cf.	96½	93
Pac. Coast 1st 5s..	83⅞	75
Pac. Gas & Elec. 5s	95	87
Pac. P. L. ref. 5s..	95½	89¾
Pac. T. & T. 5s, '52	95	91
Pac. T. & T. 5s, '37.	100	91⅞
Packard M. Car 8s.	108¼	98
Pan. A. P. & T. eq. 7s	103½	94½
Penn. Co. gtd. 4s, E	89	80
Penn. Co. gtd. gold 4s	93¾	84⅝
Penn. 4s	93	87½
Penn. gen. 5s.....	103¾	93½
Penn. gen. 4½s....	95	85⅜
Penn. con. 4½s....	103	92½
Penn. 6½s 112½		103⅞
Penn. gold 7s.....113½		105⅜
P. G. of Ch. ref. 5s	96½	85
Peo. & East. 1st 4s	84	70⅝
Peo. & East. inc. 4s	39	22⅞
Pere Marq. 1st 5s.	101	88½
Pere Marq. 1st 4s.	85	75
Philippine Ry. 4s..	59	41½
Phila. Co. ref. 6s..	102	96¾
Pierce Oil s.f. deb. 8s	102⅝	94½
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. 4½s, A.....	98	88½
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. 4½s, J.....	94¼	93¼
P., C., C. & St. L. g. 5s, A.....101¼		90
P. Shen. & L. E. con. 5s.	100	100
Port Ry. 1st & ref. 5s	91½	81
Port Ry. L. & P. cv. 5s	91	78½
Port Ry. L. & P. 7½s 108½		102
Producers & Ref. 8s, 1931 106		99
Prod. ½ Ref. 8s, W. W. 120¼		99
Public Service 5s..	90¼	73¼
Pun. Ale. S. tem. 7s.	111¾	101¼
Reading gen. 4s....	87¾	80
Read. Jer. C. col. 4s	90	81½
Remington Arms 6s, 1937, int. ctfs..	97⅝	93½
Rep. Iron & St. 5s.	98½	89⅞
Rio Gr. W. 1st 4s.	81	73¾
Rio Gr. W. col. tr. 4s.	71	62½
R. I. Ark. & L. 4½s.	85¾	76¼
Rog.-Brown ref. 7s, 1942, tr. c.....100		95
St. L., I. M. & S. gen. 5s	99⅞	94½
St. L., I. M. & S. unif. & r. 4s....	92½	79½
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s.....	88½	75¾
St. L. & I. M. B 5s.	97⅝	43½
St. L. R. M. & Pac. 5s	88	78
St. L. San F. gen. 5s	99½	95
St. L.-S. F. pr. lien 4s	76¾	68
St. L.-S. F. pr. lien 5s	91½	81¼
St. L.-S. F. pr. lien 6s 102¼		94½
St. L.-S. F. 5½s, D.	98	92½
St. L.-S. F. inc. 6s.	79¼	54
St. L.-S. F. adj. 6s.	86½	71
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s.	80⅞	74½
St. L. S. W. con. 4s.	83½	68¼
St. L. S. W. 1st term 5s	83¼	71
St. P. & K. C. Sh. L. 4½s	86½	76
St. P. M. & M. gen. 4s	94⅜	90¼
St. P. M. & M. C. 6s	114½	109¼
Saks & Co. s. f. 7s	103¾	98
San. An. & A. P. 4s	81¼	70
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st 5s	100¾	100
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st 6s	109⅝	108¾
Scioto. V. & N. E. 4s	91⅞	83¼
Seab. Air L. 4s, stpd.	62	48
Seab. Air L. ref. 4s	62	31½
Seab. Air L. adj. 5s	33½	13½
Seab. Air L. con. 6s	73¾	41
Sharon Stl. Hp. 8s	101¼	99
Sierra & S. F. Pow. 1st 5s	90	86¼
Sinclair Oil 7s.....	102	98
Sinclair Oil 7½s...	110¾	93
Sinc. Crude Oil 5½s	99¾	98
Sinc. Pipe L. 5s., cf.	95	91¾
So. Car. & Ga. ext. 5½s 101		94
South. Bell Tel. 5s.	99¾	91
S. Porto R. Sug. 7s	103	94
S. Pac. Coast gld. 4s.	92½	88½
So. Pac. col. 4s....	94¼	86
So. Pac. cv. 5s....	104⅞	95½
So. Pac. cv. 4s....	94¼	86
So. Pac. ref. 4s, reg.	85	85
So. Pac. ref. 4s...	92½	83¾
So. Pac., S.F. Ter. 4s	86⅞	79½
So. Ry. 1st 5s.....100⅝		87⅞
So. Ry. dev. 6½s...105		94½
So. Ry. gen. 4s.....	72¼	61
So. Ry., M. Div. 5s.	98½	89
So. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s	89	73
So. Ry. M. & O col. 4s	78⅝	66¼
Std. Gas & E. cv. 6s	101¼	92½
Std. Milling 1st 5s.	100	96
Std. Oil of Cal. 7s.	107½	104½
Steel & Tube 7s...105		96⅝
T. C., I. & R. gen. 5s.	103	97
Term. As. of S. L. con. 5s 100		88⅜
Term. As. of S. L. ref. 4s	83½	76½
Tex. & N. O. con. 5s.	96¼	89
Tex & Pac. 1st 5s.	100¼	87½
Third Av. adj. 5s.	68¼	44½
Third Av. ref. 4s.	69¾	56⅞
T. Water Oil 6½s.	104½	100
Tob. Prod. s. f. 7s.	108	97¾
Tol. Ed. 1st 7s.....109		108½
T., St. L. & W. 4s.	78	58
Tol. Tr., L. & P. temp. 6s 100		99
Tri-City 5s 100¾		96
Un. B. & P. 6s, D. int. ctfs.....101		96¼
Un. E. L. & P. 5s.	97	90½
Un. Pac. 1st 4s....	96¾	86
Un. Pac. 1st ref. 4s.	90	81½
Un. Pac. cv. 4s....	96	89
Un. Pac. 6s.....	106	102
Un. Tank C. eq. 7s.	104½	102¼

Bonds.	High.	Low.
Un. Drug cv. 8s	113	104
Un. Fuel Gas 6s	99¾	93¼
Un. Rys. of St.L.4s	69¼	51½
Un. Rys. Inv. 5s	91	75
U. S. Hoff. Mach.8s	105	98
U.S. Real. temp. 5s	99⅝	92
U. S. Rubber 7s	104½	100½
U. S. Rubber 1st and ref. 5s	91	86
U. S. Rubber ref. 5s, ctfs.	89⅞	86⅝
U. S. Rub. 7½s	110½	103½
U. S. Sm.. R. & M. cv. 6s	103⅝	96
U. S. Steel 5s	104¾	99½
U. S. Realty s.f.6s	100⅛	100
Utah P. & Lt. 5s.	94½	84
Utica Gas & El. ref. and ext. 5s..	91¾	84¾
Ut. & Nor. 1st 5s.	100⅝	96⅛
Va.-Car. Ch. 1st 5s.	101½	93
Va.-Car. Ch. s. f. 5s,ser.A.,int.ctfs..	99½	96
Va.-Car. Ch. cv. deb. 6s	102	92
Va.-Car. Ch. 7½s.	105⅞	91
Va.-Car. Ch.cv.7½s.	99	94
Va.-Car. Ch. s. f. cv. 7½s	98¼	85
Va. L. C. & C. 5s.	95⅝	87
Va. Ry. & P. 5s...	87⅞	72
Va. Ry. 1st 5s.	100	88
Va. S. W. con. 5s.	89½	74
Wabash 1st 5s	101	93⅝
Wabash 2d 5s	93½	81¼
Wab., Tol. & C. 4s.	81	69
Wab., Om. Div.3½s.	72	66⅜
Warner Sugar 7s.	104¼	99½
Wash. W. P. ref. 5s.	99¾	95
West. Elec. 5s	100½	99
West. Maryl'd 4s..	69	58½
W. N. Y. & P. 5s.	101½	95
Western N. Y. & Pa. gen. 4s	81½	72¼
West. P. 6s, ser. B.	100	96½
West. Pac. 5s	88½	82⅜
West. Pa. P. 1st 6s.	106	99⅛
W. Penn. P. 1st 7s.	106	103⅛
West. Pa. Pow. 5s.	96	89
West. Shore 4s	87	78½
West. Shore reg.	84	76⅝
West. Un. Tel. 6½s.	114	106½
W. Un. col. tr. 5s.	101	90¾
West'h. E. & M. 7s.	109	105
W. & L. E. con. 4s.	76¾	62
Wickwire - S. Steel s. f. 7s	101¼	96
Wilkes & E. 1st 5s.	73	53
Wil. & Co. 1st 6s.	104	93
Wil. & Co. cv. 7½s.	108½	94½
Wil. & Co. cv. 6s.	100½	84⅛
Win. R. Arms. 7½s.	104½	102
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s.	84	74½

UNITED STATES BONDS.

Bonds.	High.	Low.
Lib. 3½s, '32-47.	103.02	94.84
Lib. 3½s, '32-47, reg.	102.70	94.82
Lib. 1st 4s,'32-47.	101.68	95.70
Lib. 1st 4s,'32-47, reg.	101.30	97.80
Lib. 2d 4s.'27-42.	100.80	95.50
Lib. 1st cv. 4¼s, '32-47	101.78	96.00
Lib. 1st cv. 4¼s, reg.	101.40	95.86
Lib. 2d cv. 4¼s, '27-42	101.00	94.68
Lib. 2d cv. 4¼s, '27-42, reg.	100.80	95.68
Lib. 3d 4¼s, '28.	101.00	96.74
Lib. 3d 4¼s, '28. reg.	100.86	94.72
Lib. 4th 4¼s, '33-38	101.86	95.86
Lib. 4th 4¼s, '33-38, registered.	101.62	95.70
Vict. 4¾s, 1923	100.98	100.02
Vict. 4¾s reg.	100.90	99.84
Vict. 4¾s, 1922 (called)	100.62	99.98
Vict. 4¾s, 1922 reg. (called)	100.50	99.86
Treas. 4¼s, '47-52	100.14	98.90

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bonds.	High.	Low.
Argentine 7s.	102⅛	99
Argentine 5s.	87	77
Chinese Govt. 5s..	57	44½
City of Bergen 8s.	112	105⅛
City of Berne 8s.	116	106¼
City of Bordeaux 6s.	90	76¼
City of Christiania 8s	112½	106
City of Copen. 5½s.	93¾	85½
City of Greater Prague 7½s.	91¼	75
City of Lyons 6s..	90	76½
City of Marseilles 6s	90	76¼
City of Montevideo 7s	94¼	89
City of Porto Alegre 8s	105	99
City of Rio de Janeiro 8s	106¼	97
City of Rio de Janeiro 8s, ctfs.	106½	97¼
City of Sao Paulo 8s	106¼	98
City of Soissons 6s	84⅜	76
City of Tokyo 5s..	76⅜	67
City of Zurich 8s.	116	107
Czecho-Slovak. Rep. 8s	100¾	91¼
Danish Munic. s. f. 8s, A.	112¾	105½
Danish Munic. s. f. 8s, B.	113	105
Dept. of Seine 7s..	98	84
Dom. Rep. 5s.	97⅛	85½
Dom. Rep. 5½s, ctfs.	92⅛	86
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	100¾	96
Dom. of Canada 5½s.	103⅜	96⅝
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	100¾	94¾
Dominion of Canada 5s, ctfs.	106½	97⅞
Dutch E. Ind. 6s, tr. rcts., 1947 ..	97	93½
Dutch E. Ind. 6s, tr. rcts., 1962 ...	97	93½
Framerican Industrial Dev. 7½s.	102¼	89
French Govt. 8s.	108¾	98
French Govt. 7½s.	104¾	94
Hol'd-A. s. f. 6s, int. rcts.	93	85½
Japanese 4½s	95½	86¾
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	94½	86⅜
Jap.4s,sterling loan	83½	72⅝
Jurgens (A.) Un. Marg. Wks. 6s..	91	76
King. of Bel. 6s.	104⅛	94½
King. of Belgium 7½s	109½	100½
King. of Bel. 8s.	108⅝	100½
King. of Denmark 8s.	112½	107
King. of Denmark 6s.	100	94
King. of Italy 6½s.	96¾	92½
King. of Netherl'd 6s, int. ctfs.	98⅝	93¼
King. of Norway 8s.	113	100
King. of Norway 6s.	100¼	100
King. of Sweden 6s.	106¼	94
Rep. of Bol. 8s, tem. ctfs.	102	94
Rep. of Chile 8s, 1926	103¾	98⅞
Rep. of Chile 8s, 1941	106	101⅝
Rep. of Chile 8s, 1946	106	100⅛
Rep. of Col. 6½s, w. i.	98⅛	98
Rep. of Cuba 4½s.	90	76
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1944	99	84½
Rep. of Cuba, 5s, 1949	92	77
Rep. of Haiti 6s, A. w. i.	96¾	96½
Rep. of Uruguay 8s.	108¾	108
Rio Grande do Sul 8s.	105¾	98¼
State of Sao Paulo 8s.	106½	98
State of Queensland 7s.	112¼	106
State of Queensland 6s.	105	97
Swiss Confed. s. f. 8s.	122	112½
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1929	110⅞	98¾
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1937	105⅝	96
U. S. of Brazil 7½s, ctfs.	90½	86¾
U. S. of Brazil 7½s, large	89	85½
U. S. of Brazil 8s.	108	99½
U. S. of B. C. Ry. El. 7s.	96⅞	85
U. S. of Mexico 5s, 1954	70⅛	48¼
U. S. of Mexico 5s, large	66¾	47¼
U. S. of Mexico 4s.	62	37
Un. SS. of Copen.6s.	95½	91½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Stocks.	High.	Low.
Anglo-Am. Oil	25	16⅝
Atlantic Lobos	12⅛	7⅛
Buckeye Pipe Line.	100	84½
Crescent P. Line..	37	28
Continental Oil.	152½	125
Eureka Pipe Line.	103½	79½
Galena Sig. Oil.	62	40
Ill. Pipe Line.	198	160
Imp. Oil (Can.)cou.	139¾	97½
Ind. Pipe Line.	106	84
International Pet..	27½	14
Ohio Oil.	361	257
National Transit ..	31⅛	25
Magnolia Pet.	258	175
N. Y. Transit	181	141
Prairie Pipe Line.	302	224
Penn. Mex. Fuel..	44⅞	17
Prairie Oil & Gas.	750	520
South Penn. Oil.	249	165
Stand. Oil of Kan..	645	555
Solar Ref.	405	340
South'n Pipe Line.	104	77
S. W. Pa. Pipe L.	65	59½
Stand. Oil of Ind..	135	83¾
Std. Oil of Ky. new.	117	76½
Std. Oil of Cal., new, w. i.	63	58½
Std. Oil of Neb.	220	170
Std. Oil, N. J., new, w. i.	46	41½

Stocks.	High.	Low.
Std. Oil, N.Y., new, w. i.	57	46⅝
Std. Oil of N. Y.	675	341
Std. Oil of Ohio	585	390
Vacuum Oil	710	299
Vacuum Oil, new, w. i.	42½	41

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Allen Oil	60	21
Alcon Oil Corp.	15½	75
Allied Oil Corp.	.05	.02
Ark. Nat. Gas.	13	8
Big Indian Oil & G.	.85	.15
British-Am.	36½	29
Boone Oil	.25	.08
Boston & Wy. Oil.	1⅛	.57
Carib. Syndicate	9⅝	3¼
Carib. Trading	16	3
Cities Service	242	158
Cities Service pf.	72	51
Cities Service pf. B.	6¾	4¾
C. Serv. bkrs. shs.	24⅞	17
C. Serv. B. B. pf.	67	66¼
Columbian Synd.	3½	1⅛
Cont. Ref.	4	1
Cosden. pf., old.	8	4⅛
Cushing Pet.	.12	.03
Creole Syndicate	5	1⅝

Stocks.	High.	Low.
Duquesne Oil	4½	2⅛
Equity Pet. Corp. pf.	16	12⅝
Engineers Pet.	.74	.02
Federal Oil	2¼	.65
Fensland Oil	19¼	8⅞
Gilliland Oil	9⅝	3½
Granada Oil	3¾	1
Gulf Oil Corp. of Pa., w. i.	71½	53½
Glen Rock Oil.	1¾	.78
Hudson Oil	.30	.04
Humble Oil	267	212½
Keystone Ranger	1 5-16	.30
Kirby Pet.	26½	4
Lance Creek Royal.	.10	.03
Latin Am. Oil.	.55	.53
Livingston Pet.	1⅞	1
Livingston Oil	.27	.08
Lyons Pet.	1 3-16	.63
Maracaibo Oil	27⅞	15⅝
Mariano Oil of Mex.	10	1
Mam. Oil, class A.	49	39⅞
Margary Oil	2⅞	.89
Merritt Oil Corp.	14⅞	6¼
Mexico Oil	4 7-16	1 1-16
Midwest Texas Oil.	.38	.08
Mid. Col. O. & D. Co.	4¾	2
Mountain Prod.	19	9⅞
Mutual Oil	13¼	5¾

Stocks.	High.	Low.
New York Oil.	37	11¾
New Eng. Fuel Oil.	83	40
Noble Oil & Gas.	.35	.13
N. Am. Oil & Ref.	3¼	1⅛
Ohio Ranger	.12	.02
Omar Oil & Gas.	3	.67
Pennock Oil	8½	4⅞
Red Bank	.35	.12
Ryan Con.	8⅝	4½
Salt Creek Prod.	21⅛	12⅞
Salt Creek Con.	11¾	10
Sapulpa Ref.	4⅞	1⅞
Seaboard Oil & Gas.	2⅞	.80
Shell Un. Oil Co., w.i.	14	11
Simms Pet.	13	8
Southern P. & R.	5	.06
Southwest Oil	.03	.01
Southern Sts. Oil.	21	12¼
Spencer Pet.	7	.75
Texas-Ken. Oil.	2	.60
Texas Oil & Land.	1½	.40
Turman Oil	1¾	.92
Tidal Os. non-vot.	13½	10
Tidal Osage	15⅝	9½
West. States Oil.	.50	.25
Ventura Cons. Oil.	34	23
Wilcox Oil & Gas.	7⅞	2¼
Y. Oil & Gas	.38	.09

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES IN 1922.

Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.

[From the Annalist, New York.]

Normal.	Demand.	High.	Low.
4.8665	—London	4.51½	4.17
19.28	—Paris	9.37	6.81¼
19.28	—Belgium	8.71	6.36½
19.28	—Switzerland	19.60	18.03
19.28	—Italy	5.55½	3.83½
20.29	—Holland	39.22	36.22
19.30	—Greece	4.63	1.90
19.30	—Spain	16.10	14.83
26.80	—Denmark	21.85	19.85
26.80	—Sweden	26.85	24.65
26.80	—Norway	19.05	15.45
51.44	—Russia*	.30	.05
48.66	—Bombay	29.18	27.625
48.66	—Calcutta	29.18	27.625
78.00	—Hongkong	60.00	52.375
.....	—Peking	89.50	72.50
108.82	—Shanghai	82.50	67.75
49.83	—Kobe	48.50	47.14
49.83	—Yokohama	48.50	47.195
50.00	—Manila	50.00	47.75
42.44	—Buenos Aires	37.43	33.375
33.35	—Rio	14.25	11.25
23.83	—Germany	.60¼	.01½
20.46	—Austria	.04	.0011
23.83	—Poland	.03¾	.0068
20.25	—Jugo Slavia	.41	.26¼
20.26	—Czecho-Slovakia	3.78	1.54
19.30	—Belgrade	1.92	1.05
19.30	—Finland	2.78	1.85
19.30	—Roumania	1.09	.56

*For 500-ruble notes. †For 100-ruble notes.

Normal.	Cables.	High.	Low.
4.8665	—London	4.51½	4.17¾
19.28	—Paris	9.37¾	6.81¾
19.28	—Belgium	8.72	6.37
19.28	—Switzerland	19.62	18.05
19.28	—Italy	5.56½	3.84
20.29	—Holland	39.25	36.23
19.30	—Greece	4.65	1.93
19.30	—Spain	16.11	14.85
26.80	—Denmark	21.90	19.60
26.80	—Sweden	26.87	24.70
26.80	—Norway	19.10	15.50
51.44	—Russia†	.14	.02¼
48.66	—Bombay	29.31	27.75
48.66	—Calcutta	29.31	27.75
78.00	—Hongkong	60.50	52.50
.....	—Peking	89.00	73.00
108.82	—Shanghai	82.75	68.00
49.83	—Kobe	48.625	47.25
49.83	—Yokohama	48.625	47.25
50.00	—Manila	50.25	48.00
42.44	—Buenos Aires	37.50	33.50
33.35	—Rio	14.31	11.30
23.83	—Germany	.60¾	.01½
20.46	—Austria	.04½	.0013½
23.83	—Poland	.04½	.0068
20.25	—Jugo Slavia	.48⅝	.26¾
20.26	—Czecho-Slovakia	3.79	1.55
19.30	—Belgrade	1.92	1.06
19.30	—Finland	2.78	1.86
19.30	—Roumania	1.09½	.56

SOCIETY OF MIDLAND AUTHORS.

OFFICERS 1922-1923.

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South Dakota—Joseph Mills Hanson.
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CLIMATOLOGY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table of average rainfall, highest and lowest temperatures, based upon observations of fifty or fewer years at selected stations in the several states and territories of the United States, was compiled from the records of the weather bureau for The Almanac and Year-Book by the United States weather bureau, Washington, D. C.:

State. Stations.	Barometer above sea level (ft.)	No. of years.	Temperature.* Max.	Year.	Min.	Year.	Av. precipitation.†
Alabama—Mobile	108	51	102	1901	— 1	1899	62.0
Montgomery	240	50	107	1881	— 5	1899	51.2
Arizona—Yuma	141	46	120	1910	22	1911	3.1
Arkansas—Little Rock	399	43	106	1901	—12	1899	49.9
California—San Francisco	206	51	101	1904	29	1888	22.3
San Diego	59	50	110	1913	25	1913	10.0
Colorado—Denver	5,273	50	105	1878	—29	1875	14.0
Pueblo	4,685	34	104	1902	—27	1899	12.0
Connecticut—New Haven	74	49	100	1881	—14	1873	47.2
District of Columbia—Washington	111	51	106	1918	—15	1899	43.5
Florida—Jacksonville	180	51	104	1879	10	1899	53.2
Key West	14	51	100	1886	41	1886	38.7
Georgia—Atlanta	1,218	43	100	1887	— 8	1899	49.4
Savannah	154	51	105	1879	8	1899	50.3
Idaho—Boise	2,770	43	111	1898	—28	1888	12.7
Lewiston	756	27	110	1918	—23	1919	13.5
Pocatello	4,503	23	102	1901	—20	1905	12.9
Illinois—Cairo	341	51	106	1901	—16	1884	41.7
Chicago	816	51	103	1901	—23	1872	33.3
Springfield	607	43	107	1901	—24	1905	37.0
Indiana—Indianapolis	830	51	106	1901	—25	1884	41.5
Iowa—Des Moines	861	44	110	1918	—30	1884	32.4
Kansas—Dodge City	2,533	47	108	1876	—26	1899	20.8
Kentucky—Louisville	654	50	107	1901	—20	1884	44.3
Louisiana—New Orleans	55	51	102	1901	7	1899	57.4
Shreveport	238	49	110	1909	— 5	1899	45.7
Maine—Eastport	76	49	93	1901	—23	1914	43.3
Portland	103	51	103	1911	—21	1917	42.5
Maryland—Baltimore	78	51	105	1918	— 7	1899	43.2
Massachusetts—Boston	125	51	104	1911	—14	1917	43.4
Michigan—Alpena	616	50	101	1911	—27	1882	33.2
Detroit	782	51	104	1918	—24	1872	32.2
Marquette	709	51	108	1901	—27	1888	32.6
Minnesota—St. Paul	970	51	104	1901	—41	1888	28.7
Moorhead	926	41	110	1917	—48	1887	24.9
Mississippi—Vicksburg	247	51	101	1881	— 1	1899	53.7
Missouri—St. Louis	717	51	107	1901	—22	1884	37.2
Montana—Helena	4,121	42	103	1886	—42	1893	12.8
Havre	2,492	42	108	1900	—57	1916	13.7
Nebraska—North Platte	2,809	48	107	1877	—35	1899	18.9
Omaha	1,105	51	110	1918	—32	1884	30.7
Nevada—Winnemucca	4,291	46	104	1877	—28	1888	8.4
New Jersey—Atlantic City	16	48	104	1918	— 7	1899	40.8
New York—Albany	97	48	104	1911	—24	1904	36.4
Rochester	523	51	101	1911	—14	1904	34.3
New Mexico—Santa Fe	7,018	50	97	1878	—13	1883	14.5
North Carolina—Charlotte	774	44	102	1887	— 5	1899	49.2
Wilmington	78	51	103	1879	5	1899	51.0
North Dakota—Bismarck	1,674	47	108	1921	—45	1916	17.6
Fort Buford, Williston	1,897	43	107	1883	—49	1888	15.1
Ohio—Cincinnati	767	51	105	1901	—17	1899	38.3
Cleveland	762	51	100	1918	—17	1873	35.0
Oklahoma—Oklahoma City	1,262	31	108	1909	—17	1899	31.7
Oregon—Portland	58	50	102	1907	— 2	1888	45.1
Roseburg	510	44	106	1905	— 6	1888	34.4
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia	117	51	106	1918	— 6	1899	41.2
Pittsburgh	1,070	49	103	1881	—20	1899	36.4
Rhode Island—Block Island	43	41	92	1911	— 6	1917	44.4
South Carolina—Charleston	48	51	104	1879	7	1899	52.1
South Dakota—Rapid City	3,271	36	106	1900	—40	1883	18.7
Yankton	1,231	49	107	1894	—36	1912	25.4
Tennessee—Knoxville	1,023	51	100	1887	—16	1884	49.4
Memphis	316	51	104	1901	— 9	1899	50.3
Texas—Abilene	1,735	36	110	1886	— 6	1899	24.7
Galveston	69	50	99	1913	8	1899	47.1
Utah—Salt Lake City	4,408	48	102	1889	—20	1883	16.0
Vermont—Northfield	848	35	98	1911	—41	1917	33.8
Virginia—Norfolk	149	51	105	1918	2	1895	49.5
Washington—Spokane	1,955	41	104	1898	—30	1888	18.8
West Virginia—Parkersburg	673	33	106	1918	—27	1899	40.2
Wisconsin—Milwaukee	681	51	102	1916	—25	1875	31.4
Wyoming—Cheyenne	6,121	51	100	1881	—38	1875	13.6

*Corrected to Dec. 31, 1921, inclusive. †Precipitation normals adopted in 1907.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.

New York Herald Service.
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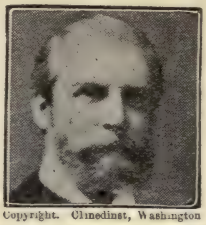
Vice-President.



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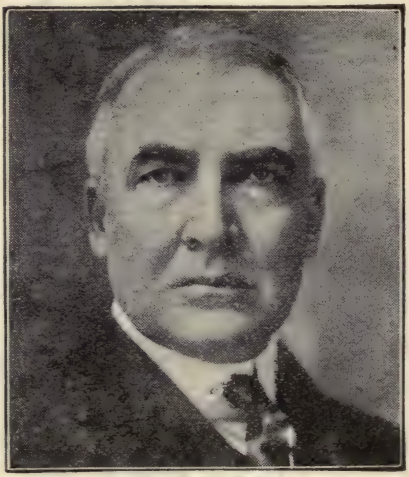

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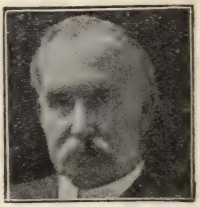

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The National Government.

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	Salary.
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Secretary to the President—George B. Christian, Jr. (O.)	7,500
Vice-President—Calvin Coolidge (Mass.)	12.000
Executive Clerk—Rudolph Foster (Va.)	5.000
Chief Clerk—Judson C. Welliver (Md.)	4.000

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Secretary of State—Charles Evans Hughes (N. Y.)	$12,000
Undersecretary—Wm. Phillips (Mass.)	7,500
Assistant Secretary—Leland Harrison (Ill.)	5,000
Second Assistant Secretary—Alvey A. Adee (D. C.)	4,500
Third Assistant Secretary—Robt. Woods Bliss (N. Y.)	4,500
Director of the Consular Service—Wilbur J. Carr (N. Y.)	4,500
Chief Clerk—Ben G. Davis (Neb.)	3,000
Solicitor—Fred K. Nielsen (Neb.)	5,000
Economic Adviser—Arthur C. Millspaugh (Mich.)	4,500
Foreign Trade Adviser—William W. Cumberland (Cal.)	4,500
Chief of Bureau of Accounts and Disbursing Clerk—William McNeir (D. C.)	3,500
Chief of Bureau of Appointments—Miles M. Shand (N. J.)	3,000
Chief of Consular Bureau—Herbert C. Hengstler (O.)	3,500
Chief of Diplomatic Bureau—Worthington E. Stewart, (O.)	2,500
Chief of Bureau of Indexes and Archives—David A. Salmon (Conn.)	3,500
Chief of Division of Publications and Editor of the Department—Gaillard Hunt (Va.)	4,500
Chief of Division of Far Eastern Affairs—John Van A. MacMurray (D. C.)	4,500
Chief of Division of Latin-American Affairs (diplomatic secretary)—Francis White (Md.)	3,625
Chief of Division of Passport Control—Philip Adams (Mass.)	2,500
Chief of Division of Western European Affairs—William R. Castle, Jr. (acting), (D. C.)	4,000
Chief of Division of Near Eastern Affairs—Allen W. Dulles (N. Y.)	3,625
Chief of Division of Mexican Affairs—Matthew E. Hanna (diplomatic secretary, acting), (Conn.)	3,000
Chief of Division of Russian Affairs—DeWitt C. Poole (consular officer, acting), (Ill.)	5,000
Chief of Division of Current Information—Edward Bell (N. Y.)	4,000
Chief of Division of Political and Economic Information—Prentiss B. Gilbert (N. Y.)	4,000
Chief of Visa Office—J. Preston Doughten (consular officer, acting), (Del.)	3,500
Private Secretary to the Secretary—William H. Beck (N. J.)	3,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—Andrew W. Mellon (Pa.)	$12,000
Undersecretary—S. Parker Gilbert Jr. (N. J.)	10,000
Assistant Secretary—Eliot Wadsworth (Mass.)	5,000
Assistant Secretary—Edw'd Clifford (Ill.)	5,000
Assistant Secretary—(Vacancy.)	5,000
Comptroller of the Currency—D. R. Crissinger (O.)	*5,000
Treasurer of the U. S.—Frank White (N. D.)	8,000
Assistant Treasurer—Frank J. F. Thiel (N. Y.)	3.600
Deputy Assistant Treasurer—H. Theodore Tate	$3,200
Superintendent of National Bank Redemption Agency—George O. Barnes (Pa.)	3,500
Register of the Treasury—Harley V. Speelman (O.)	4,000
Assistant Register of the Treasury—F. A. DeGroot	2,500
Commissioner of Internal Revenue—David H. Blair (N. C.)	10,000
Assistant to the Commissioner—Charles P. Smith (Mass.)	5,000
Prohibition Commissioner—R. A. Haynes (O.)	5.000
Deputy Commissioner—Edward H. Batson (Mo.)	5,000
Deputy Commissioner—Millard F. West (Ky.)	5,000
Solicitor of Internal Revenue—C. A. Mapes (Mich.)	5.000
Captain Commandant of Coast Guard—W. E. Reynolds (Cal.)	5,000
Surgeon-General of Public Health Bureau—H. S. Cumming (Va.)	6,000
Director of the Mint—F. E. Scobey (Tex.)	5,000
Solicitor of the Treasury—Lawrence Becker (Ind.)	5.000
Director of the Bureau of the Budget—Brig.-Gen. Herbert M. Lord (Me.)	10,000
Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget—R. O. Kloeber (Ill.)	7,500
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Member of Federal Farm Loan Bureau—William H. Joyce (Cal.)	10,000
Member of Federal Farm Loan Bureau—William S. A. Smith (Iowa)	10,000
Member of Federal Farm Loan Bureau—Robert A. Cooper (S. C.)	10,000
Director of Bureau of Engraving and Printing—Louis A. Hill (Md.)	6,000
Chief of Division of Appointments—James E. Harper (S. C.)	3,000
Chief Clerk—Wilmer G. Platt (Ind.)	4,000
Chief of Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants—M. J. O'Reilly (Cal.)	4,000
Chief of Division of Customs—G. W. Ashworth (Md.)	4,500
Chief of Division of Printing and Stationery—Fred F. Weston (Iowa)	2,500
Chief of Division of Loans and Currency—C. N. McGroarty (Ala.)	3,500
Superintendent of Mail—S. M. Gaines (Ky.)	2,500
Chief of Division of Secret Service—W. H. Moran (D. C.)	4,000
Disbursing Clerk—John L. Summers (Tenn.)	3,000
Supervising Architect—J. A. Wetmore (acting)	5.000
Commissioner of Public Debt—William S. Broughton (Ill.)	6,000
Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits—Robert G. Hand (Miss.)	6,000

*$7.000 additional salary as member of the federal reserve board.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—John W. Weeks (Mass.)	$12,000
Assistant Secretary—J. Mayhew Wainwright	5,000
Chief of Staff—Gen. John J. Pershing	10,000

The Adjutant-General's Office.

The Adjutant-General—Maj.-Gen. R. C. Davis.
Assistant to the Adjutant-General—Brig.-Gen. James T. Kerr.
Chief Clerk—Thomas A. O'Brien.

Inspector-General's Department.

Inspector-General—Maj.-Gen. Eli A. Helmick.
Chief Clerk—John D. Parker.

Judge-Advocate General's Office.
Judge-Advocate General—Maj.-Gen. E. H. Crowder.
Chief Clerk and Solicitor—Edwin B. Pitts.
Reserve Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel—John H. Merrill.
Quartermaster's Corps.
Chief of Quartermaster's Corps—Maj.-Gen. Harry L. Rogers.
Chief Clerk—F. M. Cunley.
Finance Department.
Chief of Finance—Brig.-Gen. Kenzie W. Walker.
Medical Department.
Surgeon-General—Maj.-Gen. Merritte W. Ireland.
Chief Clerk—B. B. Thompson.
Corps of Engineers.
Chief of Engineers—Maj.-Gen. Lansing H. Beach.
Chief Clerk—P. J. Dempsey.
Ordnance Department.
Chief of Ordnance—Maj.-Gen. C. C. Williams.
Chief Clerk—Nathan Hazen.
Bureau of Insular Affairs.
Chief of Bureau—Maj.-Gen. Frank McIntyre.
Chief Clerk—L. V. Carmack.
Signal Corps.
Chief Signal Officer—Maj.-Gen. Geo. O. Squier.
Chief Clerk—Herbert S. Flynn.
Air Service.
Chief—Maj.-Gen. Mason M. Patrick.
Chemical Warfare Service.
Director—Brig.-Gen. Amos A. Fries.
Militia Bureau.
Chief—Maj.-Gen. George C. Rickards.
Chief Clerk—W. A. Saunders.
Chaplains.
Chief of Chaplains—Col. John T. Axton.

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Assistant Secretary—Theodore Roosevelt (N. Y.)	5,000
Private Secretary to Secretary of Navy—Verne Simkins.	
Chief Clerk—F. S. Curtis.	

General Board.
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Secretary—Commander M. K. Metcalf.
Chief Clerk—Jarvis Butler.
Office of Naval Operations.
Chief of Naval Operations—Admiral Robert E. Coontz.
Assistant—Capt. W. C. Cole.
Chief Clerk—John T. Cuthbert.
Bureau of Yards and Docks.
Chief—Rear-Admiral L. E. Gregory.
Assistant Chief—Capt. R. E. Bakenhus.
Chief Clerk—E. W. Whitehorne.
Bureau of Navigation.
Chief—Rear-Admiral T. Washington.
Aid—Capt. R. H. Leigh.
Chief Clerk—Edward Henkel.
Hydrographic Office.
Hydrographer—Capt. F. B. Bassett.
Clerk—H. A. Babcock.
Bureau of Ordnance.
Chief—Rear-Admiral C. B. McVay, Jr.
Assistant—Capt. F. L. Pinney.
Chief Clerk—E. S. Brandt.
Bureau of Construction and Repair.
Chief—Rear-Admiral J. D. Beuret.
Assistant—Capt. R. Stocker.
Chief Clerk—Henry C. Brunner.
Bureau of Engineering.
Chief—Rear-Admiral J. K. Robison.
Assistant to Chief—Capt. J. T. Tompkins.
Chief Clerk—Augustus C. Wrenn.
Bureau of Aeronautics.
Chief—Rear-Admiral W. A. Moffett.
Assistant to Chief—Capt. H. C. Mustin.
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.
Paymaster-General—Rear-Admiral D. Porter.
Assistant—Capt. T. W. Leutze.
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.
Chief—Rear-Admiral E. R. Stitt.
Assistant to Bureau—Capt. F. L. Pleadwell.
Chief Clerk—Dr. W. S. Gibson.
Naval Medical School.
Medical Director—Commander C. M. Oman.
Naval Dispensary.
Medical Director—Rear-Admiral C. Grayson.
Office of the Judge-Advocate General.
Judge-Advocate General—Rear-Admiral J. L. Latimer.
Naval War College, Newport, R. I.
President—Rear-Admiral W. S. Sims.
Headquarters Marine Corps.
Commandant—Maj.-Gen. J. A. Lejeune.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

	Salary.
Postmaster-General—Hubert Work (Col.)	$12,000
Chief Clerk and Superintendent—William M. Mooney (O.)	4,000
Private Secretary to Postmaster-General—William M. Mooney	2,500
Assistant Chief Clerk—Thomas J. Howell (Mass.)	2,000
Solicitor for the P. O. D.—John H. Edwards (Ind.)	5,000
Assistant Attorney—Horace J. Donnelly (D. C.)	3,500
Purchasing Agent—Thomas L. Degnan (Pa.)	4,000
Chief Clerk to Purchasing Agent—Alfred H. Keim (D. C.)	2,000
Chief Inspector—Rush D. Simmons (Wis.)	4,000
Chief Clerk, Division Postoffice Inspectors—Daniel S. Shook (Kas.)	2,000
Appointment Clerk—Robert S. Regar (Pa.)	2,000
Disbursing Clerk—Louis A. Delano (Mass.)	2,250
Director Postal Savings—Malcolm Kerlin (N. J.)	.....

Office First Assistant Postmaster-General.

First Assistant Postmaster-General—John H. Bartlett (D. C.)	5,000
Chief Clerk—George B. Corey (N. Y.)	2,500
Superintendent Postoffice Service—William R. Spilman (Kas.)	4,000
Assistant Superintendent Postoffice Service—Charles E. Trotter (Cal.)	3,000
Superintendent Division Postmasters' Appointments — Lorel N. Morgan (W. Va.)	3,000
Assistants Division Postmaster's Appointments—Simon E. Sullivan (Md.) (Vacancy.)	2,000
Superintendent Division of Dead Letters—Charles N. Dalzell (N. Y.)	2,500

Office Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Second Assistant Postmaster-General—Paul Henderson	5,000
Superintendent Railway Adjustments—William E. Triem (O.)	3,000
Assistant Superintendent Railway Adjustments—George H. Grayson (N. C.)	2,250
Superintendent Railway Mail Service—Walter H. Riddell (Ill.)	4,000
Assistant General Superintendent Railway Mail Service—George F. Stone (N. Y.)	3,500
Chief Clerk Railway Mail Service—Chase C. Gove (Neb.)	2,000

Superintendent Foreign Mails—Edwin Sands (N. Y.) ..... Salary. $3,000
Superintendent Air Mail—Carl F. Egge 3,000

Office Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

Third Assistant Postmaster-General—Warren I. Glover (N. J.) 5,000
Superintendent Money Order Division—Charles E. Matthews (Okla.) 2,750
Chief Clerk Money Order Division—Francis H. Rainey (D. C.) 2,250
Superintendent Registry System—C. Howard Buckler (Md.) 2,500
Superintendent Division of Finance—William E. Buffington (Pa.) 2,250
Superintendent Division of Stamps—Michael L. Eidsness, Jr. (Iowa) 2,750
Superintendent Classification Division—William C. Wood (Kas.) 2,750
Stamped Envelope Agent—William W. Barre (Neb.) 3,000

Office Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General—Henry H. Billany (Del.) 5,000
Chief Clerk—Lansing M. Dow (N. H.) 2,500
Superintendent Rural Mails—George L. Wood (Md.) 3,000
Superintendent Equipment and Supplies—George Landick, Jr. (Ind.) 2,750
Chief Clerk Division Equipment and Supplies—Joseph H. McAllister (Md.) 2,000

Office of the Comptroller for the Postoffice Department.

Comptroller—Charles A. Kram (Pa.) 5,000
Assistant and Chief Clerk—Terence H. Sweeny (Minn.) 3,000
Expert Accountant—Lewis M. Bartlett (Mass.) 3,000

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—Albert B. Fall (N. M.) $12,000
First Assistant Secretary—Edward C. Finney (Kas.) 5,000
Assistant Secretary—Francis M. Goodwin (Wash.) 4,500
Assistant to the Secretary—Morgan R. Block 2,750
Chief Clerk—John Harvey 4,000
Solicitor—Edwin S. Booth (Ore.) 5,000

General Land Office.

Commissioner—William Spry (Utah) 5,000
Assistant Commissioner—George W. Wickham (Cal.) 3,500
Chief Clerk—Frank Bond (Wyo.) 2,750

Office of Indian Affairs.

Commissioner—Chas. H. Burke (S. D.) 5,000
Assistant Commissioner—Edgar B. Merrit (Ark.) 3,500
Chief Clerk—Charles F. Hauke (Wash.) 2,750

Pension Office.

Commissioner—Washington Gardner (Mich.) 5,000
Deputy Commissioner—Hamlin M. Vandervoort (Ill.) 3,600
Chief Clerk—H. Haymaker 2,500
Medical Referee—Charles F. Whitney (Md.) 3,000

Patent Office.

Commissioner—Thos. E. Robertson (Md.) 6,000
First Assistant Commissioner—William A. Kinman (Mich.) 5,000
Assistant Commissioner—Karl Fenning (O.) 5,000

Bureau of Education.

Commissioner—John J. Tigert (Ky) 5,000
Chief Clerk—Lewis A. Kalbach (Nev.) 2,000

Geological Survey.

Director—George Otis Smith (Me.) 6,000
Chief Clerk—Henry C. Rizer (Kas.) 2,500

Reclamation Service.

Director—Arthur P. Davis (Kas.) 7,500
Assistant Director—Morris Bien (Cal.) 4,800

Salary.
Chief Counsel—Ottamar Hamele (Okla.) $4,500
Chief Clerk—Charles H. Fitch (Ariz.) 2,500

Bureau of Mines.

Director—H. Foster Bain (Cal) 6,000
Assistant Director—Elmer A. Holbrook (Ill.) 5,000
Chief Clerk—Harrison E. Meyer (Utah) 3,000

National Park Service.

Director—Stephen T. Mather (Ill.) 4,500
Assistant Director—Arno B. Cammerer (Wis.) 2,500
Chief Clerk—B. Leslie Vipond (N. Y.) 2,000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Secretary—Herbert C. Hoover (Cal.) $12,000
Assistant Secretary—Claudius H. Huston (Tenn.) 5,000
Assistant to the Secretary—Paul J. Kruesi (D. C.) 2,750
Private Secretary to the Secretary—Richard S. Emmet *2,500
Private Secretary to the Assistant Secretary—Alfred E. Wild, Jr. (D. C.) 2,100
Chief Clerk—E. W. Libbey (D. C.) 3,000
Disbursing Clerk—C. E. Moister (O.) 3,000
Chief of Appointment Division—Clifford Hastings (Wash.) 2,500
Chief of Division of Publications—T. F. McKeon (N. Y.) 2,500
Chief of Division of Supplies—Francis M. Shore (O.) 2,100

Bureau of Census.

Director—William A. Steuart (Mich.) 7,500
Assistant Director—Joseph A. Hill (N. H.) 4,000

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Director—Julius Klein (N. Y.) 6,000

Bureau of Standards.

Director—S. W. Stratton (Ill.) 6,000
Assistant to the Director—H. D. Hubbard (Ill.) 3,600

Bureau of Fisheries.

Commissioner—(Vacancy) 6,000
Deputy Commissioner—Dr. H. Frank Moore (Pa.) 3,500

Bureau of Lighthouses.

Commissioner—G. R. Putnam (Iowa) 5,000
Deputy Commissioner—J. S. Conway (Mont.) 4,000

Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Superintendent—Ernest L. Jones (Va.) ..... *
Assistant—Robert L. Faris (Mo.) ..... *

Bureau of Navigation.

Commissioner—David B. Carson (Tenn.) 4,000
Deputy Commissioner—A. J. Tyrer (Wash.) 2,750

Steamboat Inspection Service.

Supervising Inspector-General—George Uhler (Pa.) 5,000
Deputy Supervising Inspector-General—D. N. Hoover, Jr. (D. C.) 3,000

*Relative rank and pay of captain in U. S. navy.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Secretary—Henry C. Wallace (Iowa) $12,000
Assist. Secretary—Charles W. Pugsley (Neb.) 5,000
Chief Clerk—Robert M. Reese (D. C.) 3,500
Chief, Forest Service—William B. Greeley (Cal.) 5,000
Chief, Weather Bureau—Charles F. Marvin (O.) 5,000
Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry—John R. Mohler (Pa.) 5,000
Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry—William A. Taylor (Mich.) 5,000
Chief, Bureau of Chemistry—Walter G. Campbell (Ky.) 5,000
Chief, Bureau of Soils—Milton Whitney (Md.) 4,000
Chief, Bureau of Entomology—L. O. Howard (N. Y.) 5,000

	Salary.
Chief, Bureau of Biological Survey—E. W. Nelson (Ariz.)	$4,000
Chief, Bureau of Crop Estimates—Leon M. Estabrook (Tex.)	4,000
Chief, Division of Accounts and Disbursements—A. Zappone (D. C.)	4,000
Chief, Division of Publications—John L. Cobbs, Jr.	3,500
Director, States Relations Service—A. C. True (Conn.)	4,500
Chief, Bureau of Public Roads—Thomas H. MacDonald (Iowa)	6,000
Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics—Henry C. Taylor (Iowa)	5,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

	Salary.
Attorney-General—H. M. Daugherty (O.)	$12,000
Private Secretary and Assistant to Attorney-General—K. M. Carroll (O.)	3,000
Solicitor-General—James M. Beck (N.J.)	10,000
Assistant to the Attorney-General—Guy D. Goff (Wis.)	9,000
Assistant Attorney-General (Customs Matters, New York)—William W. Hoppin (N. Y.)	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—William D. Riter (Utah)	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—Robert H. Lovett (Ill.)	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—Albert Ottinger (N. Y.)	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt (Cal.)	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—John W. H. Crim (N. J.)	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—Rush L. Holland (Col.)	7,500
Solicitor for Department of Interior—Edwin S. Booth (Mont.)	5,000
Solicitor for Department of State—Fred K. Nielson (Neb.)	5,000
Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant—Sims Ely (Ala.)	3,500
Disbursing Clerk—Don C. Fees (Neb.)	2,750
Appointment Clerk—C. B. Sornborger (Vt.)	2,000
Attorney in Charge of Pardons—James A. Finch (N. Y.)	3,000
Solicitor of Treasury (Treasury Department)—Lawrence Becker (Ind.)	5,000
Assistant Solicitors—Robert J. Mawhinney (Pa.), Thomas Lack (Pa.)	3,000
Solicitor (Department of Labor)—Theodore G. Risley (Ill.)	5,000
Assistant Solicitor (Department of Commerce)—James J. O'Hara (Mass.)	3,000
Solicitor (Postoffice Department)—John H. Edwards (Ind.)	5,000
Solicitor Internal Revenue—Carl A. Mapes (Mich.)	5,000
Director, Division of Investigation—William J. Burns (N. Y.)	7,500
Chief of Division of Accounts—John D. Harris (Neb.)	3,000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

	Salary.
Secretary—James P. Davis (Pa.)	$12,000
Assistant Secretary—Edward J. Henning (Cal.)	5,000
Chief Clerk—S. J. Gompers, (N. Y.)	3,000
Solicitor—Theodore G. Risley (Ill.)	5,000
Disbursing Clerk—Geo. W. Love (O.)	3,000
Private Secretary to the Secretary—A. E. Cook (Mich.)	2,500
Bureau of Immigration.	
Commissioner General of Immigration—William W. Husband (Vt.)	5,000
Assistant Commissioner-General—Irving F. Wixon (D. C.)	3,500
Bureau of Naturalization.	
Commissioner of Naturalization—Richard K. Campbell (Va.)	4,000
Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization—Thomas B. Shoemaker (Pa.)	$3,250
Bureau of Labor Statistics.	
Commissioner of Labor Statistics—Ethelbert Stewart (Ill.)	5,000
Chief Statistician—Charles E. Baldwin (Iowa)	3,000
Children's Bureau.	
Chief—Grace Abbott (Neb.)	5,000
United States Employment Service.	
Director-General—F. I. Jones (N. J.)	5,000
Assistant Director-General—Charles A. Pearson (W. Va.)	4,500
Division of Conciliation.	
Director—Hugh L. Kerwin (Pa.)	5,000
Women's Bureau.	
Director—Mary Anderson (Ill.)	5,000
Assistant Director—Agnes L. Peterson (Minn.)	3,500

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Salary of chairman, $12,000; of other commissioners, $10,000.

Commissioners—Charles C. McChord (Ky.), chairman; Balthasar H. Meyer, Henry C. Hall, Winthrop M. Daniels, Clyde B. Aitchison, Joseph B. Eastman, Mark W. Potter, John J. Esch, Johnston B. Campbell, Ernest I. Lewis, Frederick I. Cox.
Secretary—George B. McGinty.
Assistant Secretary—Alfred Holmead.
Assistant to the Secretary—T. A. Gillis.
Chief Clerk and Purchasing Agent—T. Leo Haden.
Disbursing Clerk—W. M. Lockwood.
Appointment Clerk—John B. Switzer.
Director of Accounts—Alexander Wylie.
Director of Finance—Charles Mahaffie.
Chief Examiner—Robert E. Quirk.
Chief of Bureau of Informal Cases—Arja Morgan.
Chief and Attorney of Bureau of Inquiry—John J. Hickey.
Chief Counsel—Patrick J. Farrell.
Chief Inspector of Locomotives—A. G. Pack.
Chief of Bureau of Safety—Wilfred P. Borland.
Director of Service—John C. Roth.
Director of Statistics—Max O. Lorenz.
Director of Traffic—W. V. Hardie.
Acting Director of Valuation—C. F. Staples.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

Salary of members, $10,000; secretary, $5,000.
Commissioners—Nelson B. Gaskill, chairman; Victor Murdock, vice-chairman; John F. Nugent, Huston Thompson. (One vacancy.)
Secretary—J. P. Yoder.
Chief Counsel—William H. Fuller.
Chief Examiner—M. F. Hudson.
Acting Assistant Secretary and Auditor—C. G. Duganne.
Chief Economist—Francis Walker.

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION.

Salary of members, $7,500.
Commissioners—Thomas O. Martin (Mass.), chairman; William S. Culbertson, vice-chairman; Thomas Walker Page (Va.); David J. Lewis (Md.), E. P. Costigan (Col.), William Burgess (Pa.).
Secretary—John F. Bethune (Va.).

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY.

Chief—Herbert D. Brown.
Assistant Chief and Senior Accountant—Harold N. Graves.
Efficiency Ratings—William H. McReynolds.
Accounting—V. G. Croissant.
Statistics—George C. Havenner.
Labor Saving Devices—Wilson E. Wilmot.
Duplication of Work—Herbert H. Rapp.
Chief Clerk and Disbursing Officer—Miss D. F. Fridley.
Librarian—Gladys E. Weaver.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

	Salary.
Commissioners—(Vacancy), President..	$5,000
George R. Wales (Vt.).....	5,000
Mrs. Helen H. Gardener (D. C.)....	5,000
Chief Examiner—Herbert A. Filer (Md.)	3,500
Secretary—John T. Doyle (N. Y.).....	2,500

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

Salaries of members, $12,000.
Albert D. Lasker (Ill.), chairman.
T. V. O'Connor (N. Y.).
George E. Chamberlain (Ore.).
Edward C. Plummer (Me.).
Frederick I. Thompson (Ala.).
Meyer Lissner (Cal.).
Admiral W. S. Benson (Ga.).

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

	Salary.
Public Printer—George H. Carter (Ia.).	$6,000
Deputy Public Printer—John Greene (Mass.)	4,500
Chief Clerk—Henry W. Wright (N. Y.)	2,750
Secretary to Public Printer—Mary A. Tate (Tenn.).....	2,500
Foreman of Printing—Elwood S. Moorhead (Pa.).....	3,000
Foreman of Binding—Martin R. Speelman (Mo.).....	3,000
Foreman of Presswork—Bert E. Bair (Mich.)	3,000
Purchasing Agent—Ernest E. Emerson (Md.)	3,600
Superintendent of Accounts—James K. Wallace (O.).....	3,000
Superintendent of Buildings—Walter R. Metz (N. Y.).....	3,600
Superintendent of Documents—Alton P. Tisdel (O.).....	3,500

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Commissioners—George Vaux, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa., chairman; Merrill E. Gates, Washington, D. C.; Warren K. Moorehead, Andover, Mass.; Samuel A. Eliot, Boston, Mass.; Frank Knox, Manchester, N. H.; William H. Ketcham, Washington, D. C.; Daniel Smiley, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.; Hugh L. Scott, Princeton, N. J.; Alfred E. Smith, New York, N. Y.; Clement S. Ucker, Savannah, Ga.
Secretary—Malcolm McDowell.

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN.

Custodian—Thomas O. Miller (Del.).
Managing Director—George E. Williams.
General Counsel—William W. Wilson.

WATER POWER COMMISSION.

John W. Weeks, secretary of war, chairman.
Henry C. Wallace, secretary of agriculture.
Albert B. Fall, secretary of the interior.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE.

Comptroller-General of the United States—J. R. McCarl.
Assistant Comptroller-General of the United States—Lurtin R. Ginn.
Assistants to the Comptroller-General—J. L. Baity and John M. Lewis.
Solicitor—Rudolph L. Golze.
Chief Clerk—Fred B. Kitterman.
Chief of Appointment Division—Eber F. Inbody.
Disbursing Clerk—Carl Collier.
Chiefs of Divisions: Treasury Department Division—W. M. Geddes.
War Department Division—W. H. Barksdale.
Interior Department Division—John K. Willis.
Navy Department Division—Geo. McInturff.
State and Other Departments Division—William S. Dewhirst.
Postoffice Department Division—C. T. McCutcheon.

OFFICERS OF FEDERAL VETERANS' BUREAU.

Director—Col. Charles R. Forbes.
Executive Officer and Assistant Director—L. B. Rogers.
Chief of Administration—A. C. York.
General Counsel—Charles F. Cramer.
Manager of District Offices—G. E. Ijams.
Assistant Director in charge of: Finance—H. W. Breining.
Medical—Col. R. U. Patterson.
Rehabilitation—R. I. Rees.
Insurance—C. A. Penington.

FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

Chairman—James J. Davis, secretary of labor.
Secretary of Agriculture—H. C. Wallace.
Secretary of Commerce—Herbert C. Hoover.
Commissioner of Education—John J. Tigert.
Vice-Chairman—Henry L. Fidler, representative of labor.
Edw. T. Franks, representative of manufacturing interests.
Calvin F. McIntosh, representative of agricultural interests.
Director—J. C. Wright.

RAILROAD LABOR BOARD.

Appointed by the president of the United States.
Salary of members, $10,000 a year each.
Chairman—Ben W. Hooper (Tenn.).
Vice-Chairman—G. Wallace W. Hanger.
Secretary—Luther M. Parker.
Headquarters—608 South Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
Labor Group—Albert Phillips of Ohio, for a term of three years; A. O. Wharton of Missouri, for a term of two years; Walter L. McMenimen of Massachusetts, for a term of five years.
Management Group—Horace Baker of Ohio, for a term of three years; J. H. Elliot of Texas, for a term of two years; Samuel Higgins of New York, for a term of five years.
Public Group—R. M. Barton of Tennessee, for a term of three years; G. Wallace W. Hanger of District of Columbia, for a term of two years; Ben W. Hooper of Tennessee, for a term of five years.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION.

Director-General—James C. Davis.
Assistant to Director-General—E. M. Alvord.
Comptroller—L. J. Tracy.
General Solicitor—A. A. McLaughlin.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS.

Chairman—Dr. Charles D. Walcott.
Chairman Executive Committee—Dr. Joseph S. Ames.
Secretary—Dr. S. W. Stratton.
Executive Officer—George W. Lewis.

UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHIC BOARD.

Chairman—Dr. C. Hart Merriam.
Secretary—Charles S. Sloane.
Chairman Executive Committee—Frank Bond.

WORLD WAR FOREIGN DEBT COMMISSION.

Appointed by the president Feb. 21, 1922.
Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the treasury, chairman.
Charles E. Hughes, secretary of state.
Herbert C. Hoover, secretary of commerce.
Reed Smoot of the senate.
Theodore E. Burton of the house of representatives.

UNITED STATES COAL COMMISSION.

Appointed by the president under terms of act of Sept. 22, 1922. Salary $7,500 a year.

John Hays Hammond.....California
Thomas Riley Marshall.....Indiana
Samuel Alschuler .....Illinois
Clark Howell .....Georgia
George Otis Smith.....Maine
Edward T. Devine.....Iowa
Charles P. Neill.....Illinois

FEDERAL FUEL DISTRIBUTOR.

Conrad E. Spens.....Illinois

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[From census bureau report.]

The apportionment of representatives in congress, under the first six censuses—1790 to 1840, inclusive—was made by congress, each by a separate act. The law for taking the census of 1850, which was intended to be permanent, presented a rule of apportionment, fixed the number of members of the house at 233, and directed the secretary of the interior thereafter to make the apportionment. The apportionment of 1860 was also made under this law, but congress, on March 4, 1862, fixed the total number of representatives at 241, and the secretary of the interior apportioned the new quotas to the states. The apportionments from and after the census of 1870 were made by congress, each by a separate act; hence it may be assumed that the power conferred on the secretary of the interior by the act of May 23, 1850, was repealed by implication. The following shows the dates of the apportionment acts and the ratio of population to each representative:

Census. Date.	Ratio.
1920—(Not fixed up to November, 1921.)	
1910—Aug. 8, 1911	211,877
1900—Jan. 16, 1901	194,182
1890—Feb. 7, 1891	173,901
1880—Feb. 25, 1882	151,911
1870—Feb. 2, 1872	131,425
1860—May 23, 1850	127,381
1850—May 23, 1850	93,423
1840—June 25, 1842	70,680
1830—May 22, 1832	47,700
1820—May 7, 1822	40,000
1810—Dec. 21, 1811	35,000
1800—Jan. 14, 1802	33,000
1790—April 14, 1792	33,000
....—Constitution, 1789	30,000

REPRESENTATIVES UNDER EACH APPORTIONMENT.

State.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	1790.	1789.
Alabama	10	9	9	8	8	6	7	7	5	3	*1	....	....	....
Arizona	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arkansas	7	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....
California	11	8	7	6	4	3	2	*2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colorado	4	3	2	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Connecticut	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	7	7	7	5
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Florida	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Georgia	12	11	11	10	9	7	8	8	9	7	6	4	2	3
Idaho	2	1	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Illinois	27	25	22	20	19	14	9	7	3	1	*1	....	....	....
Indiana	13	13	13	13	13	11	11	10	7	3	*1	....	....	....
Iowa	11	11	11	11	9	6	2	*2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kansas	8	8	8	7	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kentucky	11	11	11	11	10	9	10	10	13	12	10	6	2	....
Louisiana	8	7	6	6	6	5	4	4	3	3	*1	....	....	....
Maine	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	7	7	....	....	....
Maryland	8	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	8	9	9	9	8	6
Massach'ts	16	14	13	12	11	10	11	10	12	13	13	17	14	8
Michigan	13	12	12	11	9	6	4	3	*1	....	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	10	9	7	5	3	2	*2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mississippi	8	8	7	7	6	5	5	4	3	1	*1	....	....	....
Missouri	16	16	15	14	13	9	7	5	2	1	....	....	....	....
Montana	2	1	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nebraska	6	6	6	3	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nevada	1	1	1	1	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
N. Hamp're	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3
New Jersey	12	10	8	7	7	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	4
New Mexico	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New York	43	37	34	34	33	31	33	34	40	34	27	17	10	6
N. Carolina	10	10	9	9	8	7	8	9	13	13	13	12	10	5
N. Dakota	3	2	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio	22	21	21	21	20	19	21	21	19	14	6	*1	....	....
Oklahoma	8	*5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oregon	3	2	2	1	1	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pennsylvania	36	32	30	28	27	24	25	24	28	26	23	18	13	8
Rhode Island	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
S. Carolina	7	7	7	7	5	4	6	7	9	9	9	8	6	5
S. Dakota	3	2	2	*2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tennessee	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	11	13	9	6	3	*1	....
Texas	18	16	13	11	6	4	2	*2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Utah	2	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vermont	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	6	4	3	....
Virginia	10	10	10	10	9	11	13	15	21	22	23	22	19	10
Washington	5	3	2	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
W. Virginia	6	5	4	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin	11	11	10	9	8	6	3	*2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wyoming	1	1	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	433	386	356	325	292	241	234	223	240	213	181	141	105	65
Added*	2	5	1	7	1	2	3	9	2	....	5	1	1	....

*Assigned to new states after apportionment. Included in table, but not in total under

The Federal Judiciary.

SUPREME COURT.

Salaries: Chief justice, $15,000; associate justices, $14,500; clerk, $6,000; marshal, $4,500; reporter, $4,500.

Chief Justice—William Howard Taft, O...1921
Associate Justices—Joseph McKenna, Cal..1898
Oliver W. Holmes, Massachusetts.....1902
William R. Day, Ohio.....1903
Willis Van Devanter, Wyoming.....1910
Mahlon Pitney, New Jersey.....1912
James C. McReynolds, Tennessee.....1914
Louis D. Brandeis, Massachusetts.....1916
George Sutherland, Utah.....1922
Clerk—William R. Stansbury, Dist. of Col..1921
Marshal—Frank K. Green, Dist. of Col....1915
Reporter—Ernest Knaebel, Colorado.....1916

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Salaries: Chief justice, $8,000; judges, $7,500.

Chief Justice—Edward K. Campbell, Ala..1913
Associate judges—Fenton W. Booth, Ill...1905
George E. Downey, Indiana.....1915
James Hay, Virginia.....1916
Samuel J. Graham, Pennsylvania.....1919

COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS.

Acts of Aug. 5, 1909, and Feb. 25, 1910.

Salaries: Judges, $8,500; marshal, $3,000; clerk, $3,500.

Presiding Judge—Marion De Vries, Washington, D. C.....1921
Associate Judges—James F. Smith, Cal...1910
Orion M. Barber, Vermont.....1910
George E. Martin, Ohio.....1911
(One vacancy.)
Marshal—Frank H. Briggs, Maine.....1911
Clerk—A. B. Shelton, Dist. of Columbia..1910

UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA.

Act of June 30, 1906.

Judge—Charles S. Lobinger (Neb.).....$8,000
District Attorney—Leonard G. Husar (Cal.)..... 4,000
Marshal—T. R. Porter (N. Y.).....3,000
Clerk—William A. Chapman (O.)..... 3,000
Location—Shanghai, China.

CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS.

For salaries of judges see Supreme court justices, Circuit court judges and District court judges.

First Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice Oliver W. Holmes; circuit judges, George H. Bingham, Charles F. Johnson, Geo. W. Anderson; district judges, John A. Peters, Clarence Hale, Arthur L. Brown, James M. Morton, Jr., George F. Morris.

Second Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice Louis D. Brandeis; circuit judges, Henry Wade Rogers, Charles M. Hough, Martin T. Manton, Julius M. Mayer, Henry G. Ward; district judges, Frank Cooper, George W. Ray, John R. Hazel, Thomas I. Chatfield, Learned Hand, Edwin S. Thomas, Augustus N. Hand, Harland B. Howe, John Clark Knox, Edwin L. Garvin.

Third Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice Mahlon Pitney; circuit judges, Victor B. Woolley, Joseph Buffington, J. Warren Davis; district judges, J. W. Thompson, John Rellstab, Charles B. Witmer, Oliver B. Dickinson, W. H. Seward Thompson, Joseph L. Bodine, Charles F. Lynch, Hugh M. Morris, Robert M. Gibson.

Fourth Circuit—Judges: Mr. Chief Justice William Howard Taft; circuit judges, Edmund Waddill, Jr., Charles A. Woods, Martin A. Knapp; district judges, Benjamin F. Keller, Henry G. Connor, James E. Boyd, H. Clay McDowell, John C. Rose, Henry A. M. Smith, Edwin Y. Webb, Henry H. Watkins, D. Lawrence Groner, William E. Baker, George W. McClintic.

Fifth Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice James C. McReynolds; circuit judges, Richard W. Walker, Nathan P. Bryan, Alex. C. King; district judges, Edward R. Meek, William I. Grubb, Rufus E. Foster, William B. Sheppard, Rhydon M. Call, Henry D. Clayton, Robert T. Ervin, DuVal West, W. R. Smith, George W. Jack, Joseph C. Hutcheson, Jr., Edwin R. Holmes, James C. Wilson, Samuel H. Sibley, W. Lee Estes, William H. Barrett, John D. Wallingford.

Sixth Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice William R. Day; circuit judges, Arthur C. Denison, Loyal E. Knappen, Maurice H. Donahue; district judges, Walter Evans, A. M. J. Cochran, John E. Sater, Edward T. Sanford, Clarence W. Sessions, J. M. Killits, Arthur J. Tuttle, D. C. Westhaver, John W. Peck, J. W. Ross.

Seventh Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice George Sutherland; circuit judges, Francis E. Baker, Samuel Alschuler, Julian W. Mack, Evan A. Evans, George T. Page; district judges, Albert B. Anderson, George A. Carpenter, Ferdinand A. Geiger, George W. English, Louis Fitz-Henry, Claude Z. Luse, James H. Wilkerson.

Eighth Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice Willis Van Devanter; circuit judges, W. H. Sanborn, Kimbrough Stone, John E. Carland, Robert E. Lewis, William S. Kenyon; district judges, Page Morris, Jacob Trieber, J. A. Riner, Charles F. Amidon, Henry T. Reed, J. C. Pollock, J. H. Cotteral, Wilbur F. Booth, A. S. Vanvalkenburgh, Frank A. Youmans, James D. Elliott, Martin J. Wade, Tillman D. Johnson, Thomas C. Munger, Joseph W. Woodrough, Colin Neblett, R. L. Williams, Charles B. Faris, David P. Dyer, John Foster Symes, George C. Scott, Andrew Miller, Thomas B. Kennedy.

Ninth Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice Joseph McKenna; circuit judges, E. M. Ross, William B. Gilbert, W. W. Morrow, William H. Hunt; district judges, C. E. Wolverton, William C. Van Fleet, E. S. Farrington, F. S. Dietrich, R. S. Bean, E. E. Cushman, Frank H. Rudkin, George M. Bourquin, Jeremiah Neterer, Maurice T. Dooling, William H. Sawtelle, Benjamin F. Bledsoe, Oscar A. Trippet.

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES.

Salaries of circuit judges, $8,500 each.

First Judicial Circuit—Districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Porto Rico. Circuit judges, George H. Bingham, Concord, N. H., June 5, 1913; Charles F. Johnson, Portland, Me., Oct. 1, 1917; George W. Anderson, Boston, Mass., Oct. 24, 1918.

Second Judicial Circuit—Districts of Vermont, Connecticut, New York. Circuit judges, Julius M. Mayer, New York, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1921; Henry Wade Rogers, New Haven, Conn., Sept. 28, 1913; Charles M. Hough, New York, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1916; Martin T. Manton, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 18, 1918.

Third Judicial Circuit—Districts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware. Circuit judges, Joseph Buffington, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 25, 1906; Victor B. Woolley, Wilmington, Del., Aug. 12, 1914; J. Warren Davis, Trenton N. J., June 6, 1920.

Fourth Judicial Circuit—Districts of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina. Circuit judges, Edmund Waddill, Jr., Richmond, Va., June 2, 1921; Charles A. Woods, Marion, S. C., June 5, 1913; Martin A. Knapp, Washington, D. C., Dec. 20, 1910.

Fifth Judicial Circuit—Districts of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Canal Zone. Circuit judges, Richard W. Walker, Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 5, 1914; Nathan P. Bryan, Jacksonville, Fla., April 23, 1920; Alex. C. King, Atlanta, Ga., May 24, 1920.

Sixth Judicial Circuit—Districts of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee. Circuit judges, Arthur C. Denison, Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 3, 1911; Loyal E. Knappen, Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 31, 1910; Maurice H. Donahue, Columbus, O., Oct. 29, 1919.

Seventh Judicial Circuit—Districts of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin. Circuit judges, Francis E. Baker, Hammond, Ind., Jan. 21, 1902; Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 31, 1911; Samuel Alschuler, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 16, 1915; Evan A. Evans, Madison, Wis., May 10, 1916; George T. Page, Peoria, Ill., March 1, 1919.

Eighth Judicial Circuit—Districts of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Oklahoma. Circuit judges, W. H. Sanborn, St. Paul, Minn., March 17, 1892; John E. Carland, Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, 1911; Kimbrough Stone, Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 21, 1916; Robert E. Lewis, Denver, Col., Nov. 15, 1921; William S. Kenyon, Fort Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 31, 1922.

Ninth Judicial Circuit—Districts of California, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Alaska, Arizona, Hawaii. Circuit judges, E. M. Ross, Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 22, 1895; W. B. Gilbert, Portland, Ore., March 18, 1892; William W. Morrow, San Francisco, Cal., May 20, 1897; William H. Hunt, Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, 1911.

JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

With date of commission. Salaries, $7,500 each.

Alabama—Northern and middle dists.	Henry D. Clayton	Montgomery	May	2,	1914
Southern district	Robert T. Ervin	Mobile	Jan.	23,	1917
Northern district	William I. Grubb	Birmingham	May	18,	1909
Alaska—First district	Thomas M. Reed	Juneau	Aug.	16,	1921
Second district	G. J. Lomen	Nome	Aug.	19,	1921
Third district	Elmer E. Ritchie	Valdez	Aug.	16,	1921
Fourth district	Cecil H. Clegg	Fairbanks	Nov.	9,	1921
Arizona	William H. Sawtelle	Tucson	Aug.	18,	1913
Arkansas—Eastern district	Jacob Trieber	Little Rock	July	26,	1900
Western district	Frank A. Youmans	Fort Smith	June	20,	1911
California—Northern district	Maurice T. Dooling	San Francisco	July	28,	1913
	William C. Van Fleet	San Francisco	Apr.	2,	1907
Southern district	Benjamin F. Bledsoe	Los Angeles	Oct.	16,	1914
	Oscar A. Trippett	Los Angeles	Mar.	3,	1915
Canal Zone	John D. Wallingford	Ancon	Sept.	2,	1922
Colorado	John F. Symes	Denver	May	16,	1922
Connecticut	Edwin S. Thomas	New Haven	Nov.	17,	1913
Delaware	Hugh M. Morris	Wilmington	Jan.	27,	1919
Florida—Northern district	William B. Sheppard	Pensacola	Sept.	4,	1907
Southern district	Rhydon M. Call	Jacksonville	Mar.	28,	1913
Georgia—Northern district	Samuel H. Sibley	Atlanta	Aug.	5,	1919
Southern district	William H. Barrett	Augusta	June	22,	1922
Hawaii	Emil C. Peters, C.J., Sup. Ct.	Honolulu	Mar.	29,	1922
Idaho	Frank S. Dietrich	Boise	Mar.	19,	1907
Illinois—Northern district	James H. Wilkerson	Chicago	July	18,	1922
	George A. Carpenter	Chicago	Jan.	11,	1910
Eastern district	George W. English	Danville	May	3,	1918
Southern district	Louis FitzHenry	Peoria	July	6,	1918
Indiana	A. B. Anderson	Indianapolis	Dec.	8,	1902
Iowa—Northern district	Henry T. Reed	Cresco	Mar.	7,	1904
	George C. Scott	Sioux City	Feb.	21,	1922
Southern district	Martin J. Wade	Davenport	Mar.	3,	1915
Kansas	John C. Pollock	Kansas City	Dec.	1,	1903
Kentucky—Eastern district	A. M. J. Cochran	Covington	July	1,	1901
Western district	Walter Evans	Louisville	Mar.	3,	1899
Louisiana—Eastern district	Rufus E. Foster	New Orleans	Feb.	2,	1909
Western district	George W. Jack	Shreveport	Mar.	16,	1917
Maine	John A. Peters	Portland	Nov.	14,	1921
	Clarence Hale	Portland	July	1,	1902
Maryland	John C. Rose	Baltimore	Apr.	4,	1910
Massachusetts	James M. Morton, Jr	Boston	Aug.	12,	1912
Michigan—Eastern district	Arthur J. Tuttle	Detroit	Aug.	6,	1912
Western district	C. W. Sessions	Grand Rapids	Oct.	3,	1911
Minnesota	Wilbur F. Booth	Minneapolis	May	4,	1914
	Page Morris	Duluth	July	1,	1903
Mississippi—Two districts	Edwin R. Holmes	Jackson	Oct.	24,	1918
Missouri—Eastern district	Charles B. Faris	St. Louis	Oct.	3,	1919
	David P. Dyer	St. Louis	Apr.	1,	1907
Western district	A. S. Van Valkenburgh	Kansas City	June	26,	1910
Montana	George M. Bourquin	Butte	Mar.	8,	1912
Nebraska	T. C. Munger	Lincoln	Mar.	1,	1907
	Joseph W. Woodrough	Omaha	Apr.	3,	1916
Nevada	E. S. Farrington	Carson	Jan.	10,	1907
New Hampshire	George F. Morris	Littleton	Oct.	25,	1921
New Jersey	John Rellstab	Trenton	May	18,	1909
	Joseph L. Bodine	Trenton	June	2,	1920
	Charles F. Lynch	Newark	July	1,	1919
New Mexico	Colin Neblett	Santa Fe	Feb.	5,	1917
New York—Northern district	George W. Ray	Norwich	Sept.	12,	1902
	Frank Cooper	Albany	June	3,	1920
Southern district	Augustus N. Hand	New York city	Sept.	30,	1914
	John Clark Knox	New York city	Apr.	12,	1918
	Learned Hand	New York city	Apr.	26,	1909
Eastern district	Thomas I. Chatfield	Brooklyn	Jan.	9,	1907
	Edwin L. Garvin	Brooklyn	Mar.	21,	1918
Western district	John R. Hazel	Buffalo	June	5,	1900

North Carolina—Eastern district	Henry G. Connor	Wilson	May	25, 1909
Western district	James F. Boyd	Greensboro	July	1, 1900
	Edwin Yates Webb	Charlotte	Nov.	5, 1919
North Dakota	Charles F. Amidon	Fargo	Aug.	31, 1896
	Andrew Miller	Bismarck	Feb.	2, 1922
Ohio—Northern district	D. C. Westenhaver	Cleveland	Mar.	14, 1917
	John M. Killits	Toledo	June	24, 1910
Southern district	John W. Peck	Cincinnati	Nov.	5, 1919
	John E. Sater	Columbus	Mar.	18, 1907
Oklahoma—Eastern district	R. L. Williams	Muskogee	Jan.	7, 1919
Western district	John H. Cotteral	Guthrie	Nov.	11, 1907
Oregon	C. E. Wolverton	Portland	Nov.	20, 1905
	Robert S. Bean	Portland	Apr.	28, 1909
Pennsylvania—Eastern district	Oliver B. Dickinson	Philadelphia	Apr.	28, 1914
	J. Whitaker Thompson	Philadelphia	July	16, 1912
Middle district	Charles B. Witmer	Sunbury	May	2, 1911
Western district	W. H. S. Thompson	Pittsburgh	July	21, 1914
	Robert M. Gibson	Pittsburgh	July	24, 1922
Porto Rico	Emilio del Toro, Ch. J.	San Juan	Jan.	16, 1922
Rhode Island	Arthur L. Brown	Providence	Oct.	15, 1896
South Carolina—Eastern district	Henry A. M. Smith	Charleston	June	7, 1911
Western district	Henry H. Watkins	Anderson	July	22, 1919
South Dakota	James D. Elliott	Sioux Falls	June	7, 1911
Tennessee—Eastern and middle dists.	Edward T. Sanford	Knoxville	May	18, 1908
Western district	J. W. Ross	Memphis	May	31, 1921
Texas—Eastern district	W. Lee Estes	Texarkana	Feb.	18, 1920
Western district	DuVal West	San Antonio	Dec.	21, 1916
	W. R. Smith	El Paso	Apr.	12, 1917
Northern district	Edw. R. Meek	Dallas	July	13, 1898
	James C. Wilson	Fort Worth	Mar.	5, 1919
Southern district	J. C. Hutcheson, Jr.	Houston	Apr.	6, 1918
Utah	Tillman D. Johnson	Salt Lake City	Nov.	2, 1915
Vermont	Harland B. Howe	Burlington	Feb.	22, 1915
Virginia—Eastern district	D. Lawrence Groner	Norfolk	June	2, 1921
Western district	H. Clay McDowell	Bigstone Gap	Nov.	12, 1901
Washington—Western district	Edward E. Cushman	Tacoma	May	1, 1912
	Jeremiah Neterer	Seattle	July	21, 1913
Eastern district	Frank H. Rudkin	Spokane	Jan.	31, 1911
West Virginia—Northern district	William E. Baker	Elkins	Apr.	4, 1921
Southern district	Benjamin F. Keller	Bramwell	July	1, 1901
	George W. McClintic	Charleston	July	25, 1921
Wisconsin—Eastern district	Ferdinand A. Geiger	Milwaukee	Mar.	20, 1912
Western district	Claude Z. Luse	Superior	Apr.	27, 1921
Wyoming	John A. Riner	Cheyenne	Sept.	22, 1890
	Thomas B. Kennedy	Cheyenne	Sept.	22, 1890

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Alabama—Northern district, Charles Kennamer, Birmingham; middle district, Thomas D. Samford, Montgomery; southern district, Aubrey Boyles, Mobile.

Alaska—First division, Arthur G. Shoup, Juneau; second division, William F. Harrison, Nome; third division, Sherman Duggan, Valdez; fourth division, Guy B. Erwin, Fairbanks.

Arizona—Frederick H. Bernard, Tucson.

Arkansas—Eastern district, Charles F. Cole, Little Rock; western district, Samuel S. Langley, Fort Smith.

California—Northern district, J. T. Williams, San Francisco; southern district, Joseph C. Burke, Los Angeles.

Canal Zone—A. C. Hindman, Ancon.

Colorado—Granby Hillyer, Denver.

Connecticut—Edward L. Smith, Hartford.

Delaware—James H. Hughes, Jr., Wilmington.

District of Columbia—Peyton Gordon, Washington.

Florida—Northern district, Fred C. Cubberly, Pensacola; southern district, William M. Gober, Tampa.

Georgia—Northern district, Clint W. Hager, Atlanta; southern district, John W. Bennett.

Hawaii—William T. Carden, Honolulu.

Idaho—Edwin G. Davis, Boise.

Illinois—Northern district, Charles F. Clyne, Chicago; eastern district, W. O. Potter, East St. Louis; southern district, Thomas Williamson, Springfield.

Indiana—Homer Elliott, Indianapolis.

Iowa—Northern district, G. P. Linville, Cedar Rapids; southern district, Ralph Pringle, Red Oak.

Kansas—Al. F. Williams, Topeka.

Kentucky—Western district, W. Sherman Ball, Louisville; eastern district, Sawyer A. Smith, Covington.

Louisiana—Eastern district, Louis H. Burns, New Orleans; western district, Philip H. Mecom, Shreveport.

Maine—Frederick R. Dyer, Portland.

Maryland—Robert R. Carman, Baltimore.

Massachusetts—Robert O. Harris, Boston.

Michigan—Eastern district, Earl J. Davis, Detroit; western district, Edward J. Bowman, Grand Rapids.

Minnesota—Lafayette French, Jr., St. Paul.

Mississippi—Northern district, Lemuel E. Oldham, Oxford; southern district, E. E. Hindman, Jackson.

Missouri—Eastern district, James E. Carroll, St. Louis; western district, Charles C. Madison, Kansas City.

Montana—John L. Slattery, Helena.

Nebraska—James C. Kinsler, Omaha.

Nevada—George Springmeyer, Reno.

New Hampshire—Raymond U. Smith, Concord.

New Jersey—Walter G. Winne, Trenton.

New Mexico—George R. Craig, Albuquerque.

New York—Northern district, Earl H. Gallup, Albany; southern district, William H. Hayward, New York city; eastern district, Ralph C. Green, Brooklyn; western district, William J. Donovan, Buffalo.

North Carolina—Eastern district, Irvin B. Tucker, Raleigh; western district, Frank A. Linney, Ashboro.

North Dakota—Melvin A. Hildreth, Fargo.

Ohio—Northern district, Edwin S. Wertz, Cleveland; southern district, D. Q. Morrow, Cincinnati.

Oklahoma — Eastern district, Frank Lee, Muskogee; western district, W. A. Maurer, Oklahoma City.
Oregon—Lester W. Humphreys, Portland.
Pennsylvania—Eastern district, George W. Coles, Philadelphia; middle district, Andrew B. Dunsmore, Sunbury; western district, Walter Lyon, Pittsburgh.
Porto Rico—Ira K. Wells, San Juan.
Rhode Island—Norman S. Case, Providence.
South Carolina—Eastern district, J. D. Ernest Meyer, Charleston; western district, Ernest F. Cochran, Greenville.
South Dakota—S. Wesley Clark, Sioux Falls.
Tennessee—Eastern district, George C. Taylor, Knoxville; middle district, A. V. McLane, Nashville; western district, S. E. Murray, Memphis.
Texas—Eastern district, Randolph Bryant, Sherman; northern district, Henry Zweifel, Fort Worth; western district, John D. Hartman, San Antonio; southern district, Henry M. Holden, Houston.
Utah—Charles M. Morris, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Vernon A. Bullard, Burlington.
Virginia—Eastern district, Paul W. Kear, Richmond; western district, Lewis P. Summers, Abingdon.
Washington—Western district, Thomas P. Revelle, Seattle; eastern district, Frank R. Jeffrey, Spokane.
West Virginia—Northern district, Thomas A. Brown, Parkersburg; southern district, Elliott Northcott, Huntington.
Wisconsin—Eastern district, H. A. Sawyer, Milwaukee; western district, William H. Dougherty, Madison.
Wyoming—A. D. Walton, Cheyenne.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Alabama—Northern district, Thomas J. Kennamer, Birmingham; middle district, McDuffie Cain, Montgomery; southern district, Christopher G. Gewin, Mobile.
Alaska—First division, George D. Beaumont, Juneau; second division, Morris Griffith, Nome; third division, Harvey Sullivan, Valdez; fourth division, Gilbert B. Stevens, Fairbanks.
Arizona—Thomas J. Sparks, Phoenix.
Arkansas—Eastern district, George L. Mallory, Little Rock; western district, John H. Parker, Fort Smith.
California—Northern district, James B. Holohan, San Francisco; southern district, Albert C. Sittell, Los Angeles.
Canal Zone—Horace D. Ridenour, Ancon.
Colorado—Samuel J. Burris, Denver.
Connecticut—Jacob D. Walter, New Haven.
Delaware—Walter S. Money, Wilmington.
District of Columbia—Edgar C. Snyder, Washington.
Florida—Northern district, Peter H. Miller, Pensacola; southern district, Benjamin E. Dyson, Jacksonville.
Georgia—Northern district, Walter Akerman, Atlanta; southern district, George B. McLeod, Macon.
Hawaii—Oscar P. Cox, Honolulu.
Idaho—Frank M. Brashears, Boise.
Illinois—Northern district, Robert R. Levy, Chicago; eastern district, James A. White, Danville; southern district, James E. McClure, Springfield.
Indiana—Linus P. Meredith, Indianapolis.
Iowa—Northern district, Fred Davis, Dubuque; southern district, Guy S. Brewer, Des Moines.
Kansas—Fred R. Fitzpatrick, Topeka.
Kentucky—Western district, Thomas N. Hazlip, Louisville; eastern district, Roy B. Williams, Covington.
Louisiana—Eastern district, Victor Loisel, New Orleans; western district, John H. Kirkpatrick, Shreveport.
Maine—Stillman E. Woodman, Portland.
Maryland—William W. Stockham, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—William J. Keville, Boston.
Michigan—Eastern district, Frank T. Newton, Detroit; western district, Herman O'Connor, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota—Edward Rustad, St. Paul.
Mississippi—Northern district, John H. Cook, Oxford; southern district, James C. Tyler, Jackson.
Missouri—Eastern district, John E. Lynch, St. Louis; western district, I. K. Parshall, Kansas City.
Nebraska—Dennis H. Cronin, Omaha.
Nevada—J. H. Fulmer, Carson City.
New Hampshire—Thos. B. Donnelly, Concord.
New Jersey—James H. Mulheron, Trenton.
Montana—Joseph L. Asbridge, Helena.
New Mexico—Secundino Romero, Santa Fe.
New York—Northern district, Daniel F. Breitenstein, Utica; southern district, William C. Hecht, New York city; eastern district, Jesse D. Moore, Brooklyn; western district, John D. Lynn, Rochester.
North Carolina — Eastern district, Rippon W. Ward, Raleigh; western district, Brownlow Jackson, Asheville.
North Dakota—James F. Shea, Fargo.
Ohio—Northern district, Geo. A. Stauffer, Cleveland; southern district, Michael Devanny, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma—Western district, Alva McDonald, Oklahoma City; eastern district, Henry F. Cooper, Muskogee.
Oregon—Clarence R. Hotchkiss, Portland.
Pennsylvania—Eastern district, W. Frank Mathues, Philadelphia; middle district, John H. Glass, Scranton; western district, James C. McGregor, Pittsburgh.
Porto Rico—Harry S. Hubbard, San Juan.
Rhode Island—William R. Rodman, Providence.
South Carolina — Eastern district, Samuel J. Leaphart, Charleston; western district, C. J. Lyon, Greenville.
South Dakota—W. H. King, Sioux Falls.
Tennessee—Eastern district, Inslee C. King, Knoxville; middle district, Edward Albright, Nashville; western district, W. F. Appleby, Memphis.
Texas—Eastern district, Phil E. Baer, Texarkana; northern district, James A. Badgett, Dallas; western district, David A. Walker, San Antonio; southern district, Richard A. Harvin, Houston.
Utah—J. Ray Ward, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Albert W. Harvey, Rutland.
Virginia—Eastern district, Clarence G. Smithers, Norfolk; western district, S. Green Proffit, Roanoke.
Washington—Eastern district, Arthur F. Kees, Spokane; western district, E. B. Benn, Tacoma.
West Virginia—Northern district, Louis Buchwald, Parkersburg; southern district, Siegel Workman, Huntington.
Wisconsin—Eastern district, Samuel W. Randolph, Milwaukee; western district, William R. Chellis, Madison.
Wyoming—Hugh L. Patton, Cheyenne.

WHERE THE UNIDENTIFIED DEAD HEROES REST.

France—At the Arc de Triomphe.
Britain—In Westminster abbey.
Italy—In Victor Emmanuel monument on the Piazza Venezia.
Portugal—Batalha monastery.
United States—In Arlington national cemetery.

United States Diplomatic and Consular Service.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE (NOV. 1, 1922).

Explanation—A. E. & P., ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; E. E. & M. P., envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary; M. R., minister resident; M. R. & C.-G. minister resident and consul-general. Appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate.

Country.	Representative.	Location.	Appointed from.	Salary.
Argentine Republic.	John W. Riddle, A. E. & P.	Buenos Aires.	Connecticut	$17,500
	Edward L. Reed, 2d Sec.	Buenos Aires.	Pennsylvania	2,500
Austria	Albert H. Washburn, E. E. & M. P.	Vienna	Massachusetts	10,000
	H. F. Schoenfeld, Sec.	Vienna.	Dist. of Columba	4,000
Belgium	Henry P. Fletcher, A. E. & P.	Brussels	Pennsylvania	17,500
	Craig W. Wadsworth, Sec.	Brussels	New York	4,000
Bolivia	Jesse S. Cottrell, E. E. & M. P.	La Paz	Tennessee	10,000
Brazil	Edwin V. Morgan, A. E. & P.	Rio Janeiro	New York	17,500
Bulgaria	Charles S. Wilson, A. E. & M. P.	Sofia	Maine	10,000
Chile	William M. Collier, A. E. & M. P.	Santiago	New York	17,500
China	Jacob G. Schurman, E. E. & M. P.	Peking	New York	12,000
	Albert B. Ruddock, Sec. of Emb.	Peking	Illinois	3,625
	Com. Charles T. Hutchins, Nav. Att.	Peking	Navy	.....
	Col. Sherwood A. Cheney, Mil. Att.	Peking	Army	.....
Colombia	Samuel H. Piles, E. E. & M. P.	Bogota	Washington	10,000
Costa Rica	Ray T. Davis, E. E. & M. P.	San Jose	Missouri	10,000
Cuba	(Vacancy)	Havana		12,000
	Philander L. Cable, 2d Sec.	Havana	Illinois	3,000
Czecho-Slovakia	Lewis Einstein, E. E. & M. P.	Prague	New York	12,000
	Wm. S. Howell, Jr., 2d Sec. of Leg.	Prague	Texas	3,000
	Maj. E. R. Warner McCabe, Mil. Att.	Prague	Army	.....
Denmark	John D. Prince, E. E. & M. P.	Copenhagen	New Jersey	10,000
Dominican Republic	Wm. W. Russell, M. R. & C.-G.	Santo Domingo.	Dist. Col'bia	10,000
Ecuador	Gerhard A. Bading, E. E. & M. P.	Quito	Wisconsin	10,000
Egypt	J. M. Howell, Agt. & C.-G.	Cairo	Ohio	7,500
Finland	Charles L. Kagey, E. E. & M. P.	Helsingfors	Kansas	10,000
France	Myron T. Herrick, A. E. & P.	Paris	Ohio	17,500
	Sheldon Whitehouse, Couns. of Emb.	Paris	Illinois	4,000
	Perry Belden, Sec. of Emb.	Paris	New York	3,625
	Col. T. Bentley Mott, Mil. Att.	Paris	Army	.....
	Capt. Frank B. Upham, Nav. Att.	Paris	Navy	.....
Germany	Alanson B. Houghton, A. E. & P.	Berlin	New York	17,500
	Richard E. Pennoyer, 1st Sec.	Berlin	California	3,625
	Warren D. Robbins, counselor.	Berlin.	New York	4,000
	Lieut.-Col. Creed F. Cox, Mil. Att.	Berlin	Army	.....
Great Britain	George Harvey, A. E. & P.	London	New York	17,500
	Post Wheeler, Couns. of Emb.	London	Washington	4,000
	Oliver B. Harriman, Sec. of Emb.	London	W. Virginia	3,625
	Herbert S. Gould, Sec. of Emb.	London	California	3,625
	Col. O. N. Solbert, Mil. Att.	London	Army	.....
	Capt. Charles L. Hussey, Nav. Att.	London	Navy	.....
Greece	(Vacancy)	Athens		10,000
Guatemala	Roy T. Davis, E. E. & M. P.	Guatemala	Missouri	10,000
Haiti	Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, E. E & M. P.	Port au Prince.	Louisiana	10,000
Honduras	Franklin E. Morales, E. E. & M. P.	Tegucigalpa	New Jersey	10,000
Hungary	Theodore Brentano, E. E. & M. P.	Budapest	Illinois	10,000
	Eugene C. Shoecraft, 1st Sec.	Budapest	Missouri	3,625
Italy	Richard W. Child, A. E. & P.	Rome	Massachusetts	17,500
	Franklin M. Gunther, Couns. of Emb.	Rome	Virginia	4,000
	F. O. de Billier, Sec. Emb.	Rome	New York	4,000
	Lieut.-Col. E. T. Donnelly, Mil. Att.	Rome	Army	.....
	Capt. William Norris, Nav. Att.	Rome	Navy	.....
Japan	Charles B. Warren, A. E. & P.	Tokyo	Michigan	17,500
	Hugh R. Wilson, Couns. of Emb.	Tokyo	Illinois	4,000
	Capt. Lyman A. Cotton, Nav. Att.	Tokyo	Navy	.....
	Lieut.-Col. Charles Burnett, Mil. Att.	Tokyo	Army	.....
Liberia	Solomon P. Hood, M. R. & C.-G.	Monrovia	New Jersey	5,000
	Richard C. Bundy, Sec. of Leg.	Monrovia	Ohio	3,625
Luxemburg	(Vacancy)	The Hague		12,000
Mexico	(Vacancy) A. E. & P.	Mexico		17,500
	Geo. T. Summerlin, Couns. of Emb.	Mexico	Louisiana	4,000
	F. L. Mayer, 1st Sec.	Mexico	Indiana	3,625
Morocco	Joseph M. Denning, Agt. & C.-G.	Tangier	Ohio	7,500
Netherlands	(Vacancy)	The Hague		12,000
	Louis A. Sussdorff, Jr., 1st Sec.	The Hague.	New York	3,625
	Capt. James B. Ord, Mil. Att.	The Hague	Army	.....
Nicaragua	John E. Ramer, E. E. & M. P.	Managua	Colorado	10,000
Norway	Laurits S. Swenson, E. E. & M. P.	Christiania	Minnesota	10,000
	James G. Bailey, counselor.	Christiania	Kentucky	4,000
	Maj. F. A. Holmer, Mil. Att.	Christiania	Army	.....
Panama	John Glover South, E. E. & M. P.	Panama	Kentucky	10,000
	Maj. Fred T. Cruse, Mil. Att.	Panama	Army	.....
Paraguay	William J. O'Toole, E. E. & M. P.	Asuncion	West Virginia	10,000
Persia	Joseph S. Kornfeld, E. E. & M. P.	Teheran	Ohio	10,000
Peru	(Vacancy)	Lima		17,500
	Wm. B. Southworthy, 3d Sec. of Emb.	Lima	Pennsylvania	2,500

Country.	Representative.	Location	Appointed from.	Salary.
Poland	Hugh S. Gibson, E. E. & M. P.	Warsaw	California	$12,000
	Benjamin Thaw, Jr., 1st Sec.	Warsaw	Maryland	3,625
	Capt. Elbert E. Farman, Jr., Mil. Att.	Warsaw	Army	.....
Portugal	Fred M. Dearing, E. E. & M. P.	Lisbon	Missouri	10,000
	Sam S. Dickson, 2d Sec.	Lisbon	New Mexico	3,000
	Maj. Reginald B. Cocroft, Mil. Att.	Lisbon	Army	.....
Roumania	Peter Augustus Jay, E. E. & M. P.	Bukharest	Rhode Island	10,000
	J. T. Marriner, 2d Sec.	Bukharest	Maine	3,000
	Capt. Arthur Poillon, Mil. Att.	Bukharest	Army	.....
Russia	(No diplomatic relations)			
Salvador	Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., E.E. & M.P.	San Salvador	New York	10,000
Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Kingdom of	H. Percival Dodge, E. E. & M. P.	Belgrade	Massachusetts	10,000
	Pierre de L. Boal, 2d Sec.	Belgrade	Pennsylvania	3,000
Siam	Edward E. Brodie, E. E. & M. P.	Bangkok	Oregon	10,000
	Leng Hui, interpreter	Bangkok		2,000
Spain	Cyrus E. Woods, A. E. & P.	Madrid	Pennsylvania	17,500
	William Spencer, counselor	Madrid	Pennsylvania	4,000
	Com. David McD. Le Breton, Nav. Att.	Madrid	Navy	.....
	Maj. Reginald B. Cocroft, Mil. Att.	Madrid	Army	.....
Turkey	(Vacancy)	Constantinople		17,500
	Rear-Adm. Mark C. Bristol, high com.	Constantinople	Army	.....
Sweden	Ira Nelson Morris, E. E. & M. P.	Stockholm	Illinois	10,000
	Maj. F. A. Holmer, Mil. Att.	Stockholm	Army	.....
Switzerland	Joseph C. Grew, E. E. & M. P.	Bern	Massachusetts	10,000
	Arthur B. Lane, 1st Sec.	Bern	New York	3,000
Uruguay	Hoffman Philip, E. E. & M. P.	Montevideo	New York	10,000
Venezuela	Willis C. Cook, E. E. & M. P.	Caracas	South Dakota	10,000

UNITED STATES CONSULAR SERVICE.

Abbreviations: C.-G., consul-general; C., consul; V.-C., vice-consul; C. A., commercial agent.

CONSULAR INSPECTORS.	Salary.
Charles C. Eberhardt, Kas.	$5,000
Ralph J. Totten, Tenn.	5,000
Robert Frazer, Jr., Pa.	5,000
Arthur Garrels, Mo.	5,000
William Dawson, Minn.	5,000
Roger C. Tredwell, Ind.	5,000
Nelson T. Johnson, Okla.	5,000
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	
Buenos Aires—Wm. H. Robertson, Va., C.-G.	8,000
Rosario—Wilbert L. Bonney, Ill., C.	3,500
AUSTRIA.	
Vienna—Carol H. Foster, Md., C.	3,500
BELGIUM.	
Antwerp—George S. Messersmith, Pa., C.	4,500
Brussels—Henry H. Morgan, La., C.-G.	8,000
Ghent—Charles R. Nasmith, N. Y., C.	4,000
Liege—George M. Hanson, Utah, C.	4,000
BOLIVIA.	
La Paz—(Vacancy)	.....
BRAZIL.	
Bahia—Thomas H. Bevan, Md., C.	4,000
Para—George H. Pickerell, O., C.	5,000
Pernambuco—Charles R. Cameron, N. Y., C.	3,500
Porto Alegre—Samuel T. Lee, Mich., C.	5,000
Rio Janeiro—Alphonse Gaulin, R. I., C.-G.	8,000
Santos—(Vacancy).	
Sao Paulo—Ezra M. Lawton, O., C.	5,000
BULGARIA.	
Sofia—Graham H. Kemper, Ky., C.	4,500
CHILE.	
Antofagasta—(Vacancy)	.....
Arica—E. C. Von Tresckow, S. C., C.	3,000
Concepcion—Doyle C. McDonough, Mo., C.	3,000
Iquique—Homer Bratt, Miss., C.	3,500
Punta Arenas—Austin C. Brady, N. M., C.	3,500
Valparaiso—Carl F. Deichman, Mo., C.-G.	5,500
CHINA.	
Amoy—Algar E. Carleton, Vt., C.	4,000
Antung—(Vacancy)	.....
Canton—(Vacancy)	.....
Changsha—(Vacancy)	.....
Chefoo—Stuart K. Lupton, Tenn., C.	4,500
Chungking—(Vacancy)	.....
Foochow—Ernest B. Price, N. Y., C.	$3,500
Hankow—P. Stewart Heintzleman, Pa., C.-G.	5,500
Harbin—Geo. C. Hanson, Conn., C.	3,500
Mukden—Albert W. Pontius, Minn., C.-G.	5,500
Nanking—John K. Davis, O., C.	4,000
Shanghai—Edwin S. Cunningham, Tenn., C.-G.	6,000
Swatow—Lester L. Schnare, C.	3,000
Tientsin—Stuart J. Fuller, Wis., C.-G.	6,000
Tsinanfu—Clarence E. Gauss, Conn., C.	5,000
COLOMBIA.	
Barranquilla—Maurice L. Stafford, Cal., C.	3,000
Cartagena—Edgar C. Soule, Tex., C.	3,000
Santa Marta—Leroy R. Sawyer, Mass., C.	3,000
COSTA RICA.	
Port Limon—S. E. McMillin, Kas., C.	3,500
San Jose—Henry S. Waterman, Wash., C.	3,500
CUBA.	
Antilla—Horace J. Dickinson, Ark., C.	2,500
Cienfuegos—Frank Bohr, Kas., C.	3,500
Havana—Carlton B. Hurst, D. C., C.-G.	6,000
Nueva Gerona—Charles Forman, La., C.	2,500
Nuevitas—George G. Duffee, Ala., C.	3,000
Santiago—Harold D. Clum, N. Y., C.	4,500
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.	
Prague—Charles S. Winans, Mich., C.	5,000
DANZIG, FREE CITY OF.	
Danzig—Charles L. Hoover, Mo., C.	4,500
DENMARK.	
Copenhagen—Marion Letcher, Ga., C.-G.	5,500
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.	
Puerta Plata—William A. Bickers, D. C., C.	2,000
Santo Domingo—(Vacancy).	
ECUADOR.	
Guayaquil—F. W. Goding, Ill., C.-G.	5,500
EGYPT.	
Alexandria—Lester Maynard, Cal., C.	5,000
Cairo—J. Morton Howell, O., C.-G.	6,000
FINLAND.	
Helsingfors—(Vacancy).	
FIUME, FREE STATE OF	
Fiume—Wilbur Koblinger, Va., C.	4,500
FRANCE AND DOMINIONS.	
Algiers—Edward A. Dow, Neb., C.	4,000
Bordeaux—Theodore Jaeckel, N. Y., C.	4,500
Brest—Herbert O. Williams, Cal., C.	3,000

	Salary.
Calais—Thomas D. Davis, Okla., C.	$3,500
Dakar—Wm. J. Yerby, Tenn., C.	3,500
Dunkerque—John S. Calvert, N. C., C.	3,000
Guadaloupe—Shelby F. Strother, Ky., C.	3,000
Havre—Augustus E. Ingram, Cal., C.	5,500
LaRochelle—W. W. Brunswick, Kas., C.	3,000
Lille—Hugh H. Watson, Vt., C.	4,000
Limoges—Eugene I. Belisle, Mass., C.	3,000
Lyons—(Vacancy)	.....
Marseilles—Wesley Frost, Ky., C.	5,000
Martinique—Thos. R. Wallace, Iowa, C.	2,500
Nancy—Paul H. Cram, Me., C.	3,500
Nantes—Fred D. Fisher, Ore., C.	5,000
Nice—Otis A. Glazebrook, N. J., C.	5,000
Paris—A. M. Thackera, Pa., C.-G.	12,000
Rouen—Milton B. Kirk, Ill., C.	3,500
Saigon—Leland L. Smith, Ore., C.	3,000
St. Etienne—William H. Hunt, N. Y., C.	3,500
Strassburg—Wm. J. Pike, Pa., C.	5,000
Tahiti—Howard F. Withey, Mich., C.	3,000
Tananarivo—James G. Carter, Ga., C.	3,500
Tunis—H. N. Cookingham, N. Y., C.	4,000
GERMANY.	
Berlin—William Coffin, Ky., C.-G.	6,000
Bremen—Francis R. Stewart, Ind., C.	4,000
Breslau—John E. Kehl, O.	5,000
Coblenz—Elliott V. Richardson, N. Y., C.	4,000
Cologne—Emil Sauer, Tex., C.	4,500
Dresden—Lewis G. Dreyfus, Cal., C.	4,500
Frankfort—Frederick T.F.Dumont, Pa.,C.	5,000
Hamburg—(Vacancy)	.....
Konigsberg—Alfred W. Donegan, Ala.	4,500
Leipzig—Hernando de Soto, Cal., C.	5,000
Munich—(Vacancy)	.....
Stettin—Cornelius Ferris, Col., C.	5,000
Stuttgart—Maxwell K. Moorhead, Pa., C.	5,000
GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS.	
Adelaide—Henry H. Balch, Ala., C.	4,500
Aden—Cecil M. P. Cross, R. I., C.	3,000
Auckland—Karl de G. MacVitty, Ill.	.....
Barbados—John J. C. Watson, Ky., C.	4,000
Belfast—William P. Kent, Va., C.	5,000
Belize—William W. Early, N. C., C.	3,000
Birmingham—John F. Jewell, Ill., C.	5,000
Bombay—North Winship, Ga., C.	5,000
Bradford—Wallace J. Young, Ill., C.	4,500
Bristol—Robertson Honey, N. Y., C.	3,500
Calcutta—Alex. W. Weddell, Va., C.-G.	6,000
Calgary—Samuel C. Reat, Ill., C.	3,500
Campbellton—G. C. Woodward, Pa., C.	3,000
Cape Town—A. A. Winslow, Ind., C.-G.	5,500
Cardiff—John R. Bradley, Okla., C.	3,000
Charlottetown—Geo. J. Crosby, N. J., C.	3,000
Colombo—Marshall M. Vance, O., C.	3,000
Cornwall, Ont.—T. D. Edwards, S. D., C.	2,500
Dublin—(Vacancy)	.....
Dundee—Henry A. Johnson, D. C., C.	3,000
Dunfermline—H. D. Van Sant, N. J., C.	3,000
Durban—Lewis V. Boyle, Cal., C.	3,000
Edinburgh—Hunter Sharp, N. C., C.	5,000
Fernie—Norton F. Brand, N. D., C.	2,500
Fort William—Dudley G. Dwyre, Col., C.	3,000
Georgetown—Chester W. Davis, N. Y., C.	3,500
Gibraltar—R. L. Sprague, Mass., C.	3,500
Glasgow—Geo. E. Chamberlin, N. Y., C.	5,000
Halifax, N. S.—Edwin N. Gunsaulus, O., C.-G.	6,000
Hamilton, Bermuda—(Vacancy)	.....
Hamilton, Ont.—J. de Olivares, Mo., C.	4,500
Hongkong—Wm. H. Gale, Va., C.-G.	6,000
Hull—John H. Grout, Mass., C.	4,000
Johannesburg—(Vacancy)	.....
Karachi—Avra M. Warren, Md., C.	3,500
Kingston, Jam.—C. L. Latham, N. C., C.	4,000
Kingston, Ont—F. S. S. Johnson, N. J., C.	3,000
Leeds—Percival Gassett, D. C., C.	3,500
Liverpool—H. L. Washington, D. C., C.	8,000
London—Robert P. Skinner, O., C.-G.	12,000
London, Ont.—G. R. Taggart, N. J., C.	3,500
Madras—Thomas M. Wilson, Tenn., C.	3,500
Malta—Mason Mitchell, N. Y., C.	4,000
Manchester—Ross E Holaday, O., C.	6,000
Melbourne—T. Sammons, Wash., C.-G.	8,000
Moncton—B. M. Rasmussen, Iowa, C.	$4,000
Montreal—Albert Halstead, D. C., C.-G.	8,000
Nairobi—William L. Jenkins, Pa., C.	4,000
Nassau—Lorin A. Lathrop, Cal., C.	3,500
Newcastle, N. S. W—Romeyn Wormuth, N. Y., C.	3,000
Newcastle-on-Tyne—F. C. Slater, Kas., C.	3,000
Niagara Falls—James B. Milner, Ind., C.	3,000
Nottingham—Calvin M. Hitch, Ga., C.	5,000
Ottawa—John G. Foster, Vt., C.-G.	8,000
Penang—R. S. McNiece, Utah, C.	3,000
Plymouth—Wm. W. Masterson, Ky., C.	4,500
Port Elizabeth—M. B. Davis, Col., C.	3,000
Prescott—Frank C. Denison, Vt., C.	2,500
Prince Rupert—E. A. Wakefield, Me., C.	3,500
Quebec—E. H. Dennison, O., C.	5,000
Queenstown—John A. Zamon, Ill., C.	4,500
Rangoon—James P. Moffitt, N. Y., C.	3,500
Regina—J. H. Johnson, Tex., C.	2,500
Riviere du Loup—L. P. Briggs, Mich., C.	3,500
St. John, N. B.—Henry S. Culver, O., C.	5,000
St. John's, N. F.—J. S. Benedict, N. Y., C.	3,000
St. Stephen—Alonzo B. Garrett, W. Va., C.	2,500
Sarnia—Henry W. Diederich, D. C., C.	3,000
Sault Ste. Marie—G. W. Shotts, Mich., C.	2,500
Sheffield—William J. Grace, N. Y., C.	3,500
Sherbrooke—Edward L. Adams, N. Y., C.	4,000
Singapore—E. L. Harris, Ill., C.-G.	5,500
Southampton—John M. Savage, N. J., C.	4,000
Stoke-on-Trent—Wm. F. Doty, N. J., C.	3,500
Swansea—Arthur B. Cooke, S. C., C.	3,500
Sydney, N. S.—C. M. Freeman, N. H., C.	4,500
Sydney, N. S. W.—Edward J. Norton, Tenn., C.	5,000
Toronto—Chester W. Martin, Mich., C.	5,000
Trinidad—Henry D. Baker, Ill., C.	3,500
Vancouver—Frederick M. Ryder, Conn., C.-G.	5,500
Victoria—Robert B. Mosher, D. C., C.	4,500
Wellington—D. F. Wilber, N. Y., C.-G.	5,000
Windsor, Ont.—(Vacancy)	.....
Winnipeg—Joseph I. Brittain, O., C.-G.	5,500
Yarmouth—John N. McCunn, Wis., C.	4,500
GREECE.	
Athens—Will L. Lowrie, Ill., C.-G.	5,500
Patras—George K. Stiles, Md., C.	3,500
Saloniki—Leland B. Morris, Pa., C.	3,500
GUATEMALA.	
Guatemala—Arthur C. Frost, Mass., C.	4,000
HAITI.	
Cape Haitien—Damon C. Woods, Tex., C.	3,000
Port au Prince—(Vacancy)	.....
HONDURAS.	
Ceiba—Alexander K. Sloan, C.	3,000
Puerto Cortes—(Vacancy.)	
Tegucigalpa—Geo. K. Donald, Ala., C.	4,000
HUNGARY.	
Budapest—Edwin C. Kemp, Fla., C.	4,000
IRAQ (MESOPOTAMIA).	
Bagdad—Thomas R. Owens, Ala., C.	3,500
ITALY.	
Catania—Carl R. Loop, Ind., C.	3,500
Florence—W. Roderick Dorsey, Md., C.	4,500
Genoa—John Ball Osborne, Pa., C.-G.	5,500
Leghorn—Lucien Memminger, Fla., C.	3,500
Messina—Benjamin F. Chase, Pa., C.	4,000
Milan—Clarence Carrigan, Cal., C.	5,000
Naples—Homer M. Byington, Conn., C.	5,000
Palermo—Edward I. Nathan, Pa., C.	4,000
Rome—Francis B. Keene, Wis., C.	5,500
Trieste—Joseph E. Haven, Ill., C.	4,500
Turin—(Vacancy)	.....
Venice—James B. Young, Pa., C.	4,000
JAPAN.	
Dairen—(Vacancy)	.....
Kobe—(Vacancy)	.....
Nagasaki—(Vacancy)	.....
Nagoya—Harry F. Hawley, N. Y., C.	3,500
Seoul—Ransford S. Miller, N. Y., C.-G.	5,500
Taihoku Taiwan—Henry B. Hitchcock, N. Y., C.	3,500
Yokohama—Geo. H. Scidmore, Wis., C.-G.	8,000

JUGO SLAVIA.
(See Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Kingdom of.)

LIBERIA.

Monrovia—Solomon Porter Hood, N. J., C.-G. ..... Salary. $5,000

MEXICO

Acapulco—(Vacancy) ....
Aguascalientes—Lee R. Blohm, Ariz., C.. 3,000
Chihuahua—James B. Stewart, N. M., C. 3,500
Ciudad Juarez—(Vacancy) ....
Ensenada—William C. Burdett, Tenn., C. 3,500
Frontera—(Vacancy) ....
Guadalajara—Andrew J. McConnico, Miss., C..... 3,500
Guaymas—Bartley F. Yost, Kas., C..... 3,500
Manzanillo—(Vacancy) ....
Matamoros—Gilbert R. Willson, Tex., C. 3,500
Mazatlan—Wm. E. Chapman, Okla., C.. 3,500
Mexicali—Walter F. Boyle, Ga., C..... 4,000
Mexico—Claude I. Dawson, S. C., C.-G... 5,500
Monterey—Thomas D. Bowman, Mo., C.. 4,500
Nogales—Francis J. Dyer, Cal., C..... 3,500
Nuevo Laredo—(Vacancy) ....
Piedras Negras—William P. Blocker, Tex., C..... 3,000
Progreso—O. G. Marsh, Wash., C..... 4,000
Salina Cruz—(Vacancy) ....
Saltillo—(Vacancy) ....
San Luis Potosi—W. F. Boyle, Ga., C... 4,000
Tampico—(Vacancy) ....
Torreon—Chester Donaldson, N. Y., C.... 3,500
Vera Cruz—Paul H. Foster, Texas, C.... 3,500

MOROCCO.

Casablanca—Robert R. Bradford, Neb., C. 3,500
Tangier—Joseph M. Denning, O., C.-G.... 7,500

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam—Frank W. Mahin, Iowa, C. 5,000
Batavia—Henry P. Starrett, Fla., C..... 4,500
Curacao—Bradstreet S. Raridan, Me., C. 3,000
Medan—Carl O. Spamer, Md., C..... 3,000
Rotterdam—Geo. E. Anderson, Ill., C.-G. 8,000
Soerabaya—Parker W. Buhrman, Va., C. 3,000

NICARAGUA.

Bluefields—(Vacancy) ....
Corinto—Harold Playter, Cal., C..... 3,000

NORWAY.

Bergen—George N. Ifft, Idaho, C..... 4,500
Christiania—A. G. Snyder, W. Va., C.-G. 5,500
Stavanger—Robert L. S. Bergh, N. D., C. 3,000

PALESTINE.

Jerusalem—Addison E. Southard, Ky., C. 4,500

PANAMA.

Colon—Julius H. Dreher, S. C., C..... 4,000
Panama—(Vacancy) ....

PARAGUAY.

Asuncion—Harry Campbell, Kas., C..... 4,000

PERSIA.

Teheran—Gordon Paddock, N. Y., C..... 3,500

PERU.

Callao—Claude E. Guyant, Ill., C..... 4,500

POLAND.

Warsaw—Leo L. Keena, Mich., C.-G..... 6,000

PORTUGAL AND DOMINIONS.

Salary.
Funchal—Stillman W. Eells, N. Y., C....$3,000
Lisbon—W. Stanley Hollis, Mass., C.-G.. 4,500
Loanda—Reed P. Clark, N. H., C..... 3,500
Lourenco Marques—R. L. Keiser, Ind., C. 3,500
Oporto—Samuel H. Wiley, N. C., C..... 3,000
St. Michaels—Drew Linard, Ala., C..... 3,000

ROUMANIA.

Bukharest—Ely E. Palmer, R. I., C..... 5,000
Constanza—Richard B. Haven, Ill., C... .....

RUSSIA.

Reval—(Vacancy) ....
Riga—John P. Hurley, N. Y., C..... 3,000
Vladivostok—David B. Macgowan, Tenn., C. 3,500

SALVADOR.

San Salvador—Lynn W. Franklin, V.-C.. 3,000

SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES, KINGDOM OF.

Belgrade—Kenneth S. Patton, Va., C.... 4,500
Zagreb—Alfred R. Thomson, Md., C.... 4,500

SIAM.

Bangkok—James P. Davis, Ga., C..... 4,000

SPAIN.

Barcelona—(Vacancy) ....
Bilbao—Henry M. Wolcott, N. Y., C..... 4,000
Cadiz—(Vacancy) ....
Corunna—Ralph C. Busser, Pa., C..... 4,500
Huelva—Horace Remillard, Mass., C..... 3,500
Madrid—Keith Merrill, Minn., C..... 4,000
Malaga—Gaston Smith, La., C..... 3,500
Santander—Leonard G. Dawson, Va., C.. 3,500
Seville—Robert Harnden, Cal., C..... 4,000
Teneriffe—Frank A. Henry, Del., C..... 4,000
Valencia—Henry C. A. Damm, Tenn., C.. 4,000
Vigo—Henry T. Wilcox, N. J., C..... 3,500

SWEDEN.

Gothenburg—Walter H. Sholes, Okla., C. 4,000
Malmo—Maurice H. Krogh, N. Dak., C.. 3,000
Stockholm—Dominic I. Murphy, D. C., C.-G. 5,500

SWITZERLAND.

Basel—Philip Holland, Tenn., C..... 5,000
Bern—Thornwell Haynes, Ala., C..... 4,000
Geneva—Lewis W. Haskell, S. C., C..... 5,000
St. Gall—Gebhard Willrich, Wis., C..... 4,500
Zurich—George H. Murphy, N. C., C.-G. 8,000

SYRIA.

Aleppo—Jesse B. Jackson, O., C..... 4,500
Beirut—Paul Knabenshue, O., C..... 4,000
Damascus—Charles E. Allen, Ky., C.... 3,500

TURKEY.

(Consular service not re-established up to Nov. 1, 1922.)

URUGUAY.

Montevideo—David J. D. Myers, Ga., C.. 4,500

VENEZUELA.

Caracas—Thomas W. Voetter, N. M., C.. 4,000
La Guaira—(Vacancy) ....
Maracaibo—John O. Sanders, Tex., C.... 3,000
Puerto Cabello—W. P. Garrety, N. Y., C. 3,000

NOT ELSEWHERE LISTED.

Apia—Quincy F. Roberts, Tex., V.-C.... 2,750
Smyrna—George Horton, Ill., C.-G..... 5,500

FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Argentine Republic—Dr. Thomas A. Le Breton, A. E. and P.
Mr. Felipe A. Espil, secretary.

Armenia—Garo Pasbernadjian.

Austria—Edgar L. G. Prochnik, charge d'affaires.

Belgium—Baron E. de Cartier Marchienne, E. E. and M. P.
Mr. F. de Selys de Fanson, counselor.

Bolivia—Senor Adolfo Ballivian, E. E. and M. P.

Brazil—Senor Augusto Cochranede Alencar.
Mr. Samuel Sousa Leao Gracie, secretary of embassy.

Bulgaria—Mr. Stephan Panaretoff, E. E. and M. P.
Dr. P. Lessinoff, secretary.

Chile—Senor Don Beltran Mathieu, A. E. and M. P.
Senor Don Oscar Gana-Serruys, counselor.

China—Mr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze.
Mr. Yung Kwai, counselor.

Colombia—Dr. Enrique Olaya, E. E. and M. P.
Senor Don Carlos Uribe, Jr., secretary.

Costa Rica—Senor Dr. Don Octavio Beeche, E. E. and M. P.

Cuba—Dr. C. M. de Cespedes, E. E. and M. P.
Dr. Arturo Padro y Almeida, secretary.

Czecho-Slovakia—Dr. Bedrich Stepanek, E. E. and M. P.
Denmark—Mr. Constantin Brun, E. E. and M. P.
Mr. Anker K. Bojsen, secretary.
Dominican Republic—Leido Emilio C. Joubert, E. E and M. P.
Ecuador—Senor Dr. Don Rafael H. Elizalde, E. E. and M. P.
Finland—Mr. Axel L. Astrom, E. E. and M. P.
France—M. J. J. Jusserand, A. E. and P.
Mr. Louis G. Robert de Courcel, counselor.
Germany—(Vacancy).
Baron Edmund von Thermann, counselor.
Great Britain—Sir Auckland Geddes, A. E. and M. P.
Mr. Henry G. Chilton, counselor of embassy.
Mr. R. Leslie Craigie, secretary.
Greece — Mr. George Dracopoulos, charge d'affaires.
Guatemala—Senor Don Francisco Sanchez Latour, E. E. and M. P.
Haiti—Mr. Albert Blanchet, E. E. and M. P.
Mr. Robert Laraque, secretary.
Honduras—Senor Don R. Camilo Diaz, secretary.
Hungary—Count Laszlo Szechenyi, E. E. and M. P.
Italy—Prince Gelasio Caetani, A. E. and P.
Signor Guido Sabetta, secretary.
Japan—Baron Kijuro Shidehara, A. E. and P.
Mr. Sadao Saburi, counselor.
Mexico—Senor Don Salvador Diego-Fernandez, E. E. and M. P. (absent).
Senor Don Manuel C. Tellez, secretary.
Netherlands—Dr. A. C. D. Van de Graeff, E. E. and M. P.
Nicaragua—Senor Don Emiliano Chamorro, E. E. and M. P.
Senor Don Manuel Zavala, secretary.
Norway—Mr. H. H. Bryn, E. E. and M. P.
Mr. Georg F. C. Collin, secretary.
Panama—Senor Don J. E. Lefevre, charge d'affaires.
Paraguay—Mr. William W. White in charge of legation.
Persia—Mirza Hussein Khan Alai, E. E. and M. P.
Peru—Senor Don Federico Alfonzo Pezet, A. E. and P.
Poland—Prince Casimir Lubomirski, E. E. and M. P.
Portugal—Viscount de Alte, E. E. and M. P.
Reumania—Prince A. Bibesco, E. E. and M. P.
Russia—Mr. Serge Ughet, attache.
Salvador—Senor Dr. Don Salvador Sol M., E. E. and M. P.
Serbs, Croats and Slovenes—Dr. Slavko Y. Grouitch, E. E. and M. P.
Siam—Prince Phya Prabha Karavongse, E. E. and M. P.
Mr. Edward H. Loftus, secretary.
Spain—Senor Don Juan Riano y Gayangos, A. E. and P.
Senor Don Juan Francisco de Cardenas, counselor.
Sweden—Mr. J. de Lagerberg, secretary and charge d'affaires.
Switzerland—Mr. Marc Peter, E. E. and M. P.
Turkey—(Diplomatic relations severed.)
Uruguay—Senor Dr. Jacobo Varela, E. E. and M. P.
Venezuela—Senor Dr. Santos A. Dominici, E. E. and M. P.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN 1920.

[Federal census bureau report.]

State.	*Number.	Pct.	State.	*Number.	Pct.
Maine	151,397	69.5	South Carolina	423,740	62.8
New Hampshire	80,127	66.4	Georgia	619,025	55.7
Vermont	67,746	67.2	Florida	194,845	59.7
Massachusetts	721,326	68.4	Kentucky	519,093	62.1
Rhode Island	108,817	62.8	Tennessee	523,700	62.2
Connecticut	261,523	67.3	Alabama	522,758	57.7
New York	1,856,260	64.9	Mississippi	432,625	62.0
New Jersey	603,143	65.6	Arkansas	406,727	61.2
Pennsylvania	1,721,773	64.4	Louisiana	352,694	53.0
Ohio	1,095,577	67.8	Oklahoma	481,253	63.8
Indiana	563,523	65.4	Texas	980,469	57.7
Illinois	1,226,601	65.0	Montana	113,419	70.5
Michigan	710,341	67.8	Idaho	102,926	71.8
Wisconsin	551,205	67.3	Wyoming	38,106	67.9
Minnesota	498,138	66.9	Colorado	193,482	69.6
Iowa	515,616	71.2	New Mexico	82,167	63.8
Missouri	688,499	66.4	Arizona	59,496	56.4
North Dakota	158,259	67.9	Utah	116,385	73.0
South Dakota	144,441	68.2	Nevada	12,611	68.4
Nebraska	292,747	70.6	Washington	257,332	69.0
Kansas	389,497	69.8	Oregon	152,275	70.1
Delaware	41,081	64.6	California	579,211	69.5
Maryland	266,529	60.5			
District of Columbia	64,475	63.3	United States	21,373,976	64.3
Virginia	489,319	59.3			
West Virginia	321,191	62.3			
North Carolina	620,486	62.7			

*Number of persons 5 to 20 years of age attending school.

STEAM RAILROAD MILEAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.
1830	23	1870	52,922	1880	93,267	1890	167,191	1900	198,964	1910	249,992
1840	2,818	1871	60,301	1881	103,108	1891	172,035	1901	202,288	1911	254,732
1850	9,021	1872	66,171	1882	114,677	1892	175,691	1902	207,253	1912	258,033
1860	30,626	1873	70,268	1883	121,422	1893	179,834	1903	213,422	1913	261,036
1864	33,908	1874	72,385	1884	125,345	1894	182,733	1904	220,112	1914	263,547
1865	35,085	1875	74,096	1885	128,329	1895	184,628	1905	225,196	1915	264,378
1866	36,801	1876	76,808	1886	136,338	1896	186,681	1906	230,761	1916	266,031
1867	39,050	1877	79,082	1887	149,214	1897	188,844	1907	236,949	1917	266,059
1868	42,229	1878	81,747	1888	156,114	1898	190,870	1908	240,846	1918	264,233
1869	46,844	1879	86,556	1889	161,276	1899	194,336	1909	244,084	1919	263,707

Sixty-Seventh Congress.

From March 4, 1921, to March 3, 1923.
[For members of 68th congress see index.]

SENATE.

President, Calvin Coolidge, vice-president of the United States; compensation, $12,000 a year. Republicans, 59; democrats, 36; republican and progressive, 1; total, 96. Compensation of senators, $7,500 a year; term six years

ALABAMA.
Oscar W. Underwood, Dem..Birmingham..1927
James T. Heflin, Dem.....Lafayette..1925

ARIZONA.
Henry F. Ashurst, Dem.....Prescott..1923
Ralph H. Cameron, Rep.....Phoenix..1927

ARKANSAS.
Thaddeus H. Caraway, Dem...Jonesboro..1927
Joseph T. Robinson, Dem.....Lonoke..1925

CALIFORNIA.
Samuel M. Shortridge, Rep..S. Francisco..1927
Hiram W.Johnson, Rep.-Prog..Sacramento..1923

COLORADO.
Lawrence C. Phipps, Rep.....Denver..1925
Samuel D. Nicholson, Rep.....Pueblo..1927

CONNECTICUT.
Frank B. Brandegee, Rep...New London..1927
George P. McLean, Rep.....Simsbury..1923

DELAWARE.
Thomas F. Bayard, Dem....Wilmington. 1927
L. Heisler Ball, Rep.....Marshalltown..1925

FLORIDA.
Duncan U. Fletcher, Dem..Jacksonville..1927
Park Trammell, Dem.....Lakeland..1923

GEORGIA.
William J. Harris, Dem.....Cedartown..1925
Walter F. George, Dem.....Atlanta..1925

IDAHO.
Frank R. Gooding, Rep.....Gooding..1927
William E. Borah, Rep.....Boise..1925

ILLINOIS.
Medill McCormick, Rep.....Chicago..1925
William B. McKinley, Rep....Champaign..1927

INDIANA.
James E. Watson, Rep.....Rushville..1927
Harry S. New, Rep.....Indianapolis..1923

IOWA.
Albert B. Cummins, Rep....Des Moines..1927
S. W. Brookhart, Rep.....Washington..1925

KANSAS.
Charles Curtis, Rep.....Topeka..1927
Arthur Capper, Rep.....Topeka..1925

KENTUCKY.
Richard P. Ernst, Rep.....Covington..1927
Augustus O. Stanley, Dem...Henderson..1925

LOUISIANA.
Edwin S. Broussard, Dem....New Iberia..1927
Joseph E. Ransdell, D..Lake Providence..1925

MAINE.
Frederick Hale, Rep.....Portland..1923
Bert M. Fernald, Rep.....West Poland..1925

MARYLAND.
Ovington E. Weller, Rep.....Baltimore..1927
Joseph I. France, Rep....Port Deposit..1923

MASSACHUSETTS.
Henry Cabot Lodge, Rep.....Nahant..1923
David I. Walsh, Dem.....Fitchburg..1925

MICHIGAN.
Charles E. Townsend, Rep....Jackson..1923
James Couzens, Rep.....Detroit..1925

MINNESOTA.
Frank B. Kellogg, Rep.....St. Paul..1923
Knute Nelson, Rep.....Alexandria..1925

MISSISSIPPI.
John Sharp Williams, Dem..Yazoo City..1923
Pat Harrison, Dem.....Gulfport..1925

MISSOURI.
Selden P. Spencer, Rep.....St. Louis..1927
James A. Reed, Dem.....Kansas City..1923

MONTANA.
Henry L. Myers, Dem.....Hamilton..1923
Thomas J. Walsh, Dem.....Helena..1925

NEBRASKA.
Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Dem.....Omaha..1923
George W. Norris, Rep.....McCook..1925

NEVADA.
Tasker L. Oddie, Rep.....Reno..1927
Key Pittman, Dem.....Tonopah..1923

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
George H. Moses, Rep.....Concord..1927
Henry W. Keyes, Rep..North Haverhill..1925

NEW JERSEY.
Walter E. Edge, Rep.....Atlantic City..1925
Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Rep...Raritan..1923

NEW MEXICO.
Andreius A. Jones, Dem...E. Las Vegas..1923
Holm O. Bursum, Rep.....Socorro..1925

NEW YORK.
James W. Wadsworth, Rep...Groveland..1927
William M. Calder, Rep.....Brooklyn..1923

NORTH CAROLINA.
Lee S. Overman, Dem.....Salisbury..1927
F. M. Simmons, Dem.....Newbern..1925

NORTH DAKOTA.
Porter J. McCumber, Rep....Wahpeton..1923
Edwin F. Ladd, Rep.....Fargo..1927

OHIO.
Frank B. Willis, Rep.....Delaware..1927
Atlee Pomerene, Dem.....Canton..1923

OKLAHOMA.
John W. Harreld, Rep....Oklahoma City..1927
Robert L. Owen, Dem.....Muskogee..1925

OREGON.
Robert N. Stanfield, Rep.....Portland..1927
Charles L. McNary, Rep.....Salem..1925

PENNSYLVANIA.
George W. Pepper, Rep.....Philadelphia..1927
David A. Reed, Rep.....Pittsburgh..1923

RHODE ISLAND.
Peter Goelet Gerry, Dem.....Warwick..1923
LeBaron B. Colt, Rep.....Bristol..1925

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Ellison D. Smith, Dem.....Florence..1927
Nathaniel B. Deal, Dem.....Laurens..1925

SOUTH DAKOTA.
Peter Norbeck, Rep.....Redfield..1927
Thomas Sterling, Rep.....Vermilion..1925

TENNESSEE.
Kenneth D. McKellar, Dem....Memphis..1923
John K. Shields, Dem.....Knoxville..1925

TEXAS.
Charles A. Culberson, Dem.....Dallas..1923
Morris Sheppard, Dem.....Texarkana..1925

UTAH.
Reed Smoot, Rep.....Provo City..1927
William H. King, Dem....Salt Lake City..1923

VERMONT.
William P. Dillingham, Rep..Montpelier..1927
Carroll S. Page, Rep.....Hyde Park..1923

VIRGINIA.
Claude A. Swanson, Dem.....Chatham..1923
Carter Glass, Dem.....Lynchburg..1925

WASHINGTON.
Wesley L. Jones, Rep.....Seattle..1927
Miles Poindexter, Rep.....Spokane..1923

WEST VIRGINIA.
Howard Sutherland, Rep.....Elkins..1923
Davis Elkins, Rep.....Morgantown..1925

WISCONSIN.
Irvine L. Lenroot, Rep.....Superior..1927
Robert M. LaFollette, Rep....Madison..1923

WYOMING.
John B. Kendrick, Dem.....Sheridan..1923
Francis E. Warren, Rep.....Cheyenne..1925

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (NOV. 20, 1922).

Speaker, Frederick H. Gillett; republicans, 299; democrats, 129; socialist, 1; independent, 1; vacancies, 5; total, 435. Asterisk (*) after names indicates that members served in 66th congress. †At large. Compensation of speaker, $12,000; of other members, $7,500 a year. Term, two years.

ALABAMA.

1. John McDuffie,* Dem.....Monroeville
2. John R. Tyson, Dem.....Montgomery
3. Henry B. Steagall,* Dem.....Ozark
4. Lamar Jeffers, Dem.....Anniston
5. W. B. Bowling, Dem.....Lafayette
6. William B. Oliver,* Dem.....Tuscaloosa
7. L. B. Rainey, Dem.....Gadsden
8. Edward B. Almon,* Dem.....Tuscumbia
9. George Huddleston,* Dem.....Birmingham
10. William B. Bankhead,* Dem.....Jasper

ARIZONA.

Carl Hayden,*† Dem.....Phoenix

ARKANSAS.

1. W. J. Driver, Dem.....Osceola
2. William A. Oldfield,* Dem.....Batesville
3. John N. Tillman,* Dem.....Fayetteville
4. Otis Wingo,* Dem.....De Queen
5. Henderson M. Jacoway,* Dem..Dardanelle
6. Chester W. Taylor, Dem.....Pine Bluff
7. Tilman B. Parks, Dem.....Hope

CALIFORNIA.

1. Clarence F. Lea,* Dem.....Santa Rosa
2. John E. Raker,* Dem.....Alturas
3. Charles F. Curry,* Rep.....Sacramento
4. Julius Kahn,* Rep.....San Francisco
5. John I. Nolan,* Rep.....San Francisco
6. (Vacancy).
7. H. E. Barbour, Rep.....Fresno
8. Arthur M. Free, Rep.....San Jose
9. Walter F. Lineberger, Rep.....Long Beach
10. Henry Z. Osborne,* Rep.....Los Angeles
11. Philip D. Swing, Rep.....El Centro

COLORADO.

1. William N. Vaile, Rep.....Denver
2. Charles B. Timberlake,* Rep.....Sterling
3. Guy W. Hardy, Rep.....Canon City
4. E. T. Taylor,* Dem....Glenwood Springs

CONNECTICUT.

1. E. Hart Fenn, Rep.....Wethersfield
2. Richard P. Freeman,* Rep...New London
3. John Q. Tilson,* Rep.....New Haven
4. Schuyler Merritt, Rep.....Stamford
5. James P. Glynn,* Rep.....Winsted

DELAWARE.

Caleb R. Layton,† Rep.....Georgetown

FLORIDA.

1. Herbert J. Drane,* Dem.....Lakeland
2. Frank Clark,* Dem.....Gainesville
3. J. H. Smithwick,* Dem.....Pensacola
4. William J. Sears,* Dem.....Kissimmee

GEORGIA.

1. James W. Overstreet,* Dem.....Sylvania
2. Frank Park,* Dem.....Sylvester
3. Charles R. Crisp,* Dem.....Americus
4. W. C. Wright,* Dem.....Newnan
5. William D. Upshaw,* Dem.....Atlanta
6. James W. Wise,* Dem.....Fayetteville
7. Gordon Lee,* Dem.....Chickamauga
8. Charles H. Brand,* Dem.....Athens
9. Thomas M. Bell,* Dem.....Gainesville
10. Carl Vinson,* Dem.....Milledgeville
11. W. C. Lankford,* Dem.....Douglas
12. William W. Larsen,* Dem.....Dublin

IDAHO.

1. Burton L. French,*† Rep.....Moscow
2. Addison T. Smith,*† Rep.....Twin Falls

ILLINOIS.

Richard Yates,† Rep.....Springfield
Winnifred M. Huck,† Rep.....Chicago
1. Martin B. Madden,* Rep.....Chicago
2. James R. Mann,* Rep.....Chicago
3. Elliott W. Sproul, Rep.....Chicago
4. John W. Rainey,* Dem.....Chicago
5. Adolph J. Sabath,* Dem.....Chicago
6. John J. Gorman, Rep.....Chicago
7. M. A. Michaelson, Rep.....Chicago
8. Stanley Kunz, Dem.....Chicago
9. Fred A. Britten,* Rep.....Chicago
10. Carl R. Chindblom, Rep.....Chicago
11. Ira C. Copley,* Rep.....Aurora
12. Charles E. Fuller,* Rep.....Belvidere
13. John C. McKenzie,* Rep.....Elizabeth
14. William J. Graham,* Rep.....Aledo
15. Edward J. King,* Rep.....Galesburg
16. Clifford Ireland,* Rep.....Peoria
17. Frank H. Funk, Rep.....Bloomington
18. Joseph G. Cannon,* Rep.....Danville
19. Allen F. Moore, Rep.....Monticello
20. Guy L. Shaw, Rep.....Beardstown
21. Loren E. Wheeler,* Rep.....Springfield
22. Wm. A. Rodenberg,* Rep..East St. Louis
23. E. B. Brooks, Rep.....Newton
24. Thomas S. Williams,* Rep.....Louisville
25. Edward E. Denison,* Rep.....Marion

INDIANA.

1. O. R. Luhring, Rep.....Evansville
2. Oscar E. Bland,* Rep.....Linton
3. J. W. Dunbar, Rep.....New Albany
4. J. S. Benham, Rep.....Benham
5. Everett Sanders,* Rep.....Terre Haute
6. Richard N. Elliott,* Rep.....Connersville
7. Merrill Moores,* Rep.....Indianapolis
8. Albert H. Vestal,* Rep.....Anderson
9. Fred S. Purnell,* Rep.....Attica
10. William R. Wood,* Rep.....Lafayette
11. Milton Kraus,* Rep.....Peru
12. Louis W. Fairfield,* Rep.....Angola
13. A. J. Hickey, Rep.....Laporte

IOWA.

1. W. F. Kopp, Rep.....Mount Pleasant
2. Harry E. Hull,* Rep.....Williamsburg
3. Burton E. Sweet,* Rep.....Waverly
4. Gilbert N. Haugen,* Rep.....Northwood
5. Cyrenus Cole, Rep.....Cedar Rapids
6. C. William Ramseyer,* Rep....Bloomfield
7. Cassius C. Dowell,* Rep.....Des Moines
8. Horace M. Towner,* Rep.....Corning
9. William R. Green,* Rep...Council Bluffs
10. J. L. Dickinson, Rep.....Algona
11. W. D. Boies, Rep.....Sheldon

KANSAS.

1. Dan'l R. Anthony, Jr.,* Rep..Leavenworth
2. Edward C. Little,* Rep.....Kansas City
3. Philip P. Campbell,* Rep.....Pittsburg
4. Homer Hoch,* Rep.....Marion
5. J. G. Strong,* Rep.....Blue Rapids
6. Hays B. White,* Rep.....Mankato
7. J. N. Tincher, Rep.....Medicine Lodge
8. Richard E. Bird, Rep.....Wichita

KENTUCKY.

1. Alben W. Barkley,* Dem.....Paducah
2. David H. Kincheloe,* Dem.....Madisonville
3. Robert Y. Thomas, Jr.,* Dem..Central City
4. Ben Johnson,* Dem.....Bardstown
5. Charles F. Ogden, Rep.....Louisville
6. Arthur B. Rouse,* Dem.....Burlington
7. James C. Cantrill,* Dem.....Georgetown
8. Ralph Gilbert, Dem.....Shelbyville
9. William J. Fields,* Dem.....Olive Hill
10. John W. Langley,* Rep.....Pikeville
11. J. M. Robison, Rep.....Barbourville

LOUISIANA.

1. James O'Connor, Dem.....New Orleans
2. H. Garland Dupre,* Dem.....New Orleans
3. Whitmell P. Martin,* Dem.....Thibodaux
4. John N. Sandlin, Dem.....Minden
5. Riley J. Wilson,* Dem.....Harrisonburg
6. George K. Favrot, Dem.....Baton Rouge
7. Ladislas Lazaro,* Dem.....Washington
8. James B. Aswell,* Dem.....Natchitoches

MAINE.

1. Carroll L. Beedy, Rep.....Portland
2. Wallace H. White, Jr.,* Rep.....Lewiston
3. John E. Nelson, Rep.....Augusta
4. Ira G. Hersey,* Rep.....Houlton

MARYLAND.

1. T. A. Goldsborough, Dem.....Denton
2. Albert A. Blakeny, Rep.....Ten Hills
3. John P. Hill, Rep.....Baltimore
4. J. Charles Linthicum,* Dem.....Baltimore
5. Sydney E. Mudd,* Rep.....La Plata
6. Frederick N. Zihlman,* Rep...Cumberland

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Allen T. Treadway,* Rep.....Stockbridge
2. Frederick H. Gillett,* Rep.....Springfield
3. Calvin D. Paige,* Rep.....Southbridge
4. Samuel E. Winslow,* Rep.....Worcester
5. John Jacob Rogers,* Rep.....Lowell
6. A. Piatt Andrew, Rep.....Gloucester
7. Robert S. Maloney, Rep.....Lawrence
8. Frederick W. Dallinger,* Rep..Cambridge
9. Charles L. Underhill, Rep.....Somerville
10. Peter F. Tague, Dem.....Boston
11. George Holden Tinkham,* Rep....Boston
12. James A. Gallivan,* Dem.....Boston
13. Robert Luce, Rep.....Waltham
14. Louis A. Frothingham, Rep.....Easton
15. William S. Greene,* Rep.....Fall River
16. Joseph Walsh,* Rep.....New Bedford

MICHIGAN.

1. George P. Codd, Rep.....Detroit
2. Earl C. Michener,* Rep.....Adrian
3. J. M. C. Smith, Rep.....Charlotte
4. John C. Ketcham, Rep.....Hastings
5. Carl E. Mapes,* Rep.....Grand Rapids
6. Patrick H. Kelley,* Rep.....Lansing
7. Louis C. Cramton,* Rep.....Lapeer
8. Joseph W. Fordney,* Rep.....Saginaw
9. James C. McLaughlin,* Rep.....Muskegon
10. Roy O. Woodruff, Rep.....Bay City
11. Frank D. Scott,* Rep.....Alpena
12. W. Frank James,* Rep.....Hancock
13. Vincent M. Brennan, Rep.....Detroit

MINNESOTA.

1. Sydney Anderson,* Rep.....Lanesboro
2. Frank Clague, Rep.....Redwood Falls
3. Charles R. Davis,* Rep.....St. Peter
4. Oscar Keller, Ind.....St. Paul
5. W. H. Newton, Rep.....Minneapolis
6. Harold Knutson,* Rep.....St. Cloud
7. Andrew J. Volstead,* Rep...Granite Falls
8. O. J. Larson, Rep.....Duluth
9. Halvor Steenerson,* Rep.....Crookston
10. Thomas D. Schall,* Rep.....Excelsior

MISSISSIPPI.

1. J. E. Rankin, Dem.....Tupelo
2. B. G. Lowery, Dem.....Blue Mountain
3. Benjamin G. Humphreys,* Dem...Greenville
4. Thomas U. Sisson,* Dem.....Winona
5. Ross A. Collins, Dem.....Meridian
6. P. B. Johnson, Dem.....Hattiesburg
7. Percy E. Quin,* Dem.....McComb City
8. James W. Collier,* Dem.....Vicksburg

MISSOURI.

1. Frank C. Millspaugh, Rep.....Canton
2. William W. Rucker,* Dem.....Keytesville
3. H. F. Lawrence, Rep.....Cameron
4. Charles L. Faust, Rep.....St. Joseph
5. E. C. Ellis, Rep.....Kansas City
6. W. O. Atkeson, Rep.....Butler
7. Roscoe C. Patterson, Rep.....Springfield
8. Sid C. Roach, Rep.....Linn Creek
9. T. W. Huckriede, Rep.....Warrenton
10. Cleveland Newton, Rep.....St. Louis
11. Harry B. Hawes, Dem.....St. Louis
12. Leonidas C. Dyer,* Rep.....St. Louis
13. Marion E. Rhodes, Rep.....Potosi
14. Ed D. Hays, Rep.....Cape Girardeau
15. Isaac V. McPherson, Rep.....Aurora
16. S. A. Shelton, Rep.....Marshfield

MONTANA.

1. Washington J. McCormick, Rep...Missoula
2. Carl W. Riddick, Rep.....Lewiston

NEBRASKA.

1. R. H. Thorpe, Rep.....Falls City
2. Albert W. Jefferis, Rep.....Omaha
3. Robert E. Evans, Rep.....Dakota City
4. M. O. McLaughlin, Rep.....York
5. William E. Andrews, Rep.....Hastings
6. A. R. Humphrey, Rep.....O'Neill

NEVADA.

Samuel S. Arentz,† Rep.....Simpson

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. Sherman E. Burroughs,* Rep..Manchester
2. Edward H. Wason,* Rep.....Nashua

NEW JERSEY.

1. Francis F. Patterson, Rep.....Camden
2. Isaac Bacharach, Rep.....Atlantic City
3. T. Frank Appleby, Rep.....Asbury Park
4. Elijah C. Hutchinson,* Rep..... .Trenton
5. Ernest R. Ackerman, Rep.....Plainfield
6. Randolph Perkins, Rep....Woodcliff Lake
7. Amos H. Radcliffe, Rep.....Paterson
8. Herbert W. Taylor, Rep.....Newark
9. Richard W. Parker, Rep.....Newark
10. Frederick R. Lehlbach,* Rep.....Newark
11. Archibald E. Olpp, Rep.....West Hoboken
12. Charles F. X. O'Brien, Dem...Jersey City

NEW MEXICO.

Nestor Montoya, Rep.....Albuquerque

NEW YORK.

1. Frederick C. Hicks,* Rep..Port Washington
2. J. J. Kindred, Dem.....Astoria
3. John Kissel, Rep.....Brooklyn
4. Thomas H. Cullen, Dem.....Brooklyn
5. A. L. Kline, Rep.....Brooklyn
6. Warren I. Lee, Rep.....Brooklyn
7. M. J. Hogan, Rep.....Brooklyn
8. C. G. Bond, Rep.....Brooklyn
9. A. N. Peterson, Rep.....Brooklyn
10. Lester D. Volk, Rep.....Brooklyn
11. Daniel J. Riordan,* Dem....New York city
12. Meyer London, Soc.....New York city
13. C. D. Sullivan,* Dem.....New York city
14. Nathan D. Perlman, Rep...New York city
15. T. J. Ryan, Rep.....New York city
16. W. Bourke Cockran, Dem..New York city
17. O. L. Mills, Rep.....New York city
18. John F. Carew, Dem.....New York city
19. W. M. Chandler, Rep.....New York city
20. Isaac Siegel,* Rep.....New York city
21. M. C. Ansorge, Rep.....New York city
22. A. J. Griffin, Dem.....New York city
23. A. R. Rossdale, Rep.....New York city
24. B. L. Fairchild, Rep.....Pelham
25. James W. Husted,* Rep.....Peekskill
26. Hamilton Fish, Jr., Rep.....Poughkeepsie
27. Charles B. Ward,* Rep.....Debruce
28. Peter G. Ten Eyck, Dem.....Albany
29. James S. Parker,* Rep.....Salem
30. Frank Crowther, Rep.....Schenectady
31. Bertrand H. Snell,* Rep.....Potsdam
32. Luther W. Mott,* Rep.....Oswego
33. Homer P. Snyder,* Rep.....Little Falls
34. John D. Clarke, Rep.....Fraser
35. Walter W. Magee,* Rep.....Syracuse
36. Norman J. Gould,* Rep.....Seneca Falls
37. Gale H. Stalker, Rep.....Elmira
38. Thomas B. Dunn,* Rep.....Rochester
39. Archie D. Sanders,* Rep.....Stafford
40. S. Wallace Dempsey,* Rep.....Lockport
41. Clarence MacGregor, Rep.....Buffalo
42. James M. Mead, Dem.....Buffalo
43. Daniel A. Reed, Rep.....Dunkirk

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. Hallett S. Ward, Dem.....Washington
2. Claude Kitchin,* Dem.....Scotland Neck
3. C. L. Abernethy, Dem.....Newbern
4. Edward W. Pou,* Dem.....Smithfield
5. Charles M. Stedman,* Dem...Greensboro
6. Homer L. Lyon, Dem.....Whiteville
7. William C. Hammer, Dem.....Asheboro
8. Robert L. Doughton,* Dem..Laurel Springs
9. A. L. Bulwinkle, Dem.....Gastonia
10. Zebulon Weaver,* Dem.....Asheville

NORTH DAKOTA.

1. O. B. Burtness, Rep.....Grand Forks
2. George M. Young,* Rep.....Valley City
3. J. H. Sinclair, Rep.....Kenmare

OHIO.

1. Nicholas Longworth,* Rep.....Cincinnati
2. A. E. B. Stephens, Rep.....North Bend
3. Roy G. Fitzgerald, Rep.....Dayton
4. John S. Cable, Rep.....Lima

5. C. J. Thompson, Rep.....Defiance
6. Charles C. Kearns,* Rep.....Batavia
7. Simeon D. Fess,* Rep.....Yellow Springs
8. R. Clint Cole, Rep.....Findlay
9. W. W. Chalmers, Rep.....Toledo
10. I. M. Foster, Rep.....Athens
11. Edwin D. Ricketts, Rep.....Logan
12. John C. Speaks, Rep.....Columbus
13. J. T. Begg, Rep.....Sandusky
14. C. L. Knight, Rep.....Akron
15. C. Ellis Moore, Rep.....Cambridge
16. J. H. Himes, Rep.....Canton
17. William M. Morgan, Rep.....Newark
18. Frank Murphy, Rep.....Steubenville
19. John G. Cooper,* Rep.....Youngstown
20. M. G. Norton, Rep.....Cleveland
21. Harry C. Gahn, Rep.....Cleveland
22. T. E. Burton, Rep.....Cleveland

OKLAHOMA.

1. T. A. Chandler, Rep.....Vinita
2. Alice M. Robertson, Rep.....Muskogee
3. Charles D. Carter,* Dem.....Ardmore
4. J. C. Pringey, Rep.....Chandler
5. F. B. Swank, Dem.....Norman
6. L. M. Gensman, Rep.....Lawton
7. James V. McClintic,* Dem.....Snyder
8. Manuel Herrick, Rep.....Perry

OREGON.

1. Willis C. Hawley,* Rep.....Salem
2. Nicholas J. Sinnott,* Rep.....The Dalles
3. Clifton N. McArthur,* Rep.....Portland

PENNSYLVANIA.

William J. Burke,† Rep.....Pittsburgh
Joseph McLaughlin,† Rep....Philadelphia
Anderson H. Walters,*† Rep....Johnstown
Thomas S. Crago, Rep.....Waynesburg
1. William S. Vare,* Rep.....Philadelphia
2. George S. Graham,* Rep.....Philadelphia
3. H. C. Ransley, Rep.....Philadelphia
4. George W. Edmonds,* Rep...Philadelphia
5. James J. Connelly, Rep.....Philadelphia
6. George P. Darrow,* Rep.....Philadelphia
7. Thomas S. Butler,* Rep.....West Chester
8. Henry W. Watson,* Rep.....Langhorne
9. William W. Griest,* Rep.....Lancaster
10. Frank C. Musser, Dem.....Scranton
11. C. D. Coughlin, Rep.....Wilkesbarre
12. John Reber,* Rep.....Pottsville
13. F. B. Gernerd, Rep.....Allentown
14. Louis T. McFadden,* Rep.....Canton
15. Edgar R. Kiess,* Rep.....Williamsport
16. I. Clinton Kline, Rep.....Sunbury
17. Benjamin K. Focht,* Rep.....Lewisburg
18. Aaron S. Kreider,* Rep.....Annville
19. John M. Rose,* Rep.....Johnstown
20. Edward S. Brooks,* Rep.....York
21. Evan J. Jones,* Rep.....Bradford
22. Adam W. Wyant, Rep.....Butler
23. S. A. Kendall, Rep.....Meyersdale
24. Henry W. Temple,* Rep.....Washington
25. Milton W. Shreve, Rep.....Erie
26. William H. Kirkpatrick, Rep.....Easton
27. Nathan L. Strong,* Rep.....Brookville
28. H. J. Bixler, Rep.....Johnsonburg
29. Stephen G. Porter,* Rep.....Pittsburgh
30. M. Clyde Kelly,* Rep.....Edgewood
31. John M. Morin,* Rep.....Pittsburgh
32. Guy E. Campbell,* Dem.....Crafton

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Clark Burdick,* Rep.....Newport
2. Walter R. Stiness,* Rep.....Cowesett
3. Ambrose Kennedy,* Rep.....Woonsocket

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. W. T. Logan, Dem.....Charleston
2. James F. Byrnes,* Dem.....Aiken
3. Fred H. Dominick,* Dem.....Newberry
4. J. J. McSwain, Dem.....Greenville
5. William F. Stevenson,* Dem.....Cheraw
6. P. H. Stoll, Dem.....Kingstree
7. H. P. Fulmer, Dem.....Norway

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1. C. A. Christopherson,* Rep....Sioux Falls
2. Royal C. Johnson,* Rep.....Aberdeen
3. William Williamson, Rep.....Oacoma

TENNESSEE.

1. B. Carroll Reece, Rep.....Butler
2. J. Will Taylor,* Rep.....LaFollette
3. Joe Brown, Rep.....Chattanooga
4. Wynne F. Clouse, Rep.....Cookeville
5. E. L. Davis,* Dem.....Tullahoma
6. Joseph W. Byrns,* Dem.....Nashville
7. W. C. Salmon, Dem.....Columbia
8. Lon A. Scott, Rep.....Savannah
9. Finis J. Garrett,* Dem.....Dresden
10. Hubert F. Fisher, *Dem.....Memphis

TEXAS.

1. Eugene Black,* Dem.....Clarksville
2. John C. Box, Dem.....Jacksonville
3. Morgan D. Sanders, Dem.....Kaufman
4. Sam Rayburn,* Dem.....Bonham
5. Hatton W. Sumners,* Dem.....Dallas
6. Rufus Hardy,* Dem.....Corsicana
7. Clay S. Briggs, Dem.....Galveston
8. David E. Garrett, Dem.....Houston
9. Joseph J. Mansfield,* Dem.....Columbus
10. James P. Buchanan,* Dem.....Brenham
11. Tom Connally,* Dem.....Marlin
12. Fritz G. Lanham, Dem.....Fort Worth
13. Terrell G. Williams, Dem.....Wise county
14. Henry Wurzbach, Rep.....Sequin
15. John N. Garner,* Dem.....Uvalde
16. Claude Hudspeth, Dem.....El Paso
17. Thomas L. Blanton,* Dem.....Abilene
18. Marvin Jones,* Dem.....Amarillo

UTAH.

1. Don B. Colton, Rep.....Vernal
2. E. O. Leatherwood, Rep....Salt Lake City

VERMONT.

1. Frank L. Greene,* Rep.....St. Albans
2. Porter H. Dale,* Rep.....Island Pond

VIRGINIA.

1. Schuyler Otis Bland,* Dem..Newport News
2. J. T. Deal, Dem.....Norfolk
3. Andrew J. Montague,* Dem.....Richmond
4. Patrick H. Drewry, Dem.....Pekosburg
5. James M. Hooker, Dem.....Stuart
6. James P. Woods, Dem.....Roanoke
7. Thomas W. Harrison,* Dem....Winchester
8. Robert W. Moore, Dem.....Fairfax
9. C. Bascom Slemp,* Rep.....Big Stone Gap
10. Henry St. G. Tucker, Dem.....Lexington

WASHINGTON.

1. John F. Miller,* Rep.....Seattle
2. Lindley H. Hadley,* Rep.....Bellingham
3. Albert Johnson,* Rep.....Hoquiam
4. J. W. Summers, Rep.....Walla Walla
5. J. S. Webster, Rep.....Spokane

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. Benjamin L. Rosenbloom, Rep...Wheeling
2. George M. Bowers,* Rep.....Martinsburg
3. Stuart F. Reed,* Rep.....Clarksburg
4. Harry C. Woodyard,* Rep.....Spencer
5. Wells Goodykoontz, Rep.....Williamson
6. L. S. Echols, Rep.....Charleston

WISCONSIN.

1. Henry A. Cooper, Rep.....Racine
2. Edward Voigt,* Rep.....Sheboygan
3. John M. Nelson, Rep.....Madison
4. John C. Kleczka, Rep.....Milwaukee
5. William H. Stafford, Rep....Milwaukee
6. Florian Lampert, Rep.....Oshkosh
7. Joseph D. Beck, Rep.....Viroqua
8. Edward E. Browne,* Rep.....Waupaca
9. David G. Classon,* Rep.....Oconto
10. James A. Frear,* Rep.....Hudson
11. A. P. Nelson, Rep.....Grantsburg

WYOMING.

Frank W. Mondell,*† Rep.....Newcastle

ALASKA.

Dan A. Sutherland, Rep.....Fairbanks

HAWAII.

Henry A. Baldwin, Rep.....Paia

PHILIPPINES.

Jaime C. De Veyra,* Nat.....Leyte
Isauro Gabaldon, Nat.....Nueva Ecija

PORTO RICO.

Felix Cordova Davila,* Un.....Manati

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

President—Calvin Coolidge.
President Pro Tempore—Albert B. Cummins.
Chaplain—The Rev. J. J. Muir.
Secretary—George A. Sanderson.
Sergeant at Arms—David S. Barry.
Secretary to President—Edward T. Clark.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

Speaker—Frederick H. Gillett.
Chaplain—The Rev. James S. Montgomery.
Clerk—William Tyler Page.
Sergeant at Arms—J. G. Rogers.
Doorkeeper—Bert W. Kennedy.
Secretary to Speaker—Charles H. Parkman.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

On Agriculture and Forestry—Messrs. Norris (chairman), Page, McNary, Capper, Keyes, Gooding, Ladd, Norbeck, Harreld, McKinley, Smith, Ransdell, Kendrick, Harrison, Heflin and Caraway.

On Appropriations—Messrs. Warren (chairman), Smoot, Jones of Washington, Curtis, Hale, Spencer, Phipps, Newberry, McKinley, Lenroot, Overman, Owen, Culberson, Harris, Glass and Jones of New Mexico.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs. Calder (chairman), France, McCormick, Jones of New Mexico and McKellar.

On Banking and Currency—Messrs. McLean (chairman), Page, Calder, Newberry, Weller, Norbeck, Shortridge, Edge, Pepper, Owen, Hitchcock, Pomerene, Fletcher, Kendrick and Glass.

On Civil Service—Messrs. Sterling (chairman), Cummins, Colt, Ball, Nicholson, Stanfield, Bursum, McKellar, Ransdell and Heflin.

On Claims—Messrs. Capper (chairman), Frelinghuysen, New, Gooding, Harreld, Ernst, Stanfield, Robinson, Trammell, Broussard.

On Commerce—Messrs. Jones of Washington (chairman), Nelson, Fernald, Calder, Lenroot, McNary, Edge, Willis, Weller, du Pont, Fletcher, Ransdell, Sheppard, Simmons, Dial and Caraway.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Ball (chairman), Dillingham, Jones of Washington, Capper, Elkins, Gooding, Cameron, Weller, Pomerene, King, Sheppard, Glass and Stanley.

On Education and Labor—Messrs. Borah (chairman), Sterling, Phipps, Warren, Shortridge, du Pont, Rawson, Jones of New Mexico, McKellar, Walsh of Massachusetts and Caraway.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Sutherland (chairman), Ball and Dial.

On Expenditures in the Executive Departments—Messrs. McCormick (chairman), Willis, Oddie, du Pont, Underwood, Swanson and Robinson.

On Finance—Messrs. McCumber (chairman), Smoot, LaFollette, Dillingham, McLean, Curtis, Watson of Indiana, Calder, Sutherland, Frelinghuysen, Simmons, Williams, Jones of New Mexico, Gerry, Reed of Missouri and Walsh of Massachusetts.

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Lodge (chairman), McCumber, Borah, Brandegee, Johnson, New, Moses, Kellogg, McCormick, Hitchcock, Wadsworth, Williams, Swanson, Pomerene, Pittman and Shields.

On Immigration—Messrs. Colt (chairman), Dillingham, Sterling, Johnson, Keyes, Willis, King, Harris, Harrison.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Spencer (chairman), Curtis, LaFollette, McNary, Harreld, Cameron, Ladd, Ashurst, Owen, Walsh of Montana and Kendrick.

On Interoceanic Canals—Messrs. Edge (chairman), Borah, Page, Colt, Pepper, Rawson, McKinley, Walsh of Montana, Simmons, Trammell and Ransdell.

On Interstate Commerce—Messrs. Cummins (chairman), Townsend, LaFollette, Poindexter, McLean, Watson of Indiana, Kellogg, Fernald, Frelinghuysen, Elkins, Smith, Pomerene, Myers, Underwood, Stanley and Pittman.

On Irrigation and Reclamation—Messrs. McNary (chairman), Jones of Washington, Phipps, Gooding, Cameron, Oddie, Shortridge, Sheppard, Walsh of Montana, Kendrick and Pittman.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Nelson (chairman), Dillingham, Brandegee, Borah, Cummins, Colt, Sterling, Norris, Ernst, Shortridge, Culberson, Overman, Reed of Missouri, Ashurst, Shields and Walsh of Montana.

On the Library—Messrs. Brandegee (chairman), Wadsworth, McCumber, Pepper, Williams, McKellar and Broussard.

On Manufactures—Messrs. LaFollette (chairman), McNary, McKinley, Nicholson, Weller, Rawson, Smith, Pomerene, Jones of New Mexico and Reed of Missouri.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Wadsworth (chairman), Warren, Sutherland, New, Spencer, Capper, Cameron, Bursum, Pepper, Rawson, Hitchcock, Fletcher, Myers, Sheppard, McKellar and Robinson.

On Mines and Mining—Messrs. Poindexter (chairman), Sutherland, Newberry, Oddie, Nicholson, Norbeck, Walsh of Montana, Ashurst and Pittman.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Page (chairman), Lodge, Poindexter, Hale, Ball, Newberry, Keyes, France, Nicholson, Swanson, Pittman, Walsh of Montana, Gerry, Trammell and King.

On Patents—Messrs. Johnson (chairman), Norris, Brandegee, Ernst, Smith, Stanley and Broussard.

On Pensions—Messrs. Bursum (chairman), McCumber, Smoot, Elkins, Townsend, Colt, Weller, Walsh of Montana, King, Walsh of Massachusetts and Gerry.

On Postoffices and Post Roads—Messrs. Townsend (chairman), Sterling, France, Moses, Edge, Elkins, Phipps, Harreld, Oddie, Stanfield, McKellar, Walsh of Massachusetts, Dial, Heflin and Broussard.

On Printing—Messrs. Moses (chairman), Capper, Nelson, Townsend, Fletcher, Ransdell and Robinson.

On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Dillingham (chairman), Spencer, Wadsworth, Watson of Indiana, Edge, Ernst, Shortridge, Bursum, Pomerene, Reed of Missouri, Walsh of Montana, King and Walcott.

On Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Fernald (chairman), Warren, Frelinghuysen, France, Lenroot, Keyes, McKinley, Harreld, Reed of Missouri, Ashurst, Culberson, Trammell and Swanson.

On Public Lands and Surveys—Messrs. Smoot (chairman), Norris, Poindexter, Lenroot, Ladd, Stanfield, Norbeck, Bursum, Myers, Pittman, Jones of New Mexico, Kendrick and Walsh of Montana.

On Revision of the Laws—Messrs. Ernst (chairman), Kellogg and Dial.

On Rules—Messrs. Curtis (chairman), Nelson, Hale, Moses, McCormick, Watson of Indiana, Johnson, Overman, Owen, Underwood, Harrison and Robinson.

On Territories and Insular Possessions—Messrs. New (chairman), McLean, Cummins, Johnson, McCormick, Willis, Ladd, Pittman, Owen, Robinson, Harris and Broussard.

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Elections No. 1—Messrs. Dallinger (chairman), Rose, Rodenberg, Cole, Luhring, Hudspeth, Gilbert and Bulwinkle.

Elections No. 2—Messrs. Luce (chairman), John M. Nelson, Perkins, Cable, Lawrence, Brown of Tennessee, Clark of Florida and Sanders of Texas.

Elections No. 3—Messrs. Dowell (chairman), Chindblom, Coughlin, Norton, Lee of New York, Ansorge, Weaver, Box and Logan.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Fordney (chairman), Green of Iowa, Longworth, Hawley, Treadway, Copley, Mott, Young, Frear, Tilson, Bacharach, Hadley, Timberlake, Bowers, Watson, Houghton, Chandler of Oklahoma, Mills, Kitchin, Garner, Collier, Oldfield, Crisp, Carow, Martin and Tague.

Appropriations—Messrs. Madden (chairman), Davis of Minnesota, Anthony, Vare, Cannon, Slemp, Anderson, Wood of Indiana, Cramton, Kelley of Michigan, Wason, Magee, Tinkham, French, Shreve, Ogden, Stafford, Husted, Hutchinson, Evans, Dickinson, Byrns of Tennessee, Sisson, Buchanan, Gallivan, Byrnes of South Carolina, Lee of Georgia, Johnson of Kentucky, Carter, Taylor of Colorado, Oliver, Harrison and Griffin.

Judiciary — Messrs. Volstead (chairman), Graham of Pennsylvania, Dyer, Walsh, Reavis, Classon, Boies, Christopherson, Yates, Goodykoontz, Hersey, Chandler of New York, Foster, Michener, Hickey, Thomas, Sumners of Texas, Montague, Wise, Tillman and Dominick.

Banking and Currency—Messrs. McFadden (chairman), Dale, King, Scott of Michigan, A. P. Nelson, Strong of Kansas, Echols, Brooks of Pennsylvania, Luce, MacGregor, Dunbar, Volk, Appleby, Lawrence, Fenn, Wingo, Steagall, Brand, Stevenson, Black and Goldsborough.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Messrs. Vestal (chairman), Rose, Ireland, Lampert, Reber, Cole, Funk, Morgan, Ryan, Perkins, Briggs, Rainey of Alabama, Lazaro, Lowrey, Hooker and Baldwin.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce—Messrs. Winslow (chairman), Parker of New York, Sweet, Stiness, Cooper of Ohio, Denison, Sanders of Indiana, Merritt, Webster, Jones of Pennsylvania, Mapes, Graham of Illinois, Burroughs, Newton of Minnesota, Hoch, Barkley, Rayburn, Huddleston, Lea of California, Johnson of Mississippi and Hawes.

Rivers and Harbors—Messrs. Dempsey (chairman), Freeman, Strong of Pennsylvania, Radcliffe, Layton, Newton of Missouri, Blakeney, Connolly of Pennsylvania, Larson of Minnesota, Michaelson, Chalmers, Bond, Clouse, Brennan, Lineberger, Dupre, Overstreet, Mansfield, McDuffie, Kindred and Park of Arkansas.

The Merchant Marine and Fisheries—Messrs. Greene of Massachusetts (chairman), Edmonds, Scott of Michigan, White of Maine, Lehlbach, Ricketts, Chindblom, Jefferis, Perlman, Rosenbloom, Gahn, Free, Kirkpatrick, Hogan, Hardy of Texas, Lazaro, Bankhead, Davis of Tennessee, Cullen, Bland of Virginia and Briggs.

Agriculture—Messrs. Haugen (chairman), McLaughlin of Michigan, Ward of New York, Purnell, Voigt, McLaughlin of Nebraska, Riddick, Tincher, Williams, Sinclair, Hays, Thompson, Gerneard, Clague, Clarke of New York, Jacoway, Rainey of Illinois, Aswell, Kincheloe, Jones of Texas, Ten Eyck and Baldwin.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Porter (chairman), Rogers, Temple, Kennedy, Browne of Wisconsin, Moores of Indiana, Ackerman, Begg, Cooper of Wisconsin, Burton, Fairchild, Fish, Hukriede, Smith of Michigan, Cole of Iowa, Linthicum, Stedman, Sabath, Connally of Texas, Cockran and Moore of Virginia.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Kahn (chairman), McKenzie, Greene of Vermont, Morin, Hull, James, Kearns, Miller, Parker of New Jersey, Crowther, Ransley, Hill, Wurzbach, Frothingham, Crago, Fields, Quin, Fisher, Wright, Stoll, Garrett of Texas and Baldwin.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Butler (chairman), Britten, Mudd, Hicks, McArthur, Darrow, Kraus, Stephens, McPherson, Burdick, Patterson of New Jersey, Kline of New York, Swing, Codd, Andrew of Massachusetts, Riordan, Vinson, McClintic, Drane, O'Connor and Drewry.

Postoffice and Post Roads—Messrs. Steenerson (chairman), Griest, Paige, Woodyard, Ramseyer, Sanders of New York, Kendall, Hardy of Colorado, Moore of Ohio, Kelly of Pennsylvania, Ketcham, Patterson of Missouri, Olpp, Gorman, Bird, Bell, Rouse, Mead, Smithwick, Bowling, Woods of Virginia and Sutherland.

The Public Lands—Messrs. Sinnott (chairman), Smith of Idaho, White of Kansas, Vaile, Barbour, Benham, Summers of Washington, Colton, Montoya, Burtness, Morgan, Scott of Tennessee, McCormick, Faust, Raker, Hayden, Doughton, Larsen of Georgia, Driver, Collins, Jeffers of Alabama and Sutherland.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Snyder (chairman), Campbell of Kansas, Johnson of South Dakota, Dallinger, Jefferis, Cole of Ohio, Reber, Robertson, Leatherwood, Montoya, Gensman, Roach, McCormick, Burtness, Hayden, Sears, Weaver, Swank, Collins, Fulmer, Sanders of Texas and Sutherland.

Territories—Messrs. Curry (chairman), Johnson of Washington, Dowell, McFadden, Brooks of Pennsylvania, Strong of Kansas, McLaughlin of Pennsylvania, Moore of Illinois, Knight, Rossdale, Weaver, Lankford, Almon, Rankin, Driver, Baldwin and Sutherland.

Insular Affairs—Messrs. Towner (chairman), Fuller, Glynn, Nolan, Zihlman, Knutson, Fairfield, Klezka, Kiess, Ellis, Taylor of New Jersey, Gensman, Beedy, Henry, Garrett of Tennessee, Sullivan, Humphreys, Ward of North Carolina, Logan and Taylor of Arkansas.

Railways and Canals—Messrs. Wheeler (chairman), Benham, Keller, Perlman, Bixler, Lee of New York, Beck, Sproul, Speaks, Cullen, Lankford, Ward of North Carolina, Hookes and Tucker.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Rhodes (chairman), Echols, Robison, Brooks of Illinois, Luhring, Connell, Arentz, Williamson, Colton, Wingo, Rainey of Alabama, Favrot, Swank, London and Sutherland.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Langley (chairman), Dunn, Kreider, Elliott, Andrews, Brooks of Illinois, Taylor of Tennessee, Reed of New York, Chindblom, Kopp, Bixler, Norton, Pringey, Clark of Florida, Cantrill, Park of Georgia, Rucker, Lanham, Favrot and Lyon.

Education—Messrs. Fess (chairman), Towner, Dallinger, Vestal, King, Reed of New York, Robison, A. P. Nelson, Coughlin, Shelton, Bankhead, Brand of Georgia, Lowrey, Hookes and Tucker.

Labor—Messrs. Nolan (chairman), Zihlman, Gould, Bland of Indiana, Burke, Atkeson, Beck, Knight, Nelson of Maine, Black, Upshaw, Collins, Favrot and London.

Patents—Messrs. Lampert (chairman), Vestal, Burke, Perkins, Shelton, Petersen, Brown of Tennessee, Himes, Beedy, Davis of Tennessee, Bland of Virginia, Lanham, Hammer and Williams of Texas.

Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Fuller (chairman), Langley, Bland of Indiana, Ricketts, Brooks of Pennsylvania, J. M. Nelson, Millspaugh, Wyant, Rossdale, Ansorge, Rucker, Cullen, Davis of Tennessee, O'Brien and Kunz.

Pensions—Messrs. Knutson (chairman), Walters, Robison, Cole of Ohio, Shaw, Ryan, Pringey, Kopp, Scott of Tennessee, Upshaw, Hammer, McSwain, Rankin and Deal.

Claims—Messrs. Edmonds (chairman), Little, Ireland, Glynn, Rose, Keller, Ellis, Underhill, Henry, Speaks, Steagall, Box, Logan, Bulwinkle and Deal.

War Claims—Messrs. Snell (chairman), Focht, Reed of West Virginia, Strong of Kansas, Reed of New York, Kleczka, Scott of Tennessee, Roach, Kline of Pennsylvania, Gahn, Clark of Florida, McSwain, Sandlin, O'Brien and Lowrey.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Focht (chairman), Wheeler, Reed of West Virginia, Zihlman, Lampert, Walters, Keller, Woodruff, Sproul, Underhill, Lee of New York, Fitzgerald, Millspaugh, Brown of Tennessee, Woods of Virginia, Sullivan, Blanton, Gilbert, Hammer, O'Brien, Kunz and Williams of Texas.

Revision of the Laws—Messrs. Little (chairman), Fuller, Siegel, Kirkpatrick, Wyant, Taylor of New Jersey, Rosenbloom, Fitzgerald, Hardy of Texas, Bulwinkle, Tyson, Sandlin and Tucker.

Reform in the Civil Service—Messrs. Lehlbach (chairman), Fairfield, Smith of Idaho, Ansorge, Funk, Himes, Kline of Pennsylvania, Reece, Black, Lyon, Jeffers of Alabama and London.

Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress—Messrs. Andrews (chairman), Brooks of Illinois, White of Kansas, Reed of New York, Appleby, Kline of Pennsylvania, Herrick, Rucker, Fulmer, Bulwinkle, Goldsborough and Jeffers of Alabama.

Alcoholic Liquor Traffic—Messrs. Smith of Idaho (chairman), Schall, Burtness, Kissel, Millspaugh, Knight, Herrick, Upshaw, Box, Lowrey and Fulmer.

Irrigation of Arid Lands—Messrs. Kinkaid (chairman), Sinnott, Little, Smith of Idaho, Summers of Washington, Barbour, Leatherwood, Williamson, Arentz, Herrick, Hayden, Hudspeth, Raker, Lyon and Bankhead.

Immigration and Naturalization—Messrs. Johnson of Washington (chairman), Siegel, Taylor of Tennessee, Kleczka, Vaile, White of Kansas, Shaw, Maloney, Free, Cable, Sabath, Raker, Wilson, Box and Rainey of Alabama.

Expenditures in the State Department—Messrs. Elliott (chairman), Taylor of Tennessee, Volk, Knight, Fenn, Rucker and Logan.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Messrs. Dale (chairman), Andrews, Vaile, Reece, Bankhead and Tucker.

Expenditures in the War Department—Messrs. Johnson of South Dakota (chairman), Jefferis of Nebraska, MacGregor, Ryan, Shelton, Almon and Davis of Tennessee.

Expenditures in the Navy Department—Messrs. Echols (chairman), Kopp, Funk, Kissel, Maloney, Hardy of Texas.

Expenditures in the Post Office Department—Messrs. Zihlman (chairman), Glynn, Dunbar, Atkeson, Rossdale, Humphreys and Williams of Texas.

Expenditures in the Interior Department—Messrs. Kreider (chairman), Barbour, Williamson, Colton, Robertson, Brand and Taylor of Arkansas.

Expenditures in the Department of Justice—Messrs. Reed of West Virginia (chairman), Kirkpatrick, Morgan, Gahn, McCormick, Bland of Virginia and Goldsborough.

Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture—Messrs. King (chairman), Moore of Illinois, Beck, Faust, Doughton, and Sanders of Texas.

Expenditures in the Department of Commerce—Messrs. Coughlin (chairman), Gould, Nelson of Maine, Steagall and Deal.

Expenditures in the Department of Labor—Messrs. Walters (chairman), White of Kansas, Pringey, Petersen, Himes, Wilson and Blanton.

Expenditures on Public Buildings—Messrs. Benham (chairman), Leatherwood, Ansorge, Sproul, Rosenbloom, Weaver and Tyson.

Rules—Messrs. Campbell of Kansas (chairman), Snell, Rodenberg, Fess, Kreider, Dale, Johnson of South Dakota, Schall, Pou, Garrett of Tennessee, Cantrill and Riordan.

Accounts—Messrs. Ireland (chairman), A. P. Nelson, Walters, MacGregor, Volk, Norton, Underhill, Park of Georgia, Fulmer, Deal and Taylor of Arkansas.

Mileage—Messrs. Reber (chairman), Arentz, Speaks, Kunz and Favrot.

Census—Messrs. Siegel (chairman), Fairfield, Langley, Towner, Wheeler, Glynn, Barbour, Beedy, Faust, Wyant, Larsen of Georgia, Brinson, Tyson, Sanders of Texas, McSwain, Rankin and Sandlin.

Library—Messrs. Gould (chairman), Fess, Luce, Park of Georgia and Gilbert.

Printing—Messrs. Kiess (chairman), Johnson of Washington and Stevenson.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Ricketts (chairman), Rhodes, Taylor of New Jersey, Ansorge, Lazaro, Blanton and McSwain.

Industrial Arts and Expositions—Messrs. Bland of Indiana (chairman), Fairfield, Ireland, Burke, McLaughlin of Pennsylvania, Ryan, Herrick, Speaks, Hogan, Maloney, Lanham, Lankford, Wingo, Sanders of Texas, Deal and Swank.

Roads—Messrs. Dunn (chairman), Dowell, Rose, Benham, Robison, Summers of Washington, J. M. Nelson, McLaughlin of Pennsylvania, Woodruff, Reece, Cable, Moore of Illinois, Kissel, Atkeson, Doughton, Almon, Larsen of Georgia, Sears, Hudspeth, Sandlin and Ward of North Carolina.

Flood Control—Messrs. Rodenberg (chairman), Curry, Schall, Reed of West Virginia, Luhring, Ellis, Fitzgerald, Petersen, Nelson of Maine, Humphreys, Wilson, Briggs, Driver and Jeffers of Alabama.

Disposition of Useless Executive Papers—Messrs. Moores of Indiana (chairman) and Rouse.

Woman Suffrage—Messrs. White of Maine (chairman), Nolan, Edmonds, Langley, Shaw, Robertson, Bixler, Rossdale, Raker, Clark of Florida, Sullivan, Blanton and Taylor of Arkansas.

Select Committees.

Budget—Messrs. ——— (chairman), Campbell of Kansas, Hawley, Temple, Tinkham, Purnell, Byrns of Tennessee, Kitchin, Garner, Taylor of Colorado and Bankhead.

To investigate Grover Cleveland Bergdoll—Messrs. ——— (chairman), McArthur, Luhring, Johnson of Kentucky.

NATIONAL NOMINATING CONVENTIONS SINCE 1880.

Place and date of each and names of nominees for president and vice-president in the order named:

1880—Democratic: Cincinnati, O., June 22-24; Winfield S. Hancock and Wm. H. English.
Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 2-8; James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur.
Greenback: Chicago, Ill., June 9-11; James B. Weaver and B. J. Chambers.
Prohibition: Cleveland, O., June 17; Neal Dow and A. M. Thompson.

1884—Democratic: Chicago, Ill., July 8-11; Grover Cleveland and T. A. Hendricks.
Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 3-6; James G. Blaine and John A. Logan.
Greenback: Indianapolis, Ind., May 28-29; Benjamin F. Butler and Alanson M. West.
American Prohibition: Chicago, Ill., June 19; Samuel C. Pomeroy and John A. Conant.
National Prohibition: Pittsburgh, Pa., July 23; John P. St. John and William Daniel.
Anti-Monopoly: Chicago, Ill., May 14; Benjamin F. Butler and Alanson M. West.
Equal Rights: San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 20; Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood and Mrs. M. L. Stow.

1888—Democratic: St. Louis, Mo., June 5; Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman.
Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 19; Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton.
Prohibition: Indianapolis, Ind., May 20; Clinton B. Fisk and John A. Brooks.
Union Labor: Cincinnati, O., May 15; Alson J. Streeter and Samuel Evans.
United Labor: Cincinnati, O., May 15; Robert H. Cowdrey and W. H. T. Wakefield.
American: Washington, D. C., Aug. 14; James L. Curtis and James R. Greer.
Equal Rights: Des Moines, Iowa, May 15; Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood and A. H. Love.

1892—Democratic: Chicago, Ill., June 21; Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson.
Republican: Minneapolis, Minn., June 7-10; Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid.
Prohibition: Cincinnati, O., June 29; John Bidwell and J. B. Cranfill.
National People's: Omaha, Neb., July 2-5; James B. Weaver and James G. Field.
Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., Aug. 28; Simon Wing and Charles H. Matchett.

1896—Democratic: Chicago, Ill., July 7; William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall.
Republican: St. Louis, Mo., June 16; William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart.
People's Party: St. Louis, Mo., July 22; William J. Bryan and Thomas E. Watson.
Silver Party: St. Louis, Mo., July 22; William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall.
National Democratic: Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 2; John M. Palmer and Simon B. Buckner.
Prohibition: Pittsburgh, Pa., May 27; Joshua Levering and Hale Johnson.
National Party: Pittsburgh, Pa., May 28; Charles E. Bentley and James H. Southgate.
Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., July 6; Charles H. Matchett and Matthew Maguire.

1900—Democratic: Kansas City, Mo., July 4-6; William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson.
Republican: Philadelphia, Pa., June 19-21; William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt.
People's Party: Sioux Falls, S. D., May 9-10; William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson.
People's Party (Middle-of-the-Road): Cincinnati, O., May 9-10; Wharton Barker and Ignatius Donnelly.
Silver Republican: Kansas City, Mo., July 4-6; William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson.
Prohibition: Chicago, Ill., June 27-28; John G. Woolley and Henry B. Metcalf.
Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., June 2-8; Joseph P. Malloney and Valentine Remmel.
Social Democratic Party of the United States: Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 27; Job Harriman and Max S. Hayes.
Social Democratic Party of America: Indianapolis, Ind., March 6; Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman.
Union Reform: Baltimore, Md., Sept. 3; Seth W. Ellis and Samuel T. Nicholson.

1904—Democratic: St. Louis, Mo., July 6-9; Alton B. Parker and Henry G. Davis.
Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 21-23; Theodore Roosevelt and Charles W. Fairbanks.
People's Party: Springfield, Ill., July 4-6; Thos. E. Watson and Thos. H. Tibbles.
Prohibition: Indianapolis, Ind., June 29-July 1; Silas C. Swallow and George W. Carroll.
Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., July 3-9; Charles H. Corregan and William W. Cox.
Socialist-Democratic Party of America: Chicago, Ill., May 1-6; Eugene V. Debs and Benjamin Hanford.
Continental: Chicago, Ill., Aug. 31; Charles H. Howard and George H. Shibley. (Nominees declined and Austin Holcomb and A. King were substituted by the national committee.)

1908—Republican: Chicago, June 16-19; William H. Taft and James S. Sherman.
Democratic: Denver, July 7-10; William J. Bryan and John W. Kern.
Socialist: Chicago, May 10-18; Eugene V. Debs and Benjamin Hanford.
Prohibition: Columbus, O., July 15-16; Eugene W. Chafin and Aaron S. Watkins.
Independence: Chicago, July 27-28; Thomas L. Hisgen and John Temple Graves.
People's: St. Louis, April 2-3; Thomas E. Watson and Samuel W. Williams.
United Christian: Rock Island, Ill., May 1; Daniel Braxton Turney and S. P. Carter.
Socialist-Labor: New York, July 2-5; Martin R. Preston and Donald L. Munro. (Preston declined and August Gillhaus was named in his place.)

1912—Democratic: Baltimore, June 25-July 3; Woodrow Wilson and Thomas Riley Marshall.
Republican: Chicago, June 18-22; William Howard Taft and James S. Sherman.
Progressive: Chicago, Aug. 5-7; Theodore Roosevelt and Hiram W. Johnson.
Socialist: Indianapolis, May 12-18; Eugene V. Debs and Emil Seidel.
Prohibition: Atlantic City, July 10-12; Eugene W. Chafin and Aaron S. Watkins.
Socialist-Labor: New York, April 7-10; Arthur Reimer and August Gillhaus.
Populist: St. Louis, Aug. 13; no nominations made.

1916—Republican: Chicago, June 7-10; Charles E. Hughes and Charles W. Fairbanks.
Progressive: Chicago, June 7-10; Theodore Roosevelt and John M. Parker; Roosevelt declined and party decided to support Hughes.
Democratic: St. Louis, June 14-16; Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall.
Prohibition: St. Paul, Minn., July 19-21; J. Frank Hanly and Ira D. Landrith.
Socialist: No convention held; Allan L. Benson and George R. Kirkpatrick nominated by mail primary Jan. 10-March 11.
Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., April 29-May 3; A. E. Reimer and Caleb Harrison.

1920—Republican: Chicago, June 8-12; Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge.
Democratic: San Francisco, June 28-July 6; James M. Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt.
Socialist: New York, May 8-15; Eugene V. Debs and Seymour Stedman.
Farmer-Labor: Chicago, July 11-14; Parley P. Christensen and Max S. Hayes.
Single-Tax: Chicago, July 9-14; Robert C. Macauley and R. C. Barnum.
Prohibition: Lincoln, Neb., July 21-22; Aaron S. Watkins and D. Leigh Collins.

FRATERNAL AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

GRAND LODGES A. F. & A. M.

Names and Addresses of Grand Secretaries, October, 1922.

Alabama—George A. Beauchamp, Montgomery.
Alberta—S. Y. Taylor, Calgary.
Arizona—George J. Roskruge, Tucson.
Arkansas—Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.
British Columbia—W. A. de W. Smith, Westminster.
California—John Whicher, San Francisco.
Canada—William McGregor Logan, Hamilton, Ont.
Colorado—William W. Cooper, Denver.
Connecticut—George A. Kies, Hartford.
Cuba—F. V. Preval, Havana.
Delaware—John F. Robinson, Wilmington.
District of Columbia—A. W. Johnston, Washington.
England—P. Colville Smith, London.
Florida—W. P. Webster, Jacksonville.
Georgia—Frank F. Baker, Macon.
Holland—H. P. Van Nieuwenburg, The Hague.
Idaho—George E. Knepper, Boise.
Illinois—Owen Scott, Decatur.
Indiana—William H. Swintz, Indianapolis.
Iowa—Newton R. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.
Ireland—Richard Best, Dublin.
Kansas—Albert K. Wilson, Topeka.
Kentucky—A. M. Woodruff, Louisville.
Louisiana—John A. Davilla, New Orleans.
Maine—Charles B. Davis, Portland.
Manitoba—James A. Ovas, Winnipeg.
Maryland—George Cook, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Frederick W. Hamilton, Boston.
Michigan—Lou B. Winsor, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota—John Fishel, St. Paul.
Mississippi—Frank R. Jesse, Meridian.
Missouri—Edward L. Faucette, St. Louis.
Montana—Cornelius Hedges, Jr., Helena.
Nebraska—Francis E. White, Omaha.
Nevada—E. D. Vanderlieth, Reno.
New Brunswick—J. Twining Hartt, St. John.
New Hampshire—H. M. Cheney, Concord.
New Jersey—Isaac Cherry, Trenton.
New Mexico—Alpheus A. Keen, Albuquerque.
New South Wales—Arthur H. Bray, Sydney.
New York—Robt. Judson Kenworthy, New York.
New Zealand—Colonel G. Barclay, Dunedin.
North Carolina—William W. Willson, Raleigh.
North Dakota—Walter L. Stockwell, Fargo.
Nova Scotia—James C. Jones, Halifax.
Ohio—J. H. Bromwell, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma—William M. Anderson, Guthrie.
Oregon—James F. Robinson, Portland.
Pennsylvania—John A. Perry, Philadelphia.
Philippines—N. C. Comfort, Manila.
Porto Rico—Jose G. Torres, San Juan.
Prince Edward Island—E. T. Carbonell, Charlottetown.
Quebec—W. W. Williamson, Montreal.
Queensland—Charles H. Harley, Brisbane.
Rhode Island—S. Penrose Williams, Providence.
Saskatchewan—W. B. Tate, Regina.
Scotland—David Reid, Edinburgh.
South Australia—C. R. J. Glover, Adelaide.
South Carolina—O. Frank Hart, Columbia.
South Dakota—George A. Pettigrew, Sioux Falls.
Tasmania—John Hamilton, Hobart.
Tennessee—Stith M. Cain (acting), Nashville.
Texas—W. B. Pearson, Waco.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria—Charles J. Barrow, Melbourne.
Utah—Sam H. Goodwin, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Henry H. Ross, Burlington.
Victoria—C. J. Barrow, Melbourne.
Virginia—Charles A. Nesbit, Richmond.
Washington—Horace W. Tyler, Tacoma.
Western Australia—J. D. Stevenson, Perth.
West Virginia—John M. Collins, Charleston.
Wisconsin—William W. Perry, Milwaukee.
Wyoming—J. M. Lowndes, Casper.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

General Grand Chapter—Officers, 1921-1924.
General Grand High Priest—William F. Kuhn, Kansas City, Mo.
Deputy General Grand High Priest—Charles N. Nix, Hot Springs, Ark.
General Grand King—John Albert Blake, Boston, Mass.
General Grand Scribe—Henry De Witt Hamilton, New York, N. Y.
General Grand Treasurer—Gustav A. Eitel Baltimore, Md.
General Grand Secretary—Charles A. Conover, Coldwater, Mich.
General Grand Captain of the Host—Charles C. Davis, Centralia, Ill.
General Grand Royal Arch Captain—John W. Neilson, Concordia, Kas.
General Grand Chaplain—Charles C. Woods, D. D., St. Louis, Mo.
General Grand Principal Sojourner—Leon T. Leach, Indianapolis, Ind.
Headquarters—Coldwater, Mich.
Number of grand chapters—47.
Subordinate chapters—14.
Members—650,000.

ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.

General Grand Council, 1921-1924.

General Grand Master—Fay Hempstead, Little Rock, Ark.
General Grand Deputy Master—Bert S. Lee, Springfield, Mo.
General Grand Principal Conductor—O. Frank Hart, Columbia, S. C.
General Grand Treasurer—Charles N. Fowler, Salina, Kas.
General Grand Recorder—Henry W. Mordhurst, Fort Wayne, Ind.
General Grand Captain of Guard—Warren S. Seipp, Baltimore, Md.
General Grand Conductor of Council—Wallace C. Keith, Brockton, Mass.
General Grand Marshal—Walter L. Stockwell, Fargo, N. D.
General Grand Steward—Robert C. Woods, Princeton, Ind.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

Grand Officers.

Grand Master—M. E. Sir Leonidas P. Newby, Knightstown, Ind.
Deputy Grand Master—(Vacancy.)
Grand Generalissimo—R. E. Sir George W. Vallery, Denver, Col.
Grand Captain General—R. E. Sir William L. Sharp, Chicago, Ill.
Grand Senior Warden—R. E. Sir Perry W. Weidner, Los Angeles, Cal.
Grand Junior Warden—(Vacancy.)
Grand Prelate—R. E. Sir and Rt. Rev. Charles B. Mitchell, St. Paul, Minn.
Grand Treasurer—R. E. Sir H. Wales Lines, Meriden, Conn.
Grand Recorder—R. E. Sir Frank H. Johnson, 201 Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.
Grand Standard Bearer—R. E. Sir George T. Campbell, Owosso, Mich.
Grand Sword Bearer—R. E. Sir Isaac H. Hettinger, Kansas City, Mo.
Grand Warder—R. E. Sir Andrew D. Agnew, Milwaukee, Wis.
Grand Captain of the Guard—R. E. Sir John L. Hall, Jacksonville, Fla.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE MASONS.

Northern Masonic Jurisdiction.

M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander—Leon M. Abbott, Boston, Mass.
Grand Lieutenant-Commander — Amos Pettibone, Chicago, Ill.
Grand Minister of State—Frederic B. Stevens, Detroit, Mich.

Grand Treasurer-General—Leroy A. Goddard, Chicago, Ill.
Grand Secretary-General—Robert A. Shirrefs, 299 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

ANCIENT ARABIC ORDER NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE.

First temple founded Sept. 26, 1872.

Imperial Council, 1922-1923.

Imperial Potentate—James S. McCandless, Honolulu, H. I.
Imperial Deputy Potentate—Conrad V. Dykeman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Imperial Chief Rabban—James E. Chandler, Kansas City, Mo.
Imperial Assistant Rabban—James C. Burger, Denver, Col.
Imperial High Priest and Prophet—David W. Crosland, Montgomery, Ala.
Imperial Treasurer—William S. Brown, 523 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Imperial Recorder—Benjamin W. Rowell, 206 Masonic Temple, Boston, Mass.
Imperial Oriental Guide—Clarence M. Dunbar, Providence, R. I.
Imperial First Ceremonial Master—Frank C. Jones, Houston, Tex.
Imperial Second Ceremonial Master—Leo V. Youngworth, Los Angeles, Cal.
Imperial Marshal—Esten A. Fletcher, Rochester, N. Y.
Imperial Captain of the Guard—Thomas J. Houston, Chicago, Ill.
Imperial Outer Guard—Earl C. Mills, Des Moines, Iowa.

GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

Organized Nov. 16, 1876.

Officers for 1922-1923.

Most Worthy Grand Matron—Mrs. Ellie Lines Chapin, Pine Meadow, Conn.
Most Worthy Grand Patron—Alfred C. McDaniel, M. D., San Antonio, Tex.
Right Worthy Assistant Grand Matron—Mrs. Cora R. Franz, Jacksonville, Fla.
Right Worthy Assistant Grand Patron—Will W. Grow, D. O., St. Joseph, Mo.
Right Worthy Grand Secretary—Mrs. Minnie E. Keyes, Washington, D. C.
Right Worthy Grand Treasurer—Mrs. Alcena Lamond, Takoma Park, D. C.
Right Worthy Grand Conductress—Mrs. Clara L. Henrich, Newport, Ky.
Right Worthy Assistant Grand Conductress—Mrs. Emma P. Chadwick, Seattle, Wash.
Right Worthy Grand Trustee—A. H. Turrittin, Minneapolis, Minn.
Right Worthy Grand Trustee—Mrs. Amalia Huehl, Chicago, Ill.
Right Worthy Grand Trustee—J. Ernest Teare, Cleveland, Ohio.
Worthy Grand Chaplain—Mrs. Helen Budd Taylor, Lancaster, Wis.
Worthy Grand Marshal—Mrs. Harriet I. Burwell, Winsted, Conn.
Worthy Grand Organist—George J. Kurzenknabe, Chicago, Ill.
Worthy Grand Adah—Mrs. A. May Ralston, Ont., Canada.
Worthy Grand Ruth—Mrs. Ophelia J. Allan, Hartsville, Tenn.
Worthy Grand Esther—Mrs. Marie L. Summerfield, Reno, Nev.
Worthy Grand Martha—Mrs. Mabel L. Eldridge, San Antonio, Tex.
Worthy Grand Electa—Mrs. Lotta M. Armistead, Greenville, Miss.
Worthy Grand Warder—Mrs. Phyllis M. Burditt, Springfield, Vt.
Worthy Grand Sentinel—Philip A. Jerguson, West Medford, Mass.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE.

Supreme Lodge Officers.

Director-General—James J. Davis, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Supreme Dictator—J. Willis Pierson, New Orleans, La.
Past Supreme Dictator—James F. Griffin, Boston, Mass.
General Dictator—Geo. N. Warde, Mooseheart, Ill.
Supreme Vice-Dictator—Frank J. Monahan, San Francisco, Cal.
Supreme Prelate—Millard A. Marakle, Rochester, N. Y.
Supreme Treasurer—Harry W. Mace, Philadelphia, Pa.
Supreme Sergeant at Arms—A. C. Ball, Alliance, O.
Supreme Inner Guard—William H. Nast, Long Island City, N. Y.
Supreme Outer Guard—William F. Thanhauser, Milwaukee, Wis.
Supreme Trustees—Chas. Newton, Winnipeg, Canada; Samuel G. Hart, New Orleans, La.; A. L. Rafter, Toledo, O.
Supreme Secretary—Rodney H. Brandon, Mooseheart, Ill.
Supreme Council—W. A. McGowan, Chicago, Ill.; Darius A. Brown, Kansas City, Mo.; John W. Ford, Philadelphia, Pa.; Joseph G. Armstrong, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Wm. F. Broening, Baltimore, Md.; C. A. A. McGee, Oakland, Cal.; Antonio P. Entenza, Detroit, Mich.; J. Albert Cassedy, Baltimore, Md.
Supreme Forum—Chief Justice Albert H. Ladner, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
Associate Justices—Edward L. Bradley, Omaha, Neb.; Roy Williams, Sandusky, O.; Norman G. Heyd, Toronto, Canada; J. Edward Keating, San Diego, Cal.
Supreme Lecturer—Wm. Trickett Giles, Baltimore, Md.
Mooseheart Governors—John J. Lentz, Columbus, O.; Ralph W. E. Donges, Camden, N. J.; John W. Ford, Philadelphia, Pa.; Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kas.; Albert Bushnell Hart, Cambridge, Mass.; E. J. Henning, San Diego, Cal.; Rodney H. Brandon, Secretary, Mooseheart, Ill.; Matthew P. Adams, superintendent, Mooseheart, Ill.
Headquarters—Mooseheart, Ill., on the Fox river, near Aurora.
Children at Mooseheart—1,140.
Membership—600,000.
Assets—$25,000,000.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Sovereign Grand Lodge.

Grand Sire—Lucian J. Eastin, St. Joseph, Mo.
Deputy Grand Sire—Herbert A. Thompson, Williamston, Mich.
Grand Secretary—J. Edw. Kroh, 25 North Liberty street, Baltimore, Md.
Grand Treasurer—Wm. H. Cox, Maysville, Ky.
Membership Dec. 31, 1921, 2,676,582.
Total paid for relief 1830 to 1921, inclusive, $209,285,883.68.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Supreme Lodge.

Supreme Chancellor—George C. Cabell, Norfolk, Va.
Supreme Vice-Chancellor—John Ballantyne, Boston, Mass.
Supreme Prelate—Fred S. Attwood, Minneapolis, Minn.
Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal—Harry M. Love, Minneapolis, Minn.
Supreme Master of Exchequer—Thomas D. Meares, Wilmington, N. C.
Supreme Master at Arms—Eldon S. H. Winn, Vancouver, B. C.
Supreme Inner Guard—Douglas S. Wright, Vicksburg, Miss.
Supreme Outer Guard—H. M. Wadsworth, Philadelphia, Pa.

Major-General Military Department—William H. Loomis, Grand Rapids, Mich.
President Insurance Department—Harry Wade, Indianapolis, Ind.
Number of Lodges—Grand lodges, 56; subordinate lodges, 6,618.
Total membership, 908,454.
Total assets, $26,336,028.12.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Organized June 23, 1877.

Supreme Council.

Supreme Regent—Carleton E. Hoadley, New Haven, Conn.
Supreme Vice-Regent—Richard E. Kropf, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Orator—Harold C. Knoeppel, New York, N. Y.
Supreme Secretary—Samuel N. Hoag, 407 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass.
Supreme Treasurer—A. S. Robinson, St. Louis, Mo.
Head office at 407 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass.
Number of subordinate councils, 1,324; state jurisdictions, 33.
Membership Oct. 1, 1922, 127,431.

UNITED ORDER OF FORESTERS.

Executive Council.

National President—R. C. Sherrard, suite 700, 17 North LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.
National Vice-President—J. B. McGilligan, 758 West 5th street, Superior, Wis.
National Secretary — George W. Blann, 301 Colby-Abbot building, Milwaukee, Wis.
National Treasurer—William A. Stolts, 128 North LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.
National Counselor—James Schoonmaker, Exchange Bank building, St. Paul, Minn.
National Physician—Dr. S. T. Richman, 5659 Wentworth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Organized June 6, 1890.

Sovereign Commander—W. A. Fraser, Omaha, Neb.
Sovereign Escort—B. W. Jewell, Omaha, Neb.
Sovereign Clerk—John T. Yates, W. O. W. building, Omaha, Neb.
Sovereign Banker—Morris Sheppard, Texarkana, Tex.
Sovereign Escort—Sherman A. Farrell, Johnstown, Pa.
Sovereign Physician—Dr. A. D. Cloyd, Omaha, Neb.
General Attorney—D. E. Bradshaw, Omaha, Neb.
Headquarters—Omaha, Neb.
Membership of sovereign jurisdiction Jan. 1, 1921, 646,719.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

Founded in 1883.

Head Officers.

Head Consul—A. R. Talbot, Lincoln, Neb.
Assistant to Head Consul—W. E. Jackson, Lincoln, Neb.
Head Clerk—J. G. Ray, Rock Island, Ill.
Assistant Head Clerk—A. D. Phillips, Rock Island, Ill.
Head Adviser—Dan B. Horne, Davenport, Iowa.
Head Banker—O. E. Aleshire, 175 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Head Escort—R. C. Bellew, Westhope, N. D.
Head Sentry—Frank L. Bennett, 808 Oak Hill avenue, Hagerstown, Md.
Head Watchman—W. F. Davis, Johnson City, Tenn.
Head Chaplain—Rev. Henry E. Dunnack, Augusta, Me.
Editor—John F. Harris, Rock Island, Ill.
Board of Directors—J. D. Volz, chairman, 810 State Life building, Indianapolis, Ind.; R. R. Smith, 1310 Com. Trust building, Kansas City, Mo.; F. R. Korns, 401 Fleming building, Des Moines, Iowa; S. S. Tanner, Minier, Ill.; E. J. Bullard, 405 Gladwin building, Detroit, Mich.; F. B. Easterly, 211 Commonwealth building, Denver, Col.; E. E. Murphy, Leavenworth, Kas. These with the head consul and head clerk constitute the executive council of nine.
Supreme Medical Directors—Dr. E. A. Anderson, chairman, Rock Island, Ill.; Dr. B. E. Jones, Rock Island, Ill.
Board of Auditors—J. G. Tate, chairman, 601 East 54th street N., Portland, Ore.; H. S. Green, secretary, Bloomfield, Mo.; Henry F. Turner, Wickliffe, Ky.; Ambrose S. Harvey, 78 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.; George L. Bowman, Kingfisher, Okla.; Charles A. Nyquist, Exchange and Wabasha streets, St. Paul, Minn.; Wilmer D. Nelson, Pierre, S. D.
Membership Oct. 1, 1922, not including social, 1,041,846.
Death claims paid to Nov. 1, 1922, $271,440,905.83.
Home Office—Rock Island, Ill.
Next head camp convenes June, 1925.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Organized Feb. 2, 1882.

Supreme Knight—James A. Flaherty, drawer 1670, New Haven, Conn.
Deputy Supreme Knight—Martin H. Carmody, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Supreme Secretary—William J. McGinley, drawer 1670, New Haven, Conn.
Supreme Treasurer—D. J. Callahan, postoffice box 1722, Washington, D. C.
Supreme Physician—E. W. Buckley, M. D., Lowry building, St. Paul, Minn.
Supreme Advocate—Iuka E. Hart, 1101 La Salle building, St. Louis, Mo.
Supreme Chaplain—Rev. P. J. McGivney, Bridgeport, Conn.
Supreme Warden—David Supple, San Francisco, Cal.

NATIONAL UNION.

Officers of the Senate.

President—D. A. Helpman, Toledo, O.
Vice-President—Harry S. Anderson, 405 13th street, Oakland, Cal.
Secretary—E. A. Myers, P. O. box 933, Toledo, O.
Treasurer—C. G. Bentley, Cleveland, O.
General Counsel—George P. Kirby, Toledo, O.
Medical Director—Dr. Tracy H. Clark, Chicago, Ill.
Executive Committee—E. J. Smejkal, D. A. Helpman, H. S. Anderson, E. A. Myers, C. G. Bentley, Leo Canman, M. G. Jeffris, W. S. Cutshall, C. G. Wescoat.
Total membership, 55,000.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

Grand Exalted Ruler—J. E. Masters, Charleroi, Pa.
Grand Esteemed Leading Knight—Fred A. Morris, Mexico, Mo.
Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight—Harry M. Tickner, Pasadena, Cal.
Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight—Fred O. Nuetzel, Louisville, Ky.
Grand Secretary—Fred C. Robinson, Congress hotel, Chicago, Ill.
Grand Treasurer—P. J. Brennan, Denison, Tex.
Grand Tyler—Clement Scott, Vancouver, Wash.
Grand Inner Guard—Albert E. Hill, Spartanburg, S. C.
Membership (April 1, 1922)—812,657.
Lodges (Nov. 1, 1922)—1,459.

THE ROYAL LEAGUE.

Incorporated Oct. 26, 1883.

Officers for 1922-1923.

Supreme Archon—W. E. Hyde, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Vice-Archon—(Vacancy.)
Supreme Orator—H. P. Rountree, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Scribe—C. E. Piper, 1601 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Treasurer—S. E. Knight, First National bank, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Prelate—G. Howard Taylor, Minneapolis, Minn.
Supreme Guide—Harry M. Strawn, Cleveland, O.
Supreme Warder—(Vacancy.)
Supreme Sentry—John Olson, Denver, Col.
Membership Dec. 31, 1921, 22,479.

TRIBE OF BEN-HUR.

Founded March 1, 1894.

Supreme Officers.

Supreme Chief—R. H. Gerard, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Supreme Scribe—John C. Snyder, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Supreme Keeper of Tribute—William W. Goltra, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Supreme Medical Examiner—J. F. Davidson, M. D., Crawfordsville, Ind.
Membership Jan. 1, 1922, 70,370.
Surplus Jan. 1, 1922, $3,139,102.38.
Home Office—Crawfordsville, Ind.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

General Officers.

President—John E. Deery, Law building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Vice-President—Richard Dwyer, 923 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.
Canadian Vice-President—Patrick Keane, Montreal, Que.
Secretary—John O'Dea, 1344 Colwyn street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chairman of Irish History — Joseph Dunn, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—John Sheehy, Montgomery, Minn.

JUNIOR ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

Founded 1853.

Officers of the National Council.

National Councilor—George A. Davis, Baltimore, Md.
National Vice-Councilor—Joseph D. Tunison, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Junior Past National Councilor—H. F. Lochner, Pittsburgh, Pa.
National Secretary—Martin M. Woods, P. O. box 874, Philadelphia, Pa.; office, 727-729 Stephen Girard building, Philadelphia, Pa.
National Treasurer—Charles Reimer, 301 Chamber of Commerce building, Baltimore, Md.
National Warden—R. F. Lambert, Huntington, W. Va.
National Conductor—E. A. Llewellyn, Cincinnati, O.
National Inside Sentinel—Albert P. Wadleigh, Haverhill, Mass.
National Outside Sentinel—T. E. Skinner, Washington, D. C.
National Chaplain—Rev. Dr. W. B. Duttera, Salisbury, N. C.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

Founded 1763 and 1834.

Great Chiefs of the Great Council of the United States.

Great Incohonee—John E. Sedwick, Martinsville, Ind.
Great Senior Sagamore—Charles E. Pass, Harrisburg, Pa.
Great Junior Sagamore—Robert T. Crowe, La Grange, Ky.
Great Prophet — A. G. Rutherford, Nashville, Tenn.
Great Chief of Records—W. B. Macferran, 205 South Kedzie avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Great Keeper of Wampum—W. P. Lightholder, St. Louis, Mo.
Number of great councils, 64.
Subordinate branches and councils, 4,442.
Number of members Jan. 1, 1922, 515,311.
Benefits disbursed in 1921, $1,904,125.96.
Benefits disbursed since organization, $49,974,264,84.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Founded 1868.

Supreme Lodge Officers, 1922-1923.

Past Supreme Master Workman—Edward E. Hohmann, Johnstown, Pa
Supreme Master Workman—Will M. Narvis, Muscatine, Iowa.
Supreme Foreman—John R. Frazier, A. O. U. W. building, Little Rock, Ark.
Supreme Overseer—Dr. L. Heisler Ball, Marshallton, Del.
Supreme Recorder—E. J. Moore, Fargo, N. D.
Supreme Treasurer—E. F. Danforth, Skowhegan, Me.
Supreme Guide—G. Herbert Bishop, 110 West Elm street, New Haven, Conn.
Supreme Watchman—C. C. Rhodes, Pawtucket, R. I.
Board of Directors—Will M. Narvis, president, Muscatine, Iowa; John R. Frazer, Little Rock, Ark.; Dr. L. Heisler Ball, Marshallton, Del.; E. J. Moore, secretary, Fargo, N. D.; E. F. Danforth, treasurer, Skowhegan, Me.; B. F. Carroll, Des Moines, Iowa; F. C. Wetmore, Cadillac, Mich.

THE MACCABEES.

Instituted 1878; reorganized 1883.

Officers 1919-1923.

Past Supreme Commander—D. D. Aitken, Flint, Mich.
Supreme Commander—D. P. Markey, Detroit, Mich.
Supreme Lieutenant-Commander—A. W. Frye, Detroit, Mich.
Supreme Record Keeper—Thomas Watson, 5065 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Supreme Chaplain—W. F. Trader, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Sergeant—S. C. C. Ward, Augusta, Me.
Supreme Master at Arms—J. W. Sherwood, Portland, Ore.
Supreme First Master of the Guards—Renne P. Kuntz, Atchison, Kas.
Supreme Second Master of the Guards—F. O. Croy, Birmingham, Ala.
Supreme Sentinel—J. C. Bartram, Little Rock, Ark.
Supreme Picket—H. A. Becker, Rochester, N. Y.
Membership Sept. 30, 1922, 267,879.
Benefits paid to Sept. 30, 1922, $129,000,311,29.

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

Organized in 1851.

National Grand Lodge (U. S.).

National Chief Templar—Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, D. D., Washington, D. C.
National Secretary—Willard O. Wylie, Beverly, Mass.
National Treasurer — Albert Sutcliffe, Hotel Hemenway, Boston, Mass.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES.

Officers of the Grand Aerie, 1922-1923.

Grand Worthy President—Herbert Choynski, San Francisco, Cal.
Grand Worthy Vice-President—H. N. Ragland, Cincinnati, O.

Grand Worthy Chaplain—A. W. Redick, Snohomish, Wash.
Grand Secretary—J. S. Parry, Gumbel building, Kansas City, Mo.
Grand Treasurer—Jos. H. Dowling, Dayton, O.
Grand Worthy Conductor—H. S. McCann, Salt Lake, Utah.
Grand Inside Guard—John H. Spittler, Bridgeport, Conn.
Grand Trustees—John M. Morin, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Thomas B. Murphy, Boston, Mass.; W. T. Souter, San Antonio, Tex.; Frank X. Bernhardt, Buffalo, N. Y.; Charles C. Guenther, Millvale, Pa.

PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA.

Organized Dec. 10, 1847.

National Camp Officers, 1921-1923.

National President—Gabriel H. Moyer, Lebanon, Pa.
National Vice-President—J. H. Patten, Washington, D. C.
National Master of Forms—J. W. White, Jacksonville, Fla.
National Secretary—Herman A. Miller, 1157 Butler street, Easton, Pa.
National Treasurer—John W. Reese, St. Clair, Pa.
National Chaplain—Rev. Walter H. Egge, Lebanon, Pa.
National Assistant Secretary—E. E. Adams, Richmond, Va.
National Conductor—Wm. H. Reese, Philadelphia, Pa.
National Inspector—H. H. Koontz, Lexington, N. C.
National Guard—Earl G. Keys, Chicago, Ill.
National Medical Examiner in Chief—Dr. A. A. Wertman, Tannersville, Pa.

NATIONAL FRATERNAL CONGRESS OF AMERICA.

Directory for 1922-1923.

Officers.

President—Harry Wade (Knights of Pythias, insurance department), Pythian building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Vice-President—W. R. Shirley (Brotherhood of American Yeomen), 406 Wall street, Muskogee, Okla.
Secretary—W. E. Futch (Locomotive Engineers' Mutual Life and Accident Insurance association), 1136 B. of L. E. building, Cleveland, O.
Treasurer—A. E. King (Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen), B. of R. T. building, Cleveland, O.
Executive Committee—President and vice-president, and Henri Roy, past president (La Societe des Artisans Canadiens-Francais), 20 St. Denis, Montreal, P. Q., Canada; Mrs. Frances Buell Olson (Degree of Honor Protective association), Shubert building, St. Paul, Minn.; Thomas F. McDonald (Catholic Order of Foresters), Chicago Stock Exchange building, Chicago, Ill.; Daniel M. Frye (New England Order of Protection), 52 Chauncy street, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Mary E. LaRocca (Woodmen Circle), W. O. W. building, Omaha, Neb.; E. J. Dunn (Loyal American Life association), 3952 Ellis avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Officers of the Sections.

Presidents' Section—President, E. C. Lafean (United American Mechanics, Bene. Degree, Junior Order), box 595, Pittsburgh, Pa.; vice-president, Miss Mary L. Downes (Women's Catholic Order of Foresters), 140 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.; secretary-treasurer, J. M. Kirkpatrick (Security Benefit association), Security building, Topeka, Kas.
Secretaries' Section—President, Miss Anna E. Phelan (Women's Catholic Order of Foresters), 140 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.; vice-president, E. L. Balz (Modern Brotherhood of America), Mason City, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, Daniel M. Frye (New England Order of Protection), 52 Chauncy street, Boston, Mass.; executive committee, Orrin Thompson (Equitable Fraternal union), E. F. U. building, Neenah, Wis.; Mrs. Kate S. Holmes (Degree of Honor Protective association), 580 Shubert building, St. Paul, Minn.
Law Section—President, Frank H. Dewey (Homesteaders), Youngerman building, Des Moines, Iowa; vice-president, Thomas A. Gall (Modern Samaritans), 504 First National Bank building, Duluth, Minn.; secretary-treasurer, Arthur W. Fulton (Security Benefit association), 1725 Conway building, Chicago, Ill.
Press Section—President, Cyrus K. Drew (Fraternal Aid union), P. O. box 1469, Denver, Col.; vice-president, Mrs. Julia Ward Clingen (Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association), 329 North Elmwood avenue, Oak Park, Ill.; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Mary Baird (Women's Benefit association of the Maccabees), W. B. A. building, Port Huron, Mich.; executive committee, A. J. Martin (Protective Home circle), P. H. C. temple, Sharon, Pa.; Dio Dunham (Equitable Fraternal union), E. F. U. building, Neenah, Wis.; Gilbert Howell (Supreme Tribe of Ben Hur), Ben Hur building, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Medical Section—President, Dr. Charles P. Brown (Woodmen circle), W. O. W. building, Omaha, Neb.; first vice-president, Dr. John B. Nichols (Acacia Mutual Life association), Homer building, Washington, D. C.; second vice-president, Dr. E. L. Mason (Beavers Reserve Fund fraternity), Eau Claire, Wis.; secretary, Dr. George G. McConnell (Knights of Pythias, insurance department), Pythian building, Indianapolis, Ind.; treasurer, Dr. J. P. Smyth (Catholic Order of Foresters), 5458 State street, Chicago, Ill.

Affiliated Societies.

Societies affiliated with the National Fraternal Congress of America and the benefit membership of each Jan. 1, 1922:

1. Alianza Hispano-Americana—E. V. Anaya, supreme secretary, A. H. A. building, Tucson, Ariz. 5,289
2. Alliance Nationale—G. Monet, general secretary, 395 Viger avenue, Montreal, P. Q., Canada 31,101
3. American Insurance Union—Dr. Geo. W. Hoglan, national secretary, A. I. U. building, Columbus, O. 106,658
4. Ancient Order United Workmen, Supreme Lodge—E. J. Moore, supreme recorder, A. O. U. W. building, Fargo, N. D. ....
5. Ancient Order United Workmen of Arkansas—J. R. Frazer, G. M. W., A. O. U. W building, Little Rock, Ark 11,266
6. Ancient Order United Workmen of Connecticut—Roger E. Dickinson, grand recorder, 763 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn. 3,607
7. Ancient Order United Workmen of Kansas—J. W. Graybill, G. M. W., Hamlin building, Newton, Kas. 34,146
8. Ancient Order United Workmen of Massachusetts—Charles C. Fearing, grand recorder, 12 Walnut street, Boston, Mass. 21,974
9. Ancient Order United Workmen of Oklahoma—George Ross, grand recorder, A. O. U. W. temple, Guthrie, Okla. 7,954
10. Artisans Order of Mutual Protection—Allen P. Cox, M. E. recorder, Colonial building, Philadelphia, Pa. .. 20,910
11. Association Canado-Americaine—A. Robert, secretary, 1034 Elm street, Manchester, N. H. 14,177

12. Beavers Reserve Fund Fraternity—S. A. Oscar, grand secretary, Insurance building, Madison, Wis..... 18,881
13. Brotherhood of American Yeomen—W. E. Davy, chief correspondent, Yeomen building, Des Moines, Iowa..267,189
14. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen—A. H. Hawley, general secretary and treasurer, Guardian building, Cleveland, O.....107,553
15. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen—A. E. King, general secretary-treasurer, B. of R. T. building, Cleveland, O. 163,456
16. Catholic Knights of America—Henri Siemer, supreme secretary, 211 North 7th street, St. Louis, Mo..... 18,928
17. Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada—J. E. H. Howison, grand secretary, 59 St. Denis, Montreal, P. Q., Canada..... 7,795
18. Catholic Order of Foresters—Thomas F. McDonald, high secretary, Chicago Stock Exchange building, Chicago, Ill. 160,587
19. Columbian Circle—N. J. Hein, supreme secretary, 69 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill..... 24,430
20. Columbian Mutual Life Assurance Society—George W. Clayton, eminent secretary, I. O. O. F. building, Memphis, Tenn. 23,129
21. Court of Honor Life Association—L. M. Dixon, supreme recorder, Springfield, Ill. 67,801
22. Croatian League of Illinois—Bozo Jonic, financial secretary, 2552 Wentworth avenue, Chicago, Ill..... 9,890
23. Degree of Honor Protective Association—Mrs. Kate S. Holmes, national secretary, 530 Shubert building, St. Paul, Minn. 54,272
24. Degree of Honor, Grand Lodge of Kansas—Mrs. Georgia Notestine, grand recorder, 915 Mansfield street, Winfield, Kas. 7,673
25. Equitable Fraternal Union — Orrin Thompson, supreme secretary, E. F. U. building, Neenah, Wis..... 30,043
26. First Catholic Slovak Ladies' Union of the U. S. A.—Mrs. Maria E. Grega, recording secretary, 9619 Orleans avenue, Cleveland, O..... 34,179
27. First Catholic Slovak Union of the U. S. A.—Michael Senko, secretary, 3289 East 55th street, Cleveland, O.. 50,407
28. Fraternal Aid Union—Dr. V. A. Young, supreme president, F. A. U. building, Lawrence, Kas..... 77,465
29. Fraternal Brotherhood—H. V. Davis, supreme secretary, 845 South Figueroa street, Los Angeles, Cal..... 24,799
30. Fraternal Home Insurance Society—W. R. Buffington, supreme recorder, 1913 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.. 19,174
31. Fraternal Order of Eagles (insurance department)—J. S. Parry, grand secretary, 200 Gumbel building, Kansas City, Mo..... 1,738
32. Fraternal Reserve Association—C. M. Robinson, supreme secretary, F. R. A. building, Oshkosh, Wis..... 15,154
33. German Beneficial Union — Ernest Herklotz, supreme secretary, 1505-7 Carson street, Pittsburgh, Pa..... 48,065
34. Golden Seal Assurance Society—Arthur F. Bouton, supreme secretary, Roxbury, N. Y..... 9,742
35. Grand Fraternity—H. Bruce Meixel, secretary, 1626-8 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. 14,766
36. Heralds of Liberty—Robert P. Davison, supreme commander, 4010-12 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.... 22,208
37. Homesteaders—A. H. Corey, supreme secretary, Securities building, Des Moines, Iowa 24,751
38. Independent Order Free Sons of Israel—Henry J. Hyman, grand secretary, 21 West 124th street, New York city 6,892
39. Independent Order of Foresters—George E. Bailey, supreme secretary, Temple building, Toronto, Ont., Canada 175,654
40. Independent Workmen's Circle of America—Samuel Egdall, general secretary, 86 Leverett street, Boston, Mass. 5,968
41. Knights of Columbus—William J. McGinley, supreme secretary, drawer 1670, New Haven, Conn.....219,503
42. Knights of Pythias (insurance department)—W. O. Powers, general secretary, Pythian building, Indianapolis, Ind. 83,724
43. Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association—Mrs. J. A. Royer, supreme recorder, 415 West 11th street, Erie, Pa. 119,176
44. Ladies of the Maccabees—Dr. Emma E. Bower, grand record keeper, Maccabee temple, Port Huron, Mich..... 45,775
45. Locomotive Engineers' Mutual Life and Accident Insurance Association—W. E. Futch, president, 1136 B. of L. E. building, Cleveland, O..... 84,730
46. Loyal American Life Association—H. D. Cowan, secretary, 3952 Ellis avenue, Chicago, Ill..... 16,162
47. Loyal Association—Frank S. Petter, supreme recorder, 75 Montgomery street, Jersey City, N. J..... 3,260
48. Lutheran Mutual Aid Society—G. A. Grossmann, secretary, Waverly, Iowa 8,296
49. La Societe des Artisans Canadiens-Francais—Henri Roy, secretary-treasurer, 20 St. Denis, Montreal, P. Q., Canada 50,754
50. L'Union St. Jean-Baptiste d'Amerique—Elie Vezina, secretary, P. O. box 1001, Woonsocket, R. I..... 41,526
51. L'Union St. Joseph du Canada—Charles Leclerc, general secretary, 325 Dalhousie street, Ottawa, Ont., Canada 22,003
52. Maccabees — Thomas Watson, supreme record keeper, 5065 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.....275,421
53. Masonic Life Association — Nelson O. Tiffany, president, Masonic Temple, Buffalo, N. Y..... 18,024
54. Acacia Mutual Life Association—Wm. Montgomery, president, Homer building, Washington, D. C..... 55,148
55. Modern Brotherhood of America—E. L. Balz, supreme secretary, Mason City, Iowa 49,685
56. Modern Order of Prætorians—J. W. Allen, secretary, Prætorian building, Dallas, Tex. 36,604
57. Modern Samaritans—C. E. Lovett, imperial good samaritan, Christie building, Duluth, Minn..... 5,752
58. Mystic Workers—Otto Hammerlund, secretary, Fulton, Ill..... 77,777
59. National Croatian Society of the U. S. A.—Vinko Sholich, financial secretary, 1012 Peralta street, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa. 37,818
60. National Protective Legion—George A. Scott, national president, Waverly, N. Y. 19,302
61. National Slovak Society of the U. S. A.—Joseph Durish, secretary, 524 4th avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa..... 36,955
62. National Union Assurance Society—E. A. Myers, secretary, National Union building, Toledo, O..... 38,343

63. New England Order of Protection—D. M. Frye, supreme secretary, 52 Chauncy street, Boston, Mass..... 26,384
64. Order of Mutual Protection—C. J. Del Vecchio, supreme secretary-treasurer, 1523 Capitol building, Chicago, Ill..... 5,802
65. Order of Scottish Clans—Thomas R. P. Gibb, royal secretary, 248 Boylston street, Boston, Mass..... 19,022
66. Order of United Commercial Travelers of America—W. D. Murphy, supreme secretary, 638 North Park street, Columbus, O.....104,136
67. Polish Association of America—John Kantak, secretary, 451 Mitchell street, Milwaukee, Wis..... 10,274
68. Polish National Alliance of the U. S. A.—John S. Zawilinski, general secretary, 1406-8 West Division street, Chicago, Ill. 121,639
69. Polish Roman Catholic Union of America—N. L. Piotrowski, president, 984 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, Ill. 78,765
70. Polish Union of the U. S. of N. A.—S. W. Warakomski, secretary, Miners Bank building, Wilkesbarre, Pa..... 20,598
71. Polish Union of America, Inc.—Stanislaus Czaster, president, 761 Fillmore avenue, Buffalo, N. Y..... 11,896
72. Protected Home Circle—W. S. Palmer, supreme secretary, P. H. C. Temple, Sharon, Pa.....121,540
73. Royal Arcanum—Samuel N. Hoag, supreme secretary, box E, station A, Boston, Mass. 130,815
74. Royal League—Charles E. Piper, supreme scribe, 1554 Ogden avenue, Chicago, Ill. 22,342
75. Security Benefit Association—J. V. Abrahams, national secretary, Security building, Topeka, Kas.....235,483
76. Slovenic National Benefit Society—Matthew J. Turk, secretary, 2657-9 Lawndale avenue, Chicago, Ill. 26,613
77. Slovenic Progressive Benefit Society—William Rus, supreme secretary, 1541 West 18th street, Chicago, Ill.. 4,932
78. Sons of Herman in the State of Minnesota—Charles Anker, grand secretary, 2923 North 3d street, Minneapolis, Minn. 3,801
79. Sons of Norway—L. Stavnheim, secretary, 435 Metropolitan Bank building, Minneapolis, Minn..... 7,163
80. South Slavonic Catholic Union of the U. S. A.—Joseph Pishler, secretary, Ely, Minn..... 8,273
81. Supreme Tribe of Ben-Hur—John C. Snyder, supreme scribe, Ben-Hur building, Crawfordsville, Ind..... 70,370
82. Switchmen's Union of North America—M. R. Welch, grand secretary-treasurer, 39 North street, Buffalo, N. Y. 8,062
83. United American Mechanics (beneficial degree), Jr. Order—Arthur M. Fording, secretary-manager, box 595, Pittsburgh, Pa. 24,210
84. United Artisans—G. L. McKenna, supreme secretary, Artisans' building, Portland, Ore. 17,512
85. United Order of Foresters—G. W. Blann, supreme secretary, 301 Colby Abbot building, Milwaukee, Wis..... 10,889
86. United Order of the Golden Cross—W. R. Cooper, supreme keeper of records, Empire building, Knoxville, Tenn. 14,776
87. Western Catholic Union—W. K. Ott, supreme secretary, Illinois State Bank building, Quincy, Ill..... 12,708
88. Women's Benefit Association of the Maccabees—Miss Frances D. Partridge, supreme record keeper, W. B. A. building, Port Huron, Mich.....233,144
89. Women's Catholic Order of Foresters—Miss Anna E. Phelan, high secretary, 140 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. 83,542
90. Woodmen Circle—Mrs. Dora A. Talley, supreme clerk, W. O. W. building, Omaha, Neb.....143,125
91. Woodmen of the World, Sovereign Camp—John T. Yates, severeign clerk, W. O. W. building, Omaha, Neb.....542,510
92. Polish Women's Alliance of America—Victoria M. Latvis, general secretary, 1309 North Ashland avenue, Chicago, Ill. 25,000

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

First post organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866.

General Officers, 1922-1923.

Commander in Chief—James W. Willett, Tama, Iowa.
Senior Vice-Commander in Chief—C. S. Broadbent, San Antonio, Tex.
Junior Vice-Commander in Chief—C. V. Gardner, Rapid City, S. D.
Chaplain in Chief—J. H. Eppler, Gary, Ind.
Surgeon-General—Dr. George T. Harding, Marion, O.

Official Staff.

Adjutant-General—John P. Risley, Des Moines, Iowa.
Quartermaster-General—Cola D. R. Stowits, Buffalo, N. Y.
Judge-Advocate General—Robert W. McBride, Indianapolis, Ind.
Inspector-General—Marshall W. Woods, Boise, Idaho.
National Patriotic Instructor—John M. Williams, California, Mo.
Assistant Quartermaster-General and Custodian of Records—Samuel P. Town, Philadelphia, Pa.

Membership by Years.

1879.....	44,752	1883.....	215,446
1880.....	60,634	1884.....	273,168
1881.....	85,856	1885.....	294,787
1882.....	134,701	1886.....	323,571
1887.....	355,916	1905*.....	232,455
1888.....	372,960	1905†.....	235,823
1889.....	397,774	1906.....	229,932
1890.....	409,489	1907.....	225,157
1891.....	407,781	1908.....	220,600
1892.....	399,880	1909.....	213,901
1893.....	397,223	1910.....	203,410
1894.....	369,083	1911.....	191,346
1895.....	357,639	1912.....	180,227
1896.....	340,610	1913.....	171,335
1897.....	319,456	1914.....	159,773
1898.....	305,603	1915.....	149,074
1899.....	287,981	1916.....	135,931
1900.....	276,662	1917.....	120,916
1901.....	269,507	1918.....	110,357
1902.....	263,745	1919.....	103,258
1903.....	256,510	1920.....	93,171
1904.....	246,261	1921.....	85,678

The total number of Grand Army posts in 1922 was 4,326, as against 4,445 in 1920.

National Encampments and Commanders in Chief.

1866—Indianapolis; S. A. Hurlbut, Illinois.
1868—Philadelphia; John A. Logan, Illinois.
1869—Cincinnati; John A. Logan, Illinois.
1870—Washington; John A. Logan, Illinois.
1871—Boston; A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island.
1872—Cleveland; A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island.

1873—New Haven; C. Devens, Jr., Massachusetts.
1874—Harrisburg; C. Devens, Jr., Massachusetts.
1875—Chicago; J. F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania.
1876—Philadelphia; J. F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania.
1877—Providence; J. C. Robinson, New York.
1878—Springfield; J. C. Robinson, New York.
1879—Albany; William Earnshaw, Ohio.
1880—Dayton, O.; Louis Wagner, Pennsylvania.
1881—Indianapolis; G. S. Merrill, Massachusetts.
1882—Baltimore; P. Vandervoort, Nebraska.
1883—Denver; R. B. Beath, Pennsylvania.
1884—Minneapolis; John S. Kountz, Ohio.
1885—Portland, Me.; S. S. Burdette, Washington.
1886—San Francisco; L. Fairchild, Wisconsin.
1887—St. Louis; John P. Rea, Minnesota.
1888—Columbus, O.; William Warner, Missouri.
1889—Milwaukee; Russell A. Alger, Michigan.
1890—Boston; W. G. Veazy, Vermont.
1891—Detroit; John Palmer, New York.
1892—Washington; A. G. Weissert, Wisconsin.
1893—Indianapolis; J. G. B. Adams, Massachusetts.
1894—Pittsburgh; T. G. Lawler, Illinois.
1895—Louisville; I. N. Walker, Indiana.
1896—St. Paul; T. S. Clarkson, Nebraska.
1897—Buffalo; J. P. S. Gobin, Pennsylvania.
1898—Cincinnati; James A. Sexton, Illinois.
1899—Philadelphia; Albert D. Shaw, New York.
1900—Chicago; Leo Rassieur, Missouri.
1901—Cleveland; Ell Torrance, Minnesota.
1902—Washington; T. J. Stewart, Pennsylvania.
1903—San Francisco; J. C. Black, Illinois.
1904—Boston; W. W. Blackmar, Massachusetts.
1905—Denver; James Tanner, Washington, D. C.
1906—Minneapolis; Robert B. Brown, Ohio.
1907—Saratoga; Charles G. Burton, Missouri.
1908—Toledo; Henry M. Nevius, New Jersey.
1909—Salt Lake City; S. R. Van Sant, Minnesota.
1910—Atlantic City; J. E. Gilman, Massachusetts.
1911—Rochester, N. Y.; H. M. Trimble, Illinois.
1912—Los Angeles, Cal.; A. B. Beers, Connecticut.
1913—Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. Gardner, Michigan.
1914—Detroit, Mich.; David J. Palmer, Iowa.
1915—Washington, D. C.; Elias R. Monfort, Ohio.
1916—Kansas City, Mo.; William J. Patterson, Pennsylvania.
1917—Boston, Mass.; Orlando A. Somers, Indiana.
1918—Portland, Ore.; Clarendon E. Adams, Omaha, Neb.
1919—Columbus, O.; James D. Bell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1920—Indianapolis, Ind.; William A. Ketcham, Indianapolis, Ind.
1921—Indianapolis, Ind.; Lewis S. Pilcher, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1922—Des Moines, Iowa.; James W. Willett, Tama, Iowa.

SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A.

National Officers, 1922-1923.

Commander in Chief—Frank Shellhouse, Indianapolis, Ind.
Senior Vice-Commander in Chief—Fred V. Bell, Walpole, Mass.
Junior Vice-Commander in Chief—C. Randall Bubb, Tacoma, Wash.
Council in Chief—Arthur E. Lewis, Detroit, Mich.; Charles R. Hale, Hartford, Conn.; Felix A. Kremer, Phillips, Wis.
Secretary-Treasurer—Horace H. Hammer, Colonial building, Reading, Pa.
National Patriotic Instructor—E. S. Shumaker, Indianapolis, Ind.
National Chaplain—A. D. Rhinesmith, Peoria, Ill.
National Counselor—Fred E. Upham, Leominster, Mass.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

Organized in Denver, Col., July, 1883.

National Officers, 1922-1923.

National President—Marie L. Basham, Des Moines, Iowa.
National Senior Vice-President—Julia E. Killam, Denver, Col.
National Junior Vice-President—Etta Brooks Reese, Broken Bow, Neb.
National Secretary—Jennie Iowa Berry, 1407 Third avenue, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
National Treasurer—Emma W. Campbell, Minneapolis, Minn.
National Chaplain—Evelyn Decker, Trenton, N. J.
National Counselor—Eliza Brown Daggett, Attleboro, Mass.
National Inspector—Grace B. Willard, Los Angeles, Cal.
National Instituting and Installing Officer—Carrie A. Dean, Castleton, Vt.
National Patriotic Instructor—Grace L. Johnson, Toledo, O.
National Press Correspondent—Mary M. North, Herndon, Va.
National Senior Aid—Alice Mae Armstrong, Kansas City, Mo.

The organization has forty departments, comprising 2,440 corps, with a total membership of 220,000.

LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Organized in Chicago September, 1886.

National Officers, 1922-1924.

President—Mrs. Eva J. French, Monterey, Cal.
Senior Vice-President—Mrs. Ida Hare Warfield, Muscatine, Iowa.
Junior Vice-President—Mrs. Mollie Hunter, Topeka, Kas.
Treasurer—Mrs. Marybel Ross, Chicago, Ill.
Secretary—Mrs. Edith B. Brown, Pacific Grove, Cal.
Counselor—Mrs. Annie M. Michener, Yonkers, N. Y.
Chaplain—Mrs. Lois Peterson, Detroit, Mich.
Patriotic Instructor—Mrs. Olive I. Williams, Anderson, Ind.
Inspector—Mrs. Martha J. Van Duzor, Chicago, Ill.
Registrar—Mrs. Nellie R. McMillan, Manhattan, Kas.
Press Correspondent—Mrs. Orpha M. Whitaker, Philadelphia, Pa.
Assistant Press Correspondent—Mrs. Catherine Schroeder, Buffalo, N. Y.
Corresponding Secretary — Mrs. Josephine Mahar, St. Louis, Mo.
Assistant Corresponding Secretary—Mary E. Curtis, Portland, Ore.

ARMY NURSES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

National Officers, 1922-1923.

President—Mrs. Alice Carey Risley, Columbia, Mo.
Counselor—Mrs. Clarissa F. Dyer, Germantown, Pa.
Treasurer—Mrs. Alice Carey Risley, Columbia, Mo.
Senior Vice-President—Mrs. Emily Alder, Long Beach, Cal.
Junior Vice-President—Catherine M. Beck, Wichita, Kas.
Chaplain—Mrs. Joanna Melton, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Secretary—Helen Brainard Cole, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Organized June 10, 1889.

General Officers.

General Commander—Gen. Julian S. Carr, Durham, N. C.
Adjt.-Gen. and Chief of Staff—E. D. Taylor, Richmond, Va.
Asst. Adjt.-Gen.—A. B. Booth, New Orleans, La.
Honorary Commander in Chief—Gen. C. Irvine Walker, Mount Pleasant, S. C.

NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Headquarters—528 17th street N. W., Washington, D. C.
Honorary President—Robert M. Thompson, New York, N. Y.
President—Robert W. Kelley, New York, N. Y.
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. James Carroll Frazer, Washington, D. C.; William Howard Gardiner, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. Moncure Robinson, Paoli, Pa.
Treasurer—Herbert Shonk, New York, N. Y.
Assistant Treasurer—Dwight N. Burnham, C. P. A., Washington, D. C.
Executive Secretary—William M. Galvin, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL ALLIANCE DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS, U. S. A. (1861-1865).

National Officers.

President—Mrs. Lola S. Elliott, Des Moines, Iowa.
Senior Vice-President—Mrs. Drusiall I. Thayer, Chicago, Ill.
Junior Vice-President—Mrs. Maybelle Plymire, San Francisco, Cal.
Chaplain—Miss Louise Cook, Bloomington, Ind.
Treasurer—Miss Ella Morrison, Youngstown, O.
Patriotic Instructor—Mrs. Sarah J. Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Secretary—Mrs. Nettie Koons, Des Moines, Iowa.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Instituted 1865.

General Officers.

Commander in Chief—Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.
Senior Vice-Commander in Chief—Rear-Admiral Purnell F. Harrington, U. S. N., Yonkers, N. Y.
Junior Vice-Commander in Chief—(Vacancy.)
Recorder in Chief—Brevet Captain John O. Foering, U. S. V., 1805 Pine street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Registrar in Chief—First Lieutenant Thomas H. McKee, U. S. V., Kellogg building, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer in Chief—Lieut.-Col. George V. Lauman, U. S. V., 320 Ashland block, Chicago, Ill.
Chancellor in Chief—Brevet Captain John O. Foering, U. S. V., Philadelphia, Pa.
Chaplain in Chief—Brevet Major Henry S. Burrage, D. D., U. S. V., Kennebunkport, Me.
Council in Chief—First Lieutenant and Adjt. Lewis H. Chamberlain, U. S. V., Detroit, Mich.; Brig.-Gen. Edward S. Godfrey, U. S. A., Cookstown, N. J.; Capt. Charles W. C. Rhoades, U. S. V., Boston, Mass.; Brevet Major Frank J. Jones, U. S. V., Cincinnati, O.; Brevet Major Charles W. Snyder, U. S. V., New York, N. Y.

THE NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE, INC.

Organized Dec. 1, 1914.

National Headquarters—17 East 49th street, New York, N. Y.
Honorary President—Hon. Lindley M. Garrison.
President—S. Stanwood Menken.
Secretary—Lloyd Taylor.
Executive Secretary—E. L. Harvey.
Treasurer—Lewis L. Clarke.

THE AMERICAN DEFENSE SOCIETY, INC.

National Headquarters—116 East 24th street, New York, N. Y.
Slogan—"We have room for but one flag, the American flag, and this excludes the red flag, which symbolizes all wars against liberty and civilization."—Theodore Roosevelt.
Honorary President—(In Perpetuam Memoriam) Theodore Roosevelt.
Honorary Vice-Presidents—David Jayne Hill, Perry Belmont, Charles S. Fairchild, William Guggenheim, Dr. William T. Hornaday.

Executive Officers.

Chairman Board of Trustees—Elon H. Hooker.
Treasurer—Benjamin L. Allen.
Assistant to Chairman—C. M. Penfield.

THE AMERICAN LEGION.

Organized at St. Louis, Mo., May 8-10, 1919.
National Commander—Alvin M. Owsley, Denton, Tex.
National Vice-Commanders—Edward J. Barrett, Wisconsin; Robert O. Blood, New Hampshire; Charles P. Plummer, Wyoming; Earl Cooke, Georgia; Watson B. Miller, Washington, D. C.
National Adjutant—Lemuel Bolles, Seattle, Wash.
National Treasurer—Robert Tyndall, Indianapolis, Ind.
National Chaplain—Rev. F. R. O'Connor, Cincinnati, O.
National Judge-Advocate—Robert A. Adams, Indianapolis, Ind.
National Historian—Eben Putnam, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Headquarters—Meridian Life building, Indianapolis, Ind.

The American Legion was organized at a convention held in St. Louis, Mo., May 8-10, 1919, when temporary officers were chosen and the main principles of the association were adopted. Henry D. Lindsley of Dallas, Tex., was chosen as the temporary commander, and it was decided to hold the first regular convention in Minneapolis, Minn. It took place there Nov. 10-12, 1919, when national officers were chosen and the organization perfected. All persons who were in the military or naval and marine service of the United States between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, are eligible for membership. The object of the association is to uphold and defend the constitution of the United States; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a 100 per cent Americanism; to combat autocracy whether of the classes or the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity principles of justice, freedom and democracy and to sanctify the comradeship of the war by mutual helpfulness.

The American Legion is a nonpolitical organization. It was incorporated by an act of congress approved Sept. 16, 1919.

National Encampments and Commanders.

1919—St. Louis, Mo.; Henry D. Lindsley, Texas.
1919—Minneapolis; Franklin D'Olier, Pennsylvania.
1920—Cleveland; F. W. Galbraith, New York.
1921—Kansas City; Hanford MacNider, Iowa.
1922—New Orleans; Alvin M. Owsley, Tex.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Instituted Feb. 2, 1899.

National Commandery Officers, 1922.

Commander in Chief—Capt. W. H. Keating, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
Senior Vice-Commander in Chief—Capt. Ira Harris, Bogota, N. Y.
Junior Vice-Commander in Chief—Capt. Henry L. Kincaide, Quincy, Mass.
Recorder in Chief—Lieut. Frederic B. Hart, 1323 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer in Chief—Capt. C. M. Machold, 603 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Historian in Chief—Capt. A. G. Reynolds, 108 Massachusetts avenue, Boston, Mass.
Chaplain in Chief—Capt. (Rev.) Patrick B. Murphy, 97 W. 6th street, South Boston, Mass.

Recorders of State Commanderies.

New York—Lieut. Thomas R. Fleming, Room 510, 78 Broad street, New York.
Massachusetts—Lieut. H. B. Parker, Room 184 Statehouse, Boston.
Pennsylvania—Capt. C. M. Machold, 603 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
Illinois—Lieut. Jos. C. Pollock, 2032 Fremont street, Chicago.
Connecticut—Maj. Edward Schulze, 26 Brownell avenue, Hartford.
Ohio—Lieut. Robt. L. Dunning, City hall, Cincinnati.
California—Col. Charles E. Wagar, 514 Central building, Los Angeles.
District of Columbia—Lieut. R. H. Chappell, Kensington, Md.
Michigan—Lieut. C. U. Bear, 654 Putnam avenue, Detroit.
Iowa—Capt. John D. Cady, Des Moines.
Texas—Maj. Frederick J. Combe, Russell building, San Antonio.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

National Officers.

Commander in Chief—Oscar E. Carlstrom, Aledo, Ill.
Senior Vice-Commander in Chief—George B. Hall, Des Moines, Iowa.
Junior Vice-Commander in Chief—H. G. Brant, St. Paul, Minn.
Adjutant-General—John J. Garrity, 154 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.
Quartermaster-General—Charles G. Essig, Chicago, Ill.
Surgeon-General—C. E. French, Duluth, Minn.
Chaplain in Chief—H. H. Kline, Minneapolis, Minn.
National Headquarters—Room 352, 154 W. Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

National Board of Management, 1921-1922.

Headquarters—Memorial Continental hall, 17th and D streets N. W., Washington, D. C.
President-General — Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Washington, D. C.
Vice-Presidents-General—Terms expire in 1923: Mrs. Cassius Cottle, California; Mrs. Edward L. Harris, Ohio; Mrs. James T. Morris, Minnesota; Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. Henry McCleary, Washington; Mrs. Anthony W. Cook, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Edward P. Schoentgen, Iowa. Terms expire in 1924: Mrs. John Trigg Moss, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath, Charlotte, N. C.; Mrs. Lyman E. Holden, Brattleboro, Vt.; Mrs. C. D. Chenault, Lexington, Ky.; Miss Catherine Campbell, Ottawa, Kas.; Mrs. Albert L. Calder II., Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Howard L. Hodgins; Washington, D. C. Terms expire in 1925; Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, Newcastle, Wyo.; Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, Litchfield, Conn.; Mrs. Williard T. Block, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Annie Wallace, Rochester, N. H.; Mrs. Howard H. McCall, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Everest G. Sewell, Miami, Fla.
Recording Secretary-General—Mrs. John Francis Yawger, Washington, D. C.
Organizing Secretary-General—Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, Washington, D. C.
Registrar-General—Miss Emma T. Strider, Washington, D. C.
Historian-General—Miss Jenn W. Coltrane, Washington, D. C.
Corresponding Secretary-General—Mrs. A. Marshall Elliott, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer-General—Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, Washington, D. C.
Librarian-General—Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, Washington D. C.
Curator-General—Mrs. George W. White, Washington, D. C.
Reporter-General to Smithsonian Institution—Miss Lillian M. Wilson, Washington, D. C.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

Instituted in 1892.

Officers of the General Society.

Governor-General—Col. William W. Ladd, 20 Nassau street, New York.
Honorary Governor-General — Capt. Howland Pell, New York.
Vice-Governor-General — William M. Hornor, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Secretary-General—Walter Geer, 201 Vernon avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.
Deputy Secretary-General—Alfred C. Prime, Philadelphia, Pa.
Treasurer-General—John Brewer Wight, Montclair, N. J.
Deputy Treasurer-General—George T. Parker, St. Louis, Mo.
Registrar-General—Prof. Arthur Adams, Trinity college, Hartford, Conn.
Historian-General — Frank Hervey Pettingell, Los Angeles, Cal.
Chaplain-General—Rt.-Rev. William A. Leonard, Cleveland, O.
Surgeon-General—Charles Montraville Green, M. D., Boston, Mass.
Chancellor-General—Hon. Henry Stockbridge, Baltimore, Md.
Headquarters—New York, N. Y.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Organized April 30, 1889, and incorporated by act of congress June 9, 1906.
President-General—Maj. W. I. Lincoln Adams, Montclair, N. J.
Secretary-General—Frank Bartlett Steele, 183 St. James place, Buffalo, N. Y.
Registrar-General—Francis Barnum Culver, 2203 N. Charles street, Baltimore, Md.
Treasurer-General—George McK. Roberts, 220 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Historian-General—Joseph B. Doyle, Steubenville, O.
Chaplain-General—Rev. Frederick W. Perkins, D. D., Lynn, Mass.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Organized 1876.

General Officers.

General President—James M. Montgomery, New York, N. Y.
General Vice-President—Charles C. Harrison, Philadelphia, Pa.
Second General Vice-President—Edmund H. Talbot, Boston, Mass.
General Secretary—Prof. William Libbey, Princeton, N. J.
Assistant General Secretary—W. Hall Harris, Jr., 433 Title building, Baltimore, Md.

General Treasurer—Gen. George Richards, U. S. M. C., New Navy building, Washington.
Assistant General Treasurer—Robert P. Benedict, 30 N. LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill
General Registrar—John Barber White, Kansas City, Mo.
General Historian — Orra E. Monnette, Los Angeles, Cal.
General Chaplain—Rev. George Heathcote Hills, D. D., Cincinnati, O.
Organizations exist in thirty-two states.
Membership—8,100.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Instituted Dec. 27, 1894.

Officers of the National Commandery.

Commander in Chief—Admiral Robert E. Coontz, U. S. N.
Secretary-General — Capt. Ogden Wilkinson, Philadelphia, Pa.
Deputy Secretary-General—Maj. Rene A. de Russy, room A, Bellevue Stretford hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.
Treasurer-General — Capt. Harrison A. Bispham, U. S. N., retired.
Registrar-General—Capt. Howard A. Giddings, U. S. V., Hartford, Conn.
Judge-Advocate General—Frank M. Avery.
Chaplain-General—Capt. J. Madison Hare.
Historian-General—Maj. Emerson G. Taylor.
Recorder-General—Col. Guy A. Boyle.
Surgeon-General—Maj. Joseph M. Heller.

Commanderies have been established in twenty-five states. Total membership about 6,000.

The order is a military organization with patriotic objects, having for its scope the period of American history since national independence. It stands for the needed and honorable principle of national defense against foreign aggression. The principal feature of the order is the perpetuating of the names as well as the services of commissioned officers who served in either the war of the revolution, the war with Tripoli, the war of 1812, the Mexican war or the war with Spain or shall serve in future campaigns recognized by the United States government as war with foreign powers. Veteran companionship is conferred upon such officers and hereditary companionship upon their direct lineal descendants in the male line.

ARMY AND NAVY UNION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

National Officers.

Commander—Ellsworth Jeffrey, Cleveland, O.
Senior Vice-Commander—Charles E. MacLaughlin, Boston, Mass.
Junior Vice-Commander—Morris G. Oesterveich, Milwaukee, Wis.
Chief of Staff—F. Hudak, South Bend, Ind.
Adjutant—Harold McGeorge, 1403 West 3d street, Cleveland, O.
Quartermaster—Alonzo S. Van Pelt, 66 Essex street, Rahway, N. J.
Paymaster—Raymond C. Shepherd, New York.
Inspector—John E. Lyons, Baltimore, Md.
Judge-Advocate—Horatio Edgerton, Albany.
Surgeon—Dr. Henry J. Gramling, Milwaukee, Wis.
Chaplain—John M. Hinkson, Philadelphia, Pa.
Historian—John E. Smith, Washington, D. C.
National Patriotic Instructor—Jacque A. LaBelle, West View, Pa.

MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Organized 1916.

Headquarters—19 West 44th street, New York, N. Y.
Honorary President—Dr. Henry S. Drinker, Bethlehem, Pa.
President—Benjamin Joy, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer—Charles W. Whittlesey, New York, N. Y.
Executive Secretary—Arthur F. Cosby, New York, N. Y.
Central Department Headquarters—210 Mallers building, Chicago, Ill.
Chairman—Charles B. Pike, 39 S. State street, Chicago, Ill.
Executive Secretary—George F. James, 210 Mallers building, Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Committee—Pierce Anderson, Wharton Clay, Marshall Field III., Robert Gardner, John A. Holabird, Noble B. Judah, Ralph Poole, Joseph T. Ryerson, W. Edwin Stanley, Tom R. Wyles.

The Military Training Camps association was organized in 1916 by the men who attended the students' and business and professional men's camps of 1913, 1914 and 1915. At the request of the war department it recruited for the first and second series of officers' training camps in 1917 and helped also in the later camps, furnishing 100,000 commissioned officers for the national army. It enrolled nearly 250,000 men for different specialist branches, enlisting, for example, in Chicago within three weeks approximately 7,000 skilled mechanics for the ordnance and in the central department by a single drive nearly 12,000 recruits for the navy, as well as candidates for the tank corps, the air service, the engineer corps, the chemical warfare service and the quartermaster corps. In 1920 the association proposed a series of citizens' military training camps as part of the permanent military policy of the country and at the request of the war department helped to secure over 75,000 applications for the summer camps held under its auspices in 1921 and 1922. The Military Training Camps association consistently supports a conservative policy of national defense; membership in it is open to all patriotic citizens.

LEARNED SOCIETIES OF AMERICA.

American Academy of Political and Social Science—President, L. S. Rowe, Pan-American union, Washington, D. C.; secretary, J. P. Lichtenberger, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
American Asiatic Association—President, Lloyd C. Griscom; active secretary, Louis D. Froelick, 627 Lexington avenue, New York, N. Y.
American Association for the Advancement of Science—President, Dr. J. Playfair McMurrich, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada; permanent secretary, Burton E. Livingston, Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C.; membership, 12,000.
American Association of Anatomists—President, Dr. C. M. Jackson, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; secretary-treasurer, Dr. L. H. Weed, Johns Hopkins Medical school, Baltimore, Md.
American Association of Orificial Surgeons—President, Dr. Paul C. Goodlove, Detroit, Mich.; secretary, Dr. Mary E. Coffin, 502 Wabash building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
American Astronomical Society — President, Dr. W. W. Campbell, Lick observatory, Mount Hamilton, California; secretary, Prof. Joel Stebbins, Wabash observatory, Madison, Wis.; membership, 400.
American Bar Association—President, John W. Davis, New York, N. Y.; secretary, W. Thomas Kemp, 901 Maryland Trust build-

ing, Baltimore, Md.; treasurer, Frederick E. Wadhams, Albany, N. Y.; membership, 17,000.

American Chemical Society—President, Edgar F. Smith, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, Charles L. Parsons, 1709 G. street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

American Classical League—President, Andrew F. West, Princeton university, Princeton, N. J.; vice-president, F. J. Miller, University of Chicago.

American Climatological and Clinical Association (founded 1884)—President, Dr. Charles W. Richardson, Washington, D. C.; secretary, Dr. A. K. Stone, Framingham Center, Mass.

American College of Surgeons—President, Dr. Albert J. Ochsner, Chicago, Ill.; director-general, Franklin H. Martin, Chicago, Ill.

American Dental Association—President, Dr. John P. Buckley, Los Angeles, Cal.; secretary, Dr. Otto U. King, 5 North Wabash ave., Chicago, Ill.; membership, 33,500.

American Dermatological Association—President, Dr. Howard Morrow, San Francisco, Cal.; secretary, Dr. Udo Julius Wile, University hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich.

American Dialect Society—President, W. A. Neilson, Smith college, Northampton, Mass.; secretary, Dr. Percy W. Long, Warren House, Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.

American Economic Association — President, Prof. Henry R. Seager, Columbia university, New York., N. Y.; secretary, Prof. Ray B. Westerfield, Yale university, New Haven, Conn.

American Electrotherapeutic Association — President, Frank E. Peckham, Providence, R. I.; secretary for correspondence, Dr. Richard Kovacs, 223 East 68th street, New York, N. Y.

American Folk-Lore Society—President, F. G. Speck, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Dr. Charles Peabody, 197 Brattle street, Cambridge, Mass.

American Geographical Society—President, John Greenough; director, Isaiah Bowman, Broadway and 156th street, New York, N. Y. The society has 4,000 members, 65,000 books and 58,000 maps. It issues a quarterly magazine called the Geographical Review, a research series containing original geographic material, and gives a program of about eight lectures a year.

American Historical Association—President, Charles H. Haskins, Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.; secretary, John S. Bassett, Northampton, Mass.; general offices, 1140 Woodward building, Washington, D. C.

American Institute of Architects—President, William B. Faville, San Francisco, Cal.; secretary, William Stanley Parker, the Octagon, Washington, D. C.; executive secretary, Edward C. Kemper, the Octagon, Washington, D. C.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers—President, William McClellan, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, F. L. Hutchinson, 33 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.; membership, 12,133 (Oct. 1, 1920).

American Institute of Homeopathy—Secretary-treasurer, Richard H. Street, 829 Marshall Field building, Chicago, Ill.

American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers—Secretary, Frederick F. Sharpless, 29 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.

American Library Association — President, George B. Utley, Newberry library, Chicago, Ill.; secretary and executive officer, Carl H. Milam, 78 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

American Mathematical Society, 501 West 116th street, New York, N. Y.—President, G. A. Bliss, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, R. G. D. Richardson, Brown university, Providence, R. I.; Chicago section, secretary, Arnold Dresden, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; San Francisco section, secretary, B. A. Bernstein, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.; southwestern section, secretary, E. B. Stouffer, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kas.

American Medical Association — President, George E. De Schweinetz, Philadelphia, Pa.; president-elect, Ray Lyman Wilbur, Stanford university, Cal.; active secretary, Olin West, 535 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.; editor and general manager, George H. Simmons, 535 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

American Psychiatric Association — President, H. W. Mitchell, Warren, Pa.; secretary-treasurer, C. Floyd Haviland, M. D., Albany, N. Y.

American Microscopical Society — President, Dr. N. A. Cobb, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; secretary, Prof. Paul S. Welch, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; treasurer, William F. Henderson, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

American Nature Study Society — President, William Gould Vinal, Providence, R. I.; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Anna B. Comstock, Ithaca, N. Y.; official organ, Nature Study Review.

American Numismatic Society, The—President, Edward T. Newell; treasurer, John Reilly, Jr.; curator, Howland Wood; secretary, Sydney P. Noe; society founded 1858; museum, 1907, Broadway at 156th street, New York.

American Ophthalmological Society—President, Dr. W. H. Wilmer, Washington, D. C.; secretary, Dr. T. B. Holloway, 1819 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Oriental Society—President, Prof. E. W. Hopkins, New Haven, Conn.; corresponding secretary, Dr. C. J. Ogden, 628 West 114th street, New York, N. Y. Middle west branch: President, Prof. F. C. Eiselen, Garrett Biblical institute, Evanston, Ill.; secretary, Dr. T. G. Allen, 5743 Maryland avenue, Chicago, Ill.

American Osteopathic Association—President, Dr. Geo. W. Goode, Boston, Mass.; secretary, Dr. C. L. Gaddis, Studebaker building, Chicago, Ill.

American Pediatric Society—President, L. Emmett Holt, M. D., New York, N. Y.; secretary, Howard Childs Carpenter, M. D., 1805 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Philatelic Society—President, C. F. Heyerman, Detroit, Mich.; secretary, Dr. H. A. Davis, 3421 Colfax avenue, Denver, Col.; organized 1886; it publishes the American Philatelist, a monthly.

American Philological Association (organized 1870)—President, Prof. F. G. Allinson, Brown university, Providence, R. I.; secretary, Prof. Clarence P. Bill, Western Reserve university, Cleveland, O.

American Philosophical Society (founded 1727)—President, William B. Scott; vice-presidents, Henry Fairfield Osborn, Arthur A. Noyes, Hampton L. Carson; secretaries, Arthur W. Goodspeed, Harry F. Keller, John A. Miller, 104 South 5th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Physical Society — President, Prof. Theodore Lyman, Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.; secretary, Prof. Dayton C. Miller, Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, O.

American Political Science Association—President, William A. Dunning, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.; secretary and treas-

urer, Prof. Frederic A. Ogg, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

American Public Health Association—President, Dr. E. C. Levy, Richmond, Va.; secretary, Dr. A. W. Hedrich, 370 7th avenue, New York, N. Y.

American Railway Engineering Association—President, T. L. Campbell, El Paso, Tex.; secretary, E. H. Fritch, 431 South Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

American Society of Agricultural Engineers—President, E. W. Lehmann, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; secretary-treasurer, Raymond Olney, St. Joseph, Mich.

American Society of Biological Chemists—President, Donald D. Van Slyke, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Victor C. Myers, Post-Graduate Medical school and hospital, New York, N. Y.

American Society of Civil Engineers—President, Charles E. Loweth; secretary, John H. Dunlap, 33 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers—President, John Lyle Harrington; secretary, Calvin W. Rice, 29 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.

American Society of Naturalists—President, William M. Wheeler, Bussey institution, Harvard university, Forest Hills, Boston, Mass.; secretary, Prof. A. F. Shull, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

American Society of Zoologists—President, Charles A. Kofoid, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.; secretary-treasurer, W. C. Allee, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

American Sociological Society — President, James P. Lichtenberger, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, Ernest W. Burgess, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

American Statistical Association—Secretary, Robert E. Chaddock, Kent hall, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.

Archæological Institute of America (incorporated by act of congress)—President, Prof. J. C. Egbert, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.; general secretary, Prof. G. M. Wheeler, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.

Association of American Law Schools—President, James Parker Hall, University of Chicago Law school, Chicago, Ill.; secretary-treasurer, H. C. Jones, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

Botanical Society of America—President, Prof. H. C. Cowles, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, Prof. I. J. Lewis, University of Virginia, University, Va.

Classical Association of the Middle West and South—President, Louis E. Lord, Oberlin college, Oberlin, O.; secretary-treasurer, Rollin H. Tanner, Denison university, Granville, O.

Clinical Congress of the American College of Surgeons—President, Dr. Harvey Cushing, Boston, Mass.; president-elect, Dr. Albert J. Ochsner, Chicago, Ill.; first vice-president, Dr. Lincoln Davis, Boston, Mass.; second vice-president, Dr. John G. McDougall, Halifax, N. S.; director-general, Franklin H. Martin, Chicago, Ill.; business manager, A. D. Ballou, Chicago, Ill.; next place of meeting, Chicago, Oct. 22 to 26, 1923.

Commercial Law League of America—President, John B. Edwards, St. Louis, Mo.; secretary, William C. Sprague, 108 South LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

Geological Society of America, The—President, Charles Schuchert, New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Edmund Otis Hovey, American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.

Illinois State Medical Association—President, Dr. E. P. Sloan, Bloomington, Ill.

Mathematical Association of America, The—President, R. C. Archibald; vice-presidents, R. R. Carmichael and B. F. Finkel; secretary, W. D. Cairns, Oberlin, O.

National Academy of Sciences—President, Chas. D. Walcott, Washington, D. C.; home secretary, Charles G. Abbot, Washington, D. C.; foreign secretary, R. A. Millikan, Chicago, Ill.; assistant secretary, Paul Brockett, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, F. L. Ransome, Washington, D. C.; membership, 205 active; 1 honorary; 36 foreign (associate).

National Bureau of Economic Research—President, Malcolm C. Rorty; secretary, Oswald W. Knauth; director, Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell, 116 West 12th street, New York, N. Y.

National Tuberculosis Association—Executive office, 370 7th avenue, New York, N. Y.; managing director, Dr. Linsly R. Williams, New York, N. Y.; president, Dr. L. Brown, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; secretary, Dr. George M. Kober, 1819 Q street N. W., Washington, D. C.

National Education Association—President, William B. Owen, Chicago Normal college, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, J. W. Crabtree, 1201 16th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

National Eclectic Medical Association—President, Morse Harrod, M. D., Fort Wayne, Ind.; corresponding secretary, Dr. William N. Mundy, Forest, O.

National Geographic Society—President and editor, Gilbert Grosvenor; secretary, O. P. Austin; treasurer, John Joy Edson; office, 16th and M streets, Washington, D. C.

National Historical Society, The—President, Frank Allaben, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Mabel T. R. Washburn; magazines of the society, The Journal of American History and the Journal of American Genealogy; editor-in-chief, Frank Allaben; genealogical editor, Mabel T. R. Washburn, 37 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.

National Institute of Arts and Letters—President, Robert Grant, Boston, Mass.; secretary, Jefferson B. Fletcher, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.

National Philatelic Society—President, J. W. Taylor; secretary-treasurer, A. M. Wright, 47 Court street, Boston, Mass. It publishes its own bulletin, the National Philatelist, a monthly; membership, 310.

Society of Industrial Engineers, The—President, Joseph W. Roe, New York, N. Y.; executive secretary, George C. Dent, 327 South LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers—President, Walter M. McFarland; secretary, Daniel H. Cox, 29 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.

Society of Philatelic Americans — President, Clifford W. Kissinger; international secretary, Harold K. Bowen; secretary, Samuel Bennett, 115 McNeal street, Millville, N. J.; treasurer, C. V. Webb; membership, 1,520. There is a resident vice-president in each of the states, territories and principal foreign countries.

GENERAL NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

American Bankers' Association — President, J. H. Puelicher, Milwaukee, Wis.; executive manager, F. N. Shepherd, 5 Nassau street, New York, N. Y.; secretary, William G. Fitzwilliam, 5 Nassau street, New York, N.Y.

American Civic Association—President, J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.; secretary, Harlean James, 905-7 Union Trust building, Washington, D. C.

American Humane Association—President, Dr. William O. Stillman, 287 State street, Albany, N. Y.; secretary, N. J. Walker, Albany, N. Y.; field secretary, Leopold L. Wilder, Albany, N. Y.; organizer, R. C. Craven, Albany, N. Y.; treasurer, H. P. Schoenberner, Brooklyn, N. Y.

American National Red Cross—President, Warren G. Harding; vice-presidents, William H.

Taft and Robert W. De Forest; chairman executive committee, John Barton Payne; treasurer, Eliot Wadsworth; counselor, James M. Beck; general manager, Frederick C. Munroe; secretary, Mabel T. Boardman.

American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—President, Frank K. Sturgis; secretary, Richard Welling; general manager, William K. Horton; office, 50 Madison avenue. New York, N. Y.

Anti-Saloon League of America—President, Rev. Thomas C. Nicholson, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, S. E. Nicholson, Richmond, Ind.; treasurer, Foster Copeland, Columbus, O.; superintendent, the Rev. Dr. Purley A. Baker Westerville, O.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States—President, Julius H. Barnes, Duluth, Minn.; national headquarters, Mills building, Washington, D. C.

General Federation of Women's Clubs—President, Mrs. T. G. Winter, Minneapolis, Minn.; recording secretary, Mrs. J. E. Hays, Montezuma, Ga.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. S. Godfrey, 1766 Girard avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; treasurer, Mrs. Florence Floore, Cleburne, Tex.

Indian Rights Association—President, Herbert Welsh, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, Matthew K. Sniffen, 995 Drexel building, Philadelphia, Pa.

International Reform Bureau—206 Pennsylvania avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C.; superintendent and treasurer, Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts; devoted to suppression of intemperance, impurity, sabbath breaking, gambling, pugilism and kindred evils, by legislation, information, letters and literature and also to constructive forms of recreation and Bible reading in schools.

Lake Mohonk Conferences—Secretary, H. C. Phillips, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.

League of American Municipalities—President, Martin Behrman, New Orleans, La.; secretary-treasurer, Robert E. Lee, Baltimore, Md.

National Association of Stationary Engineers—President, Fred Felderman, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, Fred Raven, Chicago, Ill.

National American Suffrage Association—President, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, national headquarters, 171 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.

National Child Labor Committee—Chairman, David F. Houston; general secretary, Owen R. Lovejoy, 105 East 22d street, New York, N. Y.

National Civic Federation, The—President, Alton B. Parker; chairman executive council, Ralph M. Easley, 33d floor Metropolitan tower, New York, N. Y.

National Conference of Social Work (formerly Charities and Correction)—President, Homer Folks, New York, N. Y.; general secretary, William Hammond Parker, 25 East 9th street, Cincinnati, O.

National Council of Women—President, Mrs. Philip N. Moore, St. Louis, Mo., corresponding secretary, Mrs. Y. C. Merriman, Hotel Commodore, New York, N. Y.

National Safety Council—President, Marcus A. Dow, New York city; managing director and secretary, W. H. Cameron, 168 North Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.; treasurer, Homer E. Niez, Chicago, Ill.; chief engineer, S. J. Williams, Chicago, Ill.

National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations—President, Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, Worcester, Mass.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. George B. Chandler; executive secretary, Mrs. Arthur C. Watkins; national headquarters, 1201 16th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

National Municipal League—President, Henry M. Waite, New York, N. Y.; secretary, H. W. Dodds, 261 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Purpose: The scientific investigation by experts of the conditions which best promote good government; also free information service on governmental subjects.

National Short Ballot Organization—Secretary and treasurer, Richard S. Childs, New York, N. Y.; field director, Dr. A. R. Hatton, 8 West 9th street, New York, N. Y.

National Tax Association—President, Thomas S. Adams, Yale university; secretary and treasurer, Alfred E. Holcomb, 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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Playground and Recreation Association of America—President, Joseph Lee, Boston, Mass.; secretary, H. S. Braucher, 315 Fourth avenue, New York, N. Y.

FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From Dun's Review, New York.]

Calendar year.	1st Quar. Failures.	1st Quar. Liabilities.	2d Quar. Failures.	2d Quar. Liabilities.	3d Quar. Failures.	3d Quar. Liabilities.	4th Quar. Failures.	4th Quar. Liabilities.
1900	2,894	$33,022,573	2,438	$41,724,879	2,519	$27,119,996	2,923	$36,628,225
1905	3,443	30,162,505	2,767	25,742,080	2,596	20,329,443	2,714	26,442,144
1910	3,525	73,079,154	2,863	39,160,152	3,011	42,177,998	3,253	47,339,793
1911	3,985	59,651,761	3,076	44,046,590	2,880	35,167,269	3,500	52,196,045
1912	4,828	63,012,323	3,849	44,999,900	3,499	45,532,137	3,636	49,573,031
1913	4,458	76,832,277	3,705	56,076,784	3,549	63,837,315	4,325	75,925,912
1914	4,826	83,221,826	3,518	101,577,905	4,497	86,818,291	5,439	85,990,838
1915	7,216	105,703,335	5,524	82,884,200	4,548	52,876,525	4,868	60,822,068
1916	5,387	61,492,746	4,108	49,748,675	3,755	43,345,286	3,743	41,625,549
1917	3,937	52,307,099	3,551	42,414,257	3,249	47,228,682	3,118	40,490,333
1918	3,240	49,195,300	2,589	38,013,262	2,180	35,181,462	1,913	40,044,955
1919	1,904	35,621,052	1,599	32,889,834	1,393	20,230,722	1,595	24,349,629
1920	1,627	29,702,499	1,728	57,041,377	2,031	79,833,595	3,498	128,544,334
1921	4,872	180,397,989	4,163	130,293,615	4,472	122,699,399	6,143	194,030,880

Calendar year.	Total for year. Failures.	Total for year. Liabilities.	Av. Liabilities.
1900	10,774	$138,495,673	$12,854
1905	11,520	102,676,172	8,913
1910	12,652	201,757,097	15,947
1911	13,441	191,061,665	14,215
1912	15,452	203,117,391	13,115
1913	16,037	272,672,288	17,003
1914	18,280	357,908,859	19,579
1915	22,156	$302,286,148	$13,644
1916	16,993	196,212,256	11,547
1917	13,855	182,441,371	13,168
1918	9,982	163,019,979	16,331
1919	6,451	113,291,237	17,561
1920	8,881	295,121,805	33,231
1921	19,652	627,401,883	31,926

CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Apostolic Delegate—Archbishop Pietro Fumagzoni-Biondi.

Cardinals — William H. O'Connell, Boston, Mass.; Denis Cardinal Dougherty, Philadelphia, Pa.

Archbishops.

Archdiocese.	Name.
Baltimore, Md.	Michael J. Curley
Boston, Mass.	William Cardinal O'Connell
Chicago, Ill.	George W. Mundelein
Cincinnati, O.	Henry Moeller
Dubuque, Iowa.	James J. Keane
Manila, P. I.	Michael J. O'Doherty
Milwaukee, Wis.	Sebastian G. Messmer
New Orleans, La.	John W. Shaw
New York, N. Y.	Patrick J. Hayes
Oregon City, Ore.	Alexander Christie
Philadelphia, Pa.	Denis Cardinal Dougherty
St. Louis, Mo.	John Joseph Glennon
St. Paul, Minn.	Austin Dowling
San Francisco, Cal.	Edward J. Hanna
Santa Fe, N. M.	Albert A. Daeger

Bishops.

Diocese.	Name.
Albany, N. Y.	Edmund F. Gibbons
Alexandria, La.	Cornelius Van de Ven
Alton, Ill.	James Ryan
Altoona, Pa.	John J. McCort
Baker City, Ore.	Joseph F. McGrath
Baltimore, Md.	Owen B. Corrigan (auxiliary)
Belleville, Ill.	Henry Althoff
Bismarck, N. D.	Vincent Wehrle
Boise, Idaho	Daniel M. Gorman
Boston, Mass.	Joseph G. Anderson (auxiliary)
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Thomas E. Molloy
Buffalo, N. Y.	William Turner
Burlington, Vt.	Joseph J. Rice
Charleston, S. C.	William T. Russell
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Chicago, Ill.	Edward F. Hoban
Cleveland, O.	Joseph Schrembs
Columbus, O.	James J. Hartley
Concordia, Kas.	Francis J. Tief
Corpus Christi, Tex.	Emanuel B. Ledvina
Covington, Ky.	Ferdinand Brossart
Crookston, Minn.	Timothy Corbett
Dallas, Tex.	Joseph Patrick Lynch
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Denver, Col.	J. Henry Tihen
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Detroit, Mich.	Michael J. Gallagher
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El Paso, Tex.	Anthony J. Schuler
Erie, Pa.	Jonn M. Gannon
Fall River, Mass.	Daniel F. Feehan
Fargo, N. D.	James O'Reilly
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Green Bay, Wis.	Paul P. Rhode
Harrisburg, Pa.	Philip R. McDevitt
Hartford, Conn.	John Joseph Nilan
Helena, Mont.	John P. Carroll
Indianapolis, Ind.	Joseph Chartrand
Kansas City, Mo.	Thomas F. Lillis
La Crosse, Wis.	Alexander J. McGavick
Lafayette, Ind.	Jules B. Jeanmard
Lead, S. D.	John J. Lawler
Leavenworth, Kas.	John Ward
Lincoln, Neb.	Charles J. O'Reilly
Little Rock, Ark.	John B. Morris
Louisville, Ky.	Denis O'Donaghue
Manchester, N. H.	George Albert Guertin
Marquette, Mich.	P. G. E. Nussbaum
Mobile, Ala.	Edward P. Allen
Monterey-Los Angeles, Cal.	John J. Cantwell
Nashville, Tenn.	Thomas Sebastian Byrne
Natchez, Miss.	John Edward Gunn
Newark, N. J.	John J. O'Connor
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Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Joseph H. Conroy
Oklahoma	Theophile Meerschaert
Omaha, Neb.	Jeremiah J. Harty
Peoria, Ill.	Edmund Michael Dunne
Philadelphia	Michael J. Crane (auxiliary)
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Hugh L. Boyle
Portland, Me.	Louis S. Walsh
Porto Rico	George J. Caruna
Providence, R. I.	William A. Hickey
Richmond, Va.	Denis Joseph O'Connell
Rochester, N. Y.	Thomas F. Hickey
Rockford, Ill.	Peter James Muldoon
Sacramento, Cal.	Patrick J. Keane
St. Augustine, Fla.	Patrick Barry
St. Cloud, Minn.	Joseph F. Busch
St. Joseph, Mo.	Maurice F. Burke
Salt Lake City, Utah	Joseph S. Glass
San Antonio, Tex.	Arthur Joseph Drossaerts
Savannah, Ga.	Benjamin J. Keiley
Scranton, Pa.	Michael John Hoban
Seattle, Wash.	Edward John O'Dea
Sioux City, Iowa	Edmond Heelan
Sioux Falls, S. D.	(Vacancy)
Spokane, Wash.	Augustine F. Schinner
Springfield, Mass.	Thomas M. O'Leary
Superior, Wis.	Joseph G. Pinten
Syracuse, N. Y.	John Grimes
Toledo, O.	Samuel A. Stritch
Trenton, N. J.	Thomas J. Walsh
Tucson, Ariz.	Henry Granjon
Wheeling, W. Va.	John J. Swint
Wichita, Kas.	Augustus Schwertner
Wilmington, Del.	John J. Monaghan
Winona, Minn.	Patrick R. Heffron

Catholic Church Statistics.

[From Official Catholic Directory for 1922.]

Figures are for the United States.

Cardinals—2.	Students—8,698.
Archbishops—17.	Colleges for boys—222.
Bishops—93.	Academies for girls—718.
Secular clergy—16,026.	Parishes with schools—6,258.
Religious clergy—6,023.	Children attending—1,852,498.
Total clergy—22,049.	Orphan asylums—304.
Churches with resident priests—10,994.	Orphans—48,721.
Missions with churches—5,621.	Homes for aged—119.
Total churches—16,615.	Catholic population of U. S.—18,104,804.
Seminaries—113.	

Pope and College of Cardinals.

Pope—Pius XI., born March 31, 1857; elected 1922.

Papal secretary—Cardinal Pietro Gasparri.

Cardinal bishops—	Created cardinal.
Vannutelli, Vincent, b. Dec. 5, 1836	1889
De Lai Cajetan, b. July 26, 1853	1907
Vico, Antonio, b. Jan. 9, 1847	1911
Granito, Pignatelli di Gennaro, b. 1851	1911
Pompili, Basilius, b. April 16, 1858	1911
Cardinal priests—	
Andrieu, Paul Pierre, b. Dec. 8, 1849	1907
Ascalesi, Alexius, b. Feb. 15, 1859	1916
Bacilieri, Bartholomew, b. March 27, 1842	1901
Begin, Louis N., b. Jan. 10, 1840	1914
Benlloch y Vivo, Juan	1921
Bertram, Adolfo, b. March 14, 1859	1919
Boggiani, Thomas P., b. 1863	1916
Bourne, Francis, b. March 23, 1861	1911
Cagiano de Azevedo, O., b. Nov. 7, 1845	1905
Cagliero, John, b. 1838	1915
Camassei, Philip, b. Sept. 14, 1848	1919
Cavalcanti, J. A. de A., b. Jan. 17, 1850	1905
Csernoch, John, b. Jan. 18, 1852	1914
Dalbor, Edmondo, b. Oct. 30, 1859	1919
Dougherty, Denis J.	1921
Dubois, Louis Ernest, b. 1856	1916
Faulhaber, Michael de	1921
Francisca-Nava di Bontife, J., b. July 23, 1846	1899

Fruhwirth, Andrew, b. 1845.....1915
Gasparri, Peter, b. May 5, 1852.....1907
Herrera, Joseph M. M., b. Aug. 26, 1835.1897
Kakowski, Alessandro, b. Feb. 5, 1863...1919
La Fontaine, Peter, b. 1860.....1916
Logue, Michael, b. Oct. 1, 1840.....1893
Lualdi, Alexander, b. Aug. 12, 1858.....1907
Lucon, Louis Henry, b. Oct. 28, 1842.....1907
Maffi, Peter, b. Oct. 12, 1858.....1907
Maurin, Louis J., b. 1859.....1916
Mendes, Bello Anthony, b. Aug. 25, 1842.1907
Mercier, Desideratus, b. Nov. 21, 1851...1907
Merry del Val, Raphael, b. Oct. 10, 1865.1903
Mistrangelo, Alphonsus, b. 1852.....1915
Netto, Joseph Sebastian, b. Feb. 8, 1841.1884
O'Connell, William H., b. Dec. 8, 1859...1911
Piffl, Frederick G., b. Oct. 15, 1864.....1914
Prisco, Joseph, b. Sept. 18, 1836.....1896
Ragonesi, Francesco.....1921
Ranuzzi de Blanchi, V. A., b. 1857.....1916
Richelmy, Augustinus, b. Nov. 29, 1850..1899
Sbarretti, Donatus, b. 1856.....1916
Scapinelli di Leguigno, Raphael, b. 1858.1915
Schulte, Karl J., b. Sept. 14, 1871.....1921
Silj, Augusto, b. July 8, 1846.....1919
Skrbensky, Leo de, b. June 12, 1863....1901
Soldeville y Rowera G., b. Oct. 20, 1843..1919
Tacci, John, b. Nov. 12, 1863.....1921
Van Rossum, William, b. Sept. 3, 1854...1911
Vidal, Francis, b. Oct. 3, 1868.....1921
Cardinal deacons—
Billot, Louis, b. Jan. 22, 1846.....1911
Bisleti, Cajetan, b. March 20, 1856.....1911
Gasquet, Francis A., b. Oct. 5, 1846.....1914
Giorgi, Orestes, b. May 19, 1856.....1916
Lega, Michael, b. Jan. 1, 1860.....1914
Marini, Nicholas, b. Aug. 20, 1843.....1916
Laurenti, Camillus, b. 1862.....1921

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Office of Association—1651 East Main street, Columbus, O.

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180 North Wabash avenue, Le Moyne building, Chicago, Ill.

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The official organ of the Catholic Church Extension Society of the United States of America.

Editorial Department—Le Moyne building, Chicago.

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Detroit.....T. S. Henderson
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In Foreign Countries.

Eastern Asia—Seoul, Korea, Herbert Welch; Foochow, China, F. T. Keeney; Shanghai, China, L. J. Birney.

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David G. Downey, Book Editor, New York, N. Y.

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Coadjutor	James D. Morrison, Duluth, Minn.
East Carolina	Gaylord G. Bennett
Eastern Oregon	Thos. C. Darst, Wilmington, N. C.
Erie	Robert L. Paddock, Hood River, Ore.
Florida	John C. Ward, Erie
Easton	E. G. Weed, Jacksonville
Fond du Lac	George W. Davenport, Easton, Md.
	R. H. Weller, Fond du Lac, Wis.

Diocese.	Bishop and residence.
Georgia	Frederick F. Reese, Savannah
Harrisburg	J. H. Darlington, Harrisburg, Pa.
Honolulu	J. D. La Mothe, Honolulu
Idaho	Frank H. Touret, Boise
Indianapolis	J. M. Francis, Indianapolis
Iowa	T. N. Morrison, Davenport
Coadjutor	Harry S. Longley, Des Moines
Kansas	James Wise, Topeka
Kentucky	Charles E. Woodcock, Louisville
Lexington	L. W. Burton, Lexington, Ky.
Long Island	F. Burgess, Garden City, L. I.
Los Angeles	J. H. Johnson, Los Angeles, Cal.
Coadjutor	W. B. Stevens, Los Angeles
Louisiana	Davis Sessums, New Orleans
Maine	Benjamin Brewster, Portland
Marquette	R. L. Harris, Marquette
Maryland	John G. Murray Baltimore
Massachusetts	William Lawrence, Boston
Suffragan	Samuel G. Babcock, Boston
Michigan	Charles D. Williams, Detroit
Milwaukee	William W. Webb, Milwaukee, Wis.
Minnesota	Frank A. McElwain, Minneapolis
Mississippi	T. Du B. Bratton, Jackson
Coadjutor	W. M. Green, Jackson
Missouri	D. S. Tuttle, St. Louis
Coadjutor	F. F. Johnson, St. Louis
Montana	William F. Faber, Helena
Suffragan	H. H. Fox
Nebraska	Ernest Vincent Shayler, Omaha
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Suffragan	Herbert Shipman, New York
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Suffragan.....T. M. Gardiner
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Mexico..H. D. Aves, Guadalajara, Jal., Mexico
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Library, Museum, Etc.—Witherspoon building, Philadelphia, Pa.

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American Baptist Home Mission Society, The—President, Judge F. W. Freeman, Denver, Col.; treasurer, Samuel Bryant, New York, N. Y.; executive secretary, Charles L. White, New York, N. Y.; headquarters, 23 East 26th street, New York, N. Y.
Department of Missionary Education—Rev. W. A. Hill, secretary, 276 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y.
Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society—276 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.; president, Mrs. W. A. Montgomery; recording secretary, Mrs. T. E. Adams; treasurer, Miss Alice M. Hudson; foreign department, vice-president, Mrs. Nathan R. Wood; acting foreign secretary; Miss Mabelle Rae McVeigh; candidate secretary, Miss Mabelle Rae McVeigh; administrative department, vice-president, Mrs. H. E. Goodman; administrative secretary, Miss Harriet Ethel Clark; literature and publicity secretary, Miss Myra E. Cobb.
Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society—276 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.; president, Mrs. George W. Coleman, Boston, Mass.; executive secretary, Mrs. Katherine S. Westfall, 276 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.; recording secretary, Mrs. S. C. Jennings, 1312 Oak avenue, Evanston, Ill.; treasurer, Mrs. Mary E. Bloomer, 276 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.
Baptist Board of Education—Chairman, Prof. Ernest D. Burton, 5525 Woodlawn avenue, Chicago, Ill.; executive secretary, Rev. F. W. Padelford, D. D., 276 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y.
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Secretary—Rev. Luther Kuhlman, D. D., Gettysburg, Pa.
Treasurer—John L. Zimmerman, LL. D., Springfield, O.

Missouri Synod.

President—Rev. F. Pfotenhauer, D. D., 415 West 62d street, Chicago, Ill.
Secretary—The Rev. M. F. Kretzmann, Kendallville, Ind.
The official title of this organization is: The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states.

Norwegian Lutheran Church of America.

President—Rev. H. F. G. Stub, St. Paul, Minn.
Secretary—Rev. N. J. Lohre, M. A., Mayville, N. D.
Treasurer—Erik Waldeland, 425 4th street, south, Minneapolis, Minn.

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Secretary—Rev. H. Mackensen, 940 Greenwood avenue, Ann Arbor, Mich.
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The Luther League of America.

President—Walter Banker, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
General Secretary—Harr Hodges, 427 Drexel building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Treasurer—C. C. Dittmer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Chairman Executive Committee—Walter Banker, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

The Luther League of America is the official young people's organization of the United Lutheran church in America. It has twenty state organizations made up of 900 local societies, with a total membership of 30,000. The organization contributed for local purposes $30,000 and for benevolences $15,000 in the last biennium. It has units in the United States, Canada, Porto Rico, Virgin islands, India and Japan.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH.

The Church of Christ, Scientist, was founded at Boston in 1879 by Mary Baker Eddy, the discoverer of Christian Science and author of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." As she then said, the church was "designed to commemorate the word and works of our Master," and to "reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing" (Church manual, p. 17). Its proper name is The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass. It is also known as The Mother Church. Its present officers are: Directors, Adam H. Dickey, James A. Neal, Edward A. Merrit, William R. Rathvon, Annie M. Knott; president, Albert F. Gilmore; clerk, George Wendell Adams; treasurer, Edward L. Ripley.

Regularly organized local congregations of Christian Scientists, throughout the world, are branches of The Mother Church. In Chicago there are sixteen of such churches, named and located as follows: First Church of Christ, Scientist, 4017 Drexel boulevard; Second Church, Wrightwood and Pine Grove avenues; Third, 2151 Washington boulevard; Fourth, Harvard avenue and West Marquette road; Fifth, 4840 Dorchester avenue; Sixth, 11321 Prairie avenue; Seventh, 5318 Kenmore avenue; Eighth, Michigan avenue and 44th street; Ninth, 6154 Woodlawn avenue; Tenth, 5640 Blackstone avenue; Eleventh, 2840 Logan boulevard; Twelfth, Lemoyne School auditorium, Waveland avenue and Rokeby street; Thirteenth, 10317 Longwood drive; Fourteenth, 4446 North Paulina street; Fifteenth, Masonic Temple, Fulton street and Central avenue; Sixteenth, 1716 Lunt avenue.

Each of the Chicago churches maintains a Christian Science reading room, and all of them maintain joint reading rooms at 11 South LaSalle street and 104 South Michigan boulevard. These rooms are free and public. Services to which the public are invited are held by each of these churches on Sundays at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. and on Wednesdays at 8 p. m. From time to time, also, they provide free public lectures on Christian Science by members of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM. (Swedenborgian.)

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President—Rev. William L. Worcester, 5 Bryant street, Cambridge 38, Mass.
Vice-President—Ezra Hyde Alden, 1223 Commercial Trust building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Recording Secretary—B. A. Whittemore, 134 Bowdoin street, Boston, Mass.
Treasurer—Albert P. Carter, 511 Barristers hall, Boston, Mass.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA.

Organized in December, 1908.

A federation officially organized and including the following denominations: Baptist churches (north), National Baptist convention, Free Baptist churches, Christian church, Christian Reformed Church in N. A., Churches of God in N. A. (general eldership). Congregational churches, Disciples of Christ, Friends, Evangelical synod of N. A., Evangelical association, Methodist Episcopal church, Methodist Episcopal Church South, African Methodist Episcopal church, African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America, Methodist Protestant church, Moravian church, Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Presbyterian Church in the United States (south), Primitive Methodist church, Protestant Episcopal church (commissions on Christian unity and social service), Reformed Church in America, Reformed Church in the United States, Reformed Episcopal church, Reformed Presbyterian church (general synod), Seventh Day Baptist church, United Brethren church, United Evangelical church, United Presbyterian church, United Lutheran church (consultative body).

Officers—President, Rev. Robert E. Speer; general secretaries, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland and Rev. Samuel McRea Cavert; treasurer, Alfred R. Kimball; chairman of the executive committee, Rev. Frederick W. Burnham; chairman of the administrative committee, Rev. John M. Moore.

The council meets quadrennially and its executive committee annually. Its work is carried on through the following commissions: The church and social service, evangelism, Christian education, temperance, church and country life, interchurch councils, international justice and good will, relations with the orient, relations with France and Belgium, relations with religious bodies in Europe, editorial council religious press, interracial relations and the following committees: Foreign missions and home missions.

The national offices are in New York, Washington and Chicago.

Chicago office, 19 South LaSalle street. Representative, Herbert L. Willett.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The international committee of Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and Canada—Alfred E. Marling, chairman; William D. Murray, James M. Speers, Roger H. Williams, Abner Kingman, vice-chairmen; B. H. Fancher, treasurer; John R. Mott, general secretary. General office, 347 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.

The annual report of 1922 for the regular home work of North America shows 1,978 local associations, 883,169 members, $150,399,000 net property and funds, 5,464 employed secretaries and officers, 303,434 different men in regular gymnasium classes, 110,639 men in educational classes and 201,182 in Bible classes. Included in the above are 250 railroad associations with 95,286 members, 678 student associations with 81,860 members, organizations in 158 counties, 174 associations among colored men with 26,640 members, thirty-two organizations among the regular men of the army and navy and fourteen among Indian students. The total current and operating expenditures of the work in North America the last year were $47,682,400.

Illinois.

	1921.	1922.
No. of assns. and depts.	136	138
Total membership	58,869	55,785
No. employed officers...	354	324
No. dormitory beds.....	5,889	5,754
Current expenses $4,572,760		$4,070,160
Students in educ'l classes	6,058	7,195
Students in Bible classes	8,110	13,546
Total at. all relig. mtgs.	418,940	479,263
United with church....	848	1,023
Professed conversions...	998	2,529
Buildings owned	44	44
Value buildings owned..$8,921,289		$8,943,684

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

President—Charles Jones, Chelsea, Mass.
Secretary-Treasurer—Louis Moerlin, 176 Newbury street, Boston, Mass.

ORDER OF UNIVERSALIST COMRADES.

National President—Ralph W. E. Hunt, 150 Clark street, Portland, Me.
National Secretary—Fred C. Carr, 176 Newbury street, Boston, Mass.

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Organized Feb. 12, 1903.

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Recording Secretary—Herbert W. Gates, D. D., Boston, Mass.
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Treasurer—David R. Forgan, Chicago, Ill.
Executive Offices—1440 East 57th street, Chicago, Ill.

The purpose of the association is to promote the improvement and extension of moral and religious education through existing agencies in the churches, schools, etc., by serving as a center, a clearing house and a bureau of information and promotion. The association publishes a bimonthly magazine, maintains a permanent library, conducts surveys, circulates free pamphlets, organizes professional workers, holds general conventions and local conferences. It enrolls in its membership any persons interested in moral and religious education regardless of sectarian or theological lines.

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Recording Secretary—Rev. Lewis B. Chamberlain.
Treasurer—Gilbert Darlington, Bible House, New York, N. Y.
Agency Secretaries in the United States—Rev. S. H. Kirkbride, D. D., 156 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. J. P. Wragg, D. D., Bible House, Astor place, New York, N. Y.; Rev. M. B. Porter, 218 North Adams street, Richmond, Va.; Rev. Arthur F. Ragatz, D. D., 808 Railroad building, Denver, Col.; Rev. A. Wesley Mell, 122 McAllister street, San Francisco, Cal.; Rev. J. J. Morgan, 1304 Commerce street, Dallas, Tex.; Rev. F. P. Parkin, D. D., 701 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Frank Marston, D. D., 424 Elm street, Cincinnati, O.; Rev. J. L. McLaughlin, D. D., Bible House, New York, N. Y.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Founded in London, July, 1865; organized in the United States in New York, N. Y., in March, 1880.
Commander in Chief—Gen. Bramwell Booth.
International Headquarters—London, England.
American National Headquarters—120 West 14th street, New York, N. Y.
Commander of United States Forces—Evangeline C. Booth.
Eastern Territorial Headquarters—122 West 14th street, New York, N. Y.
Eastern Territorial Commissioner—Thomas Estill.
Central Territorial Headquarters — 713-719 North State street, Chicago, Ill.
Central Territorial Commissioner — William Peart.
Western Territorial Headquarters—86 Golden Gate avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
Western Territorial Commissioner—Adam Gifford.
Posts in World—11,173.
Social Institutions and Day Schools—2,027.
Officers and Cadets—18,321.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.

Organized March 6, 1896; incorporated Nov. 6, 1896.
Commanders—Gens. Ballington and Maud B. Booth.
National Headquarters—34 West 28th street, New York, N. Y.
Great Lakes Sectional Headquarters—501-5, 58 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill.
Regimental Commander—Lieut.-Col. H. Smith.
National Secretary—J. W. Merrill, New York, N. Y.
National Treasurer—W. J. Crafts, New York, N. Y.

NATIONAL SPIRITUALISTS' ASSOCIATION.

President—Dr. George B. Warne, Chicago, Ill.
Vice-President—Joseph P. Whitwell, St. Paul, Minn.
Secretary—George W. Kates, 600 Pennsylvania avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—Cassius L. Stevens, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Trustees—I. C. I. Evans, Washington, D. C.; Mark A. Barwise, Bangor, Me.; Alonzo M. Griffen, Chicago, Ill.; D. A. Herrick, San Diego, Cal.; Thomas Grimshaw, Chicago, Ill.

UNITED SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Headquarters—Boston, Mass.
President—Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., LL. D.
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General Secretary—Edward P. Gates.
Treasurer and Publication Manager—Alvin J. Shartle.
Editorial Secretary—Rev. Robert P. Anderson.
Extension Secretary—Rev. Ira Landrith, D. D., LL. D.
Manager Western Office—R. A. Walker, 17 N. Wabash avenue, Chicago.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Organized 1825.

President—William Phillips Hall.
Vice-President—David James Burrell, D. D.
Treasurer—Edward L. Suffern.
General Secretary—Rev. William H. Matthews.
Executive Secretary—Rev. Edwin Noah Hardy, Ph. D.
Offices—Park avenue, corner 40th street, New York, N. Y.

THE FAMILY ALTAR LEAGUE.

The Family Altar league is a worldwide company of people who have made a covenant to maintain a family altar in their homes. Covenant cards are furnished free on request, and to all who enroll by signing the covenant a wall card certificate of membership is sent without cost. In 1920, 400,000 cards had been sent out. It is estimated that more than 75,000 new family altars have been established and 300,000 lives are being touched and influenced every day in the home because of the league. The headquarters are at 541 Marquette building, Chicago, Ill. The officers are: The Rev. W. E. Biederwolf, D. D., president; Henry P. Crowell, vice-president; the Rev. J. W. Nicely, D. D., recording secretary; the Rev. William Matthew Holderby, general secretary.

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF THE KING'S DAUGHTERS AND SONS.

Headquarters—280 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.
Honorary President—Miss Kate Bond, New York, N. Y.
President—Mrs. Robert J. Reed, 100 12th street, Wheeling, W. Va.
First Vice-President—Mrs. W. G. Bennett, 208 N. Menard avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Second Vice-President—Mrs. J. N. Lewis, Madison-Lenox, Detroit, Mich.
Third Vice-President—Miss Susan R. Brokenshire, Waltham, Mass.
General Secretary—Mrs. C. A. Menet, 280 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.
Recording Secretary—Miss Clara Morehouse, Rochester, N. Y.
Treasurer—Miss Jennie C. Benedict, Louisville, Ky.
Editor—Mrs. Elwin Page, 280 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.

STATISTICS OF CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES (1921).

[Compiled by Dr. H. K. Carroll for The Christian Herald.]

Denomination.	Churches.	Communicants.
Adventists—Advent Christians	535	30,597
Seventh-Day	2,232	100,658
Church of God	40	1,272
Life and Advent Union	11	562
Churches of God in Christ	93	3,490
Total Adventist	2,911	136,579
Assemblies of God	200	10,000
Baptists—Northern Convention, 1920	8,409	1,253,878
Southern Convention, 1920	26,147	3,199,005
National Convention (Colored), 1920	20,486	3,116,325
General Six-Principle	8	445
Seventh-Day	71	7,774
Seventh-Day (German)	3	155
Freewill	762	54,996
Freewill (Colored)	200	13,800
General	480	30,000
Separate*	46	3,902
Regular United	755	49,184
Primitive*	2,143	80,311
Primitive Colored*	336	15,144
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian*	55	679
Total Baptist Bodies	59,901	7,825,598
Brethren (Dunkards)—Conservative	1,014	108,963
Old Order	60	3,500
Progressive	206	24,679
Total Dunkard Brethren	1,280	137,142
Brethren (Plymouth)*	458	13,244
Brethren (River)	122	5,962
Buddhist Japanese Temples*	12	5,639
Catholic Apostolic*	13	2,768
Catholics (Eastern Orthodox)—Armenian Apostolic	69	80,000
Russian Orthodox	212	200,000
Greek (Hellenic) Orthodox	126	235,000
Syrian Orthodox	35	50,000
Serbian Orthodox	30	76,000
Roumanian Orthodox	10	1,994
Bulgarian Orthodox	3	2,450
Albanian Orthodox	6	....
Total Eastern Orthodox	491	645,444
Catholics (Western)—Roman Catholic	16,702	15,252,171
Polish National	59	65,000
American Old Catholic	50	25,000
Total Western Catholics	16,811	15,342,171
Christadelphians	76	3,890
Christian American Convention	1,094	97,084
Christian Union	320	16,800
Church of Christ Scientist.	1,603	....
Church of God and Saints of Christ*	94	3,311
Church of God (Winebrenner)	525	28,672
Churches of God General Assembly	553	18,248
Churches of the Living God (Colored)	165	11,000
Churches of the New Jerusalem—General Convention	124	8,500
General Assembly	15	900
Total New Jerusalem	139	9,400
Communistic Societies—Shakers*	12	367
Amana*	7	1,534
Total Communistic Societies	19	1,901
Congregational Churches, 1920	5,924	819,225

Denomination.	Churches.	Communicants.
Disciples of Christ—Disciples of Christ	8,831	1,201,778
Churches of Christ*	5,570	317,937
Total Disciples of Christ	14,401	1,519,715
Evangelical Bodies—Evangelical Association	1,528	123,568
United Evangelical Church	918	90,096
Total Evangelical	2,446	213,664
Evangelistic Associations*	207	13,933
Evangelical Protestant (formerly German)*	37	17,962
Evangelical Synod (formerly German)	1,325	274,860
Free Christian Zion*	35	6,225
Friends—Orthodox	820	96,135
Hicksite	147	17,681
Wilburite	45	3,500
Primitive	2	75
Total Friends	1,014	117,391
Jewish Congregations*	1,901	357,135
Latter-Day Saints—Church of Jesus Christ (Utah)	1,050	492,205
Reorganized Church	671	95,496
Total Latter-Day Saints	1,721	587,701
Lutherans—National Lutheran Council Co-operative:		
United Lutheran Church	3,609	770,384
Joint Ohio Synod	893	143,903
Iowa Synod	999	132,269
Buffalo Synod, 1920	40	5,666
Immanuel Synod, 1920	8	1,249
Jehovah Conference, 1920	6	864
Augustana Synod	1,186	201,395
Norwegian Lutheran Church	2,298	250,344
Lutheran Free Church, 1920	372	29,000
Eielsen's Synod, 1920	37	1,550
Lutheran Brethren, 1920	40	1,250
United Danish Church, 1920	171	15,817
Danish Church, 1920	103	14,543
Icelandic Synod	22	2,388
Suomai (Finnish) Synod	47	23,592
Finnish National Church	56	4,395
Finnish Apostolic Church, 1920	100	20,000
Synodical Conference—		
Missouri Synod, 1920	3,141	654,845
Joint Wisconsin Synod	625	135,016
Slovak Synod, 1920	78	11,929
Norwegian Synod	48	4,583
Negro Mission	56	1,979
Total Synodical Conference	3,948	808,352
Independent Congregations, 1920	13	2,600
Total Lutherans	13,948	2,429,561
Scandinavian Evangelical Bodies—Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant	303	28,150
Swedish Evangelical Free*	102	6,208
Norwegian Evangelical Free*	32	2,444
Total Scandinavian, 3 Bodies	437	36,802
Mennonites—Mennonite Church	361	34,845
Bruedergemeinde, etc.	23	1,400
Conservative Amish	10	1,207
Old Order Amish	102	8,990
Church of God in Christ	22	1,300
Defenseless	26	2,025
General Conference	126	19,937
Brethren in Christ	171	6,118
Mennonite Brethren	50	1,200
Old Order (Wisler)	22	1,650
Reformed Mennonite	34	1,400
Miscellaneous	35	2,481
Total Mennonites	982	82,553
Methodists—Methodist Episcopal	27,024	3,995,637
Union American M. E.	278	19,129
African Methodist Episcopal	6,774	551,766
African M. E. Zion	3,442	460,280
African Union Methodist Protestant	600	25,000
Methodist Protestant	2,276	180,722
Wesleyan Methodist	675	21,000
Methodist Episcopal South	16,978	2,301,844
Congregational Methodist*	352	21,000
New Congregational Methodist*	24	1,256
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic	63	9,700
Colored Methodist Episcopal	3,516	366,313
Primitive Methodist	91	9,986
Free Methodist	1,161	36,147
Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal	29	1,726
Total Methodists	63,283	8,001,506
Moravians—Moravians	125	22,745
Union Bohemians and Moravians	21	1,000
Total Moravians	146	23,745
Nonsectarian Bible Faith Churches	61	2,946
Pentecostal Churches—Church of the Nazarene	1,134	43,514
Apostolic Holiness	406	12,180
Holiness*	33	926
Pentecostal Holiness*	192	5,353
Total Pentecostal*	1,765	61,973
Presbyterians—Presbyterian U. S. A. (Northern)	9,692	1,655,534
Cumberland	1,312	63,924
Cumberland (Colored)*	136	13,077
United	937	160,528
Presbyterian U. S. (Southern)	3,475	397,058
Associate	12	500
Associate Synod South	132	16,564
Reformed Synod	104	7,532
Reformed General Synod	18	3,625
Welsh Calvinistic	...	.....
Total Presbyterian, 10 bodies	15,818	2,318,342
Protestant Episcopal—Protestant Episcopal	7,868	1,081,588
Reformed Episcopal	87	11,217
Total Protestant Episcopal	7,955	1,092,805
Reformed — Reformed in America	733	135,634
Reformed in U. S.	1,736	331,369
Christian Reformed	247	43,902
Total Reformed	2,716	510,905
Salvation Army	1,117	108,033
Schwenkfelders	7	1,336
Social Brethren*	19	950
Society for Ethical Culture	7	3,210
Spiritualists	600	50,000
Temple Society	2	260
Unitarians	406	71,110
United Brethren—		
United Brethren	3,293	355,896
United Brethren (Old Constitution)	483	20,286
Total United Brethren.	3,776	376,182

Denomination.	Churches.	Communicants.
Universalists	850	59,650
Independent Congregations.	879	48,673
Grand total in 1921	230,572	43,523,206
Grand total in 1920	230,484	42,761,479

*Census of 1916. †Merged with Presbyterian U. S. A.

Membership Totals by Years.

Year.	Members.	Gains.
1908	33,885,287	323,391
1909	34,703,821	818,534
1910	35,245,296	541,475
1911	36,095,685	850,389
1912	36,624,462	528,777
1913	37,859,975	1,235,513
1914	38,641,982	728,007
1915	39,184,811	542,962
1916	39,941,811	756,867
1917	41,281,368	1,339,557
1918	41,435,688	154,320
1919	41,491,989	56,301
1920	42,761,479	814,094
1921	43,523,206	761,727

Ministers (1921).

Denomination.	Number.
Adventists	1,629
Assemblies of God	700
Baptists	45,995
Brethren (Dunkards)	4,057
Brethren (River)	204
Brethren (Plymouth)	....
Buddhist Japanese Temples	34
Catholic Apostolic	13
Catholic Eastern Orthodox	459
Catholic, Western	22,009
Christian, American Convention	861
Christian Union	350
Church of Christ, Scientist	3,206
Christadelphians	.....
Church of God and Saints of Christ	101
Church of God (Winebrenner)	421
Churches of God, General Assembly	763
Churches of Living God (Colored)	200
Churches of New Jerusalem	128
Communistic Societies	.....
Congregational Churches	5,665
Disciples of Christ	8,209
Evangelical	1,588
Evangelistic Associations	444
Evangelical Protestant	34
Evangelical Synod	1,136
Free Christian Zion	29
Friends	1,346
Jewish Congregations	721
Latter-Day Saints	8,138
Lutherans	9,996
Scandinavian Evangelical	536
Mennonites	1,751
Methodists	42,955
Moravians	151
Nonsectarian Bible Faith Churches	48
Pentecostal Bodies	1,623
Presbyterians	14,275
Protestant Episcopal	5,801
Reformed	2,222
Salvation Army	3,728
Schwenkfelders	6
Social Brethren	10
Society for Ethical Culture	11
Spiritualists	500
Temple Society	2
Unitarians	505
United Brethren	2,147
Universalists	620
Independent Congregations	267
Grand total in 1921	195,414
Grand total in 1920	193,623

CHURCHES AND MEMBERSHIP IN 1916 AND 1906.

[From report of the government census bureau, 1918.]

Denomination.	1916 Organizations.	1916 Members.	1916 Ministers.	1906 Organizations.	1906 Members.	1906 Ministers.
All denominations	228,007	42,044,374	191,722	212,230	32,936,445	164,830
Adventist bodies	2,694	118,225	1,463	2,551	92,735	1,152
Advent Christian	534	30,975	770	550	26,799	528
Seventh-Day Adventist	2,038	82,287	582	1,889	62,211	488
Church of God (Adventist)	22	848	46	10	354	20
Life and Advent Union	13	658	15	12	509	40
Churches of God in Christ	87	3,457	50	62	2,124	56
American Rescue Workers	29	611	30	20	436	59
Armenian Church	34	27,450	17	73	19,889	12
Assemblies of God, General Council*	118	6,716	600	.....	.....	.....
Bahais†	57	2,884	.....	24	1,280	.....
Baptist bodies	58,780	7,236,650	48,992	54,880	5,662,234	43,790
Northern Convention	8,178	1,227,448	8,631	8,272	1,052,105	7,360
Southern Convention	23,692	2,711,591	15,946	21,104	2,009,471	13,316
National Convention (Colored)	21,754	3,018,341	19,423	18,534	2,261,607	17,117
General Six-Principle	10	456	9	16	685	8
Seventh-Day	68	7,980	75	77	8,381	90
Free	171	12,257	178	1,346	81,359	1,160
Freewill	750	54,812	873	608	40,280	600
Freewill (Colored)	172	14,183	294	251	14,489	136
Freewill (Bullockites)	12	184	3	15	298	4
General	518	33,427	589	518	30,097	525
Separate	46	3,902	47	76	5,180	100
Regular*	383	20,046	494	.....	.....	.....
United	255	22,266	393	196	13,698	260
Duck River, etc	117	6,872	110	93	6,416	99
Primitive	2,282	87,359	1,292	2,922	102,311	1,500
Colored Primitive	317	14,847	600	797	35,076	1,480
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit	55	679	35	55	781	35
Brethren (German Baptist Dunkards)	1,291	134,373	3,636	1,097	97,144	2,255
Church of the Brethren (Cons.)	1,004	105,649	3,054	822	76,547	1,784
Old Order German Baptist	67	3,399	215	68	3,388	195
Brethren Church (Progressive)	202	24,260	351	202	17,042	269
German Seventh-Day Baptists	5	136	7	5	167	7
Church of God (New Dunkards)*	13	929	9	.....	.....	.....
Brethren (Plymouth)	458	13,244	.....	403	10,566	.....
Brethren, Plymouth, I	161	3,896	.....	134	2,933	.....
Brethren, Plymouth, II	118	5,455	.....	128	4,752	.....

Denomination.	1916 Organizations.	1916 Members.	1916 Ministers.	1906 Organizations.	1906 Members.	1906 Ministers.
Brethren, Plymouth, III.	17	476	.....	81	1,724	.....
Brethren, Plymouth, IV.	72	1,389	.....	60	1,157	.....
Brethren, Plymouth, V*	80	1,820	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brethren, Plymouth, VI*	10	208	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brethren (River)	112	5,389	248	111	4,569	216
Brethren in Christ	72	3,805	203	74	3,397	170
Old Order or Yorker	9	432	25	9	423	24
United Zion's Children	31	1,152	20	28	749	22
Buddhists	12	5,639	34	74	3,165	15
Chinese Temples†	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	1
Japanese Temples	12	5,639	34	12	3,165	14
Catholic Apostolic Churches	33	6,596	33	24	4,927	33
Catholic Apostolic	13	2,768	13	11	2,907	14
New Apostolic	20	3,828	20	13	2,020	19
Christadelphians	145	2,922	.....	70	1,412	.....
Christian and Missionary Alliance*	168	10,104	114	.....	.....	.....
Christian Union	220	13,692	211	217	13,905	295
Christian Church (American Conv.)	1,274	117,853	1,213	1,379	110,117	1,011
Church of Christ, Scientist†	.....	.....	.....	638	85,717	1,276
Church of God and Saints of Christ	95	3,311	101	48	1,823	75
Church of Messianic Message*	5	266	4	.....	.....	.....
Churches of Christ	5,598	319,211	2,507	2,649	159,658	2,100
Churches of God, Gen. Assembly*	198	7,721	477	.....	.....	.....
Churches of God, Gen. Eldership	443	28,376	427	518	24,356	482
Churches of the Living God (Col.)	192	11,607	344	68	4,276	101
Church of the Living God*	28	1,743	30	.....	.....	.....
Church of the L. G. (C. W. F. F.)	154	9,598	300	44	2,676	51
Church of the L. G. (Assembly)	10	266	14	15	752	30
Churches of the New Jerusalem	123	7,085	122	133	7,247	130
General Convention	108	6,352	87	119	6,612	108
General Church	15	733	35	14	635	22
Communistic Societies	19	1,901	.....	22	2,272	.....
Amana Society	7	1,534	.....	7	1,756	.....
Shakers	12	367	.....	15	516	.....
Congregational Churches	5,844	790,163	6,040	5,713	700,480	5,802
Disciples of Christ	8,255	1,231,404	5,938	8,293	982,701	6,641
Eastern Orthodox Churches	302	250,340	356	411	129,606	108
Albanian Church*	2	410	3	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarian Church*	4	1,992	3	.....	.....	.....
Greek Church (Hellenic)	88	120,371	125	334	90,751	35
Roumanian Church*	2	1,994	2	.....	.....	.....
Russian Church	169	99,681	164	59	19,111	55
Serbian Church	12	14,301	29	10	15,742	9
Syrian Church	25	11,591	30	8	4,002	9
Evangelical Association	1,637	120,756	1,051	1,760	104,898	942
Evangelical Protestant Church	37	17,962	34	66	34,704	59
Evangelistic Associations	207	13,933	444	182	10,842	356
Apostolic Church*	2	112	5	.....	.....	.....
Apostolic Christian Church	54	4,766	50	42	4,558	.....
Apostolic Faith Movement	24	2,196	26	6	538	19
Christian Congregation	7	645	32	9	395	26
Church of Daniel's Band	6	393	14	4	92	15
Ch. of God as Organized by Christ*	17	227	16	.....	.....	.....
Church Transcendent*	3	91	2	.....	.....	.....
Hephzibah Faith Missionary Assn.	12	352	38	10	293	36
Lumber River Mission	6	434	4	5	265	5
Metropolitan Church Association	7	704	122	6	466	29
Missionary Church Association	25	1,554	25	32	1,256	35
Peniel Missions	9	257	33	11	703	30
Pentecost Bands of the World	10	218	40	16	487	50
Pillar of Fire (Pentecost Union)	21	1,129	26	3	230	35
Voluntary Missionary Soc. (Col.)	4	855	11	3	425	11
Free Christian Zion Church (Col.)	35	6,225	29	15	1,835	20
Friends	1,008	114,714	1,282	1,147	113,772	1,479
Friends (Orthodox)	790	94,111	1,232	873	91,161	1,325
Friends (Hicksite)	166	17,170	.....	218	18,560	97
Friends (Wilburite)	50	3,373	50	48	3,880	47
Friends (Primitive)	2	60	.....	8	171	10
German Evangelical Synod	1,349	342,788	1,078	1,205	293,137	972
Holiness Church*	32	908	28	.....	.....	.....
Independent Churches	559	53,433	54	1,079	73,673	.....
International Apost. Holiness Church	170	5,276	259	74	2,774	178
Jacobite Church, Assyrian*	15	748	1	.....	.....	.....
Jewish Congregations	1,897	359,998	719	1,769	101,457	1,084
Latter-Day Saints	1,531	462,332	5,990	1,184	256,647	1,774
Church of Jesus Christ	966	403,391	4,790	683	215,796	824
Reorganized Ch. of Jesus Christ	565	58,941	1,200	501	40,851	950
Lithuanian National Catholic Ch.*	7	7,343	3	.....	.....	.....
Lutheran bodies	13,916	2,463,265	9,232	12,703	2,112,494	7,841
General Synod	1,845	370,616	1,514	1,734	270,221	1,311
United Synod, South	492	56,656	259	449	47,747	226
General Council	2,389	535,108	1,664	2,146	462,177	1,393
Synodical Conference	3,617	777,438	2,918	3,301	648,529	2,385
Norwegian Lutheran Church	2,743	320,129	1,166	2,376	326,007	934
Hauge's Synod	363	29,893	121	272	33,268	122

Denomination.	1916 Organizations.	1916 Members.	1916 Ministers.	1906 Organizations.	1906 Members.	1906 Ministers.
Synod for Norwegian Church	981	112,773	447	927	107,712	359
United Norwegian Church	1,399	177,463	598	1,177	185,027	453
Joint Synod of Ohio	827	165,116	567	772	123,408	547
Synod of Buffalo	42	6,128	38	33	5,270	27
Eielsen's Synod	20	1,206	6	26	1,013	6
Synod of Iowa	965	130,793	586	828	110,254	483
Danish Lutheran Church	102	14,562	71	92	12,541	58
Icelandic Synod	14	1,830	5	14	2,101	10
Immanuel Synod	15	2,978	23	11	3,275	17
Finnish, Suomai, Synod	135	18,881	32	105	12,907	24
Luth. Free Church (Norwegian)	378	28,180	169	320	26,928	140
United Danish Lutheran Church	194	17,324	142	198	16,340	99
Finnish Lutheran National Church	64	7,933	21	66	10,111	16
Finnish Apostolic Luth. Church	45	6,664	36	68	8,170	78
Lutheran Brethren	23	892	9	16	482	7
Jehovah Conference	6	831	6	9	735	9
Mennonite bodies	840	79,591	1,398	604	54,798	1,006
Mennonite Church	307	34,965	509	220	18,674	346
Hutterian Brethren*	17	982	32	.....	.....	.....
Conservative Amish	14	1,066	30	.....	.....	.....
Old Order Amish	90	7,893	253	46	5,043	141
Church of God in Christ	21	1,125	17	18	562	17
Old Order Mennonite (Wisler)	22	1,608	32	9	655	18
Reformed Mennonite	25	1,281	26	34	2,079	34
General Conference of Mennonites	117	15,407	194	90	11,661	143
Defenseless Mennonites	11	854	24	14	967	26
Mennonite Brethren in Christ	110	4,737	95	68	2,801	70
Mennonite Brethren Church*	53	5,127	81	.....	.....	.....
Krimmer Bruedergemeinde	13	894	34	6	708	17
Kleine Gemeinde*	3	171	7	.....	.....	.....
Central Conference of Mennonites	17	2,101	33	13	1,363	18
Conf. of Defenseless Mennonites	15	1,171	22	8	545	17
Stauffer Mennonites*	5	209	9	.....	.....	.....
Methodist bodies	65,537	7,165,986	45,801	64,701	5,749,838	39,737
Methodist Episcopal	29,377	3,718,396	18,642	29,943	2,986,154	17,479
Methodist Protestant	2,464	186,873	1,340	2,843	178,544	1,852
Wesleyan Methodist	585	20,846	436	594	20,043	553
Primitive Methodist	94	9,442	74	96	7,558	80
Methodist Episcopal, South	19,122	2,108,061	7,498	17,831	1,638,480	5,811
Congregational Methodist	197	12,503	250	325	14,729	324
Free Methodist	1,605	35,287	1,397	1,553	32,838	1,270
New Congregational Methodist	24	1,256	27	35	1,782	59
African Methodist Episcopal	6,454	552,265	8,175	6,647	494,777	6,200
African Meth. Episcopal, Zion	2,738	258,433	3,962	2,204	184,542	3,082
Colored Methodist Protestant*	28	2,017	33	.....	.....	.....
Union American Meth. Episcopal	67	3,624	205	77	4,347	64
African Union Meth. Protestant	59	3,751	260	69	5,592	187
Colored Methodist Episcopal	2,621	245,749	3,402	2,381	172,996	2,671
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic	47	3,977	40	45	3,059	33
African American Meth. Episcopal*	28	1,310	35	.....	.....	.....
Reform'd Meth. Union Episcopal	27	2,196	25	58	4,397	72
Moravian bodies	136	28,407	185	132	17,926	128
Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum)	110	26,373	138	117	17,155	125
Bohemian and Moravian Brethren	23	1,714	44	15	771	3
Independent Bohem. and Morav*	3	320	3	.....	.....	.....
Nonsectarian Churches of Bible Faith	58	2,273	26	204	6,396	50
Old Catholic Churches in America*	21	14,200	31	.....	.....	.....
Old Roman Catholic Church*	12	4,700	12	.....	.....	.....
American Catholic Church*	3	475	7	.....	.....	.....
Catholic Church of N. A.*	6	9,025	12	.....	.....	.....
Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene	879	32,475	897	100	6,657	170
Pentecostal Holiness Church*	195	5,473	278	.....	.....	.....
Polish National Church	34	28,245	45	24	15,473	24
Presbyterian bodies	15,812	2,257,439	13,602	15,506	1,830,555	12,456
Presbyterian in the U. S. A	9,648	1,613,056	9,299	7,935	1,179,566	7,603
Cumberland Presbyterian	1,269	72,056	728	2,850	195,770	1,514
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian	140	13,314	430	196	18,066	375
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist	134	14,536	67	147	13,280	87
United Presbyterian	991	160,726	995	968	130,342	994
Presbyterian in the United States	3,368	357,566	1,820	3,104	266,345	1,606
Associate Synod of North America	12	490	7	22	786	12
Associate Reformed Presbyterian	133	15,124	106	141	13,201	111
Reformed Presbyterian Synod	103	8,185	135	114	9,122	128
Reformed Presbyterian, Gen. Synod	14	2,386	15	27	3,620	26
Protestant Episcopal Church	7,425	1,098,173	5,544	6,845	886,942	5,368
Reformed bodies	2,711	533,356	2,212	2,585	449,514	2,039
Reformed in America	708	144,166	756	659	124,938	710
Reformed in the United States	1,731	340,671	1,242	1,736	292,654	1,180
Christian Reformed	226	38,668	185	174	26,699	131
Hungarian Reformed	46	9,851	29	16	5,253	18
Reformed Episcopal Church	75	11,050	88	81	9,682	84
Roman Catholic Church	17,621	15,742,262	20,287	12,482	12,079,142	15,177
Salvation Army	751	35,975	2,848	694	22,908	3,030
Scandinavian Evangelical bodies	459	37,748	495	408	27,712	495
Swedish Mission Covenant	325	29,096	331	281	20,760	347

Denominations.	1916 Organizations.	1916 Members.	1916 Ministers.	1906 Organizations.	1906 Members.	1906 Ministers.
Swedish Free Church	102	6,208	96	127	6,952	148
Norwegian-Danish Free Church*	32	2,444	68	.....	.....	.....
Schwenkfelders	6	1,127	4	8	725	5
Social Brethren	19	950	10	17	1,262	15
Society for Ethical Culture	5	2,850	5	5	2,040	.....
Spiritualists	359	28,983	520	455	35,056	185
Spiritualists (National Assn.)	348	23,152	500	455	35,056	185
Progressive Spiritualist Church*	11	5,831	20	.....	.....	.....
Temple Society in the United States	2	260	2	3	376	3
Theosophical Societies	176	5,368	2	85	2,336	.....
Theosophical Society	17	199	1	14	166	.....
Theosophical Society, New York	1	72	1	1	90	.....
Theosophical Soc., Amer. Section	157	5,097	.....	69	2,080	.....
Universal Brotherhood†	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Unitarians	414	82,315	531	461	70,542	541
United Brethren bodies	3,881	367,620	2,319	4,304	296,050	2,435
United Brethren in Christ	3,478	348,490	1,912	3,732	274,649	1,935
United Brethren (Old Constitution)	403	19,130	407	572	21,401	500
United Evangelical Church	954	90,007	610	978	69,882	553
Universalists	638	58,433	561	846	64,158	724
Vedanta Society†	3	190	3	4	340	.....
Volunteers of America	97	10,204	307	71	2,194	302

*Not in 1906 census. †Full statistics not available.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES (1916).

[Report of government census bureau, 1918.]

	Schools.	Scholars.
All denominations	195,276	19,951,675
Adventists (5 bodies)	2,396	99,225
Baptists—North	8,291	1,024,125
South	18,438	1,656,324
Colored	20,333	1,204,328
Other (14 bodies)	1,196	70,445
Brethren (Dunkards)—		
Ch. of Brethren (Conser.)	1,288	112,287
Other (4 bodies)	209	24,789
Christian Church	1,075	89,853
Church of Christ	3,456	168,154
Congregationalists	5,680	654,102
Disciples of Christ	7,752	953,618
Eastern Orthodox—		
Greek Church	18	1,123
Russian Church	128	6,783
Other (5 bodies)	22	1,291
Evangelical Association	1,573	172,129
Friends—Orthodox	723	65,554
Other (3 bodies)	115	6,540
German Evangelical Synod	1,243	146,081
Jewish Congregations	700	67,035
Latter-Day Saints—		
Church of Jesus Christ	1,064	152,924
Reorganized Church	558	28,222
Lutherans—General Synod	1,806	311,291
General Council	2,383	306,785
Synodical Conference	1,583	110,098
Synod for Norwegian	465	24,313
United Norwegian	897	44,645
Synod of Ohio	717	66,867
Synod of Iowa	808	38,120
Other (14 bodies)	1,621	95,698
Mennonites (16 bodies)	665	79,621
Methodists—		
Methodist Episcopal	28,542	3,872,200
Methodist Episcopal, South	16,568	1,683,129
Methodist Protestant	2,104	177,674
Other white (5 bodies)	1,973	111,824
African Meth. Episcopal	6,373	312,922
African Meth. Epis. Zion	2,565	135,930
Colored Meth. Episcopal	2,543	167,880
Other Colored (6 bodies)	203	9,119
Presbyterians—		
Presbyterian in U. S. A.	9,713	1,387,938
Presbyterian in U. S.	3,258	312,952
United Presbyterian	1,019	156,072
Other (7 bodies)	1,463	96,683
Protestant Episcopal	5,808	493,080
Reformed—		
Reformed in America	790	122,111
Reformed in U. S.	1,712	302,200
Other (2 bodies)	248	26,757
Roman Catholic	12,761	1,853,245
United Brethren—		
United Brethren in Christ	3,294	402,656
Unit. Brethren (Old Const.)	381	24,219
United Evangelical	943	129,717
All other (81 bodies)	5,812	390,997

Total number of officers and teachers, 1,959,918.

CHURCHES AND CHURCH PROPERTY.

According to the census of 1916 the total number of church edifices in the United States was 203,432 as against 192,705 in 1906. Only a building owned and used by a denomination for church purposes is included in the term church edifice. The Methodist Episcopal church had 28,406 such buildings in 1916 and ranked first in this respect. The Methodist denomination as a whole had 61,467 churches.

Following is a table showing the number of churches owned by the leading denominations in 1916, with the value of the church property of each:

Denomination.	Churches.	Property.
All denominations	203,432	$1,676,600,582
Baptist	51,803	198,364,747
Congregational	5,744	80,842,813
Disciples of Christ	6,815	40,327,201
Lutherans	12,722	109,415,163
Methodists	61,467	317,916,402
Presbyterians	15,060	192,989,599
Protestant Episcopal	6,726	164,990,150
Roman Catholic	15,120	374,206,895
Unitarians	399	15,247,349
Universalists	620	7,876,103

RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD.

[From Whitaker's Almanack.]

Roman Catholic	272,860,000
Eastern churches	120,000,000
Protestant churches	171,650,000
Total Christians	564,510,000
Jews	12,205,000
Mohammedans	221,825,000
Buddhists	138,031,000
Hindus	210,540,000
Confucianists and Taoists	300,830,000
Shintoists	25,000,000
Animists	158,270,000
Unclassified	15,280,000
Total non-Christian	1,081,981,000
Grand total	1,646,491,000

Sporting Records.

BASEBALL SEASON OF 1922.

In the National Baseball league the championship for 1922 was won by the New York ("Giants") team. In the American league the winner was the New York ("Yankees") club.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Final Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	New York.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Pittsburgh.	Chicago.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	12	13	11	14	14	15	14	93	.604
Cincinnati	10	..	8	11	11	14	15	17	86	.558
St. Louis	9	14	..	13	9	14	15	11	85	.552
Pittsburgh	..	11	11	9	..	12	11	19	12	85 .552
Chicago	8	11	13	10	..	11	9	18	80	.520
Brooklyn	8	8	8	11	11	..	15	15	76	.494
Philadelphia	7	7	7	3	13	7	..	13	57	.373
Boston	8	5	11	10	4	7	8	..	53	.346
Lost	61	68	69	69	74	78	96	100		

Summary.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	154	93	61	.604
Cincinnati	154	86	68	.558
Pittsburgh	154	85	69	.552
St. Louis	154	85	69	.552
Chicago	154	80	74	.520
Brooklyn	154	76	78	.494
Philadelphia	153	57	96	.373
Boston	153	53	100	.346

Twenty-Five Leading Batsmen in 1922.

Playing in forty games or more.

Player and club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	Pct.
Hornsby, St. Louis	154	623	142	250	16	.401
Stengel, New York	84	250	47	92	5	.368
Russell, Pittsburgh	60	220	52	81	4	.368
Barfoot, St. Louis	42	33	3	12	0	.364
Fonseca, Cincinnati	81	291	55	105	6	.361
Roush, Cincinnati	49	164	29	58	5	.354
O. Grimes, Chicago	138	508	100	179	7	.352
L. Miller, Chicago	118	466	60	164	4	.352
Bigbee, Pittsburgh	150	613	113	214	23	.349
Mann, St. Louis	85	146	43	51	1	.349
Tierney, Pittsburgh	122	441	57	152	6	.345
Snyder, New York	103	319	34	109	2	.342
Hollocher, Chicago	152	592	91	202	20	.341
Harper, Cincinnati	128	430	67	146	11	.340
Walker, Philadelphia	147	574	101	194	10	.338
Daubert, Cincinnati	156	611	114	205	14	.336
Carey, Pittsburgh	155	629	141	208	47	.331
Young, New York	149	560	106	185	18	.330
Meusel, New York	154	615	100	202	13	.329
Gooch, Pittsburgh	105	353	45	116	1	.329
Duncan, Cincinnati	151	607	92	199	14	.328
Kelly, New York	151	592	95	194	9	.328
Frisch, New York	132	511	102	167	30	.327
Barnhardt, Pittsburgh	75	211	30	69	3	.327
Schmidt, Pittsburgh	40	153	20	50	2	.327

Champion Batters Since 1876.

Batter and club.	Average.
1876—Barnes, Chicago	.403
1877—White, Boston	.385
1878—Dalrymple, Milwaukee	.380
1879—Anson, Chicago	.407
1880—Gore, Chicago	.365
1881—Anson, Chicago	.393
1882—Brouthers, Buffalo	.367
1883—Brouthers, Buffalo	.371
1884—O'Rourke, Buffalo	.350
1885—Connor, New York	.371
1886—Kelly, Chicago	.388
1887—Maul, Philadelphia	.343
1888—Anson, Chicago	.343
1889—Brouthers, Boston	.313
1890—Luby, Chicago	.342
1891—Hamilton, Boston	.338
1892—Brouthers, Boston	.335
1893—Stenzel, Pittsburgh	.409
1894—Duffy, Boston	.438
1895—Burkett, Cleveland	.438
1896—Burkett, Cleveland	.419
1897—Keeler, Baltimore	.417
1898—Keeler, Baltimore	.387
1899—Delehanty, Philadelphia	.408
1900—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.384
1901—Burkett, St. Louis	.382
1902—Beaumont, Pittsburgh	.367
1903—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.355
1904—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.349
1905—Seymour, Cincinnati	.377
1906—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.339
1907—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.350
1908—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.354
1909—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.341
1910—Magee, Philadelphia	.331
1911—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.334
1912—Zimmerman, Chicago	.372
1913—Daubert, Brooklyn	.350
1914—Daubert, Brooklyn	.329
1915—Doyle, New York	.320
1916—Chase, Cincinnati	.339
1917—Roush, Cincinnati	.341
1918—Wheat, Brooklyn	.335
1919—Roush, Cincinnati	.321
1920—Hornsby, St. Louis	.370
1921—Hornsby, St. Louis	.397
1922—Hornsby, St. Louis	.401

Championship Record.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
1876—Chicago	52	14	.788
1877—Boston	31	17	.648
1878—Boston	41	19	.707
1879—Providence	55	23	.705
1880—Chicago	67	17	.798
1881—Chicago	56	28	.667
1882—Chicago	55	29	.655
1883—Boston	63	35	.643
1884—Providence	84	28	.750
1885—Chicago	87	25	.776
1886—Chicago	90	34	.725
1887—Detroit	79	45	.637
1888—New York	84	47	.641
1889—New York	83	43	.659
1890—Brooklyn	86	43	.667
1891—Boston	87	51	.630
1892—Boston	102	48	.680
1893—Boston	86	44	.662
1894—Baltimore	89	39	.695
1895—Baltimore	87	43	.669
1896—Baltimore	90	39	.698
1897—Boston	93	39	.795
1898—Boston	91	47	.659
1899—Brooklyn	101	47	.682
1900—Brooklyn	82	54	.603
1901—Pittsburgh	90	49	.647
1902—Pittsburgh	103	36	.741
1903—Pittsburgh	91	49	.650
1904—New York	106	47	.693
1905—New York	105	48	.686
1906—Chicago	116	36	.763
1907—Chicago	107	45	.704
1908—Chicago	99	55	.643
1909—Pittsburgh	110	42	.725
1910—Chicago	104	50	.675
1911—New York	99	54	.647
1912—New York	103	48	.682
1913—New York	101	51	.664
1914—Boston	94	59	.614
1915—Philadelphia	90	62	.592
1916—Brooklyn	94	60	.610
1917—New York	98	56	.636
1918—Chicago	84	45	.651
1919—Cincinnati	96	44	.686
1920—Brooklyn	93	61	.604
1921—New York	94	59	.614
1922—New York	93	61	.604

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Final Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	New York.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Cleveland.	Chicago.	Washing't'n	Phila.	Boston.	Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	14	11	15	13	15	17	9	94	.610
St. Louis	8	..	13	16	14	14	13	15	93	.604
Detroit	11	9	..	7	5	14	16	17	79	.513
Cleveland	7	6	15	..	10	13	11	16	78	.507
Chicago	9	8	17	12	..	7	12	12	77	.500
Washington	7	8	8	9	15	..	10	12	69	.448
Philadelphia	5	9	6	11	10	12	..	12	65	.422
Boston	13	7	5	6	10	10	10	..	61	.396
Lost	60	61	75	76	77	85	89	93		

Summary.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	154	94	60	.610
St. Louis	154	93	61	.604
Detroit	154	79	75	.513
Cleveland	154	78	76	.507
Chicago	154	77	77	.500
Washington	154	69	85	.448
Philadelphia	154	65	89	.422
Boston	154	61	93	.396

Twenty-Five Leading Batsmen.

Playing in forty games or more.

Player and club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	Pct.
Sisler, St. Louis	142	588	134	245	49	.417
Cobb, Detroit	137	527	79	211	10	.400
Speaker, Cleveland	131	426	85	161	8	.378
Heilmann, Detroit	118	457	92	163	8	.357
Haney, Detroit	81	213	41	75	1	.352
Woodall, Detroit	53	126	19	42	0	.341
Vangilder, St. Louis	45	94	16	32	0	.340
Stephenson, Cleveland	86	234	47	79	3	.338
Ed. Miller, Phil'd'lphia	143	536	90	180	9	.336
Williams, St. Louis	153	586	128	195	34	.333
Tobin, St. Louis	147	622	122	206	1	.331
Pipp, New York	151	576	95	190	8	.330
Fotheringill, Detroit	42	152	20	50	1	.329
Veach, Detroit	155	616	96	202	8	.328
E. Collins, Chicago	154	598	93	194	19	.324
Galloway, Phil'd'lphia	155	572	83	185	10	.323
Bassler, Detroit	121	372	41	120	1	.323
Hauser, Philadelphia	111	368	61	119	0	.323
Severeid, St. Louis	137	515	49	166	1	.322
Goslin, Washington	101	359	43	115	4	.320
Jamieson, Cleveland	145	567	88	181	13	.319
Schang, New York	124	408	47	130	12	.319
Meusel, New York	121	473	61	151	13	.319
Jacobson, St. Louis	145	555	88	176	18	.317
Sheely, Chicago	149	526	72	166	2	.316

Champion Batters Since 1900.

Batter and club.	Average.
1900—Dungan, Kansas City	.337
1901—Lajoie, Philadelphia	.422
1902—Delehanty, Washington	.376
1903—Lajoie, Cleveland	.355
1904—Lajoie, Cleveland	.381
1905—Lajoie, Cleveland	.329
1906—Stone, St. Louis	.358
1907—Cobb, Detroit	.350
1908—Criss, St. Louis	.354
1909—Cobb, Detroit	.375
1910—Cobb, Detroit	.385
1911—Cobb, Detroit	.420
1912—Cobb, Detroit	.410
1913—Cobb, Detroit	.390
1914—Cobb, Detroit	.368
1915—Cobb, Detroit	.370
1916—Speaker, Boston	.386
1917—Cobb, Detroit	.383
1918—Cobb, Detroit	.382
1919—Cobb, Detroit	.384
1920—Sisler, St. Louis	.409
1921—Heilmann, Detroit	.394
1922—Sisler, St. Louis	417

Championship Record.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
1900—Chicago	82	53	.607
1901—Chicago	83	53	.610
1902—Philadelphia	83	53	.610
1903—Boston	91	47	.659
1904—Boston	95	59	.617
1905—Philadelphia	92	56	.622
1906—Chicago	93	58	.616
1907—Detroit	92	58	.613
1908—Detroit	90	63	.588
1909—Detroit	98	54	.645
1910—Philadelphia	102	48	.680
1911—Philadelphia	101	50	.669
1912—Boston	105	47	.691
1913—Philadelphia	96	57	.627
1914—Philadelphia	99	53	.651
1915—Boston	101	50	.669
1916—Boston	91	63	.591
1917—Chicago	100	54	.649
1918—Boston	75	51	.595
1919—Chicago	88	52	.629
1920—Cleveland	98	56	.636
1921—New York	98	55	.641
1922—New York	94	60	.610

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

The New York National league team ("Giants") and the New York American league team ("Yankees") again won the championship in their respective leagues in 1922 and played for the world's championship at the Polo grounds, New York, with the following result:

Oct. 4.

Yankees.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Witt, cf	4	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dugan, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ruth, rf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pipp, 1b	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	10	0	0
R. Meusel, lf	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schang, c	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	7	1	0
Ward, 2b	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	4	0
Scott, ss	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Bush, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoyt, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	2	7	9	1	2	0	24	10	0

Giants.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Bancroft, ss	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	2	0
Groh, 3b	3	1	3	5	1	0	0	2	3	0
Frisch, 2b	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	4	0
E. Meusel, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young, rf	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2
Kelly, 1b	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
Stengel, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
Snyder, c	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	6	2	0
Nehf, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ryan, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	*31	3	11	13	1	1	0	27	13	3

*E. Smith batted for Nehf in seventh.

Yankees	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—2
Giants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	*—3

Two-base hit—Groh. Three-base hit—Witt. Struck out—By Bush, 3; by Nehf, 3; by Ryan, 2; by Hoyt, 2. Bases on balls—Off Bush, 1; off Nehf, 1. Double plays—Snyder to Bancroft, Young to Frisch, Scott to Ward to Pipp, Frisch to Kelly. Hits—Off Nehf, 6 in 7 innings; off Bush, 11 in 7 innings (none out, two on bases in eighth). Passed ball—Schang. Winning pitcher—Ryan. Losing pitcher—Bush. Time—2:08. Umpires—Klem, Hildebrand, McCormick, Owens.

Oct. 5.

Giants.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Bancroft, ss	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Groh, 3b	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	0
Frisch, 2b	4	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	4	0
E. Meusel, lf	4	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young, rf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Kelly, 1b	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0

Giants.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Stengel, cf.	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cun'gham, cf.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
King, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snyder, c.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	9	1	0
J. Barnes, p.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
E. Smith*	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	36	3	8	11	2	0	1	30	12	1

Yankees.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Witt, cf.	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Dugan, 3b.	5	1	2	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Ruth, rf.	4	1	1	2	1	0	0	5	0	0
Pipp, 1b.	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	11	0	0
R. Meusel, lf.	4	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Schang, c.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Ward, 2b.	4	1	1	4	0	0	0	4	5	0
Scott, ss.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Shawkey, p.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total.	39	3	8	14	2	0	0	30	11	0

*Batted for Cunningham in ninth.

Giants	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
Yankees	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Dugan, Ruth, R. Meusel. Home runs—E. Meusel, Ward. Struck out—By Shawkey, 4; by J. Barnes, 6. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey, 2; off J. Barnes, 2. Double play—Scott to Ward to Pipp. Wild pitches—Shawkey, 2. Time—2:41. Umpires—Hildebrand (A.), plate; McCormick (N.), first; Owens (A.), second; Klem (N.), third.

Oct. 6.

Yankees.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Witt, cf.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Dugan, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
Ruth, rf.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipp, 1b.	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	10	0	0
R. Meusel, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Schang, c.	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
Ward, 2b.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1
McNally, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
E. Scott, ss.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
Hoyt, p.	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
Jones, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	*28	0	4	5	1	0	1	24	15	1

*E. Smith batted for Ward in seventh and Baker batted for Hoyt in eighth.

Giants.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Bancroft, ss.	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
Groh, 3b.	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
Frisch, 2b.	2	0	2	2	1	1	0	1	5	1
E. Meusel, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Young, rf.	4	0	3	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Kelly, 1b.	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	15	1	0
Cun'gham, cf.	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	0
E. Smith, c.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
J. Scott, p.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Total.	31	3	12	12	3	2	0	27	15	1

Yankees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Giants	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	*	—3

Two-base hit—Schang. Struck out—By Hoyt, 2; by Scott, 2. Bases on balls—Off Hoyt, 2; off J. Scott, 1; off Jones, 1. Double play—Ward to Pipp. Hits—Off Hoyt, 11 in 7 innings; off Jones, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—Ruth. Time—1:53. Umpires—McCormick, Owens, Klem, Hildebrand.

Oct. 7.

Giants.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Bancroft, ss.	3	1	2	2	1	0	0	2	5	0
Groh, 3b.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Frisch, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	2	0
E. Meusel, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Young, rf.	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Kelly, 1b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
Cun'gham, cf.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0
Snyder, c.	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	5	0	1
McQuillan, p.	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	4	9	10	2	1	0	27	12	1

Yankees.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Witt, cf.	4	1	2	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
Dugan, 3b.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Ruth, rf.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Pipp, 1b.	4	0	2	3	0	0	0	12	3	0
R. Meusel, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	0	0
Schang, c.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
Ward, 2b.	4	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	3	0
E. Scott, ss.	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	0
Mays, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
E. Smith*	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S. Jones, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	3	8	13	2	0	1	27	15	0

*Batted for Mays in eighth and fanned.

Giants	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—	4
Yankees	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	3

Two-base hits—McQuillan, Witt, Pipp. Home run—Ward. Struck out—By Mays, 1; by McQuillan, 4. Bases on balls—Off Mays, 2; off McQuillan, 2. Double plays—Cunningham to Frisch, Frisch to Bancroft to Kelly, Pipp to Scott. Hits—Off Mays, 9 in 8 innings. Time—1:54. Umpires Owens (A.), plate; Klem (N.), first; Hildebrand (A.), second; McCormick (N.), third.

Oct. 8.

Giants.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Bancroft, ss.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0
Groh, 3b.	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	3	0
Frisch, 2b.	4	1	2	3	0	0	0	2	4	0
E. Meusel, lf.	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Young, rf.	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
Kelly, 1b.	3	0	2	2	0	1	0	14	0	0
Cun'gham, cf.	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
King, cf.	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snyder, c.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	3	0
Nehf, p.	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
E. Smith*	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	5	10	11	4	1	0	27	18	0

Yankees.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Witt, cf.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McMillan, cf.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dugan, 3b.	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ruth, rf.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Pipp, 1b.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	8	0	0
R. Meusel, lf.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schang, c.	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0
Ward, 2b.	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	0
Scott, ss.	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	5	5	0
Bush, p.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	0
Total.	28	3	5	5	2	3	0	24	10	0

*Batted for Cunningham in seventh.

Giants	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	*	—	5
Yankees	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—	3

Two-base hit—Frisch. Struck out—By Bush, 3; by Nehf, 3. Bases on balls—Off Bush, 4; off Nehf, 2. Double plays—Bush to Scott to Pipp (2), Ward to Scott to Pipp. Hit by pitcher—By Nehf, Dugan. Wild pitch—Nehf. Time—2:01. Umpires—Klem (N.), plate; Hildebrand (A.), first; McCormick (N.), second; Owens (A.), third.

Final Standing of Teams.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Giants	4	0	1.000
Yankees	0	4	.000

(Second game tied.)

Summary of Series.

Attendance	185,947
Receipts	$605,475.00
Players' share (four games)	247,309.71
Giant club's share	111,289.00
Yankee club's share	74,193.00
Advisory council's share	72,591.11
Each Giant's share	4,470.00
Each Yankee's share	3,225.00
Two leagues' share	82,436.57

The clubs finishing second and third in each league (Cincinnati and St. Louis, Nation-

al league, and St. Louis and Detroit, American league) received a total of $61,827.

Attendance and Receipts, 1922.

Polo Grounds, New York, N. Y.

	Attendance.	Receipts.
Oct. 4	36,514	$119,036.00
Oct. 5	37,020	*120,554.00
Oct. 6	37,620	122,354.00
Oct. 7	36,242	118,384.00
Oct. 8	38,551	125,147.00
Total	185,947	$605,475.00

*Receipts of tie game donated to charity.

Batting and Fielding Averages.

Giants.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	Bat. av.	Field. av.
Bancroft, ss	4	4	0	0	0	.211	.963
Groh, 3b	4	9	0	1	0	.474	1.000
Frisch, 2b	3	8	1	0	0	.471	.968
E. Meusel, lf	3	5	0	0	1	.250	1.000
Young, rf	2	6	0	0	0	.375	.846
Kelly, 1b	0	5	0	0	0	.278	1.000
Stengel, cf	0	2	0	0	0	.400	1.000
Cunningham, cf	0	2	0	0	0	.200	1.000
King, cf	0	1	0	0	0	1.000	.000
Snyder, c	1	5	0	0	0	.333	.967
Earl Smith, c	0	1	0	0	0	.143	1.000
Nehf, p	0	0	0	0	0	.000	.750
Ryan, p	0	0	0	0	0	.000	.000
J. Barnes, p	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1.000
J. Scott, p	0	1	0	0	0	.250	1.000
McQuillan, p	1	1	1	0	0	.250	.000
Total	18	50	2	1	1	.300	.972

Yankees.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	Bat. av.	Field. av.
Witt, cf	1	4	1	1	0	.222	1.000
McMillan, cf	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1.000
Dugan, 3b	4	5	1	0	0	.250	1.000
Ruth, rf	1	2	1	0	0	.118	1.000
Pipp, 1b	1	6	1	0	0	.286	1.000
R. Meusel, lf	1	6	1	0	0	.300	1.000
Schang, c	0	3	1	0	0	.176	1.000
Ward, 2b	3	2	0	0	2	.167	.967
McNally, 2b	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1.000
E. Scott, ss	0	2	0	0	0	.143	1.000
Bush, p	0	1	0	0	0	.167	1.000
Hoyt, p	0	1	0	0	0	.500	1.000
Shawkey, p	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1.000
Jones, p	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1.000
Mays, p	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1.000
Elmer Smith*	0	0	0	0	0	.000	.000
Baker*	0	0	0	0	0	.000	.000
Total	11	32	6	1	2	.203	.995

*Pinch hitters.

Attendance and Receipts by Years.

Year.	Attendance.	Receipts.	Players' pool.
1905 (5 games)	91,033	$68,405	$27,391
1906 (6 games)	99,864	106,550	22,401
1907 (5 games)	78,068	101,728	54,933
1908 (5 games)	62,232	95,975	46,173
1909 (7 games)	145,807	188,862	66,925
1910 (5 games)	124,222	179,980	79,072
1911 (6 games)	179,851	342,364	127,910
1912 (8 games)	252,237	490,833	147,572
1913 (5 games)	150,992	325,979	135,164
1914 (4 games)	111,009	225,739	121,899
1915 (5 games)	143,351	320,361	144,899
1916 (5 games)	162,359	385,590	162,927
1917 (6 games)	185,691	425,878	152,888
1918 (6 games)	128,483	179,619	69,527
1919 (8 games)	236,928	722,414	260,349
1920 (7 games)	178,357	564,788	214,876
1921 (8 games)	239,977	900,233	292,522
1922 (5 games)	185,947	605,475	247,436

Record of World's Series.

1903—Games won: Boston Americans, 5; Pittsburgh Nationals, 3. Winning pitchers: Dinneen, 3; Young, 2; Philippi, 3.

1905—Games won: New York Nationals, 4; Philadelphia Americans, 1. Winning pitchers: Mathewson, 3; McGinnity, 1; Bender, 1.

1906—Games won: Chicago Americans, 4; Chicago Nationals, 2. Winning pitchers: Walsh, 2; White, 1; Altrock, 1; Brown, 1; Reulbach, 1.

1907—Games won: Chicago Nationals, 4; Detroit Americans, 0; draw, 1. Winning pitchers: Brown, 2; Reulbach, 1; Overall, 1.

1908—Games won: Chicago Nationals, 4; Detroit Americans, 1. Winning pitchers: Brown, 2; Overall, 1; Reulbach, 1.

1909—Games won: Pittsburgh Nationals, 4; Detroit Americans, 3. Winning pitchers: Adams, 3; Willis, 1; Mullin, 2; Donovan, 1.

1910—Games won: Philadelphia Americans, 4; Chicago Nationals, 1. Winning pitchers: Bender, 1; Coombs, 3; Cole, 1.

1911—Games won: Philadelphia Americans, 4; New York Nationals, 2. Winning pitchers: Plank, 1; Coombs, 1; Bender, 2; Mathewson, 1; Crandall, 1.

1912—Games won: Boston Americans, 4; New York Nationals, 3; tied game, 1. Winning pitchers: Wood, 2; Bedient, 1; Collins, 1; Marquard, 2; Tesreau, 1.

1913—Games won: Philadelphia Americans, 4; New York Nationals, 1. Winning pitchers: Bender, 2; Bush, 1; Plank, 1; Mathewson, 1.

1914—Games won: Boston Nationals, 4; Philadelphia Americans, 0. Winning pitchers: Rudolph, 2; Tyler, 1; James, 1.

1915—Games won: Boston Americans, 4; Philadelphia Nationals, 1. Winning pitchers: Alexander, 1; Foster, 2; Leonard, 1; Shore, 1.

1916—Games won: Boston Americans, 4; Brooklyn Nationals, 1. Winning pitchers; Shore, 2; Ruth, 1; Coombs, 1; Leonard, 1.

1917—Games won: Chicago Americans, 4; New York Nationals, 2. Winning pitchers: Cicotte, 1; Faber, 3; Benton, 1; Schupp, 1.

1918—Games won: Boston Americans, 4; Chicago Nationals, 2. Winning pitchers: Ruth, 2; Mays, 2; Vaughn, 1; Tyler, 1.

1919—Games won: Cincinnati Nationals, 5; Chicago Americans, 3. Winning pitchers: Ruether, 1; Sallee, 1; Ring, 1; Eller, 2; Kerr, 2; Cicotte, 1.

1920—Games won: Cleveland Americans, 5; Brooklyn Nationals, 2. Winning pitchers: Coveleskie, 3; Bagby, 1; Mails, 1; Grimes, 1; S. Smith, 1.

1921—Games won: New York Nationals, 5; New York Americans, 3. Winning pitchers, Douglas, 2; Nehf, 1; Barnes, 2; Mays, 1; Hoyt, 2.

1922—Games won: New York Nationals, 4; New York Americans, 0; game tied, 1. Winning pitchers, Ryan, Scott, McQuillan, Nehf.

RESULTS IN OTHER LEAGUES.

American Association.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Paul	107	60	.641
Minneapolis	92	75	.551
Kansas City	92	76	.548
Indianapolis	87	80	.521
Milwaukee	85	83	.506
Louisville	77	91	.458
Toledo	65	101	.392
Columbus	63	102	.382

Championship Record.

Year.	Club.	Pct.	Year.	Club	Pct.
1902	Ind'apolis	.682	1907	Columbus	.584
1903	St. Paul	.657	1908	Ind'apolis	.601
1904	St. Paul	.646	1909	Louisville	.554
1905	Columbus	.658	1910	Min'apolis	.637
1906	Columbus	.615	1911	Min'apolis	.600

Year. Club.	Pct.	Year. Club.	Pct.
1912—Min'apolis..	.636	1918—Kan. City..	.595
1913—Milwaukee.	.590	1919—St. Paul...	.610
1914—Milwaukee.	.590	1920—St. Paul...	.701
1915—Min'apolis..	.597	1921—Louisville.	.583
1916—Louisville..	.605	1922—St. Paul...	.641
1917—Ind'apolis..	.588		

International League.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Baltimore	116	51	.694
Rochester	105	62	.628
Buffalo	95	71	.572
Jersey City	83	82	.503
Toronto	76	88	.463
Reading	70	94	.426
Syracuse	64	102	.385
Newark	54	111	.327

Championship Record.

Year. Club.	Pct.	Year. Club.	Pct.
1892—Providence.	.616	1907—Toronto....	.619
Bing'ton....	.667	1908—Baltimore..	.593
1893—Erie	.606	1909—Rochester..	.596
1894—Providence.	.696	1910—Rochester..	.601
1895—Springfield.	.687	1911—Rochester..	.645
1896—Providence.	.602	1912—Toronto....	.595
1897—Syracuse...	.632	1913—Newark....	.625
1898—Montreal...	.586	1914—Providence.	.617
1899—Rochester..	.626	1915—Buffalo.....	.632
1900—Providence.	.623	1916—Buffalo.....	.586
1901—Rochester..	.645	1917—Toronto....	.604
1902—Toronto....	.669	1918—Toronto....	.682
1903—Jersey City.	.736	1919—Baltimore..	.671
1904—Buffalo.....	.736	1920—Baltimore.	.712
1905—Providence.	.638	1921—Baltimore.	.717
1906—Buffalo.....	.607	1922—Baltimore.	.694

Western League.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Tulsa	103	64	.617
St. Joseph	98	70	.584
Wichita	94	73	.563
Omaha	91	77	.549
Sioux City	96	79	.528
Oklahoma City	73	94	.435
Denver	63	105	.374
Des Moines	61	107	.363

Championship Record.

Year. Club.	Pct.	Year. Club.	Pct.
1900—Denver.....	.581	1912—Denver.....	.611
1901—Kan. City..	.648	1913—Denver.....	.628
1902—Kan. City..	.603	1914—Sioux City	.636
1903—Milwaukee.	.659	1915—Des Moines	.621
1904—Omaha.....	.600	1916—Omaha.....	.617
1905—Des Moines	.646	1917—Hutchinson	.571
1906—Des Moines	.606	1918—Wichita....	.667
1907—Omaha.....	.571	1919—St. Joseph.	.578
1908—Sioux City	.607	1920—Tulsa.....	.601
1909—Des Moines	.612	1921—Wichita ..	.635
1910—Sioux City	.643	1922—Tulsa	.617
1911—Denver.....	.671		

Eastern League.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
N. Haven.	100	51	.622	Spr'gfield	77	76	.503
Waterbury.	84	66	.560	Hartford.	73	76	.490
Bridgeport	78	73	.516	Albany...	69	84	.451
Pittsfield..	77	74	.510	Worcester	47	105	.399

Southern League.

Mobile	97	55	.638	B'gham ...	74	80	.481
Memphis ..	94	58	.618	Chattan'ga	59	93	.388
NewOrleans	89	64	.582	Nashville ..	56	96	.368
Little Rock	86	67	.562	Atlanta	55	97	.362

South Atlantic League.

Charleston	79	48	.622	Spartanburg	62	69	.473
Charlotte..	73	59	.553	Augusta	54	76	.415
Columbia .	72	59	.549	Greenville.	52	82	.388

Three Eyes League.

Terre Haute	85	51	.625	Rockford ..	74	65	.532
Decatur ...	78	58	.574	Bloomington	63	75	.457
Peoria	76	60	.559	Danville ...	50	87	.365
Evansville .	75	64	.536	Moline	49	89	.355

Cotton States League.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Greenwood	38	18	.679	Greenville .	29	36	.483
Vicksburg .	38	21	.644	Clarksdale .	24	36	.400
Meridian ..	30	27	.526	Jackson ...	16	42	.276

Virginia League.

Wilson	68	52	.567	Rocky M'nt	60	61	.496
Newport N's	63	56	.529	P'rtsmouth	57	61	.483
Norfolk ...	58	57	.504	Richmond .	49	68	.419

Blue Ridge League.

Martinsburg	58	41	.586	Hanover ..	56	49	.533
Waynesb'ro	56	42	.571	Chambersb'g	47	49	.490
Frederick ..	54	44	.551	Hagerstown	31	66	.320

Mississippi Valley League.

Cedar Rap's	45	16	.738	Waterloo ..	30	35	.462
M'shalltown	36	26	.581	Dubuque ..	25	40	.385
R'k Island	32	32	.500	Ottumwa .	21	40	.344

Central League.

Lansing ...	30	34	.459	Ludington	39	26	.600
Ionia	28	37	.431	Muskegon..	37	27	.578
Kalamazoo	27	42	.391	Gr. Rapids	33	32	.508

Michigan-Ontario League (Second Half).

Hamilton ...	44	19	.698	Saginaw ...	31	31	.500
London	39	22	.639	Brantford .	26	35	.426
Port Huron.	32	29	.525	Kitchener .	23	39	.371
Bay City...	30	30	.500	Flint	22	41	.349

Kitty League.

Madisonville	41	17	.707	Trenton ...	30	28	.517
Cairo*	36	22	.621	Mayfield ...	27	30	.474
Paris	33	25	.569	Fulton	24	33	.421
Hopkinsville	32	26	.552	Paducah ...	8	50	.138

*Cairo declared winner account Madisonville using ineligible players and going over salary limit.

Western Association.

Enid	56	11	.836	Okmulgee ..	29	37	.489
Henryetta ..	44	23	.658	Springfield.	29	39	.426
Joplin	40	28	.588	Fort Smith.	24	42	.363
McAlester ..	32	34	.485				

*Pawhuska did not finish season.

Southwestern Association (Second Half).

Muskogee ..	41	26	.612	Hutchinson.	32	35	.478
Ind'pendence	40	28	.588	Salina	29	30	.426
Coffeyville.	39	28	.582	Topeka	28	40	.412
Sapulpa	37	30	.522	Bartlesville	23	43	.348

Texas League (Second Half).

Fort Worth .	59	24	.711	San Antonio	38	40	.487
Wichita F'ls.	50	31	.617	Shreveport.	33	48	.407
Galveston ..	46	34	.575	Houston ...	25	50	.333
Dallas	46	34	.575	Beaumont ..	22	51	.282

Appalachian League.

Bristol	68	54	.557	Johnson City	60	61	.496
Kingsport ..	65	58	.528	Knoxville ..	59	61	.492
Cleveland ..	61	59	.508	Greenville .	50	70	.417

Eastern Shore League.

Parksley ..	42	25	.627	Laurel	34	35	.493
Crisfield ...	36	32	.529	Pocomoke .	29	41	.414
Cambridge .	37	32	.536	Salisbury ..	27	41	.397

Piedmont League (Second Half).

Durham	42	26	.618	High Point .	34	32	.515
Greensboro	35	31	.530	Danville ...	28	39	.418
Win.-Salem	34	32	.515	Raleigh	26	41	.388

Pacific Coast League.

S. Fran'co .	126	72	.636	Seattle	90	107	.457
Vernon	123	76	.618	Oakland ..	88	111	.442
Los Ang'l's	111	88	.558	Sacr'mento	76	124	.380
Salt Lake..	95	106	.473				

Dakota League.

Mitchell ...	60	37	.619	Jamestown	46	50	.479
Aberdeen ..	56	42	.571	Watertown	42	54	.438
Fargo	56	42	.571	Wah.-Brock	42	55	.433
Sioux Falls	55	42	.567	Valley City	30	64	.319

Midwest League.

Beloit	37	11	.771	Logan Sq...	18	28	.391
Kenosha	33	15	.688	Marquette .	18	28	.391
Pyotts	26	21	.553	Joliet	8	37	.178
Chicago ...	22	22	.500				

CHICAGO VS. NEW YORK FIREMEN.

Baseball teams representing the Chicago and New York firemen played a series of three games in New York city July 20, 21 and 22, 1922, the visitors winning the first two contests by scores of 4 to 2 and 10 to 9. New York won the third game 13 to 6.

In 1921 the New York team won two out of three games.

INTERCITY SCHOOL GAMES.

The George Washington high school baseball team of New York city defeated the Austin high team in Chicago June 24, 1922, 3 to 2. In 1920 the Chamber of Commerce school of New York defeated Lane of Chicago, and in 1921 Lane defeated George Washington.

LONGEST GAMES IN BIG LEAGUES.

National League.

Twenty-Six Innings.

May 1, 1920—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 1.

Twenty-Two Innings.

Aug. 22, 1917—Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburgh, 5.

Twenty-One Innings.

July 17, 1914—New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 1.
July 17, 1918—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Aug. 1, 1918—Pittsburgh, 2; Boston, 0.

Twenty Innings.

June 30, 1892—Chicago, 7; Cincinnati, 7.
Aug. 24, 1901—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
April 30, 1919—Philadelphia, 9; Brooklyn, 9.

Nineteen Innings.

June 22, 1902—Chicago, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
July 31, 1912—Pittsburgh, 7; Boston, 6.
June 17, 1915—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
June 13, 1918—Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 8.
May 3, 1920—Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 1.

Eighteen Innings.

Aug. 17, 1882—Providence, 1; Detroit, 0.
Aug. 17, 1902—Brooklyn, 7; St. Louis, 7.
June 24, 1905—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 1.
June 28, 1916—Pittsburgh, 3; Chicago, 2.
June 1, 1919—Philadelphia, 10; Brooklyn, 9.

Seventeen Innings.

June 26, 1893—Cincinnati, 5; New York, 5.
Aug. 11, 1904—St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
Sept. 18, 1904—Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
June 4, 1908—Chicago, 1; Boston, 1.
Aug. 22, 1908—Pittsburgh, 1; Brooklyn, 0.
Sept. 2, 1908—Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
July 26, 1909—New York, 3; Boston, 3.
May 28, 1913—Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 7.
July 16, 1920—New York, 7; Pittsburgh, 0.
Aug. 27, 1920—New York, 6; Cincinnati, 4.
Oct. 1, 1920—Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 2.
June 16, 1921—Pittsburgh, 6; Brooklyn, 5.

American League.

Twenty-Four Innings.

Sept. 1, 1906—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 1.

Twenty Innings.

July 4, 1905—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 2.

Nineteen Innings.

Sept. 27, 1912—Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
June 24, 1915—Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 3.
Aug. 9, 1921—St. Louis, 8; Washington, 6.

Eighteen Innings.

June 25, 1903—Chicago, 6; New York, 6.
July 19, 1909—Detroit, 0; Washington, 0.
May 15, 1918—Washington, 1; Chicago, 0.

Seventeen Innings.

Aug. 9, 1900—Milwaukee, 3; Chicago, 2.
Sept. 21, 1901—Chicago, 1; Boston, 0.
May 18, 1902—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 2.
July 9, 1902—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 2.
Sept. 30, 1907—Detroit, 9; Philadelphia, 9.
May 13, 1909—Chicago, 1; Washington, 1.
May 25, 1912—Chicago, 5; Detroit, 4.
May 21, 1915—Chicago, 3; Boston, 2.
July 14, 1916—Boston, 5; Chicago, 4.
July 10, 1917—New York, 7; St. Louis, 5.

In Other Leagues.

May 31, 1901—Three Eyes league: Decatur, 2; Bloomington, 1, twenty-six innings.
Sept. 10, 1911—Pacific Coast league; Portland, 1; Sacramento, 1, twenty-four innings.
April 10, 1921—Pacific Coast league; Seattle, 12; Los Angeles, 8, twenty-two innings.
Aug. 4, 1922—Mississippi Valley league; Ottumwa, 4; Rock Island 2; twenty-three innings.

RECORD OF NO-HIT GAMES.

1879—Richmond (Worcester) vs. Cleveland.
1880—Corcoran (Chicago) vs. Boston.
Galvin (Buffalo) vs. Worcester.
1882—Corcoran (Chicago) vs. Worcester.
1883—Radbourne (Providence) vs. Cleveland.
Daly (Cleveland) vs. Philadelphia.
1884—Corcoran (Chicago) vs. Providence.
Galvin (Buffalo) vs. Detroit.
1885—Clarkson (Chicago) vs. Providence.
Ferguson (Philadelphia) vs. Providence.
1887—Seward (Philadelphia) vs. Brooklyn.
Weyhing (Philadelphia) vs. Baltimore.
1891—Lovett (Brooklyn) vs. New York.
Rusie (New York) vs. Brooklyn.
1892—Stivetts (Boston) vs. Brooklyn.
Jones (Pittsburgh) vs. Cincinnati.
1893—Hawke (Baltimore) vs. Washington.
1897—Young (Cleveland) vs. Cincinnati.
1898—Hughes (Baltimore) vs. Boston.
Breitenstein (Cincinnati) vs. Pittsburgh.
Donahue (Philadelphia) vs. Boston.
1899—Philippi (Louisville) vs. Washington.
Willis (Boston) vs. New York.
1900—Hahn (Cincinnati) vs. Philadelphia.
1901—Mathewson (New York) vs. St. Louis.
1902—Callahan (Chicago) vs. Detroit.
1903—Fraser (Philadelphia) vs. Chicago.
1904—Young (Boston) vs. Philadelphia.
Tannehill (Boston) vs. Chicago.
1905—Mathewson (New York) vs. Chicago.
Henley (Philadelphia) vs. St. Louis.
Smith (Chicago) vs. Detroit.
Dinneen (Boston) vs. Chicago.
1906—Eason (Brooklyn) vs. St. Louis.
Lush (Philadelphia) vs. Brooklyn.
1907—Pfeffer (Boston) vs. Cincinnati.
Maddox (Pittsburgh) vs. Brooklyn.
1908—Young (Boston) vs. New York.
Wiltse (New York) vs. Philadelphia.
Rucker (Brooklyn) vs. Boston.
Rhoades (Cleveland) vs. Boston.
Smith (Chicago) vs. Philadelphia.
Joss (Cleveland) vs. Chicago.
1910—Joss (Cleveland) vs. Chicago.
Bender (Philadelphia) vs. Cleveland.
1911—Wood (Boston) vs. St. Louis.
Walsh (Chicago) vs. Boston.
1912—Mullin (Detroit) vs. St. Louis.
Hamilton (St. Louis) vs. Detroit.
Tesreau (New York) vs. Philadelphia.
1914—Scott (Chicago) vs. Washington.
Benz (Chicago) vs. Cleveland.
Davis (Boston) vs. Philadelphia.
1915—Marquard (New York) vs. Brooklyn.
Lavender (Chicago) vs. New York.
1916—Foster (Boston) vs. New York.
Hughes (Boston) vs. Pittsburgh.
Leonard (Boston) vs. St. Louis.
Bush (Philadelphia) vs. Cleveland.
1917—Toney (Cincinnati) vs. Chicago.
Cicotte (Chicago) vs. St. Louis.
Koob (St. Louis) vs. Chicago.
Leonard (Boston) vs. New York.
Groom (St. Louis) vs. Chicago.
Ruth (Boston) vs. Washington.
1918—Leonard (Boston) vs. Detroit.
1919—Eller (Cincinnati) vs. St. Louis.
Caldwell (Cleveland) vs. New York.
1920—Johnson (Washington) vs. Boston.
1922—Robertson (Chicago) vs. Detroit.
Barnes (New York) vs. Philadelphia.

HOME-RUN RECORD.

1922—Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis Nationals.42
1921—Babe Ruth, New York Americans....59
1920—Babe Ruth, New York Americans....54
1919—Babe Ruth, Boston Americans.....30
1899—Buck Freeman, Washington Nationals.25
1884—Ed Williamson, Chicago Nationals....27

Leading Home-Run Hitters in 1922.

National League.

Hornsby, St. Louis 42
Williams, Philadelphia 26
Kelly, New York 17
Lee, Philadelphia 17
Meusel, New York 16
Wheat, Brooklyn 16

American League.

Williams, St. Louis 39
Walker, Philadelphia 38
Ruth, New York 35
Heilmann, Detroit 21
Miller, Philadelphia 21
Meusel, New York 16

SALES OF BALL PLAYERS.

1920—Babe Ruth, New York.....$130.000
1919—Arthur Nehf, New York..... 40.000
1915—E. Collins, Chicago..... 50.000
1914—Evers, Boston 25.000
1913—Chappell, White Sox..... 18.000
1911—Marty O'Toole, Pittsburgh..... 22.500
1910—"Lefty" Russell, Athletics..... 12.000
1910—Fred Hunter, Pittsburgh..... 10.000
1910—"Lena" Blackburne, White Sox. 10.000
1908—Rube Marquard, New York..... 11.000
1906—Spike Shannon, New York..... 10.000
1889—Clarkson and Kelly, Boston..... 20.000

SALES OF BASEBALL CLUBS.

The Boston National league baseball club was sold by James E. Gaffney and Robert Davis Jan. 8, 1915, to Percy D. Haughton and Arthur C. Wise for $500.000.

The Chicago National league baseball club (Cubs) was sold by Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati Jan. 5, 1916, to Charles H. Weeghman and partners of Chicago for $500.000 for 90 per cent of the stock.

The St. Louis American league baseball club (Browns) was sold by Robert Lee Hedges, Jan. 4, 1916, to Phil Ball, James W. Garneau and Otto Stifel for $525.000.

CONSECUTIVE VICTORIES.

1916—New York, National league.....26
1884—Providence, National league.....20

BASEBALL THROWING RECORD.

The world's record for the long distance throwing of a baseball was made in Cincinnati, O., Oct. 10, 1910, when Sheldon Lejeune of the Evansville (Ind.) club, Central league, threw the sphere 426 feet 6¼ inches. The old record, made in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct 15, 1872, by John Hatfield, was 400 feet 7½ inches.

BASEBALL OFFICIALS.

Commissioner—Kenesaw M. Landis (salary, $42.500).

Advisory Council—For major leagues: Kenesaw M. Landis, B. B. Johnson, John A. Heydler. For minor leagues: M. H. Sexton, J. H. Farrell.

Secretary-Treasurer (to commissioner and council)—Leslie M. O'Connor.

National League—President and secretary, John A. Heydler.

American League—President, B. B. Johnson; secretary, William Harridge.

Headquarters—Commissioner and advisory league, Peoples Gas building, 122 South Michigan avenue, Chicago; National league, 8 West 40th street, New York, N. Y.; American league, 1512 Fisher building, Chicago.

CHICAGO CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

The National league ("Cubs") and the American league ("White Sox") teams at the close of the regular baseball season in 1922 played a series of games for the championship of Chicago with the following result:

North Side, Oct. 4.

White Sox.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Hooper, rf	3	1	1	2	0	0	4	0	0	
Johnson, ss.	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	1	4	0
Collins, 2b.	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0
Sheely, 1b.	2	0	1	3	2	1	0	7	0	0
Mostil, cf.	4	2	2	2	1	0	0	3	0	0
Falk, lf.	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0
Mulligan, 3b.	4	1	4	8	0	0	0	2	3	0
Schalk, c.	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
Faber, p.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	6	10	16	8	5	1	27	9	0

Cubs.	AB.	R.	BH	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Statz, cf.	4	2	2	4	1	0	0	4	0	1
Hollocher, ss.	3	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	1	0
Terry, 2b.	4	0	2	2	1	0	0	4	2	0
Grimes, 1b.	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	7	1	0
Barber, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miller, lf.	3	0	2	2	1	0	0	3	0	0
Krug, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
O'Farrell, c.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	1
Aldridge, p.	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Heathcote*.	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jones, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	†35	2	11	13	3	2	0	27	12	2

*Heathcote batted for Aldridge in seventh.
†Callaghan flied out for Jones in ninth.

White Sox.	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	1—6
Cubs	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2

Two-base hit—Mulligan. Three-base hits—Sheely, Statz. Home run—Mulligan. Struck out—By Aldridge, 2; by Jones, 3; by Faber, 1. Bases on balls—Off Aldridge, 7. Double plays—O'Farrell to Hollocher; Mulligan to Sheely; O'Farrell to Krug. Hits—Off Aldridge, 6 in 7 innings. Losing pitcher—Aldridge. Time—2:05. Umpires—Quigley, Dinneen, Hart and Nallin.

North Side, Oct. 5.

White Sox.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Hooper, rf.	4	1	2	2	0	0	1	2	0	0
Johnson, ss.	3	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	3	0
Collins, 2b.	4	1	2	5	0	0	0	3	3	0
Sheely, 1b.	4	1	1	2	0	0	1	5	0	0
Mostil, cf.	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	0
Strunk, lf.	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Mulligan, 3b.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	2
Evers, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schalk, c.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	0
Leverett, p.	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
T.Bl'k'ship,p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Davenport, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mack, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	*30	3	9	13	6	0	2	24	10	2

Cubs.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Statz, cf.	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hollocher, ss.	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Terry, 2b.	4	4	4	4	1	0	0	2	2	0
Grimes, 1b.	4	2	3	4	1	0	0	8	0	0
Barber, rf.	3	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	0
Miller, lf.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Krug, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	0
O'Farrell, c.	3	0	2	2	1	1	0	9	4	0
Osborne, p.	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0
Total	35	10	14	15	5	4	0	27	14	0

*Falk batted for Mulligan in eighth and Yaryan for Mack in ninth.

White Sox	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	—3
Cubs	2	0	1	0	0	0	4	3	*	—10

Two-base hits—Sheely, Grimes. Home run—Collins. Struck out—By Osborne, 7; by T.

Blankenship, 2; by Mack, 1. Bases on balls—Off Leverett, 1; off T. Blankenship, 2; off Davenport, 2. Double plays—Hollocher to Krug; Mulligan to Collins to Sheely. Hits—Off Leverett, 6 in 2 innings, none out in third; off T. Blankenship, 6 in 4 1-3 innings; off Mack, 2 in 1⅓ innings. Hit by pitcher—By Leverett, Miller; by Osborne, Mostil, Hooper. Time—2:20. Umpires—Dinneen, Hart, Nallin and Quigley.

South Side, Oct. 11.

Cubs.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Statz, cf.	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0
Hollocher, ss.	5	3	3	3	0	0	0	1	4	1
Terry, 2b.	4	2	2	2	0	1	1	3	2	0
Grimes, 1b.	4	1	2	5	0	0	0	6	0	0
Barber, rf.	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
Miller, lf.	4	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Krug, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
O'Farrell, c.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	7	1	0
Osborne, p.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	37	8	12	16	1	1	1	27	9	2

White Sox.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Hooper, rf.	3	2	2	5	2	0	1	1	0	0
Johnson, ss.	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	0
Collins, 2b.	4	1	1	2	1	0	0	3	5	0
Sheely, 1b.	4	0	2	3	1	0	1	8	0	0
Mostil, cf.	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Falk, lf.	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0
Mulligan, 3b.	5	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Schalk, c.	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	0
Faber, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Strunk*	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
T.Bl'k'ship, p.	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	5	9	14	8	1	3	27	11	1

*Strunk batted for Faber in sixth.

Cubs	3	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0—8
White Sox	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Miller, Collins, Sheely. Home runs—Hooper, Grimes. Struck out—By Faber, 5; by Osborne, 5. Base on balls—Off Faber, 1. Double play—Barber to Grimes. Hits—Off Faber, 8 in 6 innings. Losing pitcher—T. Blankenship. Time—2:16. Umpires—Hart, Nallin, Quigley and Dinneen.

South Side, Oct. 12.

Cubs.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Statz, cf.	5	2	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hollocher, ss.	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	0
Terry, 2b.	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	0
Grimes, 1b.	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	2	0
Barber, rf.	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Miller, lf.	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	0	0
Krug, 3b.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Heathcote*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kelleher, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
O'Farrell, 3.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0
Alexander, p.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
Total	28	3	7	8	4	4	0	†26	12	2

White Sox.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Hooper, rf.	5	2	3	6	0	0	0	3	0	0
Johnson, ss.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
Collins, 2b.	5	1	2	2	0	0	0	4	3	0
Sheely, 1b.	5	1	2	2	0	0	0	9	0	0
Mostil, cf.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Falk, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Mulligan, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Schalk, c.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	7	2	0
Leverett, p.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Total	38	4	10	13	2	0	0	27	15	1

*Heathcote batted for Krug in eighth.
†Two out when winning run scored.

Cubs	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0—3
White Sox	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1—4

Two-base hits—Statz, Hooper. Three-base hit—Hooper. Struck out—By Alexander, 6; by Leverett, 4. Double play—Mulligan to Collins to Sheely. Hit by pitcher—By Leverett, Heathcote, Krug. Wild pitch—Leverett. Time—2:03. Umpires—Nallin, Quigley, Dinneen and Hart.

North Side, Oct. 13.

White Sox.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Hooper, rf.	4	1	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	1
Johnson, ss	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0
Collins, 2b.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Sheely 1b.	4	1	2	3	0	0	0	9	0	0
Mostil, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strunk, cf.	4	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Falk, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mulligan, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1
Schalk, c.	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	3	0
T.Bl'k'ship, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Duff, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	32	2	7	13	0	1	0	24	13	2

Cubs.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Statz, cf.	4	2	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Hollocher, ss.	3	2	2	3	1	0	0	5	0	0
Terry, 2b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
Grimes, 1b.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	10	1	0
Barber, rf.	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Heathcote, rf.	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miller, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	0
Kelleher, 3b.	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
O'Farrell, c.	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	5	2	0
Aldridge, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	33	7	9	12	1	0	1	27	11	3

White Sox	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—2
Cubs	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	*—7

Two-base hits—Falk, Sheely, Statz, Hollocher, Barber. Three-base hits—Strunk, Hooper. Struck out—By Aldridge, 4; by T. Blankenship, 5. Bases on balls—Off T. Blankenship, 1. Hits—Off T. Blankenship, 7 in 5⅓ innings. Wild pitches—T. Blankenship, 2. Time—1:51. Umpires—Quigley, Dinneen, Hart and Nallin.

South Side, Oct. 14.

Cubs.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Statz, cf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hollocher, ss.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0
Terry, 2b.	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0
Grimes, 1b.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	10	0	0
Barber, rf.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Miller, lf.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Kelleher, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
O'Farrell, c.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
Osborne, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	29	0	3	3	1	1	0	*25	10	0

White Sox.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Hooper, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Johnson, ss.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Collins, 2b.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0
Sheely, 1b.	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
Strunk, cf.	3	0	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
Falk, lf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mulligan, 3b.	2	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	1
Schalk, c.	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	1	0
Faber, p.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Total	28	1	4	5	5	1	0	27	11	1

*One out when winning run scored.

Cubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
White Sox.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—1

Two-base hit—Mulligan. Struck out—By Faber, 5; by Osborne, 3. Double plays—Johnson to Collins, O'Farrell to Hollocher. Hit by pitcher—By Faber, Terry; by Osborne, Sheely. Wild pitch—Faber. Time—1:47. Umpires—Dinneen, Hart, Nallin and Quigley.

South Side, Oct. 15.

White Sox.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E
Hooper, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	0
Johnson, ss.	3	0	2	3	1	0	0	1	6	0
Collins, 2b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0

White Sox.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Sheely, 1b	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
Strunk, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Falk, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Mulligan, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
Schalk, c	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Leverett, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mostil*	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Faber, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	0	7	8	1	0	0	24	13	0

Cubs.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Statz, cf	4	0	3	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hollocher, ss	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	5	1
Terry, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0
Grimes, 1b	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	13	1	0
Barber, rf	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Heathcote, rf	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miller, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Kelleher, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
O'Farrell, c	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Alexander, p	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	10	13	2	0	0	27	14	1

*Mostil batted for Leverett in the eighth.

White Sox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Cubs	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	*—2

Two-base hits—Johnson, Statz. Three-base hit—Barber. Struck out—By Alexander, 2; by Faber, 1. Bases on balls—Off Leverett, 2; off Alexander, 1. Double play—Hooper to Schalk. Hits—Off Leverett, 9 in 7 innings. Losing pitcher—Leverett. Time—1:30. Umpires—Hart, Nallin, Quigley and Dinneen.

Final Standing of Teams.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Cubs	4	3	.571
White Sox	3	4	.429

City Series Averages.

Cubs.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	Bat. Av.	Fld. Av.
Statz, cf	30	8	10	15	2	0	0	.333	.865
Hollocher, ss	27	5	8	9	3	2	0	.296	.872
Terry, 2b	24	6	8	8	2	4	1	.333	.963
Grimes, 1b	26	6	10	14	2	1	0	.384	1.000
Barber, rf	23	4	10	13	3	1	0	.434	1.000
Miller, lf	25	1	8	9	1	1	0	.320	1.000

Cubs.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	Bat. Av.	Fld. Av.
Heathcote, rf	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	1.000	.600
Krug, 3b	13	0	0	0	1	0	0	.000	.917
Kelleher, 3b	10	1	0	0	0	0	1	.000	.500
O'Farrell, c	23	0	5	5	2	1	0	.217	.995
Aldridge, p	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	.200	1.000
Jones, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	.000
Osborne, p	11	0	1	1	0	1	0	.091	.666
Alexander, p	6	1	1	1	1	0	0	.166	1.000
Callaghan*	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	.000
Total	228	32	66	80	17	11	2	.258	.911

*Pinch hitter.

White Sox.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	Bat. Av.	Fld. Av.
Hooper, rf	27	7	10	17	4	0	2	.334	.931
Johnson, ss	23	1	4	5	6	3	2	.174	1.000
Collins, 2b	29	3	6	10	2	0	0	.207	1.000
Sheely, 1b	26	4	8	13	3	1	2	.308	1.000
Mostil, cf	14	2	3	3	3	1	0	.214	1.000
Falk, lf	23	1	4	5	2	1	0	.174	1.000
Strunk, lf-cf	13	0	6	8	3	0	0	.461	1.000
Mulligan, 3b	25	2	10	15	2	0	0	.400	.750
Evers, 3b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	.000
Schalk, c	22	1	2	2	3	2	0	.090	1.000
Faber, p	8	0	1	1	1	0	0	.125	1.000
Leverett, p	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	.143	1.000
T. Blank'ship, p	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	.200	1.000
Mack, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	.000
Davenport, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	.000
Duff, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1.000
Yaryan*	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	.000
Total	224	21	56	81	29	8	6	.166	.975

*Pinch hitter.

Winning pitchers: Aldridge, 1; Alexander, 1; Faber, 2; Leverett, 1; Osborne, 2.

Attendance and Receipts.

Attendance*	104,261
Receipts	$95,711.84
Clubs' share	56,844.65
Commission's share	14,356.21
Cub players' share	14,706.85
Sox players' share	9,804 56

*The largest attendance was on Sunday, Oct. 16, when the final game of the series was played—32,842.

COLLEGE BASEBALL.

Record of principal games played by conference and other colleges in the central west and east in 1922:

Illinois.	Op.	Ill.
April 8—Mississippi	2	6
April 11—Mississippi	3	10
April 12—Alabama	5	9
April 13—Alabama	0	3
April 14—Mississippi	5	8
April 15—Mississippi	2	5
April 18—Wabash	1	11
April 22—Michigan	3	1
April 25—Ypsilanti	1	6
April 27—Iowa	5	6
April 29—Ohio State	3	4
May 1—Northwestern	2	12
May 4—Chicago	2	10
May 6—Wisconsin	4	1
May 17—Chicago	6	11
May 19—Notre Dame	3	11
May 20—Michigan	3	7
May 23—Purdue	3	5

Michigan.	Op.	Mich.
April 8—Kentucky	1	9
April 11—Georgia	3	5
April 13—Birmingham	7	10
April 15—Vanderbilt	7	8
April 17—Cincinnati	1	12
April 22—Illinois	1	3
April 25—Ypsilanti	1	6
April 28—Chicago	1	9
April 29—Wisconsin	2	9
May 5—Notre Dame	3	6
May 6—Iowa	1	5
May 13—Ohio State	4	2
May 20—Illinois	7	3
May 22—Iowa	9	10
May 23—Minnesota	4	8
May 27—Chicago	0	5
May 29—Wisconsin	4	1
May 30—Notre Dame	5	0
June 3—Ohio State	1	9

Wisconsin.	Op.	Wis.
April 10—Union U	2	9
April 11—Union U	4	3
April 12—Miss. A. & M.	5	5
April 13—Miss. A. & M.	6	1
April 14—Missouri	1	5
April 15—Mississippi	1	7
April 18—Northwestern	2	4
April 22—Minnesota	1	8
April 29—Michigan	9	2
May 6—Illinois	1	4
May 9—Minnesota	2	12
May 15—Iowa	8	6
May 20—Iowa	1	10
May 23—Chicago	6	9
May 29—Michigan	1	4
June 3—Chicago	0	7

Purdue.	Op.	Pur.
April 15—Butler	4	3
April 18—DePauw	6	7
April 22—Ohio	9	4
April 24—Butler	5	15
April 25—Butler	2	3
April 28—Iowa	1	5
May 5—Ohio	3	7
May 6—Chicago	2	5
May 10—Notre Dame	2	1
May 13—Northwestern	0	4
May 17—Notre Dame	4	0
May 23—Illinois	5	3
May 26—Iowa	7	4
May 27—Armour	9	10
May 29—Northwestern	1	0
May 31—Wabash	3	0
June 2—Wabash	10	9
June 6—Indiana	4	8
June 10—Chicago	9	5
June 13—Indiana	2	1

Ohio.	Op.	Ohio.
April 17—Vanderbilt	16	15
April 22—Purdue	4	9
April 24—Northwestern	9	7
April 29—Illinois	4	3
May 5—Purdue	7	3
May 6—Butler	4	2
May 13—Michigan	2	4
May 27—Northwestern	3	17
June 3—Michigan	9	1

Minnesota.	Op.	Min.
April 22—Wisconsin	8	1
April 28—Northwestern	8	16

	Op.	Min.
April 29—Northwestern	7	8
May 9—Wisconsin ..	12	2
May 23—Michigan ...	7	0
May 24—Michigan ..	8	4
May 31—Carleton	1	3
June 3—Ames	4	1
June 5—Iowa	6	1
June 7—Ames	6	1
June 13—Iowa	7	1

Northwestern.

	Op.	Nor.
April 13—De Paul.....	8	7
April 15—Beloit	8	3
April 18—Wisconsin ..	4	2
April 24—Ohio State..	7	9
April 28—Minnesota ..	16	8
April 29—Minnesota .	8	7
May 1—Illinois 12		2
May 13—Purdue	4	0
May 15—Notre Dame.	5	4
May 27—Ohio State..17		3
May 29—Purdue	0	1
June 3—Notre Dame.26		4

Iowa.

	Op.	Iowa.
April 8—State T'chers	0	7
April 12—Cornell Col..	1	11
April 13—Coe	8	12
April 22—Cornell Col..	1	4
April 25—Coe	1	10
April 27—Illinois	6	5
April 28—Purdue	5	1
May 5—De Paul.....	3	6
May 6—Michigan ...	5	1
May 13—Chicago 11		6
May 15—Wisconsin ..	6	8
May 20—Wisconsin ..10		1
May 22—Michigan ...10		9
May 26—Purdue	4	7
June 5—Minnesota ..	1	6

Chicago.

	Op.	Chi.
April 18—De Paul.....10		11
April 28—Michigan ..	9	1
May 1—Armour Tch.	3	4
May 4—Illinois 10		2
May 6—Purdue	5	2
May 13—Iowa	6	11
May 17—Illinois 11		6
May 23—Wisconsin ..	9	6
May 27—Michigan ...	5	0
June 3—Wisconsin ..	7	0
June 10—Purdue	9	5

Notre Dame.

	Op.	N.D.
April 19—Georgetown.	0	12
April 20—Transylvania	7	12
April 21—St. Xavier ..	1	4
April 22—Dayton U....	0	10
April 24—Wisconsin ..	9	1
April 29—Michigan Ag.	6	12
May 5—Michigan ...	6	3
May 10—Purdue	1	2
May 13—Kalamazoo .	3	5
May 15—Northwestern	4	5
May 17—Purdue	0	4
May 27—St. Viator...	0	5
May 30—Michigan ...	0	5
June 3—Northwestern	4	26

Indiana.

	Op.	Ind.
June 3—De Pauw....	2	8
June 5—De Pauw....	6	4
June 6—Purdue	8	4
June 9—Wabash	5	1
June 10—Wabash	4	5
June 13—Purdue	1	2

Lake Forest.

	Op.	L.F.
April 15—Valparaiso ..	6	5
April 22—De Paul.....12		5
April 29—Knox	9	8
May 4—De Paul.....	7	0
May 6—Naperville ..26		6
May 23—Armour Tch.	1	4
May 30—St. Viator...14		0
June 3—Beloit	5	4

Beloit.

	Op.	Bel.
April 15—Northwestern	3	8
April 22—Watertown..	2	7
May 10—Cornell Col..	5	0
May 25—Notre Dame.	5	2
June 3—Lake Forest.	4	5

Wabash.

	Op.	Wab.
April 18—Illinois 11		1
May 16—De Pauw...	5	4
May 22—Bradley	1	7
May 31—Purdue	0	3
June 2—Purdue	9	10
June 3—Butler 11		6
June 9—Indiana	1	5
June 10—Indiana	5	4

DePauw.

	Op.	D.P.
April 18—Purdue	7	6
April 28—Butler	7	0
May 13—Butler	8	2
May 16—Wabash	4	5
June 3—Indiana	8	2
June 5—Indiana	4	6

Yale.

	Op.	Yale.
April 8—Fordham ...	6	5
April 14—Alabama ..	4	7
April 15—Alabama ..14		4
April 17—Georgia	0	1
April 18—Mercer	2	3
April 26—Williams ...	0	9
April 29—Pennsylvania	3	8
May 1—Bowdoin	6	8
May 3—Amherst	1	3
May 6—Holy Cross..	7	9
May 10—Pittsburgh ..	3	8
May 11—Penn State..	7	4
May 13—Virginia	4	13
May 17—Brown	4	6
May 20—Cornell 11		8
May 27—Cornell	2	6
June 3—Princeton ..	5	14
June 7—Holy Cross..	5	2
June 10—Columbia ..	1	3
June 22—Harvard	3	7
June 24—Harvard	8	7
June 26—Harvard	0	5

Harvard.

	Op.	Har.
April 8—Providence..	0	8
April 12—Middlebury..	1	13
April 24—Colby	0	2
April 26—Maine	0	3
May 3—Bowdoin	1	2
May 6—Catholic U..	3	4
May 10—Holy Cross..	2	1
May 13—Amherst ...	1	2
May 20—Princeton ..	1	13
May 22—Colgate	1	2
May 24—Williams	3	11
May 27—Princeton ..	4	5
May 30—Brown	8	3
June 1—Brown	4	11
June 7—Rhode Island	3	22
June 10—Holy Cross..	2	1
June 22—Yale	7	3
June 24—Yale	7	8
June 26—Yale	5	0

Princeton.

	Op.	Pr.
April 5—Bowdoin ...	1	7
April 6—Bowdoin ...	6	2
April 8—Lehigh	1	7
April 12—Ursinus	0	7
April 14—Virginia	0	2
April 15—Georgetown.	9	6
April 20—Brown	2	4
April 21—Pennsylvania	3	4
April 26—Holy Cross..	9	1
April 29—Amherst ...	2	8
May 3—Army	7	6
May 6—Cornell	5	1
May 10—Virginia	2	8
May 13—Williams	1	9
May 17—Dartmouth .	4	3
May 20—Harvard 13		1
May 24—Lafayette ..	2	9

	Op.	Pr.
May 31—Bucknell ...	4	14
June 3—Yale 14		5
June 8—Boston Col..	3	1
June 10—Colgate	3	0

Pennsylvania.

	Op.	Pa.
April 4—Ursinus	2	3
April 6—Bowdoin ...	6	2
April 8—Dartmouth..	5	6
April 13—Stevens Inst.	3	12
April 15—Columbia ..	3	6
April 22—Princeton ..	4	3
April 25—Muhlenburg.	0	12
April 29—Yale	8	3
May 6—Navy	3	8
May 10—Lafayette ..	9	8
May 13—Dartmouth .	0	4
May 17—Columbia ..	2	13
May 20—Georgetown.	5	1
May 30—Cornell	9	10
June 2—Brown	2	6
June 7—Columbia ..	5	4
June 9—Lafayette ..	3	1
June 10—Dartmouth .	6	7
June 16—Colgate	8	4

Dartmouth.

	Op.	Dar.
April 4—Catholic U..	2	1
April 8—Pennsylvania	6	5
April 10—Columbia ..	16	2
April 19—Holy Cross..10		3
May 6—Wesleyan	5	16
May 13—Pennsylvania	4	0
May 17—Princeton ..	3	4
June 1—Amherst	1	8
June 10—Pennsylvania	7	6
June 14—Harvard	2	4

Army.

	Op.	Army.
April 5—Vermont ...	4	5
April 8—N. Y. Col...	2	11
April 12—N. Y. Col...	4	5
April 15—Tufts	3	8
April 19—Catholic U..	0	4
April 22—Williams ..	2	12
April 26—Lafayette ..	7	4
May 3—Princeton ..	6	7
May 6—Columbia ..	4	10
May 13—Colgate	8	2
May 17—Delaware ..	5	7
May 20—Fordham ..	3	14
May 24—Pennsylvania	4	3
May 29—Navy	8	6

Navy.

	Op.	Navy.
Mar. 29—Bowdoin ...	6	7
April 1—Maryland ..	4	7
April 5—Dartmouth..	2	10
April 8—Cornell	8	4
April 15—Syracuse ..	2	3
April 29—W. Virginia.	2	9
May 3—Wm. & Mary.	7	10
May 6—Pennsylvania	8	3
May 10—Johns Hop..	1	3
May 13—Swarthmore.	6	7
May 17—Catholic U..	4	12
May 20—Gettysburg..	7	0
May 29—Army	6	8

Cornell.

	Op.	Cor.
April 6—Virginia ...	0	8
April 8—Navy	4	5
May 6—Princeton ..	1	5
May 13—Syracuse ..	2	3
May 16—Amherst ...	4	7
May 17—Harvard 13		0
May 20—Yale	8	11
May 30—Pennsylvania	10	9
June 1—Colgate	5	5

Holy Cross.

	Op.	H.C.
April 13—Georgetown.	8	6
April 15—Delaware ..	0	1
April 19—Dartmouth..	3	10
April 26—Princeton ..	1	9
April 29—Fordham ..	2	13
May 3—Lafayette ..	6	8
May 6—Yale	9	7

	Op.	H.C.
May 10—Harvard	1	2
May 12—Pittsburgh .	2	9
May 13—Penn State..	1	4
May 17—Bowdoin	2	14
May 20—Tufts	2	8
May 30—Boston Col..	1	8
June 7—Yale	2	5
June 10—Harvard	1	2
Columbia.	Op.	Col.
April 10—Dartmouth..	16	2
April 13—Princeton ..	8	2
April 15—Pennsylvania	6	3

	Op.	Col.
April 18—Union	1	13
April 22—Wesleyan ..	5	12
May 5—Cornell	2	3
May 6—Army	10	4
May 9—Fordham ...	4	1
May 17—Pennsylvania	13	2
May 20—Dartmouth .	1	3
June 7—Pennsylvania	4	5
June 10—Yale	3	1
Brown.	Op.	Br.
April 18—New York U.	1	12

	Op.	Br.
April 20—Princeton ..	4	1
April 25—Maine	1	5
April 29—Bowdoin ...	1	5
May 10—Springfield .	1	6
May 13—Pittsburgh .	2	4
May 17—Yale	6	4
May 24—Yale	8	2
May 30—Harvard	3	8
June 1—Harvard 11		4
June 2—Pennsylvania	6	2
June 3—Amherst ...	1	8
June 10—Tufts	8	7

BOWLING.

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS.

Leading winners in the twenty-second annual tournament of the American Bowling congress held in Toledo, O., Feb. 27-April 1, 1922:

Five-Man Teams.	Score.	Prize.
Lincoln Life, Fort Wayne	2,998	$1,000
West Side, Watertown	2,957	975
St. Francis, St. Paul	2,942	930
Paragon Refiners, Toledo	2,935	850
Koors 29, Dayton	2,916	770
Charles Weber, Chicago	2,909	690
S. S. Malleables, Milwaukee	2,904	570
Mineralites, Chicago	2,904	570
Hamilton Reds, Chicago	2,902	410
Arcades No. 1, Cleveland	2,902	410
Two-Man Teams.		
C. Spinella-B. Spinella, N. Y.	1,336	500
I. Eberhardt-W. Coffin, D. M'nes.	1,321	489
I. Pilcher-K. Spellman, Tulsa	1,307	460
C. Degen-F. Degen, Buffalo	1,297	425
W. Barker-J. Tish, Erie	1,285	395
H. Lange-F. Schietzke, Madison	1,276	365
G. Riddell-L. Lucke, New York	1,272	335
F. Weirer-H. Schmidt, Newark	1,267	305
R. Ochs-F. Spreitzer, Joliet	1,259	275
M. Maloff-E. Spachman, G. Bay	1,258	245
Singles.		
W. Lundgren, Chicago	729	300
J. Sublowsky, Chicago	691	290
A. Lea, Chicago	690	280
W. Minch, Rochester	689	270
W. Grauss, Rochester	688	260
S. Thoma, Chicago	682	250
W. Norton, Albany	679	240
E. Martens, Chicago	678	230
E. La Plante, Milwaukee	677	220
T. Drolshagen, Detroit	676	210
All Events.		
B. Spinella, New York	1,999	130
H. Stewart, Cincinnati	1,962	125
H. Lange, Madison	1,934	120
W. Driver, Louisville	1,936	115
H. Schmidt, Louisville	1,930	110
E. La Plante, Milwaukee	1,898	105
R. Spellman, Tulsa	1,889	98
W. Coffin, Des Moines	1,882	90
H. Norton, New York	1,879	80
F. Schwartz, Fort Wayne	1,878	70

Championship Records.

Five-Man Teams.

Year. Team and city.	Score.
1901—Standards, Chicago	2,720
1902—Fidelias, New York	2,792
1903—O'Learys, Chicago	2,819
1904—Ansons, Chicago	2,737
1905—Gunthers No. 2, Chicago	2,795
1906—Centurys No. 1, Chicago	2,794
1907—Furniture Citys, Grand Rapids	2,775
1908—Bonds, Columbus, O	2,927
1909—Lipmans, Chicago	2,962
1910—Cosmos, Chicago	2,880
1911—Flenners, Chicago	2,924
1912—Brunswick All Stars, New York	2,904
1913—Flor de Knispels, St. Paul	3,006
1914—Monko club, New Haven	2,944
1915—Barry-Kettelers, Chicago	2,907
1916—Commodore Barrys, Chicago	2,905
1917—Birk Brothers, Chicago	3,061
1918—Aquillas, St. Paul	3,022
1919—Athearn Hotel, Oshkosh	2,992
1920—Brucks No. 1, Chicago	3,096
1921—Saunders, Toronto	3,066
1922—Lincoln Life, Fort Wayne	2,998

Two-Man Teams.

Year. Team and city.	Score.
1901—Voorhees-Starr, New York	1,203
1902—McLean-Steers, Chicago	1,237
1903—Collins-Selbach, Columbus	1,227
1904—Kraus-Spies, Washington	1,184
1905—Stretch-Rolfe, Chicago	1,213
1906—Hamilton-Husey, Philadelphia	1,268
1907—Richter-Bigley, Louisville	1,164
1908—Kiene-Chalmers, Chicago	1,254
1909—Schwoegler brothers, Madison, Wis.	1,304
1910—Daiker-Wetterman, Cincinnati	1,231
1911—Hartley-Seiler, East Liverpool, O	1,246
1912—Owen-Sutton, Louisville, Ky	1,259
1913—Schultz-Koster, Newark, N. J	1,291
1914—Negley-Van Ness, Newark	1,245
1915—Allen-Allen, Detroit	1,297
1916—Thoma-Marino, Chicago	1,297
1917—Satorius-Holzschuh, Peoria, Ill	1,346
1918—Steers-Thoma, Chicago	1,335
1919—Kallusch-Barnes, Rochester	1,305
1920—Erickson-Krems, Chicago	1,301
1921—Kallusch-Schieman, Rochester	1,314
1922—Spinella-Spinella, New York	1,336

Singles.

Year. Bowler and city.	Score.
1901—Frank H. Brill, Chicago	648
1902—Fred Strong, Chicago	649
1903—David A. Jones, Milwaukee	683
1904—Martin Kern, St. Louis	647
1905—C. Anderson, St. Paul	651
1906—Frank T. Favour, Oshkosh	669
1907—M. Levey, Indianapolis	624
1908—A. Wengler, Chicago	699
1909—Larry Sutton, Rochester, N. Y.	691
1910—Thomas Haley, Detroit	705
1911—J. Blouin, Chicago	681
1912—Larry Sutton, Rochester, N. Y.	679
1913—F. Peterson, Columbus, O	693
1914—William Miller, Detroit	675
1915—W. H. Pierce, Pueblo, Col	711
1916—Sam Schliman, Toronto	685
1917—Otto Kallusch, Rochester, N. Y.	698
1918—C. Styles, Detroit	702
1919—H. Cavan, Pittsburgh	718
1920—J. Shaw, Chicago	713
1921—Fred S. Smith, Detroit	702
1922—W. Lundgren, Chicago	729

All Events (9 Games).

1901—Frank H. Brill, Chicago	1,737
1902—John Koster, New York	1,841
1903—Fred Strong, Chicago	1,896
1904—Martin Kern, St. Louis	1,804
1905—J. G. Reilly, Chicago	1,791
1906—J. T. Leacock, Indianapolis	1,794
1907—Harry Ellis, Grand Rapids	1,767
1908—R. Crabe, East Liverpool, O	1,910
1909—James Blouin, Chicago	1,909
1910—Thomas Haley, Detroit	1,961
1911—James Smith, Buffalo	1,919
1912—P. Sutton, Louisville	1,843
1913—E. Herrman, Cleveland	1,972

Year.	Bowler and city.	Score.
1914	William Miller, Detroit	1,897
1915	Mattie Faetz, Chicago	1,876
1916	Frank Thoma, Chicago	1,919
1917	Henry Miller, Detroit	1,945
1918	H. Steers, Chicago	1,952
1919	H. Lindsey, New Haven	1,933
1920	J. Smith, Milwaukee	1,915
1921	Archie Schieman, Rochester	1,909
1922	B. Spinella, New York	1,999

Officers of the American Bowling congress 1922-1923: President, Elmer Dyer, Toledo, O.; secretary, Abe Langworthy, Milwaukee, Wis.; treasurer, F. L. Pasdeloup, Chicago, Ill.

INTERNATIONAL BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

The International Bowling association tournament of 1922 was held in St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 11-20 inclusive. Event winners to date:

Five-Man Teams.

Year.	Team and city.	Score.
1903	Acmes, St. Paul	2,726
1904	Capitols, St. Paul	2,694
1905	Courts, St. Paul	2,820
1906	Capitols, St. Paul	2,746
1907	Pfisters, St. Paul	2,781
1908	Anheuser-Busch, St. Paul	2,789
1909	Doris, St. Paul	2,653
1910	Chalmers-Detroits, Chicago	2,760
1911	Capitols, St. Paul	2,849
1912	Americans, St. Paul	2,905
1913	Blatz, Chicago	2,916
1914	Flor de Knispels, St. Paul	2,910
1915	Doris, St. Paul	3,014
1916	Centrals, Minneapolis	2,880
1917	Fiat, Minneapolis	2,822
1918	Schmidts, St. Paul	2,928
1919	Schmidts, St. Paul	2,815
1920	Centrals, Minneapolis	2,946
1921	Himes Cafe, St. Paul	2,939
1922	A. H. Arnold Bros., Chicago	3,062

Two-Man Teams.

1903	Alness-Wooley, Minneapolis	1,213
1904	Hansen-Parker, Minneapolis	1,174
1905	Wooley-Garland, Minneapolis	1,277
1906	Gosewich-Muggley, St. Paul	1,160
1907	Listy-Ferguson, Duluth	1,196
1908	Moshofsky-Hinderer, St. Paul	1,246
1909	Yost-Miller, St. Paul	1,195
1910	Martin-Vandertunk, St. Paul	1,243
1911	Martin-Vandertunk, St. Paul	1,308
1912	Lee-De Vos, Milwaukee	1,222
1913	Klaes-Klaes, Duluth	1,221
1914	Gibson-Robler, Winnipeg	1,258
1915	Tennyson-Newhouse, Minneapolis	1,265
1916	Miller-Nystrom, St. Paul	1,201
1917	Wagner-Karlicek, Chicago	1,234
1918	Wilke-Wolfe, Minneapolis	1,309
1919	Metcalf-Matak, St. Paul	1,204
1920	Anderson-Van Dyke, Minneapolis	1,227
1921	Devito-Luby, Chicago	1,303
1922	Gilbertson-Peterson, St. Paul	1,281

Singles.

Year.	Bowler and city.	Score.
1903	Skorish, St. Paul	674
1904	Alness, Minneapolis	658
1905	Kampman, St. Paul	636
1906	G. Olson, Duluth	589
1906	Werner, Winona	589
1907	Wooley, Minneapolis	617
1908	Campbell, Duluth	622
1909	Dolan, Minneapolis	636
1910	Johnson, Minneapolis	618
1911	Con Sandblom, St. Paul	693
1912	F. L. Trainer, Sioux City	642
1913	Harry Steers, Chicago	654
1914	Victor Weber, Le Mars, Iowa	671
1915	H. Marino, Chicago	679
1916	W. C. Fust, Minneapolis	687
1917	J. N. Deller, Duluth	705
1918	Joe Shaw, Chicago	669
1919	E. Baumgarten, Chicago	631
1920	J. Williams, La Crosse	660
1921	W. Heerman, Chicago	675
1922	J. Brick, St. Paul	695

Officers of I. B. A., 1922-1923: President, John P. Snyder, Minneapolis; first vice-president, D. A. Luby, Chicago; second vice-president, J. G. Raine, Minneapolis; third vice-president, Matt Blau, Milwaukee; secretary, T. J. Gronewold, St. Paul; treasurer, W. A. Ryberg, Minneapolis.

CHICAGO CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

Year.	Team.	Score.
	Five-Man Teams.	
1904-5	Hoffmans	2,885
1905-6	Kloempkens	2,874
1906-7	Quirk No. 1	2,890
1907-8	Eclipse	2,827
1908-9	Lederers	2,865
1909-10	Boller Pianos	2,961
1910-11	Seng's Springs	2,899
1911 (December)	Goodfriends	2,990
1912	El Utilas	2,960
1913	O'Learys	2,876
1914	O'Learys	2,906
1915	Nienstadts	2,957
1916	Kleker Plumbers	2,983
1917	Birk Brothers	2,938
1918	Americus	2,908
1919	Bensingers	3,039
1920	Mineralites	2,970
1921	Vogels	3,047
	Two-Man Teams.	
1904-5	Meyer-Peterson	1,283
1905-6	Faetz-Schneider	1,221
1906-7	Woodbury-Stoike	1,246
1907-8	Ehlman-Weeks	1,240
1908-9	Peifer-Steers	1,250
1909-10	Flenner-Collier	1,298
1910-11	Nelson-Metcalf	1,303
1911 (December)	Blouin-Rolfe	1,312
1912	Toemmel-Kelly	1,310
1913	Meyer-Bangart	1,219
1914	Gaede-Arnhorst	1,225
1915	Hahn-Trapp	1,268
1916	Chabot-Siska	1,261
1917	Geiser-Trapp	1,236
1918	Kelly-Toemmel	1,251
1919	Smith-Hofherr	1,280
1920	Hoffman-Budinger	1,287
1921	Kafora-Davis	1,278
	Singles.	
Year.	Bowler.	Score.
1904-5	George A. Rost	671
1905-6	Robert Wienold	659
1906-7	James Hartwell	678
1907-8	Charles Nelson	684
1908-9	E. D. Peifer	659
1909-10	H. A. Walker	697
1910-11	R. Kirch	676
1911 (December)	Ned Nelson	711
1912	Joe Shaw	674
1913	Jay Thompson	673
1914	P. McGuire	676
1915	Frank Kafora	710
1916	John Brichetto	662
1917	Chris Kaad	677
1918	H. Lehmpuhl	737
1919	Al Toemmel	687
1920	John Krideth	681
1921	E. Baumgarten	694
	All Events.	
1904-5	Eddie Meyer	1,845
1905-6	Matt Faetz	1,876
1906-7	D. Woodbury	1,957
1907-8	James Blouin	1,912
1908-9	Charles Langmeyer	1,892
1909-10	H. A. Walker	1,942
1910-11	Al Toemmel	1,902
1911 (December)	Ned Nelson	1,870
1912	Al Toemmel	1,843
1913	William Metcalf	1,888
1914	M. Faetz	1,892
1915	Frank Kafora	1,895
1916	Marvin Erickson	1,875
1917	Chris Kaad	1,903
1918	F. Hoffman	1,870
1919	Harry Steers	1,890
1920	Henry Marino	1,879
1921	Tony McGlone	1,923

Officers Chicago Bowling association, 1921: President, Frank Pasdeloup; vice-presidents, Walter Trischmann and E. H. Baumgarten; secretary, Jake Mueller; treasurer, Jule Lellinger.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

The fifth annual tournament of the Women's National Bowling association took place in Toledo, O., April 29-May 7, 1922, with eighty-six teams taking part. The five-woman event was won by the Birk Colas of Chicago, the doubles by Louise and Helen Sneider of Detroit, the singles by Emma Jaeger of Toledo, and the all events by Mrs. R. Abraham of Milwaukee.

Championship Record.

Five-Woman Teams.

Year. Team and city.	Score.
1918—Leffingwell Ladies, Chicago	2,479
1919—Minor Butlers, Toledo	2,436
1920—Stein Juniors, St. Louis	2,454
1921—Grand B. B., Rockford, Ill.	2,482
1922—Birk Colas, Chicago	2,531

Doubles.

1918—Mrs. Acker-Mrs. Reilley, Chicago	1,012
1919—Mrs. Butterworth-Mrs. Steib Chi.	1,042
1920—Mrs. Willig-Mrs. Walz, Chicago	1,043
1921—Miss Leggee-Mrs. Ley, Chicago	1,079
1922—Helen and Louise Sneider, Detroit	1,094

Singles.

Year. Bowler and city.	Score.
1918—Mrs. F. Steid, Detroit	537
1919—Mrs. B. Husk, Newark, N. J.	594
1920—Mrs. T. Humphreys, St. Louis	559
1921—Mrs. Emma Jaeger, Detroit	579
1922—Mrs. Emma Jaeger, Detroit	602

All Events.

1920—Mrs. Leibrick, Chicago	1,605
1921—Mrs. Emma Jaeger, Detroit	1,557
1922—Mrs. R. Abraham, Milwaukee	1,659

WORLD'S BOWLING CLASSIC.

The world's first classic bowling championship tournament took place in the Coliseum annex, Chicago, Feb. 9-24, 1922. Twenty-four of the country's best bowlers had been selected for the competition, which was keen throughout. The championship was won by Jimmy Blouin of Chicago. Second honors went to Phil Wolf, also of Chicago, third to Mort Lindsey of Stamford, Conn., and fourth to Jimmy Smith of Milwaukee. The final standing follows:

	Average.	Total points.	Prize.
J. Blouin, Blue Island	206.14	547.14	*$1,200
Phil Wolf, Chicago	206.24	535.03	800
M. Lindsey, Stamford	203.25	530.11	500
J. Smith, Milwaukee	200.07	526.43	300
O. Halberg, Chicago	198.16	521.36	250
D. Devito, Chicago	199.16	520.01	200
O. Stein, St. Louis	196.45	515.35	180
S. Thoma, Chicago	196.88	515.28	160
H. Marino, Chicago	198.15	514.28	140
F. Thoma, Chicago	195.14	514.26	120
Dr. Ehlke, Milwaukee	197.08	514.13	115
Joe Hradek, Berwyn	197.97	513.43	110
J. Reilly, Chicago	194.54	510.14	105
H. Thomas, Pittsburgh	195.65	507.40	100
W. Wernicke, Chicago	197.60	507.15	95
W. Martin, Cleveland	193.67	503.12	90
F. Kafora, Chicago	191.91	495.36	85
W. Brennan, Chicago	191.79	495.10	80
J. Shaw, Chicago	193.96	494.41	75
C. Kaad, Chicago	192.13	493.42	70
T. Schwoegler, Madison	190.88	488.38	65
J. Howell, Kenosha	189.10	484.35	60
W. Rusch, Chicago	188.98	482.07	50
T. Karlicek, Cicero	186.55	472.45	50

*Also $500 medal.

PETERSEN'S CLASSIC.

Louis Levine won first prize in the third annual bowling classic at Petersen's drives in Chicago, Oct. 1, 1922. Following is a list of all prize winners in the event:

	Total.	Prize.
L. Levine	1,588	$1,000
H. Morbach	1 583	500
G. Kahlert	1,575	250
J. Mahoney	1,572	250
M. Wiesner	1,570	150
T. Morken	1,566	125
Frank Kafora	1,562	100
E. Baumgarten*	257	100

*Won prize by high game total.

Record of Winners.

	Points.
1920—Harry Steers	1,629
1921—Dominic de Vito	1,605
1922—Louis Levine	1,588

CLASSIC SWEEPSTAKES.

Ninety-six bowling stars competed for cash prizes in Chicago, April 23, 1922. The winners were:

	Points.	Prize.
D. De Vito	1 605	$1,000.00
W. Heerman	1,581	500.00
C. Chapek	1,553	191.67
E. La Plant	1,553	191.67
J. Blouin	1,553	191.67
F. Kartheiser	1,549	125.00
Dr. Ehlke	1,547	100.00
Fred Thoma (high game)	257	100.00

INTERSTATE TOURNAMENT IN AURORA.

In the eighth interstate bowling tournament held in Aurora, Ill., and ended Feb. 27, 1922, Devoe's Stars of Chicago won the five-man event with a score of 2,992. Wigand and Madden of Aurora took the doubles with 1,240. C. Berg of Chicago the singles with 675 and H. Klatt of Milwaukee the all events with 1,861.

ILLINOIS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The twenty-fifth annual tournament of the Illinois Bowling association was held in Chicago April 29-May 28, 1922. Record of winners to date:

Five-Man Teams.

Year. Team and city.	Score.
1898—Interclub league, Chicago	2,425
1899—Interclub league, Chicago	2,581
1900—Chicago league, Chicago	2,574
1901—Chicago league, Chicago	2,944
1902—Chicago league, Chicago	2,900
1903—South Chicago league, Chicago	2,875
1904—Chicago league, Chicago	2,853
1905—W. Side Bus. Men's league, Chi.	2,855
1906—Bensingers, Chicago	2,882
1907—Lake View league, Chicago	2,920
1908—Howard Majors, Chicago	2,857
1909—Lincolns No. 1, Chicago	2,960
1910—Lipmans, Chicago	2,977
1911—Chalmers-Detroits	2,865
1912—Bruck's league, Chicago	2,884
1913—Concordia Reds, Chicago	2,878
1914—Blatz, Chicago	2,975
1915—Chalmers, Chicago	2,893
1916—Mendels, Chicago	2,955
1917—Blouin-Brucks, Chicago	2,964
1918—John Bergs, Chicago	2,915
1919—Americus, Chicago	2,956
1920—Bensingers, Chicago	2,952
1921—Anderson and Drew	3,015
1922—Brucks	2,979

Two-Man Teams.

Year. Team.	Score.
1904—O. W. Schmidt-H. Steers	1,269
1905—P. Ward-D. McGuire	1,216
1906—C. H. Wood-F. Bartsch	1,270
1907—F. Bomer-G. Bomer	1,223
1908—Jack Hoffenkamp-H. Glassner	1,339
1909—J. J. Zust-W. P. Gomph	1,249

Year. Team.	Score.
1910—Phil Wolf-Jack Reilly	1,218
1911—Louis Levine-Fred Bliss	1,269
1912—Harry Ruth-Fred Collins	1,256
1913—James Stevens-John Rosendal	1,243
1914—Paul Holden-Peter Kerpen	1,273
1915—J. and F. Kartheiser	1,251
1916—Bob Wagner-Phil Wolf	1,313
1917—George Hansen-Edward Hunolt	1,209
1918—Edward Hanniford-Pat Mitchell	1,242
1919—E. Kelly-A. Toemmel	1,399
1920—E. Martens-L. Pflum	1,223
1921—Luby-De Vito	1,266
1922—J. Hoff-R. Rice	1,237

Singles.

Year. Bowler.	Score.
1898—W. B. Hanna, Chicago	*172 5-6
1899—H. E. Shepard, Chicago	*190
1900—W. V. Thompson, Interclub	*197 11-12
1901—Fred Worden, Anson	*201 7-9
1902—J. E. Berlin, Sheridan	*201 7-9
1903—Fred Worden, Star	643
1904—Andrew Hall, Chicago	630
1905—R. Wienold, Monroe	711
1906—James Foley, Union	662
1907—C. Heitschmidt, Lake View	649
1908—Dan Ward, Tosettis	687
1909—Otto A. Kupfer, Southwest	678
1910—Andrew Hall, Chicago	725
1911—Arthur Anderson, Lake View	665
1912—George Haug, Chicago	671
1913—Arthur Lutz, Berghoffs	721
1914—Al Toemmel, Planters	684
1915—H. M. Lampert, Ellis	700
1916—Chris Kaad, Hotel Planters	694
1917—Al Gaul, Jewelers	680
1918—Al Toemmel, Planters	†695
1919—E. Paul, Peoria	679
1920—Frank Shaw, Chicago	679
1921—William Wernicke, Chicago	676
1922—L. Toemmel	703

*Averages. †After roll-off with C. Mathiesen.

All Events.

1904—H. Steers, Chicago	1,803
1905—Al Toemmel, Chicago	1,769
1906—D. Woodbury, Chicago	1,826
1907—August Trapp, Chicago	1,851
1908—Eddie Meyer, Indianapolis	1,854
1909—Sylvester A. Murray, Chicago	1,841
1910—Phil Wolf, Chicago	1,836
1911—W. V. Thompson, Chicago	1,882
1912—Fred Collins, Chicago	1,826
1913—Al Toemmel, Chicago	1,877
1914—George Ahrbeck, Cappers	1,883
1915—J. Danek, Flenners	1,855
1916—Jule Lellinger, Chicago	1,890
1917—Hank Marino, Jeffersons	1,849
1918—Al Toemmel, Chicago	1,918
1919—Al Sindelar, Chicago	1,880
1920—Frank Shaw, Chicago	1,852
1921—Tom Remaier, Chicago	1,851
1922—L. Toemmel	1,877

Officers Illinois Bowling association 1922: William Moritz, president; Joseph Bartos of Chicago, William Laidlow of Peoria and Edward Weigand of Aurora, vice-presidents; Jake Mueller, secretary, and Al Sindelar, treasurer; Roy Davis, auditor

CHECKERS.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Robert Stewart, Scotch champion, won the international checkers championship by defeating the American champion, Newell W. Banks of Detroit, Mich., in a series of forty games, beginning Jan. 28, 1922, and ending Feb. 11. Stewart took two games and Banks one, the other thirty-seven being played to a draw.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Asa Long of Toledo, O., won the national checkers championship in Boston, Mass., Oct. 24, 1922, by defeating Alfred Jordan, former English champion, in the final round of the fifth American tournament.

GOLF.

NATIONAL OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Gene Sarazen, professional, of the Highland Park club, Pittsburgh, won the open golf championship of the United States in the annual tournament held July 10-15, 1922, on the Skokie Country club course near Chicago, Ill., with a score of 288 for seventy-two holes. John Black of San Francisco and R. T. (Bobby) Jones, amateur, of Atlanta were tied for second with 289 each. William Melhorn of Shreveport was third with 290 and Walter Hagen of Detroit fourth with 291. Winners of event to date:

1894—Willie Dunn (New York), St. Andrew's links, won by 2 up.
1895—H. Rawlins (Newport), Newport links, 173.
1896—James Foulis (Chicago), Shinnecock Hills, 152.
1897—Joe Floyd (Essex), Wheaton links, 162.
1898—Fred Herd (Washington Park), Myopia links, 328
1899—W. Smith (Midlothian), Baltimore links, 315.
1900—H. Vardon (Ganton, England), Wheaton links, 313.
1901—Willie Anderson (Pittsfield, Mass.), Myopia links, 313.
1902—Lawrence Auchterlonie (Glen View), Garden City links, 307.
1903—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Baltusrol links, 307.
1904—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Glen View, 303.
1905—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Myopia links, 314.
1906—Alexander Smith (Nassau), Onwentsia links, 295.
1907—Alec Ross (Brae Burn), Philadelphia Cricket club, 302.
1908—Fred McLeod (Midlothian), Myopia Hunt club, 322.
1909—George Sargent (Hyde Manor), Englewood (N. J.) links, 290.
1910—Alexander Smith (Wykagyl), Philadelphia Cricket club, 298.
1911—J. J. McDermott (Atlantic City), Chicago Golf club, 308.
1912—J. J. McDermott (Atlantic City), Buffalo Country club, 294.
1913—Francis Ouimet (Woodland), Brookline Country club, 304.
1914—Walter C. Hagen (Rochester, N. Y.), Midlothian Country club, 290.
1915—Jerome D. Travers (Montclair, N. J.), Baltusrol Country club, 297.
1916—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Minikahda, Minneapolis, Minn., 286.
1917—J. Hutchison (Glen View), Whitemarsh Valley, Philadelphia, Pa., 292.
1918—Tournament omitted on account of war.
1919—Walter C. Hagen (Oakland Hills), Brae Burn Country club, West Newton, Mass., 301.
1920—Edward Ray (Oxney, England), Inverness club, Toledo, O., 295.
1921—James M. Barnes (Pelham, N. Y.), Columbia Country club, Washington, D. C., 289.
1922—Gene Sarazen (Highland Park, Pittsburgh), Skokie Country club, near Chicago, Ill., 288.

AMERICAN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Jesse Sweetser of the Siwanoy club, Bronxville, N. Y., was the winner of the amateur golf championship of the United States at the tournament held on the links of the Brookline Country club, Brookline, Mass., Sept. 2-9, 1922. His opponent in the final was Charles ("Chick") Evans of the Edgewater club, Chicago, who lost 3 up and 2 to play. Record of the event to date:

1894—At Newport, R. I.—W. G. Lawrence, Newport, medal play, 188.

1895—At Newport Golf club—C. B. Macdonald, Chicago Golf club, won.
1896—At Shinnecock Hills Golf club—H. J. Whigham, Onwentsia, won. Low score in qualifying round, H. J. Whigham, 163.
1897—At Chicago Golf club—H. J. Whigham, Onwentsia, won. Low score in qualifying round, H. J. Whigham, 177.
1898—At Morris County, N. J.—F. S. Douglas, Fairfield, won. Low score in qualifying round, J. H. Choate, Jr., Stockbridge, 175.
1899—At Onwentsia—H. M. Harriman, Meadowbrook, won. Low score in qualifying round, C. B. Macdonald, Chicago, 168.
1900—At Garden City—W. J. Travis, Garden City, won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 166.
1901—At Atlantic City—W. J. Travis, won Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 157.
1902—At Glen View, Ill.—L. N. James, Glen View, won. Low score in qualifying round, G. A. Ormiston, Pittsburgh, and W. J. Travis tied at 79, the latter winning the playoff.
1903—At Nassau, L. I.—W. J. Travis, Garden City, won. All match play.
1904—At Short Hills, N. J.—H. Chandler Egan, Exmoor Country club, won. Low score in qualifying round, H. C. Egan, 242 for 54 holes.
1905—At Wheaton, Ill.—H. Chandler Egan, Exmoor, won. Low score in qualifying round, Dr. D. P. Fredericks, 155 for 36 holes.
1906—At Englewood, N. J.—Eben M. Byers of Pittsburgh, won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 152 for 36 holes.
1907—At Cleveland, O.—Jerome D. Travers of Montclair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 146 for 36 holes.
1908—At Garden City, N. Y.—Jerome D. Travers of Montclair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, Walter J. Travis, 153 for 36 holes.
1909—At Chicago Golf club—Robert A. Gardner, Hinsdale, won. Low score in qualifying round, Charles Evans, Jr., Thomas M. Sherman and Robert A. Gardner tied with 151 for 36 holes. Evans won the playoff.
1910—At Brookline, Mass.—W. C. Fownes, Pittsburgh, won. Low score in qualifying round, Fred Herreshoff, Ekwanok, 152 for 36 holes.
1911—At Rye, N. Y.—Harold H. Hilton, England, won. Low score in qualifying round Harold H. Hilton, 150 for 36 holes.
1912—At Chicago Golf club—Jerome D. Travers of Montclair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, Harold Hilton and Charles Evans, Jr., 152; in playoff, eighteen holes, Evans won, 72 to 75.
1913—At Garden City, N. Y.—Jerome D. Travers of Montclair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, Charles Evans, Jr., 148 for 36 holes.
1914—At Manchester, Vt.—Francis Ouimet of Boston won. Low score in qualifying round, Rae G. Gorton and W. C. Fownes, 144 for 36 holes
1915—At Detroit, Mich.—Robert A. Gardner of Chicago won. Low score in qualifying round, Dudley Mudge of St. Paul, 152 for 36 holes.
1916—At Merion Cricket club, Philadelphia, Pa.—Charles Evans, Jr., Chicago, won. Low score in qualifying round, W. C. Fownes, Jr., of Pittsburgh, 153 for 36 holes.
1917—No contest on account of war.
1918—No contest on account of war.
1919—At Oakmont Country club, Pittsburgh—Davidson Herron of Pittsburgh won. Low score in qualifying round, J. S. Manion, St. Louis, D. Herron, Pittsburgh, and P. Tewkesbury, Aronimink, tied with 158.
1920—At Engineers' Country club, Roslyn, N. Y.—Charles Evans of Chicago won. Robert T. Jones of Atlanta and Fred J. Wright of the Albemarle Country club were tied in the qualifying round with 154.
1921—At St. Louis (Mo.) Country club—Jesse Guilford of Boston won. Low score in qualifying round, Francis Ouimet, Boston, 144.
1922—At Brookline (Mass.) Country club—Jesse Sweetser, Bronxville, N. Y., won. Low score in qualifying round, Jesse Guilford, Boston, 144.

WESTERN OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Winners of western open golf championship to date:
1899—Will Smith (Midlothian), Glen View.
1900—No championship meet held.
1901—Lawrence Auchterlonie (Glen View), Midlothian, 160.
1902—Willie Anderson (Pittsfield), Euclid, 299.
1903—Alexander Smith (Nassau), Milwaukee, 318 (72 holes).
1904—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Kent Country (Grand Rapids, Mich.), 304.
1905—Arthur Smith (Columbus, O.), Cincinnati, 278.
1907—Robert Simpson (Omaha), Hinsdale, Ill., 307.
1908—Willie Anderson (Onwentsia), St. Louis, 299.
1909—Willie Anderson (St. Louis), Chicago, 288.
1910—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Chicago, 151 (36 holes).
1911—Robert Simpson (Kenosha), Grand Rapids, 146 (36 holes).
1912—MacDonald Smith (Del Monte, Cal.), Idlewild, Chicago, 299.
1913—John J. McDermott (Atlantic City), Memphis, 295.
1914—James M. Barnes (Philadelphia), Interlachen, Minneapolis, 293.
1915—Thomas L. McNamara (Boston), Glen Oak, Chicago, 304.
1916—Walter C. Hagen (Rochester, N. Y.), Blue Mound, Milwaukee, 287.
1917—James M. Barnes (Philadelphia), Westmoreland, Chicago, 283.
1918—No tournament on account of war.
1919—James M. Barnes (St. Louis), Mayfield, Cleveland, O., 283.
1920—Jock Hutchison (Glen View), Olympia Fields, Chicago, 296.
1921—Walter C. Hagen (New York), Oakwood, Cleveland, 287.
1922—Michael J. Brady (Oakland Hills), Oakland Hills, Birmingham, Mich., 291.

WESTERN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The annual western amateur golf championship tournament of 1922 took place on the links of the Hill Crest Country club at Kansas City, Mo., June 26-July 1. The winner of the title was Charles ("Chick") Evans of the Edgewater Golf club, Chicago. His opponent in the final round was George Von Elm of Salt Lake City, holder of the Trans-Mississippi and Pacific Northwest titles. Evans won by a margin of 5 and 4. It was his seventh winning of the event. Championship record to date:
1899—David R. Forgan (Onwentsia), Glen View, 6 up.
1900—William Waller (Onwentsia), Lake Forest, 1 up.
1901—Phelps B. Hoyt (Glen View), Midlothian, 6 up.
1902—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Wheaton, 1 up.
1903—Walter E. Egan (Exmoor), Cleveland, 1 up.
1904—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Highland Park, 6 up, 5 to play.
1905—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Glen View, 3 up, 2 to play.

1906—D. E. Sawyer (Wheaton), Glen Echo, 5 up, 4 to play.
1907—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Wheaton, 5 up, 4 to play.
1908—Mason Phelps (Midlothian), Rock Island, 6 up, 5 to play.
1909—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Flossmoor, 1 up.
1910—Mason Phelps (Midlothian), Minikahda, 2 up, 1 to play.
1911—Albert Seckel (Riverside), Detroit, 8 up, 7 to play.
1912—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Denver, 1 up.
1913—Warren K. Wood (Homewood), Homewood, 4 up, 3 to play.
1914—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Grand Rapids, 11 up, 9 to play.
1915—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Cleveland, O., 7 up, 5 to play.
1916—Heinrich Schmidt (Claremont, Oakland, Cal.), Del Monte, Cal., 7 up, 6 to play.
1917—Francis Ouimet (Woodland), Midlothian, 1 up.
1918—No contest on account of war.
1919—Harry G. Legg (Minikahda), Sunset Hill, St. Louis, 2 up.
1920—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Memphis Country club, 5 up, 4 to play.
1921—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Westmoreland, Chicago, 3 up, 2 to play.
1922—Charles Evans (Edgewater), Hill Crest, Kansas City, Mo., 5 up, 4 to play.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Miss Glenna Collet of Providence, R. I., won the women's national golf championship of 1922 at the tournament held on the Green Brier course at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Sept. 25-30. Her opponent in the final was Mrs. W. A. Gavin of England, whom she defeated 5 and 4 for the thirty-six holes. Championship record to date:

1895—Beatrix Hoyt, on Meadowbrook Country club links.
1896—Beatrix Hoyt, Morris Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
1897—Beatrix Hoyt, Essex Country club, 5 up, 4 to play.
1898—Beatrix Hoyt, Ardsley club, 5 up, 3 to play.
1899—Ruth Underhill, Philadelphia Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
1900—Frances Griscom, Shinnecock Hills, 6 up, 4 to play.
1901—Genevieve Hecker, Baltusrol Golf club, 5 up, 3 to play.
1902—Genevieve Hecker, Brookline, 4 up, 3 to play.
1903—Bessie Anthony, Chicago Golf club, 7 up, 6 to play.
1904—Georgianna Bishop, Philadelphia, 5 up, 3 to play.
1905—Pauline Mackay, Oakley Country club, 1 up.
1906—Harriet S. Curtis, Brae Burn Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
1907—Margaret Curtis, Midlothian, 7 up, 6 to play.
1908—Catherine C. Harley, Fall River, 6 up, 5 to play.
1909—Dorothy Campbell (North Berwick, Scotland), Merion Cricket club, 3 up, 1 to play.
1910—Dorothy Campbell (Hamilton, Ont.), Homewood County club, 2 up, 1 to play.
1911—Margaret Curtis (Boston), Baltusrol Golf club, 5 up, 3 to play.
1912—Margaret Curtis (Boston), Essex County club, 3 up, 2 to play.
1913—Gladys Ravenscroft, Bromborough club, England, Wilmington (Del.) Country club, 2 up.
1914—Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson, Nassau Country club, 1 up.
1915—Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck (Philadelphia), Onwentsia club, 3 up, 2 to play.
1916—Miss Alexa Stirling (Atlanta, Ga.), Belmont Springs Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
1917-18—No contest on account of war.
1919—Miss Alexa Stirling (Atlanta, Ga.), Shawnee Country club, 6 up, 5 to play.
1920—Miss Alexa Stirling (Atlanta, Ga.), Mayfield club, 4 up and 3 to play.
1921—Miss Marion Hollins (West Brook, L. I.), Hollywood club, 4 up and 3 to play.
1922—Miss Glenna Collet (Providence, R. I.), White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., 5 up and 4 to play.

WOMEN'S WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mrs. Dave Gaut of Memphis, Tenn., won the twenty-second annual championship tournament of the Women's Western Golf association on the links of the Glen Echo club, St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 11-16, 1922, by defeating Mrs. Curtis Sohl of Columbus, O., in the final contest, 2 up and 1 to play. Winners of event:

1901—Miss Bessie Anthony (Glen View), Onwentsia, 3 up, 1 to play.
1902—Miss Bessie Anthony (Glen View), Onwentsia, 1 up.
1903—Miss Bessie Anthony (Glen View), Exmoor, 3 up, 2 to play.
1904—Miss Frances Everett (Exmoor), Glen View, 1 up.
1905—Mrs. Charles L. Dering (Midlothian), Homewood, 4 up, 2 to play.
1906—Mrs. Charles L. Dering (Midlothian), Exmoor, 1 up.
1907—Miss Lillian French (Windsor), Midlothian, 1 up.
1908—Mrs. W. Frances Anderson (Hinsdale), St. Louis Country club, 3 up, 2 to play.
1909—Miss Vida Llewellyn (LaGrange), Homewood, 6 up, 5 to play.
1910—Mrs. Thurston Harris (Westward Ho), Skokie, 3 up, 2 to play.
1911—Miss Caroline Painter (Midlothian), Midlothian, 3 up, 2 to play.
1912—Miss Caroline Painter (Midlothian), Hinsdale, 1 up.
1913—Miss Myra Helmer (Midlothian), Memphis, 5 up, 3 to play.
1914—Mrs. Harry D. Hammond (Highland, Indianapolis), Hinsdale, 5 up, 3 to play.
1915—Miss Elaine Rosenthal (Ravisloe), Midlothian, 4 up, 3 to play.
1916—Mrs. Frank C. Letts (Cincinnati), Kent Country club, Grand Rapids, Mich., 4 up, 1 to play.
1917—Mrs. Frank C. Letts (Indian Hill, Chicago), Flossmoor, 5 up, 4 to play.
1918—Miss Elaine Rosenthal (Ravisloe, Chicago), Indian Hill club, Winnetka, Ill., 4 up, 3 to play.
1919—Mrs. Perry Fisk, De Kalb, Ill., Detroit Country club, 3 up and 2 to play.
1920—Mrs. F. C. Letts (Onwentsia), Oak Park Country club, 3 up.
1921—Mrs. Melvin Jones (Olympia Fields), Westmoreland club, 6 up and 4 to play.
1922—Mrs. Dave Gaut (Memphis), Glen Echo, St. Louis, 2 up and 1 to play.

PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Gene Sarazen of the Highlands club, Pittsburgh, won the championship of the Professional Golfers' association of America at the annual tournament held on the Oakmont Country club course at Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 14-18, 1922. His opponent in the final was Emmet French of Youngstown, O., whom he defeated 4 up and 5 to play. Winners of event to date:

1916—James Barnes (Whitemarsh Valley) at Siwanoy links, Mount Vernon, N. Y., 1 up.
1917-1918—(No contests).

1919—James Barnes (Sunset Hill), at Engineers' club, Roslyn, N. Y., 6 up, 5 to play.
1920—Jock Hutchison (Glen View), at Flossmoor, near Chicago, 1 up.
1921—Walter C. Hagen (New York), at Inwood Country club, New York, 3 up, 2 to play.
1922—Gene Sarazen (Highlands, Pittsburgh), at Oakmont Country club, Pittsburgh, 4 up and 5 to play.

OLYMPIC CUP.

Record of winners:
1904—At St. Louis, Western G. A., 1749.
1905—At Chicago, Western Pa. A., 655.
1906—At St. Louis, Western G. A., 635.
1907—At Cleveland, Metropolitan G. A., 641.
1908—At Rock Island, Western G. A., 632.
1909—At Chicago, Western G. A., 623.
1910—At Minneapolis, Western G. A., 615.
1911—At Detroit, Western G. A., 606.
1912—At Chicago, Western G. A., 622.
1913—At Chicago, Western G. A., 628.
1914—At Grand Rapids, Chicago Dist. G. A., 636.
1915—At Cleveland, Chicago Dist. G. A., 651.
1916—At Del Monte, California G. A., 588.
1917—At Chicago, Western G. A., 655.
1918—No contest.
1919—At St. Louis, St. Louis G. A., 321 (18 holes).
1920—No contest.
1921—At Chicago, Trans-Mississippi G. A., 627.
1922—At Kansas City, Trans-Mississippi G. A., 591.

BRITISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year.	Winner.	Runner up.
1886	H. Hutchinson	Henry Lamb....7 and 6
1887	H. Hutchinson	John Ball, Jr... 1 hole
1888	J. Ball, Jr.	J. E. Laidlay...5 and 4
1889	J. E. Laidlay	L. W. Balfour..2 and 1
1890	J. Ball, Jr.	J. E. Laidlay..4 and 3
1891	J. E. Laidlay	H. H. Hilton.....1 hole
1892	J. Ball, Jr.	H. H. Hilton....3 and 1
1893	Peter Anderson	J. E. Laidlay.....1 hole
1894	J. Ball, Jr.	S. M. Ferguson..1 hole
1895	L. B. Melville	J. Ball, Jr.....*1 hole
1896	F. G. Tait	H. H. Hilton....8 and 7
1897	A. J. T. Allan	J. Robb.....4 and 2
1898	F. G. Tait	S. M. Ferguson..7 and 5
1899	J. Ball, Jr.	F. G. Tait.....*1 hole
1900	H. H. Hilton	J. Robb.....8 and 7
1901	H. H. Hilton	J. L. Low.....1 hole
1902	C. Hutchings	S. H. Fry.....1 up
1903	R. Maxwell	H. Hutchinson..6 and 5
1904	W. J. Travis	E. Blackwell....4 and 3
1905	A. G. Barry	Hon. O. Scott..3 and 2
1906	James Robb	C. C. Lengen...4 and 3
1907	J. Ball, Jr.	A. Palmer.....6 and 4
1908	E. A. Lassen	H. F. Taylor....7 and 6
1909	R. Maxwell	C. K. Hutchinson.1 hole
1910	John Ball	C. Aylmer.....10 and 9
1911	H. H. Hilton	F. A. Lassen....4 and 3
1912	John Ball	H. A. Mitchell...1 hole
1913	H. H. Hilton	R. Harris.....6 and 5
1914	J. L. C. Jenkins	C. L. Hezlet....3 and 2
1915-1919	—No contests on account of war.	
1920	Cyril Toley	R. Gardner, *1 hole.
1921	W. I. Hunter	A. Graham..12 and 11
1922	E.W. Holderness	John Caven.....1 hole

*After a tie.

BRITISH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

1890—John Ball, Jr.* (R. L. G. C.), Prestwick, 164.
1891—H. Kirkcaldy (St. Andrews), St. Andrews, 166.
1892—H. H. Hilton* (R. L. G. C.), Muirfield, †305.
1893—W. Auchterlonie (St. Andrews), Prestwick, 322.
1894—J. H. Taylor (Winchester), Sandwich, 325.
1895—J. H. Taylor (Winchester), St. Andrews, 322.
1896—H. Vardon (Scarborough), Muirfield, 316.
1897—H. H. Hilton* (R. L. G. C.), Muirfield, 305.
1898—H. Vardon (Scarborough), Prestwick, 307.
1899—H. Vardon (Ganton), Sandwich, 310.
1900—J. H. Taylor (Richmond), St. Andrews, 309.
1901—James Braid (Romford), Muirfield, 309.
1902—Alex. Herd (Huddersfield), Hoylake, 307.
1903—Alex. Herd (Huddersfield).
1904—J. White (Sunningdale), Sandwich, 296.
1905—James Braid (Walton Heath), St. Andrews, 318.
1906—James Braid (Walton Heath), Muirfield, 300.
1907—Arnaud Massey (France), Hoylake, 317.
1908—James Braid (Walton Heath), Prestwick, 291.
1909—J. H. Taylor (Mid-Surrey), Sandwich, 295.
1910—James Braid (Walton Heath), St. Andrews, 299.
1911—H. Vardon (South Herts), Sandwich, 303.
1912—Edw. Ray (Ganton), Muirfield, 294.
1913—J. H. Taylor (Mid-Surrey), Hoylake, 304.
1914—H. Vardon (South Herts), Prestwick, 306.
1915-1919—No contests.
1920—George Duncan (Hangerhill), Deal, 303.
1921—Jock Hutchison (Glen View, Chicago), St. Andrews, 296.
1922—Walter Hagen (Detroit), Sandwich, 300.
*Amateur. †Changed to 72 holes.

PUBLIC LINKS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The first American public links golf championship tournament was held on the Ottawa park course in Toledo, O., Aug. 28-31, 1922. The winner of the title was Eddie R. Held of St. Louis, Mo., who in the thirty-six hole final defeated Richard Walsh of New York 6 and 5.

OTHER GOLF WINNERS.

Alabama (amateur)—H. G. Seibels.
Arkansas—J. E. England.
British (women)—Miss Joyce Wethered.
British (professional)—Abe Mitchell.
California (amateur)—Jack Neville.
Canadian (open)—L. A. Watrous.
Canadian (women)—Mrs. W. A. Gavin.
Chicago (women)—Mrs. Melvin Jones.
Chicago district (amateur)—Russell Martin.
Chicago (women's open)—Mrs. Oscar Horn.
Cook county (municipal)—James Fee.
Cook county (open)—Russell Martin.
Cook county (women)—Miss Ruth Shults.
Cook county (amateur)—Walter Crowe.
Connecticut (amateur)—Henry Toffing.
France (open)—Aubrey Boomer.
Georgia—Perry Adair.
Illinois (amateur)—E. B. Lloyd.
Illinois (professional)—Eddie Loos.
Indiana (professional)—Jack Blakeslee.
Intercollegiate (east)—Pollock Boyd.
Intercollegiate (west)—Burdette E. Ford.
Intercollegiate (team, eastern)—Princeton.
Intercollegiate (team, western)—Chicago.
Iowa—Rudy Knepper.
Kansas—Alex. Graham.
Kentucky (open)—John J. Brophy.
Louisiana—Frank Godchaux.
Maine (amateur)—F. C. Dyson.
Maine (open)—Ernest Ryall.
Massachusetts (open)—George Kerrigan.
Michigan—Francis Ouimet.
Metropolitan (open)—Marty O'Laughlin.
Metropolitan (amateur)—Jesse Sweetser.
Metropolitan (women)—Miss Alexa Stirling.
Midcontinent—William Melhorn.
Minnesota (amateur)—H. R. Johnston.
Minnesota (open)—Tom Stevens.
Missouri—Richard Bockenkamp.
Missouri (women)—Miriam Burns.

Montana—Ted Barker.
Nebraska—S. W. Reynolds.
New England (open)—Gilbert Nicholls.
New Mexico—Roy McDonald.
North and south (open)—Pat O'Hara.
North and south (women)—Miss Glenna Collet.
North Dakota (amateur)—Charles E. Bristol.
Ohio (open)—Emmett French.
Oklahoma (open)—J. A. Kennedy.
Oklahoma (women)—Mrs. Kent Shartell.
Oregon—Dr. O. F. Willing.
Pacific northwest—George Von Elm.
Pennsylvania (amateur)—Max Marston.
Rhode Island (amateur)—Frank W. McBride.
South Dakota (open)—Eddie McElligott.
Southern (amateur)—R. T. Jones.
Southern (open)—Gene Sarazen.
Tennessee (open)—Pollock Boyd.
Texas (open)—Bob MacDonald.
Texas (amateur)—Charles L. Dexter.
Trans-Mississippi—Rudolph Knepper.
Utah—Harold B. Lamb.
Virginia—Silas M. Newton.
Western junior—K. E. Hisert.
West Virginia—Jule Pollock.
Wisconsin (amateur)—Ned Allis.
Wisconsin (women)—Miss Virginia Gittins.

PUBLIC GOLF COURSES IN CHICAGO PARKS.

Columbus Park—Nine hole course.
Jackson Park—Two separate courses, 18 holes and 9 holes. Courses are situated in park just off East 63d street and Stony Island avenue.
Marquette Park—One 18 hole course.
Garfield Park—9 hole course, situated in park about one block south of West Madison street and Hamlin avenue.
Lincoln Park—9 hole course, situated on lake shore, starting at Diversey boulevard.

GOLF OFFICIALS (1921).

United States Golf Association.

President—J. Frederic Byers, Allegheny County Golf club.
Vice-Presidents—Robert A. Gardner, Onwentsia club; Wynant D. Vanderpool, Morris County Golf club.
Secretary—Cornelius S. Lee, Tuxedo Golf club.
Treasurer—Edward S. Moore, National golf links.
Executive Committee—Roger D. Lapham, San Francisco; John R. Lemist, Denver; James D. Standish, Jr., Lochmoor; Alan D. Wilson, Merion; Thomas B. Paine, Atlanta; Azariah T. Buffinton, Fall River; Albert D. Locke, Brae Burn; Bonner Miller, St. Louis Amateur A. A.

Western Golf Association.

President—Albert R. Gates, Skokie Country club, Chicago, Ill.
Vice-President—Charles O. Pfeil, Memphis Country club, Memphis, Tenn.
Secretary—William W. Harless, South Shore club, Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer—E. S. Rogers, Indian Hill club, Winnetka, Ill.
Directors—James F. Nugent, Hillcrest, Kansas City, Mo.; J. K. Wadley, Texarkana Country club, Texarkana, Tex.; Sam W. Reynolds, Omaha Field club; Fred S. Borton, Mayfield Country club, Cleveland, O.; A. D. S. Johnston, Los Angeles Country club.

Chicago District Golf Association.

President—Norman C. Taylor, Westmoreland.
Vice-President—Paul C. Loeber, Edgewater.
Secretary—Joseph G. Davis.
Treasurer—Morris Woolf, Lake Shore.
Executive Committee—District south: Charles F. Thompson, E. H. Bankard, Ed R. Goble, V. W. Foster. District west: E. L. Hartig, L. B. Vastine, A. E. McCordic, C. L. Garnett. District north: R. A. Gardner, Onwentsia; A. McNally, R. W. Childs, C. C. Hopkins.

BILLIARDS.

NATIONAL AMATEUR 18-2 CHAMPIONSHIP.

Edgar T. Appleby of New York, N. Y., won the national amateur 18-2 balk-line billiard championship of the United States in a tournament held in New York city Jan. 30-Feb. 6, 1922, with a score of five straight victories. In one of the matches (Jan. 31) he made a run of 142. In the final contest he defeated his brother, Francis Appleby, by a score of 300 to 194. Final standing of the players in the tournament:

Player.	W.	L.	H.R.	Pct.
E. T. Appleby	5	0	142	1.000
F. S. Appleby	4	1	106	.800
E. A. Renner	3	2	85	.600
P. N. Collins	2	3	92	.400
T. H. Clarkson	1	4	57	.200
E. W. Gardner	0	5	47	.000

Championship List.

1901—A. R. Townsend.	1912—Morris Brown.
1902—E. W. Gardner.	1913—Joseph Mayer.
1903—W. P. Foss.	1914—E. W. Gardner.
1904—J.F.Poggenburg.	1915—Joseph Mayer.
1905—C. F. Conklin.	1916—E. W. Gardner.
1906—E. W. Gardner.	1917—Nathan Hall.
1907—C. Demarest.	1918—Corwin Huston.
1908—C. Demarest.	1919—D. McAndless.
1909—H. A. Wright.	1920—P. M. Collins.
1910—E. W. Gardner.	1921—Charles Heddon.
1911—J.F.Poggenburg.	1922—E. T. Appleby.

In 1909 the play was changed from 14-2 to 18-2 balk line.

INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR 18-2 CHAMPIONSHIP.

Edgar T. Appleby of New York, N. Y., was the victor in the tournament held in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 13-21, 1922, to decide the international championship at 18-2 balk line amateur billiards. The standing of the players at the close of the contest was:

Player.	W.	L.	High run.	High avg.
E. T. Appleby	4	1	123	21 6-14
P. N. Collins	3	2	67	13 1-23
F. S. Appleby	3	2	76	13 1-23
E. Roudil	3	2	70	16 12-18
A. Bos	2	3	82	11 14-26
J. E. C. Morton	0	5	47	8 1-23

SCHAEFER VS. HOPPE.

Jake Schaefer of Chicago defeated Willie Hoppe of New York by a score of 1,500 to 1,426 in a three-block game of 18-2 balk-line billiards in Chicago March 27, 28 and 29, 1922. Schaefer finished with a grand average of 48 12-31, and Hoppe, who had one inning less, with 48 28-30. The score by blocks was: First, Schaefer, 500; Hoppe, 466. Second, Schaefer, 500; Hoppe, 486. Third, Schaefer, 500; Hoppe, 516.

PROFESSIONAL 18-2 CHAMPIONSHIP.

In a tournament played in New York, N. Y., and ending Nov. 21, 1922, Willie Hoppe was first with 5 games won and none lost. His high run was 192 and his high average 55 5-9. Jake Schaefer was second with 3 games won and 2 lost. Horemans, Conti, Cochran and Hagenlacher finished in the order named.

THREE-CUSHION BILLIARDS.

National Amateur Championships.

Frank I. Fleming of Champaign, Ill., won the national amateur three-cushion billiard championship in the tournament held in Chicago Feb. 27-March 7, 1922. His opponent in the final game was Adolph Spielman of Chicago, whom he defeated by a score of 50 to 30.

Layton Vs. De Oro.

John Layton of Sedalia, Mo., defeated Alfred de Oro of Cuba in a three-game series of three-cushion billiards in Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 27-March 1, 1922, with a total score of 180 to 135.

Layton Vs. McCourt.

John Layton defeated Charles McCourt of Pittsburgh, Pa., in a three-block, 180-point, three-cushion billiard match in Sedalia, Mo., May 1, 2 and 3, 1922. McCourt's score was 139.

Illinois Three-Cushion Championship.

Richard Forrey of Chicago won the three-cushion championship of Illinois at Champaign Feb. 7, 1922, by defeating William Herschman, also of Chicago, 50 to 43. Champions since 1920:

1920—George Sunde, Chicago.
1921—Earl Lookabaugh, Lindenwood.
1922—Richard Forrey, Chicago.

POCKET BILLIARDS.

National Amateur Championship.

J. Howard Schoemaker, representing the New York Athletic club, won the national amateur pocket billiard championship in a tournament held in Cleveland, O., and ending Feb. 10, 1922. The final standing of the players follows:

Player.	W.	L.	H.R.	Pct.
J. H. Schoemaker	5	0	42	1.000
W. H. Leu	4	1	37	.800
C. E. Patterson	2	3	21	.400
C. A. Vaughn	2	3	26	.400
G. Gardner	2	3	24	.400
W. J. Haworth	0	5	16	.000

Professional Championship.

Ralph Greenleaf, professional pocket billiard champion, defeated Thomas Hueston, challenger, in a three-game series in Chicago April 5, 6 and 7, 1922, with a total score of 900 to 435. The two had met on Feb. 24 in New York city, when Greenleaf won by a score of 450 to 133. In the last game of this series Greenleaf made a record run of 100 successive billiards.

Greenleaf Vs. Franklin.

Ralph Greenleaf defeated Walter Franklin of Kansas City, Mo., in a three-block challenge match at pocket billiards in New York city May 4, 5 and 6, 1922, by a total score of 450 to 216.

POLO.

AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Argentine polo team, composed of John and David Miles, John Nelson and Capt. Luis Lacey, won the open championship of the United States from the Meadow Brook team at the Rumson (N. J.) Country club on Saturday, Sept. 9, by a score of 7 to 14. F. S. Von Stade, T. Hitchcock, Jr., E. S. Bacon and Devereux Milburn composed the Meadow Brook team. Maj. V. W. Lockett of the British team and L. Stoddard refereed the game.

HERBERT MEMORIAL CUP.

The Meadow Brook polo four won the Herbert memorial cup at Rumson, N. J., Sept. 2, 1922, by defeating Flamingo 12 to 11 in an extra-period contest. Meadow Brook had conceded a handicap of eight goals to Flamingo.

MIDWEST CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Grasmere Farm polo team won the midwestern polo championship on the Onwentsia club grounds at Lake Forest, Ill., Sept. 23, 1922, by defeating Detroit 12 to 7 in the final contest.

HORSE RACING.

KENTUCKY DERBY.

For 3-year-olds, Louisville, Ky. Distance changed in 1896 from 1½ to 1¼ miles.

1890—Riley, 118lbs. 2:45; $5,460.
1891—Kingman 122lbs. 2:52½, $4,680.
1892—Azra, 122lbs., 2:41½; $4,230.
1893—Lookout, 122lbs, 2:39¼; $4,090.
1894—Chant, 122lbs, 2:41; $4,000.
1895—Halma, 122lbs., 2:37½.
1896—Ben Brush, 117lbs, 2:07¾.
1897—Typhoon II., 117lbs, 2:12½.
1898—Plaudit, 117lbs, 2:09.
1899—Manuel, 117lbs, 2:12.
1900—Lieut. Gibson, 117lbs, 2:06¼.
1901—His Eminence, 117lbs, 2:07¾.
1902—Alan-a-Dale, 117lbs, 2:08¾; $6,000.
1903—Judge Himes, 117lbs, 2:09; $6,000.
1904—Elwood, 117lbs, 1:08½; $5,000.
1905—Agile, 122lbs, 2:10¾; $6,000.
1906—Sir Huon, 117lbs, 2:08⅘; $5,000.
1907—Pink Star, 117lbs, 2:12⅗; $5,000.
1908—Stone Street, 117lbs, 2:15⅕; $6,000.
1909—Wintergreen, 117lbs, 2:08⅕; $5,000.
1910—Donau, 112lbs, 2:06⅖; $6,000.
1911—Meridian, 117lbs, 2:05⅘; $6,000.
1912—Worth, 117lbs, 2:09⅘; $6,000.
1913—Donerail, 117lbs, 2:04⅘; $6,000.
1914—Old Rosebud, 114lbs, 2:03⅘; $13,350.
1915—Regret, 112lbs, 2:05⅘; $14,900.
1916—George Smith, 117lbs, 2:04; $9,750.
1917—Omar Khayyam, 117lbs, 2:04⅘; $16,600.
1918—Exterminator, 114lbs, 2:10⅘; $15,000.
1919—Sir Barton, 110lbs, 2:09⅘; $20,825.
1920—Paul Jones, 126lbs., 2:09; $30,375.
1921—Behave Yourself, 126lbs., 2:04⅕; $38,450.
1922—Morvich, 126 lbs., 2:04⅘; $46,675.

THE FUTURITY.

Belmont park, New York; distance, 6 furlongs. 2-year-olds.

1890—Potomac, 1:14⅕; $77,000.
1891—His Highness, 1:15⅕; $72,000.
1892—Morello, 1:12⅕; $41,375.
1893—Domino, 1:12⅘; $45,000.
1894—Butterflies, 1:11; $63,830.
1895—Requital, 1:11⅘; $69,770.
1896—Ogden, 1:10; $56,970.
1897—L'Alouette, 1:11; $43,300.
1898—Martimas, 1:12⅗; $46,840.
1899—Chacornac, 1:10⅘; $41,000.
1900—Ballyhoo Bey, 1:10; $42,000.
1901—Yankee, 1:09⅘; $46,210.
1902—Savable, 1:14; $56,660.
1903—Hamburg Belle, 1:13; $46,550.
1904—Artful, 1:11⅘; $52,900.
1905—Ormondale, 1:11⅘; $43,680.
1906—Electioneer, 1:13⅗; $44,070.
1907—Colin, 1:11⅕; $32,930.
1908—Maskette, 1:11⅕; $33,360.
1909—Sweep, 1:11⅘; $33,660.
1910—Novelty, 1:12⅕; $25,360.
1913—Pennant, 1:15; $15,060.
1914—Trojan, 1:16⅘; $22,110.
1915—Thunderer, 1:11⅘; $16,500.
1916—Campfire, 1:13⅘; $22,950.
1917—Papp, 1:12; $15,450.
1918—Dunboyne, 1:12⅘; $30,280.
1919—Man o' War, 1:11⅗; $26,650.
1920—Step Lightly, 1:12⅕; $42,000.
1921—Bunting, 1:11⅗; $50,000.
1922—Sally's Alley, 1:11; $47,550.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

Belmont park, New York; distance, 1 mile.

1903—Gunfire, 1:38⅘; $11,080.
1904—Irish Lad, 1:40; $10,880.
1905—Sysonby and Race King, 1:41⅘ (dead heat), $9,230.
1906—Grapple, 1:39; $10,850.
1907—Glorifier, 1:40⅘; $10,570.
1908—Jack Atkin, 1:38⅘; $9,620.

1909—King James, 1:40; $3,875.
1910—Fashion Plate, 1:37⅘; $5,000.
1911-1912—No race.
1913—Whisk Broom, 1:39; $3,475.
1914—Buskin, 1:37⅘; $4,100.
1915—Stromboli, 1:39⅘; $2,325.
1916—The Finn, 1:38; $3,500.
1917—Ormesdale, 1:39⅘; $5,000.
1918—Trompe-La-Morte, 1:38⅘; $5,000.
1919—Lanius, 1:45⅘; $3,865.
1920—Wildair, 1:38⅘; $3,865.
1921—Mad Hatter, 1:37⅘; $5,000.
1922—Mad Hatter, 1:36⅘; $5,000.

BROOKLYN HANDICAP.

Gravesend, New York; distance, 1¼ miles.

1905—Delhi, 2:06⅘; $15,800.
1906—Tokalon, 2:05⅘; $15,800.
1907—Superman, 2:09; $15,800.
1908—Fair Play, 2:04½; $19,750.
1909—King James, 2:04; $3,850.
1910—Fitz Herbert, 2:05⅘; $6,000.
1913—Whisk Broom, 2:03⅘; $3,025.
1914*—Buckhorn, 2:08; $3,350.
1915†—Tartar, 1:50⅘; $3,950.
1916‡—Friar Rock, 1:50; $5,000.
1917‡—Borrow, 1:49⅘; $6,000.
1918§—Cudgel, 1:50⅘; $4,850.
1919†—Eternal, 1:49⅘; $4,850.
1920‡—Cirrus, 1:50; $5,850.
1921‡—Grey Lag, 1:49⅘; $7,600.
1922‡—Exterminator, 1:50; $7,600.

*Run at Belmont park, L. I. †Run at Belmont park, L. I.; distance, 1⅛ miles. ‡Run at Aqueduct, N. Y.; distance, 1⅛ miles. §Run at Queens County Jockey club track; distance, 1⅛ miles.

SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

Belmont park, New York; distance, 1¼ miles.

1900—Kinley Mack, 2:06⅘; $3,800.
1901—Alcedo, 2:05⅘; $7,800.
1902—Gold Heels, 2:05½; $7,800.
1903—Africander, 2:10⅘; $10,490.
1904—Hermis, 2:05; $16,800.
1905—Beldame, 2:05⅘; $16,800.
1906—Go Between, 2:05½; $16,800.
1907—Nealon, 2:06⅘; $16,800.
1908—Ballet, 2:03; $19,750.
1909—Fitz Herbert, 2:03⅘; $3,850.
1910—Olambala, 2:04⅘; $4,800.
1913—Whisk Broom II., 2:00; $3,000.
1915—Stromboli, 2:05⅘; $3,925.
1916—Friar Rock, 2:05; $3,450.
1917—Boots, 2:05½; $4,900.
1918—Johren, 2:06; $7,500.
1919—Corn Tassel, 2:02⅘; $5,200.
1920—Paul Jones, 2:09⅘; $5,000.
1921—Audacious, 2:02⅕; $8,100.
1922—Capt. Alcock, 2:05⅘; $7,500.

KENTUCKY SPECIAL.

Latonia park, Louisville, Ky., 3-year-olds, distance 1¼ miles.

1922—Whiskaway, 126 lbs., 2:02⅘; $42,550.

ENGLISH DERBY.

First race run at Epsom May 4, 1780. In 1784 distance was increased from 1 mile to 1½ miles.

1890—Sain Foin, by Springfield, 2:49¼.
1891—Common, by Isonomy, 2:56⅘.
1892—Sir Hugo, by Wisdom, 2:44.
1893—Isinglass, by Isonomy, 2:43.
1894—Ladas, by Hampton, 2:45⅘.
1895—Sir Visto, by Barcaldine, 2:43⅘.
1896—Persimmon, by St. Simon, 2:42.
1897—Galtee Moore, by Kendal, 2:47.
1898—Jeddah, by Janissary, 2:37.
1899—Flying Fox, by Orme, 2:38⅘.
1900—Diamond Jubilee, by St. Simon, 2:42.
1901—Volodyovski, by Florizel, 2:40⅘.
1902—Ard Patrick, by St. Florian, 2:42⅕.
1903—Rock Sand, by Sain Foin-Roquebrume.
1904—St. Amant, by Frusquin-Loverule, 2:45⅘.
1905—Cicero, by Cyllene, 2:39⅘.
1906—Spearmint, by Carbine, 2:36⅘.
1907—Orby, by Orme, 2:44.
1908—Signorinetta, by Chalereux-Signorina, 2:39⅘.
1909—Minoru, by Cyllene-Mother Siegel, 2:45⅘.
1910—Lemberg, by Cyllene-Galicia, 2:35⅕.
1911—Sunstar, by Sundridge-Norris, 2:36⅘.
1912—Tagalie, by Cyllene-Tagale, 2:38⅘.
1913—Aboyeur, by Desmond-Pawky, 2:37⅘.
1914—Durbar II., by Rabelais-Armenia, 2:38.
1915*—Pommern, by Polymelus-Merry Agnes; 2:32⅘.
1916*—Fifinella, 2:37.
1917*—Gay Crusader, 2:40⅘.
1918*—Gainsborough, 2:33⅕.
1919—Grand Parade, by Orby-Grand Geraldine; 2:35⅘.
1920—Spion Kop, by Spearmint-Hammerkof; 2:34⅘.
1921—Humorist, by Polymelus-Jest; 2:45.
1922—Capt. Cuttle, by Hurry On-Bellavista; 2:34⅘.

*Run at Newmarket as substitute for regular Derby.

GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.

First race run in 1863. Distance about 1 mile 7 furlongs, for 3-year-olds.

1901—Cheri, by St. Damien.
1902—Kizil-Kourgan.
1903—Quo Vadis.
1904—Ajax, by Flying Fox-Amie.
1905—Finasseur.
1906—Spearmint.
1907—Sans Souci II.
1908—Northeast (value of race $72,000).
1909—Verdun, $74,155.
1910—Nuage, $60,000.
1911—As d'Atout, $70,200.
1912—Houli, $73,000.
1913—Bruleur, $72,000.
1914—Sardanople, $60,000.
1915-1918—No racing.
1919—Galloper Light, $48,000.
1920—Comrade, $60,000.
1921—Lemonora, $80,000.
1922—Keefaling.

AMERICAN DERBY.

The American Derby, formerly run at the Washington park racetrack, was renewed in 1916 at the Hawthorne racetrack, when Dodge, carrying 126 pounds and ridden by F. Murphy, won in 2:04⅘. The value of the stake was $10,000, the winner getting $6,850. The record of winners in the American Derby, 1½ miles (1¼ in 1916), for 3-year-olds, is as follows—year, winner, weight, time and value of stake being given in order:

1884—Modesty, 117; 2:42¾; $10.700.
1885—Volante, 123; 2:49½; $9,570.
1886—Silver Cloud, 121; 2:37¼; $8,160.
1887—C. H. Todd, 118; 2:38½; $13,690.
1888—Emperor of Norfolk, 123; 2:40½; $14,340.
1889—Spokane, 121; 2:41¼; $15,440.
1890—Uncle Bob, 115½; 2:55¼; $15,200.
1891—Strathmeath, 122; 2:49¼; $18,610.
1892—Carlsbad, 122; 3:04¼; $16,930.
1893—Boundless, 122; 2:36; $49,500.
1894—Rey el Santa Anita, 122; 2:36; $19,750.
1895-1897—No racing.
1898—Pink Coat, 127; 2:42¾; $9,425.
1899—No race.
1900—Sidney Lucas, 122; 2:40½; $9,425.
1901—Robert Waddell, 119; 2:33; $19,325.
1902—Wyeth, 123; 2:40; $20,125.
1903—The Picket, 115; 2:33; $27,275.
1904—Highball 122; 2:33; $26,325.
1905-1915—No racing.
1916—Dodge, 126; 2:04⅘; $6,850.

No race since 1916.

OTHER RACING CLASSICS (1922).

The Preakness, Pimlico, Md., May 16—Won by Pillory in 1:51⅘; distance, 1 mile and 1 furlong; value of race to winner, about $51,000.

Latonia Derby, Latonia, Ky., July 1—Won by Thibodaux in 2:33⅘; distance, 1½ miles; value of stake to winner, $14,625.

Belmont stakes, Belmont park, New York, June 10—Won by Pillory in 2:18⅘; distance, 1 mile 3 furlongs; $50,000.

Aqueduct handicap, Aqueduct, New York, Sept. 23—Won by Prince James in 2:11⅕; distance, 1 5-16 miles.

International handicap, Windsor, Ont., July 13—Won by Boniface in 1:52; distance, 1 mile 1 furlong; value of stake, $10,000.

Lawrence Realization, Belmont Park, New York, Sept. 9—Won by Kai-Sang in 2:42⅘; distance, 1 mile 5 furlongs; value of stake to winner, $21,400.

BEST TROTTING RECORDS.

¼ mile—:27, Uhlan, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1913.

½ mile—:55¾, Directum I. (paced by runner), Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1916; :58¾, Lou Dillon, at Cleveland, Sept. 17, 1904; in race, 1:01, Major Delmar, Memphis, Oct. 23, 1903; by 2-year-old, 1:02¾, Mr. Dudley, Cleveland, July 8, 1919.

1 mile—1:54½, Uhlan, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 9, 1913 (with running mate); 1:57, Peter Manning, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 28, 1922; 1:58, Uhlan, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 8, 1912 (without wind shield); 1:58½, Lou Dillon, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1903 (with windshield). By a stallion, 1:58½, Lee Axworthy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1916; 1:59¼, Nedda, Toledo, O., Aug. 4, 1922 (without pacemaker).

1 mile, yearlings—Best mile by a filly, 2:19¼, Miss Stokes, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 17, 1909. Best mile by a colt, 2.15¾, Airdale, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1912. Race record, 2:26, Adbell, Woodland, Cal., Aug. 27, 1894.

1 mile, 2-year-olds—2:04¼, The Real Lady, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1916. Best mile by a gelding, 2:11¾, Henry Todd, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 12, 1914.

1 mile, 3-year-olds—2:03¼, Miss Bertha Dillon Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 18, 1917. Fastest four heat race, 2:10¾, 2:09¾, 2:10, 2:10½, Day Star, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 29, 1919.

1 mile, 4-year-olds—1:59½, Lee Axworthy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 4, 1918, and Arion Guy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 6, 1921.

1 mile, 5-year-olds—1:58½, Lou Dillon, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1903; by a gelding, 2:00¼, Peter Manning, Cleveland, O., Aug. 9, 1921.

1 mile, double-gaited horses—2:03¼, Prince Loree, Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1920.

1 mile, fastest two-heat race—2:01¼, 2:01⅘, Hamburg Belle, North Randall, O., Aug. 25, 1909. By a stallion, 2:02¼, 2:02½, Lu Princeton, at Hartford, Conn., Sept. 2, 1918.

1 mile, fastest three-heat race—1:59¾, 2:02, 2:01, by Sir Roche, Columbus, O., July 27, 1922; by filly, 2:05¼, 2:03½, 2:04¼, Miss Bertha Dillon, Columbus, O., Sept. 25, 1917.

1 mile, fastest four-heat race—2:03¼ (Billy Burke), 2:06¼, 2:04½, 2:06¾, Dudie Archdale, Columbus, O., Oct. 1, 1912.

1 mile, fastest five-heat race—2:05¾, 2:03¼, 2:04¾, 2:05¼, 2:09, Mabel Trask, Columbus, O., Aug. 17, 1916. (St. Frisco won first two heats.)

1 mile, fastest six-heat race—2:05½, 2:04¼, 2:04½, 2:06¼, 2:07¼, 2:06⅘, Bertha McGuire, Toledo, O., July 24, 1918.

1 mile, fastest sixth heat, 2:05¼, Wilkes Brewer, Columbus, O., July 30, 1919.

1 mile, over half-mile track—2:02¾, Uhlan, Goshen, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1911.

Trotting to Wagon.

½ mile—:56¼, Uhlan (paced by runner), Cleveland, O., Aug. 11, 1911.

1 mile—2:00, Lou Dillon, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 23, 1903, and Uhlan, Cleveland, O., Aug. 8, 1911; by stallion, 2:02¾, Lee Axworthy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 12, 1916; by team, 2:10¼, Roy Miller and Lucy Van, at Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1918.

Teams to Pole.

1 mile—2:03¼, Uhlan and Lewis Torrent, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 11, 1912.

Trotting to High Sulky.

1 mile—2:05, Lou Dillon, Cleveland, O., Sept. 11, 1903; 2:07, Major Delmar, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 26, 1904; 2:08¾, Maud, S., Glenville, 1885 (nonball-bearing sulky).

BEST PACING RECORDS.

¼ mile—:27½, Dan Patch, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1903; :28, Star Pointer, Sept. 28, 1897 (against time, accompanied by a running horse).

½ mile—:56, Dan Patch, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1903 (against time).

¾ mile—1:26¼, Prince Alert (with wind shield), Empire track, New York, Sept. 23, 1903.

1 mile—1:55, Dan Patch, St. Paul, Sept. 8, 1906 (with dust shield, a runner in front and at one side); 1:56⅘, Directum I. (without wind shield), Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1915. Fastest in competition, 1:58, by Directum I., Columbus, O., Sept. 30, 1914.

1 mile, yearlings—2:20¾, Belle Acton, Lyons, Neb., Oct. 14, 1882.

1 mile, 2-year-olds—2:07¾, Directly, Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 20, 1894.

1 mile, 3-year-olds—2:00¾, Anna Bradford, Columbus, O., Sept. 29, 1914; by colt, 2:03, Peter Look, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1916; by gelding, 2:04¾, Rifle Grenade, at Columbus, O., July 28, 1920.

1 mile, 4-year-olds—2:00, William, Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 5, 1914; race record, 2:04½, Searchlight, Dubuque, Iowa, Aug. 23, 1898; Be Sure, Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 9, 1895, and Ananias, Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 29, 1897.

1 mile, 5-year-olds—2:02¼, Braden Direct, Hartford, Conn., Sept. 1, 1913.

1 mile, double-gaited horses, 2:02½, Prince Loree, Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1920.

1 mile, fastest two-heat race—1:58, 2:00, Directum, Columbus, O., Sept. 30, 1914.

1 mile, fastest three-heat race—2:02½, 2:00, 2:00. Directum, Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1914.

1 mile, fastest four-heat race—2:00¼, 2:00¼, 2:00½, 2:05¼, Russell Boy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1916. (Second heat taken by Braden Direct and third heat by Judge Ormonde.)

1 mile, fastest five-heat race—2:01½, 2:03½, 2:01½, 2:03½, 2:04¾, Evelyn W. and Earl Jr., Columbus, O., Oct. 3, 1912. (Evelyn W. won the first, third and fourth heats.)

1 mile, fastest six-heat race—2:03½, 2:03¼, 2:02½, 2:04¼, 2:03¼, 2:03¼, Russell Boy, Columbus, O., Sept. 30, 1915.

1 mile, fastest seven-heat race—2:00½, 2:02, 2:05¾, 2:08½, 2:06½, 2:06¼, 2:07½ (first two by Minor Heir, third by The Eel, fourth by Copa de Oro and last three by Jersey B.) Lexington, Ky., Oct. 6, 1908.

1 mile, fastest third heat in race—1:59½, Directum I., Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1914.

1 mile, fastest seventh heat—2:05½, R. H. Brett, Columbus, O., Oct. 2, 1914.

1 mile, half-mile track—2:02, Dan Patch, Allentown, Pa., Sept. 21, 1905.

Pacing to Wagon.

1 mile—1:57¼, Dan Patch, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1903; 1:59½, William, Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1915 (amateur driving); best

three heats in race, 2:06¼, 2:04½, 2:06¼, Angus Pointer, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 20, 1904 (Baron Grattan won first heat).

Teams to Pole.

¼ mile—:29¾, Hontas Crooke and Prince Direct, Cleveland, O., July 22, 1905.

½ mile—1:00¾, Prince Direct and Morning Star, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 21, 1904.

1 mile—2:02, Minor Heir and George Gano, Columbus, O., Oct. 1, 1912.

BEST RUNNING RECORDS.

¼ mile—:21¼, Bob Wade, 4yrs. Butte, Mont., Aug. 20, 1890.

2½ furlongs—:29⅘, Nash Cash, 2yrs, 112lbs, Charleston, S. C., Feb. 5, 1912.

⅝ mile—:33½, Atoka, 6yrs, 105lbs, Butte, Mont., Sept. 7, 1906.

3½ furlongs—:39, Joe Blair, 5yrs, 115lbs, Juarez, Mex., Feb. 5, 1916.

½ mile—:46, Geraldine, 4yrs, 122lbs, straight course, Morris Park, Aug. 30, 1899; :46⅕, Donau, 2yrs, 115lbs, Los Angeles, Cal., March 13, 1909, and Amon, 2yrs, 115lbs, Juarez, Mex., Feb. 9, 1911.

4½ furlongs—:51⅘, Tanya, 2yrs, 107lbs, Morris Park, straight course, May 12, 1904.

5 furlongs—:56⅘, Maid Marian, 4yrs, 111lbs, Morris park, straight course, Oct. 9, 1894.

5½ furlongs—1:02⅘, Plater, 2yrs, 107lbs, Morris park, straight course, Oct. 21, 1902; 1:03⅘, Iron Mask, 6yrs, 150lbs, Juarez, Mex., March 8, 1914.

6 furlongs, less 170 feet (Futurity course)—1:08, Kingston, aged, 139lbs, Sheepshead Bay, L. I., June 22, 1891.

6 furlongs—1:08, Artful, 2yrs, 130lbs, Morris park, straight course, Oct. 15, 1904; 1:09⅘, Iron Mask, 5yrs, 115lbs, Juarez, Mex., Jan. 4, 1914.

6½ furlongs—1:16⅘, Lady Vera, 2yrs, 90lbs, Belmont park, straight track, Oct. 19, 1906.

⅞ mile—1:22, Roseben, 5yrs, 126lbs, Belmont park, New York, Oct. 16, 1906.

7½ furlongs—1:31½, Restigouche, 3yrs, 106lbs, Belmont park, May 29, 1908.

1 mile—1:35⅘, Man o' War, 3yrs., 118lbs., Belmont park, N. Y., May 29, 1920.

1 mile and 20 yds.—1:39, Froglegs, 4yrs, 107lbs, Churchill Downs, Ky., May 13, 1913, and Senator James, 8yrs, 103lbs, Havana, Cuba, Feb. 15, 1918.

1 mile and 25 yds.—1:45½, Ruperta, 3yrs, 107lbs, Latonia, Ky., July 4, 1890.

1 mile and 50 yds.—1:40⅘, Vox Populi, 4yrs., 104lbs, Seattle, Wash., Sept. 5, 1918.

1 mile and 70 yards—1:41⅘, Pif, Jr., 6yrs, 120lbs, Louisville, Ky., May 29, 1918.

1 mile and 100 yards—1:44½, Rapid Water, 6yrs, 114lbs, Oakland, Cal., Nov. 30, 1907.

1 1-16 miles—1:42⅘, Calesta, 4yrs, 108lbs, Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1914.

1⅛ miles—1:49, Goaler, 5yrs., 94½lbs., Belmont Park, N. Y., June 10, 1921, and Grey Lag, 3yrs., 123lbs., Aqueduct, N. Y., July 7, 1921.

1 3-16 miles—1:55⅘, Sir Barton, 133lbs, 4yrs, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1920.

1¼ miles—2:00 (unofficial), Whisk Broom, 6yrs, 139lbs, Belmont park, New York, June 28, 1913.

1 mile and 500 yards—2:10½, Swiftwing, 5yrs. 100lbs, Latonia, Ky., July 8, 1905.

1 5-16 miles—2:09⅘, Ballot, 4yrs, 126lbs, Sheepshead Bay, July 1, 1908.

1⅜ miles—2:14⅘, Man o' War, 3yrs., 126lbs., Belmont park, N. Y., June 12, 1920.

1½ miles—2:28⅘, Man o' War, 3yrs., 118lbs., Belmont park, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1920.

1⅝ miles—2:45, Fitz Herbert, 3yrs, 122lbs, Sheepshead Bay, July 13, 1909; 2:45½, Africander, 3yrs, 126lbs, Sheepshead Bay, July 7, 1903.

1¾ miles—2:57, Major Daingerfield, 4yrs, 120 lbs, Morris park, Oct. 3, 1903.

1⅞ miles—3:17⅘, Orcagna, Oakland, Cal., March 2, 1909.

2 miles—3:21⅘, Exterminator, 5yrs, 128lbs, Belmont park, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1920.

2⅛ miles—3:42, Joe Murphy, 4yrs, 99lbs, Harlem, Aug. 30, 1894.

2¼ miles—3:49, Ethelbert, 4yrs, 124lbs, Brighton Beach, Aug. 4, 1900.

2½ miles—4:24½, Kyrat, 3yrs, 88lbs, Newport, Ky., Nov. 8, 1899.

2⅝ miles—4:58½, Ten Broeck, 4yrs, 110lbs, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 16, 1876.

2¾ miles—4:58¾, Hubbard, 4yrs, 107lbs, Saratoga, Aug. 9, 1873.

3 miles—5:19, Mamie Algol, 5yrs, 105lbs, City park, New Orleans, Feb. 16, 1907.

4 miles—7:10¼, Sotemia, 119lbs, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 7, 1912.

10 miles—26:18, Mr. Brown, 6yrs, 160lbs, Rancocas, N. J., March 2, 1880.

Heat Racing.

¼ mile—:21½, :22¼, Sleepy Dick, aged, Kiowa, Kas., Nov. 24, 1888.

½ mile—:47½, :47½, Quirt, 3yrs, 122lbs, Vallejo, Cal., Oct. 5, 1894; :48, :48, :48, Eclipse, Jr., 4yrs, Dallas, Tex., Nov. 1, 1890.

⅝ mile—1:00, 1:00, Kittie Pease, 4yrs, Dallas, Tex., Nov. 2, 1887.

5½ furlongs—1:09, 1:08¼, 1:09, Dock Wick, 4yrs, 100lbs, St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 5, 1891.

¾ mile—1:10½, 1:12¾, Tom Hayes, 4yrs, 107 lbs, Morris park, straight course, June 17, 1892; 1:13¼, 1:13¼, Lizzie S., 5yrs, 118 lbs, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 28, 1883.

1 mile—1:41½, 1:41, Guido, 4yrs, 117lbs, Washington park, July 11, 1891; 1:43, 1:44, 1:47¾, L'Argentine, 6yrs, 115lbs, St. Louis, Mo., June, 1879.

1 1-16 miles—1:50½, 1:48, Slipalong, 5yrs, 115lbs, Washington park, Sept. 25, 1885.

1⅛ miles—1:56, 1:54⅘, What-er-Lou, 5yrs, 119lbs, San Francisco, Feb. 18, 1899.

1¼ miles—2:10, 2:14, Glenmore, 5yrs, 144lbs, Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 25, 1880.

1½ miles—2:41¾, 2:41, Patsy Duffy, aged, 115 lbs, Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 17, 1884.

2 miles—3:33, 3:31¼, Miss Woodford, 4yrs, 107½lbs, Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 20, 1884.

3 miles—5:27½, 5:29½, Norfolk, 4yrs, 100lbs, Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 23, 1865.

4 miles—7:23½, 7:41, Ferida, 4yrs, 105lbs, Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 18, 1880.

Long-Distance Riding.

10 miles—20:02, Miss Belle Cook, 5 horses, changing five times, Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 10, 1882.

20 miles—40:59, Little Cricket, changing horses at will, Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 7, 1882.

50 miles—1:50:03½, Carl Pugh, ten horses, changing at will, match race, San Bernardino, Cal., July 7, 1883. Woman: 2:27:00, Miss Nellie Burke, Galveston, Tex., Feb. 24, 1884.

60 miles—2:33:00, George Osbaldiston, 11 horses, Newmarket, England, Nov. 5, 1831.

100 miles—4:19:40, George Osbaldiston, 16 horses, as above.

HORSESHOE PITCHING.

Frank Lundin of New London, Iowa, won the national horseshoe pitching championship at a tournament held in Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 30-Sept. 1, 1922, with a score of 424 ringers and 118 double ringers in the final round. Frank Jackson of Kellerton, Iowa, and Lyle Brown of Des Moines were second and third respectively.

Mrs. C. A. Lanham of Bloomington, Ill., won the women's national horseshoe pitching championship at Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 30, 1922.

George Hilst of Green Valley, Ill., won the horseshoe pitching championship of Illinois at Aurora Aug. 21, 1922.

FOOTBALL GAMES IN 1922.

Iowa.

	Op.	Ia.
Oct. 7—Knox	0	61
Oct. 14—Yale	0	6
Oct. 21—Illinois	7	8
Oct. 28—Purdue	0	56
Nov. 11—Minnesota	14	28
Nov. 18—Ohio State	9	12
Nov. 25—Northwestern.	3	37

Wisconsin.

	Op.	Wis.
Oct. 7—Carleton	0	41
Oct. 21—Indiana	0	20
Nov. 4—Minnesota	0	14
Nov. 11—Illinois	3	0
Nov. 18—Michigan	13	6
Nov. 25—Chicago	0	0

Chicago.

	Op.	Chi.
Oct. 7—Georgia	0	20
Oct. 14—Northwestern.	7	15
Oct. 21—Minnesota	7	7
Oct. 28—Princeton	21	18
Nov. 11—Ohio State	9	14
Nov. 18—Illinois	0	9
Nov. 25—Wisconsin	0	0

Michigan.

	Op.	Mich.
Oct. 7—Case	0	48
Oct. 14—Vanderbilt	0	0
Oct. 21—Ohio State	0	19
Oct. 28—Illinois	0	24
Nov. 4—Mich. Aggies.	0	63
Nov. 18—Wisconsin	6	13
Nov. 25—Minnesota	7	16

Minnesota.

	Op.	Minn.
Oct. 7—N. Dakota	0	22
Oct. 14—Indiana	0	20
Oct. 21—Northwestern.	7	7
Oct. 28—Ohio State	0	9
Nov. 4—Wisconsin	14	0
Nov. 11—Iowa	28	14
Nov. 25—Michigan	16	7

Illinois.

	Op.	Ill.
Oct. 14—Butler	10	7
Oct. 21—Iowa	8	7
Oct. 28—Michigan	24	0
Nov. 4—Northwestern.	3	6
Nov. 11—Wisconsin	0	3
Nov. 18—Chicago	9	0
Nov. 25—Ohio State	6	3

Northwestern.

	Op.	N.W.
Oct. 7—Beloit	0	17
Oct. 14—Chicago	14	7
Oct. 21—Minnesota	7	7
Nov. 4—Illinois	6	3
Nov. 11—Purdue	13	24
Nov. 18—Monmouth	14	58
Nov. 25—Iowa	37	3

Indiana.

	Op.	Ind.
Oct. 7—De Pauw	0	0
Oct. 14—Minnesota	0	20
Oct. 21—Wisconsin	0	20
Oct. 28—Mich. Aggies.	6	14
Nov. 4—Notre Dame	27	0
Nov. 11—W. Virginia	33	0
Nov. 25—Purdue	7	7

Purdue.

	Op.	Pur.
Oct. 7—Millikin	0	10
Oct. 14—Notre Dame	20	0
Oct. 21—Chicago	12	0
Oct. 28—Iowa	56	0
Nov. 4—Wabash	7	6
Nov. 11—Northwestern.	24	13
Nov. 25—Indiana	7	7

Notre Dame.

	Op.	N.D.
Oct. 7—St. Louis	0	26
Oct. 14—Purdue	0	20
Oct. 21—De Pauw	7	34
Oct. 28—Georgia Tech.	3	13
Nov. 4—Indiana	0	27
Nov. 11—Army	0	0
Nov. 18—Butler	3	32
Nov. 25—Carnegie Tech.	0	19

Ohio State.

	Op.	O.
Oct. 7—O. Wesleyan	0	5
Oct. 14—Oberlin	0	14
Oct. 21—Michigan	19	0
Oct. 28—Minnesota	9	0
Nov. 11—Chicago	14	9
Nov. 18—Iowa	12	9
Nov. 25—Illinois	3	6

Wabash.

	Op.	Wab.
Oct. 14—Mich. Aggies.	0	26
Oct. 21—Millikin	0	55
Oct. 28—Butler	9	7
Nov. 4—Purdue	6	7
Nov. 18—Chi. Y.M.C.A.	7	35

DePauw.

	Op.	DeP.
Oct. 7—Indiana	0	0
Oct. 14—Lake Forest	7	6
Oct. 21—Notre Dame	34	7
Oct. 28—Valparaiso	0	0
Nov. 4—Kenyon	0	34
Nov. 11—Butler	19	0

Lake Forest.

	Op.	L.F.
Sept. 30—De Paul	6	12
Oct. 14—De Pauw	7	6
Oct. 21—Naperville	7	31
Nov. 11—Beloit	3	12
Nov. 18—Bradley	26	6
Nov. 25—Millikin	6	6

Beloit.

	Op.	Bel.
Sept. 30—De Kalb Nor.	0	34
Oct. 21—Lawrence	0	0
Oct. 28—Knox	15	6
Nov. 11—Lake Forest	12	3
Nov. 25—Ripon	9	17

Nebraska.

	Op.	Neb.
Oct. 7—S. Dakota	0	66
Oct. 21—Missouri	0	48
Oct. 28—Oklahoma	7	39
Nov. 11—Kansas	0	28
Nov. 18—Kas. Aggies.	0	21
Nov. 25—Ames	6	54

California.

	Op.	Cal.
Oct. 14—St. Mary's	0	41
Oct. 21—Olympic club.	0	25
Oct. 28—S. California	0	12
Nov. 11—Washington	7	45
Nov. 18—Nevada	13	61
Nov. 25—Stanford	0	28

Stanford.

	Op.	Stan.
Oct. 14—Santa Clara	0	7
Oct. 21—St. Mary's	0	9
Oct. 28—Oregon Aggies.	0	6
Nov. 4—Nevada	7	17
Nov. 11—S. California.	0	6
Nov. 18—Washington	12	8
Nov. 25—California	28	0

Princeton.

	Op.	Pr.
Sept. 30—Johns Hopkins	0	30
Oct. 7—Virginia	0	5
Oct. 14—Colgate	0	10
Oct. 21—Maryland	0	26
Oct. 28—Chicago	18	21
Nov. 4—Swarthmore	13	22
Nov. 11—Harvard	3	10
Nov. 18—Yale	0	3

Harvard.

	Op.	Har.
Sept. 30—Middlebury	0	20
Oct. 7—Holy Cross	0	20
Oct. 14—Bowdoin	0	15
Oct. 21—Centre	10	21
Oct. 28—Dartmouth	3	12
Nov. 4—Florida	0	24
Nov. 11—Princeton	10	3
Nov. 18—Brown	3	0
Nov. 25—Yale	3	10

Yale.

	Op.	Yale.
Sept. 23—Bates	0	48
Oct. 7—N. Carolina	0	18
Oct. 14—Iowa	6	0
Oct. 21—Williams	0	38
Oct. 28—Army	7	7
Nov. 4—Brown	0	20
Nov. 11—Maryland	3	45
Nov. 18—Princeton	3	0
Nov. 25—Harvard	10	3

Army.

	Op.	Army.
Sept. 30—Springfield	0	35
Oct. 7—Kansas	0	13
Oct. 14—Alabama	6	19
Oct. 21—N. Hampshire.	0	33
Oct. 28—Yale	7	7
Nov. 4—St.Bonaventure	0	53
Nov. 11—Notre Dame	0	0
Nov. 18—Bates	0	39
Nov. 25—Navy	14	17

Navy.

	Op.	Navy.
Oct. 7—W. Reserve	0	71
Oct. 14—Bucknell	7	14
Oct. 21—Georgia Tech.	0	13
Oct. 28—Penn	13	7
Nov. 11—St. Xavier	0	52
Nov. 25—Army	17	14

Pennsylvania.

	Op.	Pa.
Oct. 7—U. of South	0	27
Oct. 14—Maryland	0	12
Oct. 21—Swarthmore	6	14
Nov. 4—Alabama	9	7
Nov. 11—Pittsburgh	7	6
Nov. 18—Penn State	6	7

Columbia.

	Op.	Col.
Sept. 30—Ursinus	7	48
Oct. 7—Amherst	6	43
Oct. 21—New York U.	7	6
Oct. 28—Williams	13	10
Nov. 4—Cornell	0	56
Nov. 11—Middlebury	6	17
Nov. 18—Dartmouth	28	7

Brown.

	Op.	Br.
Sept. 30—R. Island	0	27
Oct. 7—Colby	0	13
Oct. 28—Boston U.	6	16
Nov. 4—Yale	20	0
Nov. 18—Harvard	0	3
Nov. 25—Dartmouth	7	0

Cornell.

	Op.	Cor.
Sept. 30—St.Bonaventure	6	55
Oct. 7—Niagara	0	66
Oct. 14—N. Hampshire.	7	68
Oct. 21—Colgate	0	14
Nov. 4—Columbia	0	56
Nov. 11—Dartmouth	0	23
Nov. 18—Albright	14	48

Dartmouth.

	Op.	Dar.
Sept. 30—Norwich	0	20
Oct. 7—Maine	0	19
Oct. 14—Middlebury	0	21
Oct. 21—Vermont	6	3
Oct. 28—Harvard	12	3
Nov. 4—Boston U.	0	10
Nov. 11—Cornell	23	0
Nov. 18—Columbia	7	28
Nov. 25—Brown	0	7

Holy Cross.

	Op.	H.C.
Sept. 30—Providence	3	33
Oct. 7—Harvard	20	0
Oct. 14—Villa Nova	0	14
Oct. 28—Vermont	0	6
Nov. 4—Georgetown	0	10
Nov. 11—Springfield	0	17
Nov. 18—Fordham	0	28

Amherst.

	Op.	Am.
Sept. 30—Bowdoin	28	7
Oct. 7—Columbia	43	6
Nov. 4—Wesleyan	6	21
Nov. 18—Williams	27	0

Williams.

	Op.	Wil.
Oct. 7—Middlebury	7	14
Oct. 14—Tufts	6	0
Oct. 21—Yale	38	0
Oct. 28—Columbia	10	13
Nov. 11—Wesleyan	0	22
Nov. 18—Amherst	0	27

ATHLETICS.

NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The annual championship contests of the National Amateur Athletic Union of the United States took place in Weequahic park, Newark, N. J., Sept. 8, 9 and 11, 1922. In the junior contests the New York Athletic club was first with 26 points and the Baltimore Cross-Country club second with 20 points. In the senior events the New York A. C. was first with 43 points. The Illinois A. C. was second with 38 points, the Boston A. A. third with 17 and the Chicago A. A. fourth with 16. Charles Foster of the Detroit Y. M. C. A. made a new junior record of 23:39 6-10. In the running broad jump Dehart Hubbard, colored, of Cincinnati, set a new junior record of 24 feet 3½ inches. Anthony J. Plansky of Boston established still another junior record by taking the hop, step and jump event with a distance of 46 feet 9⅝ inches.

In the senior events three new championship records were made. Willie Plant of the Morningside A. C. took the 3 mile walk in 21:50 1-10. Dewey V. Alberts of the Chicago A. A. made a new high jump record of 6 feet 5⅛ inches and Flint Hanner of the Los Angeles A. C. set a new mark in the javelin throw with 193 feet 2¼ inches.

Winners and time in the senior events:

100 yard dash—Robert McAllister, unattached, New York city. Time, :10.

220 yard dash—J. A. Leconey, Meadowbrook, Philadelphia. Time, :22 1-10.

120 yard high hurdles—Earl Thomson, Los Angeles A. C. Time, :15 3-10.

220 yard low hurdles—J. C. Taylor, New York A. C. Time, :24⅝.

440 yard run—J. W. Driscoll, Boston A. A. Time, :49 9-10.

880 yard run—Allan B. Helffrich, New York A. C. Time, 1:56 3-10.

1 mile run—Joie Ray, Illinois A. C. Time, 4:17.

3 mile walk—W. Plant, Morningside A. C. Time, 21:50 1-10.

5 mile run—R. Earl Johnson, Pittsburgh. Time, 25:33.

Pole vault—Ed Knourek, Illinois A. C. Height, 13 feet.

Running high jump—D. V. Alberts, Chicago A. A. Height, 6 feet 5⅛ inches.

Running broad jump—Dehart Hubbard, unattached. Distance, 24 feet 5½ inches.

Hop, skip and jump—Dehart Hubbard, unattached. Distance, 48 feet 1½ inches.

Throwing the discus—A. R. Pope, Portland, Ore. Distance, 145 feet 11 inches.

Throwing the javelin—Flint Hanner, Los Angeles A. C. Distance, 183 feet 4 inches.

Throwing 50 pound weight—M. J. McGrath, New York A. C. Distance, 35 feet 10 inches.

Throwing 16 pound hammer—M. J. McGrath, New York A. C. Distance, 155 feet 9 inches.

Putting 16 pound shot—Patrick J. McDonald, New York A. C. Distance 46 feet ⅛ inch.

440 yard relay—New York Athletic club. Time, :43 3-10.

½ mile relay—Meadowbrook club, Philadelphia. Time, 1:29.

1 mile relay—New York Athletic club. Time, 3:21.

2 mile relay—New York Athletic club. Time, 7:57⅝.

4 mile relay—Boston Athletic association. Time, 18:42.

All-around championship—S. Harrison Thomson, Los Angeles A. C. Points, 6,892.57. H. M. Osborne of the Illinois A. C. was second with 6,796.26 points.

ALL AROUND CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year.	Champion.	Points.
1884—	W. R. Thompson, Montreal	5,304
1885—	M. W. Ford, New York	5,045
1886—	M. W. Ford, New York	5,899
1887—	A. A. Jordan, New York	5,236
1888—	M. W. Ford, New York	5,161
1889—	A. A. Jordan, New York	5,520
1890—	A. A. Jordan, New York	5,358
1891—	A. A. Jordan, New York	6,189
1892—	E. W. Goff, New York	5,232
1893—	E. W. Goff, New York	4,860
1894—	E. W. Goff, New York	5,748
1895—	J. Cosgrove, Albany	4,406½
1896—	L. P. Sheldon, Yale	5,380
1897—	E. H. Clark, Boston	6,244½
1898—	E. C. White, New York	5,243
1899—	J. F. Powers, Worcester	6,203
1900—	Harry Gill, Toronto	6,360½
1901—	A. B. Gunn, Buffalo	5,739
1902—	A. B. Gunn, Buffalo	6,260⅛
1903—	E. H. Clark, Boston	6,318¼
1904—	Thomas F. Kiely, Ireland	6,086
1905—	Martin J. Sheridan, New York	6,820½
1906—	Thomas F. Kiely, Ireland	6,274
1907—	Martin J. Sheridan, New York	7,130½
1908—	J. L. Brademus, Princeton	5,809
1909—	Martin J. Sheridan, New York	7,385
1910—	F. C. Thomson, Los Angeles	6,991
1911—	F. C. Thomson, Los Angeles	6,709
1912—	James Thorpe, Carlisle	7,476
1913—	F. C. Thomson, Los Angeles	7,411½
1914—	Avery Brundage, Chicago	6,999
1915—	Alma W. Richards, Chicago	6,858.8
1916—	Avery Brundage, Chicago	6,468¾
1917—	Harry Goelitz, Chicago	5,702
1918—	Avery Brundage, Chicago	6,708½
1919—	S. H. Thomson, Los Angeles	6,123½
1920—	Brutus Hamilton, Missouri	7,022
1921—	S. H. Thomson, Los Angeles	7,504
1922—	S. H. Thomson, Los Angeles	6,892½

CENTRAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The annual outdoor track and field championships of the Central A. A. U. were decided at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 19, 1922. The Illinois Athletic club was first with 108 points, the Detroit Young Men's Order was second with 13 points and the Detroit Y. M. C. A. third with 9. Event winners:

100 yard dash—H. A. Jones, I. A. C. Time, 9 9-10.

220 yard dash—H. A. Jones, I. A. C. Time, :21 4-10. (New Central A. A. U. record.)

440 yard run—Samuel Rosen, I. A. C. Time, :52.

880 yard run—Thomas Campbell, Yale. Time, 2:00.

1 mile run—Joie Ray, I. A. C. Time, 4:26⅜.

5 mile run—Bramwell F. French, I. A. C. Time, :26:47.

120 yard high hurdles—Karl W. Anderson, I. A. C. Time, :15 5-10.

220 yard low hurdles—Karl W. Anderson, I. A. C. Time, :24 5-10. (New Central A. A. U. record.)

440 yard hurdles—Degay Ernst, I. A. C. Time, :57 6-10.

3 mile walk—Charles Foster, Detroit Y. M. C. A. Time, 23:42 5-10.

1 mile relay—I. A. C. Time, 3:33.

Pole vault—Elmer Reich, Detroit W. M. O. Height, 12 feet 6 6-10 inches.

Running high jump—H. M. Osborne, I. A. C. Height, 6 feet 2 inches.

Running broad jump—W. C. Dowling, I. A. C. Distance, 22 feet 5 inches.

Running hop, step and jump—H. M. Osborne, I. A. C. Distance, 45 feet 9¼ inches.

16 pound shotput—W. J. Van Orden, unattached. Distance, 43 feet 10¼ inches.

68 pound hammer throw—J. Shanahan, I. A. C. Distance, 147 feet.

Throwing 56 pound weight—J. Shanahan, I. A. C. Distance, 32 feet 8¼ inches. (New Central A. A. U. record.)

Discus throw—J. N. Weiss, I. A. C. Distance, 134 feet 6½ inches.

Javelin throw—H. Hoffman, I. A. C. Distance, 184 feet 2 inches. (New Central A. A. U record.)

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE A. A. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The second annual track and field championship meet of the National Collegiate Athletic association was held on Stagg field at the University of Chicago June 16, 1922. The team standing at the close was:

School.	Points.	School.	Points.
California	28 1-18	Chicago	3
Penn State	19½	Kansas Aggies	2½
Notre Dame	16 7-10	Minnesota	2 1-18
Illinois	14 7-10	Depauw	2 1-18
Iowa	11 34-45	Ohio State	2 1-18
Michigan	10	Earlham	2
Grinnell	10	Hamilton	2
Georgetown	7	Nebraska	1 1-18
Miss. A. & M.	7	Amherst	1 1-18
Penn	6	Mich. W. S. N.	1
Ames	5	Georgia Tech.	1
Butler	3 1-18	Kansas	7-10
Wisconsin	3 34-45	Purdue	½
Montana	3	Texas A. & M.	½
Wesleyan	3		

Summary of Winners.

100 yard dash—L. Paulu, Grinnell. Time, :09⅘.
220 yard dash—L. Paulu, Grinnell. Time, :21⅘.
440 yard run—C. Cochran, Mississippi A. and M. Time, :49 7-10.
880 yard run—A. Helffrich, Penn State. Time, 1:58 1-10.
1 mile run—M. Shields, Penn State. Time, 4:20⅘.
2 mile run—L. Rathbun, Ames. Time, 9:32 1-10.
120 yard high hurdles—H. Barron, Penn State. Time, :15⅕.
220 yard low hurdles—C. Brookins, Iowa. Time, :24⅕.
Running high jump—J. Murphy, Notre Dame, and H. Osborne, Illinois, tied for first. Distance, 6 feet 2⅝ inches.
Running broad jump—R. Legendre, Georgetown. Distance, 24 feet 3 inches.
Pole vault—L. Landowski, Michigan, and A. Norris, California, tied for first. Height, 12 feet 6 inches.
Javelin throw—H. Hoffman, Michigan. Distance, 202 feet 3 inches.
16 pound shotput—J. Merchant, California. Distance, 44 feet 6½ inches.
Hammer throw—J. Merchant, California. Distance, 161 feet 4 inches.
Discus throw—Tom Lieb, Notre Dame. Distance, 144 feet 2½ inches.

National Collegiate A. A. Records.

100 yard dash—:09⅘, L. Paulu, Grinnell, 1922.
220 yard dash—:21⅘, L. Paulu, Grinnell, 1922.
440 yard dash—:49, F. J. Shea, Pittsburgh, 1921.
880 yard run—1:57⅗, E. W. Eby, Pennsylvania, 1921.
1 mile run—4:20⅗, M. Shields, Penn State, 1922.
2 mile run—9:31, J. L. Romig, Penn State, 1921.
120 yard high hurdles—:14⅘, E. J. Thomson, Dartmouth, 1921.
220 yard low hurdles—:24⅕, C. Brookins, Iowa, 1922.
Running high jump—6 feet 3 inches, J. Murphy, Notre Dame, 1921.
Running broad jump—24 feet 3 inches, R. Legendre, Georgetown, 1922.
Pole vault—12 feet 6 inches, T. Landowski, Michigan, and A. Norris, California, 1922.
Javelin throw—202 feet 3 inches, H. Hoffman, Michigan, 1922.
16 pound hammer throw—161 feet 4 inches, J. Merchant, California, 1922.
16 pound shotput—45 feet 4½ inches, A. R. Pope, Washington, 1921.
Discus throw—144 feet 2½ inches, Tom Lieb, Notre Dame, 1922.

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Iowa Field, Iowa City, June 2-3, 1922.

100 yard dash—William D. Hayes, Notre Dame, :09 7-10.
220 yard dash—Leonard Paulu, Grinnell, :21 7-10.
440 yard run—Arthur Wolters, Ames, :48.
880 yard run—Arthur Wolters, Ames, 1:55.
1 mile run—B. B. Patterson, Illinois, 4:22.
2 mile run—Lloyd Rathbun, Ames, 9:27.
120 yard high hurdles—A. J. Knollin, Wisconsin, :15.
220 yard low hurdles—C. R. Brookins, Iowa, :23⅘.
Running high jump—Harold Osborne, Illinois, and John Murphy, Notre Dame, tied. Height, 6 feet 5 1-16 inches.
Running broad jump—Harold Osborne, Illinois. Distance, 22 feet 9 inches.
Pole vault—J. T. Landowski, Michigan. Height, 12 feet 6 inches.
Discus throw—Thomas Lieb, Notre Dame. Distance, 147 feet 8 inches.
Shotput—W. C. Cannon, Illinois. Distance, 42 feet 11½ inches.
Hammer throw—H. H. Hill, Illinois. Distance, 137 feet ½ inch.
Javelin throw—Milton Angier, Illinois. Distance, 196 feet 11 inches.
1-mile relay—Iowa. No time taken. Illinois was first in 3:20, but was disqualified.
Summary of points;

School.	Points.	School.	Points.
Illinois	59 6-14	Grinnell	9
Iowa	24 1-35	Ohio State	8
Minnesota	23 1-10	Purdue	6
Notre Dame	22 13-14	Michigan Normal	4
Ames	22	Butler	3 3-5
Wisconsin	21 16-35	Indiana	3
Michigan	20 3-5	Drake	2
Chicago	9 3-7	Northwestern	1 3-7

Western Intercollegiate Records.

Made in annual championship meets.

100 yard dash—:09 7-10, W. D. Hayes, Notre Dame, 1922.
220 yard dash—:21⅘, Archie Hahn, Michigan, 1903; F. Ward, Chicago, 1915; H. Smith, Wisconsin, 1916; J. V. Scholz, Missouri, 1920; E. C. Wilson, Iowa.
440 yard run—:47⅘, Binga Dismond, Chicago, 1916.
880 yard run—1:53⅘, Leroy Campbell, Chicago, 1915, and —— Scott, Mississippi Aggies, 1916.
1 mile run—4:15⅘, E. H. Fall, Oberlin, 1917.
2 mile run—9:27, Lloyd Rathbun, Ames, 1922.
120 yard high hurdles—:14⅘, R. Simpson, Missouri, 1916.
220 yard low hurdles—:23⅘, R. Simpson, Missouri, 1916, and C. R. Brookins, Iowa, 1922.
Running high jump—6 feet 5 1-16 inches, H. Osborne, Illinois, and J. Murphy, Notre Dame, 1922.
Running broad jump—24 feet 1 inch, C. E. Johnson, Michigan, 1919.
Pole vault—12 feet 8¼ inches, J. Gold, Wisconsin, 1913.
16 pound hammer throw—160 feet 4 inches, K. Shattuck, California, 1913.
16 pound shotput—47 feet ¼ inch, Ralph Rose, Michigan, 1904.
Discus throw—155 feet 2 inches, Arlie Mucks, Wisconsin, 1916.
Javelin throw—196 feet 11 inches, Milton Angier, Illinois, 1922.
1 mile relay—3:20, Illinois, 1921.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Soldiers' field, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1922.

Winners of the forty-sixth annual championship track and field meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America:

100 yard dash—J. A. Leconey, Lafayette. Time, :09 7-10.

220 yard dash—J. A. Leconey, Lafayette. Time, :21 3-10.

440 yard run—J. W. Driscoll, Boston college. Time, :49½.

880 yard run—L. A. Brown, Pennsylvania. Time, 1:55⅕.

1 mile run—M. L. Shields, Penn State. Time, 4:18⅘.

2 mile run—W. Higgins, Columbia. Time, 9:28⅕.

120 yard high hurdles—C. R. Hauers, Harvard. Time, :15 3-10.

220 yard low hurdles—J. C. Taylor, Princeton. Time, :23 9-10.

High jump—L. T. Brown, Dartmouth. Height, 6 feet 4⅝ inches.

Broad jump—R. L. Legendre, Georgetown. Distance, 23 feet 7⅛ inches.

Pole vault—A. G. Norris, California. Height, 12 feet 9 inches.

Hammer throw—J. W. Merchant, California. Distance, 171 feet 2 inches.

Shotput—Glenn Hartranft, Stanford. Distance, 48 feet 6⅛ inches.

Discus throw—Glenn Hartranft, Stanford. Distance, 140 feet ⅛ inch.

Javelin throw—G. E. Bronder, Pennsylvania. Distance, 185 feet 8⅝ inches.

In points California was first with 40½, Princeton second with 31, Stanford third with 26½, Cornell fourth with 21½, Pennsylvania fifth with 16, Harvard sixth with 14, Penn state seventh with 11, Lafayette eighth with 10 and Yale ninth with 8½.

Eastern Intercollegiate Records.

Made in annual championship meets.

100 yard dash—:09 7-10, J. A. Leconey, Lafayette, 1922.

220 yard dash—:21⅕, R. C. Craig, Michigan, 1910 and 1911, and Don Lippincott, Pennsylvania, 1913.

440 yard run—:47⅘, J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, 1916.

880 yard run—1:53, J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, 1916.

1 mile run—4:14⅖, J. P. Jones, Cornell, 1913. (World's amateur record.)

2 mile run—9:22⅘, I. C. Dresser, Cornell, 1919.

120 yard high hurdles—:14⅘, Earl Thomson, Dartmouth, 1920.

220 yard hurdles—:23⅘, A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, 1898, and J. Wendell, Wesleyan, 1913.

High jump—6 feet 4⅝ inches, L. T. Brown, Dartmouth, 1922.

Broad jump—24 feet 4½ inches, A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, 1899.

Pole vault—13 feet 1 inch, Robert Gardner, Yale, 1912.

16 pound hammer—165 feet ¾ inch, H. P. Bailey, Maine, 1915.

16 pound shot—48 feet 10¾ inches, R. L. Beatty, Columbia, 1912.

1 mile walk—6:45⅘, W. B. Fetterman, Jr., Pennsylvania, 1898.

Discus—140 feet, ⅛ inch, Glenn Hartranft, Stanford, 1922.

Javelin—185 feet 8⅝ inches, G. E. Bronder, Pennsylvania, 1922.

FRANKLIN FIELD RELAY MEET.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 28-29, 1922.

University Championships.

½ mile championship—Won by Georgetown (Legendre, Birch, Byrds and Gaffey); Ohio State, second; Pennsylvania, third. Time, 1:30⅘.

1 mile championship—Won by Syracuse (Stone, Monie, Smith and Woodring); Princeton, second; Chicago, third; Massachusetts Tech, fourth. Time, 3:19⅘.

2 mile championship—Won by Pennsylvania (G. Meredith, McMullin, Hanlon and Brown); Penn State, second (Enck, Edgerton, Shields and Helffrich); Georgetown, third (Masters, Brewster, Higgins and Connolly). Time, 7:49⅘. (New world record.)

4 mile championship—Won by Cornell (Strickler, R. Brown, N. Brown and Carter); Ohio State, second; Yale, third; Columbia, fourth. Time, 17:56⅗.

1 mile freshman championship—Won by University of Pennsylvania (Kehoe, Mitchell, Jensen and Hayes); Syracuse, second; Navy, third. Time, 3:28.

Collegiate Championships—1 Mile Relays.

First race—Won by George Washington university; Gallaudet college, second; Juniata college, third. Time, 3 36⅘.

Second race—Won by Colgate; Brown, second; Maine, third. Time, 3:27⅕.

Third race—Won by Carnegie Tech; Rensselaer Tech, second; Northwestern, third. Time, 3:32.

Fourth race—Won by Bucknell; Maryland, second; Washington and Jefferson, third. Time, 3:29⅘.

Fifth race—Won by New York College of Dental and Oral Surgery; College City of New York, second; Ursinus, third. Time, 3:40⅘.

Sixth race—Won by Bates; Hamilton college, second; Colby, third. Time, 3:28.

Seventh race—Won by Boston college (Nolan, Kinley, Dillon and Driscoll); Columbia, second; Navy, third; Pittsburgh, fourth. Time, 3:24⅘.

South Atlantic championship—Won by University of Virginia (Gammon, Talbot, Bohannson and Baker); Georgetown, second; Johns Hopkins, third. Time, 3:23.

Middle Atlantic states conference—Won by Rutgers (DeWitt, Robinson, Beattie and Ray); Lehigh, second; Bucknell, third; Swarthmore, fourth. Time, 3:24½.

High School Championships.

1 mile high school championship—Won by Hamilton Collegiate Institute of Canada (Shea, Christie, Bascom and Smith); Lakewood (O.) High, second; Brooklyn High, third; Medford (Mass.) High, fourth. Time, 3:32⅘.

2 mile interscholastic relay—Won by Hamilton Collegiate Institute of Canada (Barnes, Christie, Thompson and Bascom); Lakewood (O.) High, second; Rochester Shop School, third. Time, 8:27⅘.

1 mile high school relay—Won by Brooklyn Manual Training; Hartford, second; Atlantic City, third. Time, 3:37⅕.

1 mile class B high school relay—Won by Germantown High; Harrisburg Technical, second; Dewitt Clinton High, third. Time, 3:37.

Preparatory School Relays.

1 mile preparatory school championship—Won by Exeter Academy (Lindell, Norton, O'Neil and Rogers); Mercersburg Academy, second; Hill School, third. Time, 3:20⅘.

1 mile preparatory school relay—Won by Brown Prep; Baltimore Friends, second; Pennsylvania Institute for Deaf, third. Time, 3:42.

1 mile preparatory school relay—Won by Potomac State; Franklin and Marshall Academy, second; LaSalle Prep, third. Time, 3:41⅕.

1 mile class B preparatory school relay—Won by Brooklyn Poly Prep; St. Benedict's Prep, second; Bethlehem Prep, third. Time, 3:36⅘.

DRAKE RELAY MEET.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 29, 1922.

University Relays.

1 mile—Won by Illinois (Schlaprizzi, Fitch, Sweet, Fessenden); Ames, second; Nebraska, third; Notre Dame, fourth. Time, 3:20⅘. (New Drake relay record.)

2 miles—Won by Ames (Hammerly, Frevert, Higgins, Wolters); Minnesota, second; Iowa, third; Wisconsin, fourth. Time, 7:53⅘.

½ mile—Won by Illinois (Fitch, Fessenden, Ayers, Ascher); Nebraska, second; Iowa, third; Michigan, fourth. Time, 1:28⅘. (Ties Drake relay record.)

¼ mile—Won by Nebraska (Deering, Lukens, Noble, Smith); Notre Dame, second; Iowa, third; Missouri and Wisconsin, tied for fourth. Time, :42⅘.

4 miles—Won by Illinois (Yates, Patterson, McGinnis, Wharton); Purdue, second; Kansas, third; Iowa, fourth. Time, 17:45. (New world's outdoor record.)

College Relays.

½ mile—Won by Occidental (Spangler, Martin, Argue, Powers); Carlton, second; Knox, third; Des Moines, fourth. Time, 1:30⅘.

1 mile, first section—Won by Center (Mount Jay, Berryman, Robertson, Kimball); DePaul, second; Central College, third; Simpson, fourth. Time, 3:31⅘.

1 mile, second section—Won by Occidental (Spangler, Ellsworth, Martin, Powers); Knox, second; Cornell College, third; Butler, fourth. Time, 3:25⅘.

2 miles—Won by Michigan Agricultural College (Baugley, Hartusch, Brendel, Hustin); Carlton, second; Morningside, third; Cornell, fourth. Time, 8:16⅘.

WOMAN'S INTERNATIONAL TRACK MEET.

Pershing Stadium, Paris, France, Aug. 20, 1922.

English woman athletes won the first international woman's track meet in Paris, France, Aug. 20, 1922, scoring 50 points to 31 for the United States, 29 for France, 12 for Czecho-Slovakia and 6 for Switzerland. The winners were:

60 meter dash—Mdlle. B. Meijskova, Czecho-Slovakia. Time, :07⅘.

100 yard dash—Miss Callebout, England. Time, :12.

300 meters—Miss Lines, England. Time, :44⅘.

100 yard hurdles—Miss Camille Sabic, United States. Time, :14⅘.

1,000 meter run—Mdlle. Bread, France. Time, 3:12.

440 yard relay—England. Time, :51⅘.

Standing broad jump—Miss Sabic, United States. Distance, 2 meters 4.85 centimeters.

Running broad jump—Miss Lines, England. Distance, 5.06 meters.

Running high jump—Miss N. Voorhees, United States, and Miss Carrie Hatt, England, tied for first. Height, 1.45 meters.

Eight pound shotput—Miss Lucille Godbold, United States. Distance, 20 meters 22 centimeters.

Throwing javelin—Mdlle. Paiansoa, Switzerland. Distance, 43 meters 25 centimeters.

LONG DISTANCE RUNNING (1922).

Feb. 22—Chicago, Ill.; 20 miles; Charles L. Mellor; 1:58:47.

Feb. 22—New York, N. Y.; 15 miles; William Ritola; 1:25:00⅘.

April 1—Detroit, Mich.; marathon; Charles L. Mellor; 2:30:27⅘.

April 19—Boston, Mass.; marathon; Clarence H. DeMar; 2:18:10.

June 10—Philadelphia, Pa.; 12¼ miles; Ilmar Prim; 1:11:55.

June 24—Chicago, Ill.; marathon; Wallie Carlson; 2:55:22.

July 1—Chicago, Ill.; 4 miles (The Daily News road race); Joe Stout, I. A. C.; 20:45.

July 9—Joliet, Ill.; 10 miles; Charles L. Mellor; 1:03:37⅘.

Aug. 5—Chicago, Ill.; 15 miles; John R. Sethkiewicz; 1:16:30.

Sept. 4—Chicago, Ill.; 20 miles; Ted Lapins; 2:20:00.

Oct. 22—Chicago, Ill.; 10 miles; S. Christensen; 57:25.

THE DAILY NEWS ROAD RACE.

Record of Winners.

June 21, 1919—Joie Ray, 6¾ miles. Time, 35:42.

July 3, 1920—Amasoli Patasoni, 4 miles. Time, 20:10⅘.

July 23, 1921—Joie Ray, 4 miles. Time, 20:14.

July 1, 1922—Joe Stout, 4 miles. Time, 20:45.

HARVARD-YALE VS. OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE.

The combined track team of Harvard and Yale defeated a similar combination of English athletes from Oxford and Cambridge at Cambridge, Mass., July 23, 1921, by a score of 8 to 2, only firsts being counted. One world's record was broken, Edward O. Gourdain, a colored athlete from Harvard, covering 25 feet 3 inches in the running broad jump. The old record of 24 feet 11¾ inches was held by P. O'Connor. Summary of events, winners and time:

100 yard dash—E. O. Gourdain, Harvard. Time, :10⅘.

120 yard high hurdles—C. G. Krogness, Harvard. Time, :15⅘.

440 yard run—B. G. Rudd, Oxford. Time, :49.

880 yard run—T. Campbell, Yale. Time, 1:55.

1 mile run—H. B. Stallard, Cambridge. Time, 4:20⅘.

2 mile run—M. K. Douglas, Yale. Time, 9:32⅘.

Running high jump—R. W. Langdon, Yale. Height, 6 feet 3 inches.

Running broad jump—E. O. Gourdain, Harvard. Distance, 25 feet 3 inches.

16-pound shotput—J. B. Tolbert, Harvard. Distance, 43 feet 5 inches.

16-pound hammer throw—J. F. Brown, Harvard. Distance, 159 feet 3¾ inches.

Winners of Event.

1899—Oxford-Cambridge in London.....5 to 4
1901—Harvard-Yale in New York.....6 to 3
1904—Harvard-Yale in London.....6 to 3
1911—Oxford-Cambridge in London.....5 to 4
1921—Harvard-Yale in Cambridge.....8 to 2

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE-PENNSYLVANIA.

In an international relay race between Oxford, Cambridge and the University of Pennsylvania at the Queen's club, London, England, April 8, 1922, Cambridge was the winner, making the four miles in 18:07⅘. Pennsylvania was second and Oxford third.

MODERN OLYMPIC GAMES.

The cities and years in which modern Olympic games have been held follow:

1896—Athens, Greece.
1900—Paris, France.
1904—St. Louis, Mo.
1906—Athens, Greece.*
1908—London, England.
1912—Stockholm, Sweden.
1920—Brussels, Belgium.
*Intermediate.

No Olympic games were held in 1916 on account of the world war. It was announced June 3, 1921, that the 1924 games would take place in Paris and the 1928 games in Amsterdam.

Olympic Records.

Olympic records to date are as follows:

60 meter run—:07. A. C. Kraenzlein, Archie Hahn, W. Hogenson (1904).

100 meter run—:10⅘. S. F. Lippincott (1912).

200 meter run—:21⅘. Archie Hahn (1904).

400 meter run—:48. James E. Meredith (1912).
1,500 meter run—3:56⅘. A. S. Jackson (1912).
800 meter run—1:51 9-10. James E. Meredith (1912).
2,500 meter steeplechase—7:34. G. W. Orton.
4,000 meter steeplechase—12:58⅘. C. Reinmer, England.
Marathon race, 25 miles—2:32:35⅘. Hannes Kohlemainen, Finland (1920).
1,600 meter relay—3:16⅘. United States (1912).
110 meter hurdle race—:14⅘. Earl Thomson, Canada (1920).
200 meter hurdle race—:24⅘. H. Hillman (1904).
400 meter hurdle race—:54. Frank F. Loomis, United States (1920).
400 meter relay—:42⅘. United States (1920).
Running high jump—6 feet 4 inches. Alma W. Richards (1912).
Running broad jump—24 feet 11¼ inches. L. Gutterson (1912).
Standing high jump—5 feet 4 inches. Platt Adams (1912).
Standing broad jump—11 feet 4⅞ inches. Ray C. Ewry (1904).
Standing triple jump—36 feet 1 inch. Peter O'Connor (1906).
Pole vault—13 feet 5¼ inches. Frank Foss, United States (1920).
Running hop, skip and jump—48 feet 11¼ inches. Ahearne, England (1908).
Putting 16-pound shot—50 feet 4 inches. P. J. McDonald (1912).
Throwing 16-pound hammer—180 feet 5 inches. M. J. McGrath (1912).
Throwing discus (Greek style)—148 feet 1½ inches. A. R. Taipale (1912).
Throwing javelin (free style)—215 feet 8 inches. J. Myrra, Finland (1920).
Throwing javelin (middle)—179 feet 10½ inches. E. V. Lemming (1908).

INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

National.

The National Amateur Athletic union's annual senior indoor track and field championship meet was held in New York, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1922. Allen Woodring of Syracuse university made a new American record in the 300 yard dash by covering the distance in :31⅘. H. C. Cutbill equaled the American record of 2:13⅘, made by Joie Ray in 1919. In the 60 yard dash Loren Murchison, Illinois A. C., equaled the American record of :06⅘. Summary of winners and time:

60 yard dash—Loren Murchison, I. A. C. Time, :06⅘.
70 yard high hurdles—Harold Barron, Penn State. Time, :09½.
300 yard run—Allen Woodring, Syracuse university. Time, :31⅘.
600 yard run—Sidney Leslie, New York A. C. Time, 1:14⅘.
1,000 yard run—H. C. Cutbill, Boston A. A. Time, 2:13⅘.
2 mile run—J. Romig, Penn State. Time, 9:21⅘.
1 mile walk—William Plant, Morningside A. C. Time, 6:40⅘.
1⅞ medley relay race—Georgetown university. Time, 7:41⅘.
Standing high jump—Ed Eames, New York A. C. Height, 5 feet 1 inch.
Running high jump—L. T. Brown, Dartmouth. Height, 6 feet.
Standing broad jump—W. Irving Reid, Brown university. Distance, 10 feet 8¼ inches.
Shotput—Ralph Hills, Princeton. Distance, 46 feet 10⅝ inches.

Intercollegiate A. A. A.

Cornell, with 35½ points, won the first annual championship track and field meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America in New York city March 11, 1922. Dartmouth was second with 25 points and Pennsylvania third with 24. Leroy Brown of Dartmouth established a world's indoor record in the running high jump by clearing the bar at 6 feet 4⅞ inches. Summary of winners:

1 mile run—Marion Shields, Penn State. Time, 4:20.
1⅞ mile freshman medley relay—Pennsylvania. Time, 7:45½.
2 mile relay—Pennsylvania. Time, 7:55½.
1 mile relay—Syracuse and Princeton tied. Time, 3:22⅘.
60 yard high hurdles—Harold Barron, Penn State. Time, :07⅘.
70 yard dash—J. A. Lecony. Time, :07⅝.
2 miles—Norman P. Brown, Cornell. Time, 9:45⅘.
35 pound weight—J. F. Brown, Harvard. Distance, 47 feet 11 inches.
Pole vault—K. E. Libby, Dartmouth. Height, 12 feet.
16 pound shotput—S. H. Thompson, Princeton. Distance, 43 feet 5½ inches.
Running broad jump—S. T. Chow, Pennsylvania. Distance, 21 feet 10½ inches.
Running high jump—Leroy Brown, Dartmouth. Height, 6 feet 4⅞ inches.

Central A. A. U.

The twenty-fifth annual indoor track and field meet of the Central A. A. U. was held in the Broadway armory, Chicago, March 25, 1922, and was won by the Illinois Athletic club with a total of 64 points. The Chicago Athletic association was second with 59 points. Summary of championship events:

60 yard dash—Loren Murchison, I. A. C. Time, :06½. (World's indoor record.)
70 yard high hurdles—Waldo Ames, C. A. A. Time, :09½.
300 yard run—W. A. Dowding, I. A. C. Time, :35⅘.
600 yard run—Harold Irons, C. A. A. Time, 1:19.
1,000 yard run—Joie Ray, I. A. C. Time, 2:18⅘.
1 mile walk—Val Vosen, I. A. C. Time, 7:27½.
2 mile run—Joie Ray, I. A. C. Time, 10:04⅘.
1⅞ mile medley relay—I. A. C. first team. Time, 8:19.
Shotput—John Weiss, I. A. C. Distance, 42 feet 8 inches.
Standing broad jump—J. C. Hoskins, C. A. A. Distance, 10 feet 6⅞ inches.
Running high jump—Dewey Alberts, C. A. A. Height, 6 feet 1¼ inches.
Standing high jump—Tom Hoskins, C. A. A. Height, 5 feet 1¼ inches.

Western Conference.

The University of Illinois won the twelfth annual indoor track and field meet of the Western Intercollegiate Conference Athletic association in the Patten gymnasium, Evanston, March 17 and 18, 1922, with a total of 44 6-7 points. Wisconsin was second with 18 11-21 and Ohio State third with 8½ points. The other contestants finished in the following order: Iowa, 8⅛; Michigan, 7½; Minnesota, 5 25-42; Northwestern, 5 3-7; Chicago, 5; Purdue, 1 3-7. R. E. Wharton of Illinois made a new record of 9:41⅘ in the 2 mile run and H. N. Yates, captain of the Illini, lowered the ½ mile record to 1:58⅘. Summary of winners:

50 yard dash—C. R. Brookings, Iowa. Time, :05⅘. (Equals conference record.)
60 yard high hurdles—A. J. Knollin, Wisconsin. Time, :07⅘.
440 yard run—Ralph Spetz, Wisconsin. Time, :52⅘.
880 yard run—H. N. Yates, Illinois. Time, 1:58⅘. (New conference record.)
1 mile run—G. F. McGinnis, Illinois. Time, 4 25⅘.
2 mile run—R. E. Wharton, Illinois. Time, 9:41⅘. (New conference record.)

1 mile relay—Illinois. Time, 3:30⅘.
Running high jump—H. M. Osborne, Illinois. Height, 6 feet 2½ inches.
15 pound shotput—R. O. Dahl, Northwestern. Distance, 42 feet 6 inches.
Pole vault—D. L. Merrick, Wisconsin, and J. T. Landowski, Michigan, tied at 12 feet 6 inches.

Championship Record.

Winner.	Points.
1911—Chicago	36
1912—Illinois	31
1913—Wisconsin	33⅓
1914—Illinois	36
1915—Chicago	37¼
1916—Illinois	41¾
1917—Chicago	38
1918—Michigan	42
1919—Michigan	36½
1920—Illinois	37⅝
1921—Illinois	45
1922—Illinois	44 6-7

Conference Indoor Records.

50 yard dash—:05⅗; O. J. Murray, Ill., 1914; D. Knight, Chi., 1915; F. E. Pershing, Chi., 1916; C. Carroll, Ill., 1917; C. E. Johnson, Mich., 1918 and 1919; C. R. Brookings, Iowa, 1922.
440 yard dash—50⅘; H. B. Dismond, Chi., 1917.
880 yard run—1:58⅗; H. N. Yates, Ill., 1922.
1 mile run—4:24; A. H. Mason, Ill., 1916.
2 mile run—9:41⅗; R. E. Wharton, Ill., 1922.
60 yard high hurdles—:07⅗; C. E. Johnson, Mich., 1920; A. J. Knollin, Wis., 1921.
1 mile relay—3:29; Illinois, 1920.
Running high jump—6 ft. 4⅛ in.; D. Alberts, Ill., 1921.
16-pound shotput—48 ft. 7½ in.; A. M. Mucks, Wis., 1916.
Pole vault—12 ft. 8 in.; J. K. Gold, Wis., 1913.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS RELAY CARNIVAL.

In the fifth annual indoor relay carnival of the University of Illinois, held in the armory at Urbana, Ill., March 4, 1922, Harold Osborne of Illinois won the all-around championship with a total of 5,454 points. Brutus Hamilton of Missouri was second with 5,126 points. The winners in the relays were:

2 miles—University of Pennsylvania. Time, 8:01⅘. (New carnival record.)
4 miles—University of Illinois. Time, 18:17. (New carnival record.)
1 mile—State University of Iowa. Time, 3:27⅗. (New carnival record.)
2 miles, medley—Ames. Time, 8:18⅛. (New carnival record.)
2 miles, college—Eureka college. Time, 9:05⅗.
1 mile, college—Knox college. Time, 3:40.
1 mile, preparatory schools—Oak Park. Time, 3:41⅛.

In the individual track and field events the following new carnival records were made:
300 yard run—Wilson, Iowa. Time, :32⅘.
1,000 yard run—Winter, Minnesota. Time, 2:23.
Pole vault—Landowski, Michigan, and Mennich, Wisconsin. Height, 12 feet 9½ inches.
Running high jump—Osborne, Illinois. Height, 6 feet 3⅝ inches.

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS.

Amateur record holders are designated by an asterisk (*) and professional by a dagger (†). Distance, name, year of performance and time are given in order.

70 yards—Loren Murchison,* 1922; :07⅛.
100 yards—E. Donovan,† 1895; :09⅘.
100 yards—A. F. Duffy,* 1902; :09⅘.
100 yards—D. J. Kelly,* 1906; :09⅘.
100 yards—H. P. Drew,* 1914; :09⅘.
100 yards—C. Paddock,* 1921; :09⅘.
120 yards—J. Donaldson,† 1911; :11¼.
120 yards—R. E. Walker,* 1909; :11⅘.
120 yards—H. P. Drew,* 1914; :11⅘.
125 yards—C. Paddock,* 1922; :12.
130 yards—J. Donaldson,† 1909; :12.
130 yards—R. Cloughen,*1909; :14⅘.
130 yards—H. P. Drew,* 1913; :14⅘.
150 yards—C. Paddock,* 1922; :14⅘.
220 yards—B. J. Wefers,* 1896; :21⅕.
220 yards—D. J. Kelly,* 1906; :21⅘.
220 yards—R. C. Craig,* 1910-1911; :21⅘.
220 yards—D. F. Lippincott,* 1913; :21⅕.
220 yards—H. P. Drew,* 1914; :21⅘.
220 yards—C. Paddock,* 1921; :20⅘.
300 yards—H. Hutchens,† 1884; :30.
300 yards—B. J. Wefers,* 1896; :30⅘.
300 yards—C. Paddock,* 1921; :30½.
440 yards—M. W. Long,* 1900; :47.
440 yards—J. E. Meredith,* 1916; :47⅘.
500 yards—M. W. Sheppard,* 1910; :57⅘.
600 yards—M. W. Sheppard,* 1910; :1:10⅘.
880 yards—J. E. Meredith,* 1916; :1:52⅕.
1,000 yards—H. Cutbill,* 1922; 2:12.
1 mile—N. S. Taber,* 1915; :4:12⅘.
1¼ miles—Joie Ray,* 1922; 5:33⅘.
1½ miles—Joie Ray,* 1922; 6:42⅘.
2 miles—A. Shrubb,* 1904; :9:09⅘.
3 miles—A. Shrubb,* 1903; :14:17⅘.
4 miles—A. Shrubb,* 1904; :19:23⅘.
5 miles—H. Kohlemainen,* 1913; :24:29⅕.
10 miles—A. Shrubb,* 1904; :50:40⅘.
50 miles—E. W. Lloyd,* 1913; 6:13:58.
100 miles—C. Rowell,† 1882; 13:26:35.
100 miles—J. Saunders,* 1882; 17:36:14.
120 yard high hurdles—E. Thomson,* 1920; :14⅘.
220 yard low hurdles—A. C. Kraenzlein,* 1898; :23⅘.
Standing high jump—L. Goehring,* 1913; 5 feet 5¾ inches.
Running high jump—E. Beeson,* 1914; 6 feet 7 5-16 inches.
Standing broad jump—R. C. Ewry,* 1904; 11 feet 4⅞ inches.
Running broad jump—E. O. Gourdain,* 1921; 25 feet 3 inches.
Pole Vault—Charles Hoff,* 1922; 14 feet 4 inches.
Run, hop, step and jump—D. F. Ahearn,* 1911; 50 feet 11 inches.
Putting 16-pound shot—Ralph Rose,* 1909; 51 feet.
Throwing 16-pound hammer—Pat Ryan,* 1913; 189 feet 6½ inches.
Throwing discus—A. Mucks,* 1916; 155 feet 2 inches.

NATIONAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC FEDERATION.

Organized May 8, 1922.

President.....Henry C. Breckinridge
Honorary President.....Warren G. Harding
Secretary.....Elwood Brown
Treasurer.....H. L. Pratt

RIFLE SHOOTING.

CLASSIC EVENTS.

Following is a list of the men and teams winning important events at national rifle association tournaments in recent years:

President's Match.

1909—Midshipman Andrew D. Denny, U. S navy.
1910—Sergt. W. A. Fragner, U. S. marine corps.
1911—Corp. C. A. Lloyd, U. S. marine corps.
1912—Corp. Cedric B. Long, 5th Massachusetts infantry.
1913—Capt. W. H. Clopton, Jr., U. S. infantry.
1914—No contest.
1915—Andrew Hagen, gunnery sergeant, U. S. marine corps.
1916—Capt. W. Garland Fay, U. S. marine corps.

1917—No contest.
1918—Sergt. H. J. Hoffner, U. S. M. C.; score, 285.
1919—Sergt. J. B. Rhine, U. S. M. C.; score, 289.
1920—Lieut. Michael Fody, U. S. cavalry; score, 295.
1922—Capt. Edgar W. King, U. S. A.; score, 191.

Wimbledon Cup.

1909—First Sergeant Victor H. Czegka, U. S. marine corps; score, 98.
1910—Capt. G. H. Emerson, 6th Ohio infantry; score, 99.
1911—Capt. G. H. Emerson, 6th Ohio infantry; score, 98.
1912—Capt. A. L. Briggs, 26th U. S. infantry; score, 97.
1913—Corp. Thomas E. Verser, 14th U. S. infantry; score, 99.
1914—No contest.
1915—Color Sergeant J. E. Jackson, 1st Iowa infantry; score, 98.
1916—Sergt. J. J. Andrews, U. S. marine corps; score, 99.
1917—No contest.
1918—Corp. F. L. Branson, U. S. M. C.; score, 92.
1919—J. W. Hessian, New York A. C.; 99.
1920—Lieut. L. A. Yancy, U. S. N.
1921—Capt. F. G. Bonham, U. S. infantry; score, 99.
1922—Capt. G. H. Emerson, Fremont, O.; score, 100.

Leech Cup.

1909—Lieut. J. L. Topham, 13th U. S. infantry; score, 103.
1910—Lieut. C. L. Sturdevant, U. S. engineers; score, 105.
1911—Lieut. S. W. Anding, 13th U. S. infantry; score, 103.
1912—Sergt. F. H. Kean, Massachusetts volunteer militia; score, 104.
1913—George W. Chesley, W. R. and G. club; score, 105.
1914—No contest.
1915—Quartermaster Sergeant J. M. Thomas, 3d U. S. cavalry; score, 102.
1916—W. H. Richards, Quinipiac club; score, 104.
1917—No contest.
1918—S. A. McKone, Lawrence, Kas.; score, 93.
1919—William H. Richards, Winchester Arms company; score, 103.
1920—Sergt. T. B. Crawley, U. S. M. C.; score, 105.
1921—D. Frazer, coast artillery; score, 105.
1922—L. M. Felt, civilian, Illinois; score, 105.

Marine Corps Cup.

1909—Capt. Douglas G. McDougal, U. S. marine corps; score, 187.
1910—Corp. O. A. Schofield, Massachusetts, volunteer militia; score, 192.
1911—Lieut. H. E. Simon, Ohio N. G.; score, 195.
1912—Capt. G. H. Emerson, Ohio N. G.; score, 194.
1913—John W. Hessian, N. R. A.; score, 195.
1914—No contest.
1915—Sergt. E. J. Blade, 1st Minnesota infantry; score, 197.
1916—Capt. D. A. Preussner, Iowa infantry; score, 196.
1917—No contest.
1918—Corp. F. L. Branson, U. S. M. C.; score, 183.
1919—Sergt. C. D. Thompson, U. S. M. C.; score, 193.
1920—J. J. Andrews, U. S. M. C.; score, 195.
1921—Sergt. Paul Sheely, U. S. M. C.; score, 197.
1922—Private Joseph J. Dyba, coast artillery, U. S. A.; score, 196.

Enlisted Men's Team Match.

1911—U. S. navy; score, 552 (first competition).
1912—Massachusetts; score, 549.
1913—U. S. cavalry; score, 571.
1914—No contest.
1915—Massachusetts, second team.
1916—4th U. S. M. C. team; score, 557.
1917-1918—No contests.
1919—U. S. M. C. Team No. 1; score, 536.
1920—U. S. M. C. Team No. 3; score, 589.
1921—U. S. infantry team; score, 549.
1922—U. S. M. C.; score, 553.

PALMA TROPHY.

There has been no contest for the Palma trophy since 1913. Record of event to date:

Year.	Country.	Score.
1876	United States	.....
1877	United States	3,334
1880	United States	1,292
1901	Canada	1,522
1902	Britain	1,447
1903	United States	1,570
1907	United States	1,712
1912	United States	1,720
1913	United States	1,714

CAMP PERRY COMPETITIONS.

The annual national rifle shooting contests took place at Camp Perry, Ohio, Sept. 13-28, 1922. The winners and scores in the principal events were as follows:

National team match—United States marine corps; score, 2,848 out of possible 3,000.
All-around championship—Maj. William D. Frazer, coast artillery, U. S. A.; score, 880.
Wimbledon cup—Guy H. Emerson, Fremont, O.; score, 100.
National individual match—Sergt. Otto Benz, coast artillery, U. S. A.; score, 337.
Members' match—Sergt. J. Velenage, 13th infantry, U. S. A.; score, 50.
Leech cup match—L. M. Felt, civilian, Illinois; score, 105.
Herrick trophy—Massachusetts N. G.; score, 1,772.
Enlisted men's team match—U. S. marine corps; score, 553.
President's match—Capt. Edgar W. King, U. S. A.; score, 191.
Marine corps match—Private Joseph J. Dyba, coast artillery, U. S. A.; score, 196.
Adjutant-general's match — Col. Louis A. Toombs, Louisiana N. G.
Civilian club members' match—Capt. George R. Gawehn, Indiana N. G.; score, 97.
Regimental team match—District of Columbia; score, 529.
Instructors' match—Sergt. Jens B. Jensen, 4th cavalry; score, 138.

RIFLE MATCHES AT SEAGIRT, N. J.

Winners and scores in principal events at the twenty-eighth annual interstate shooting tournament at Seagirt, N. J., Aug. 28-Sept. 9, 1922:

Meany match—Sergt. C. C. Stanfield, U. S. M. C.; score, 50 and 2 plus.
Gould rapid-fire match—Private Frank Pulver, U. S. M. C.; score, 69 bull's-eyes.
Swiss match—Sergt. J. W. Adkins, U. S. M. C.; score, 19.
Cruikshank match—Fifth regiment, U. S. M. C.; score, 588.
All-comers' expert match—Private G. D. White and Sergt. G. A. Lonkey, both of U. S. M. C.; tied with perfect scores.
Dryden trophy—U. S. M. C. team; score, 1 111.
Veterans' team match—71st regiment, New York; score, 255.
Interstate regimental team match—5th regiment, U. S. M. C.; score, 837.
Sadler match—U. S. M. C. second team; score, 1,753.
Nevada match—Capt. W. W. Ashurst, U. S. M. C.; score, 147.

Spencer match—W. H. Richard, New Haven, Conn.; score, 75.

RIFLE TEAM WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

The rifle team from the United States, of which Maj. L. W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C., was captain, defeated the teams of eight nations at Milan, Italy, Sept. 20, 1922, in a contest for the rifle championship of the world for teams of five men, and won the Argentine cup emblematic of the championship. The United States team made a score of 5,148 points out of a possible 6,000. The top score was made by Walter Stokes of Washington with 1,072 points.

PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Lieut. Eduardo Andino, 18th infantry, U. S. A., won the national pistol championship at Camp Perry, O., Sept. 25, 1922. Shooting against 365 competitors, he came out first with a score or 265 out of a possible 300.

The national interstate pistol match was won at Seagirt, N. J., Sept. 6, 1922, with a score of 332 out of a possible 350.

TRAP SHOOTING.

GRAND AMERICAN CLAY TARGET CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The twenty-third annual shooting tournament, heretofore known as the "Grand American Handicap Shoot at Inanimate Targets," but now called the "Grand American Clay Target Championships," took place at Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 11-16, 1922. The winner of the main event was J. S. Frink of Worthington, Minn. His score of 96 out of 100, made from the 22-yard mark, was tied by L. G. Sefing of Allentown, Pa., E. T. Hall of Philadelphia and E. G. Simpkins of Camden, N. J., who shot from the 16, 21 and 18 yard marks respectively, but in the shoot-off Frink broke 25 straight, while the others missed several targets each.

Winners of other important events in the tournament follow:

Amateur Clay Target Championship of North America—Dave Fauskee, Worthington, Minn.; score, 197 out of 200. (Won in shoot-off.)

Professional Clay Target Championship of North America—Art Killam, St. Louis, Mo.; score, 197 out of 200.

Amateur Championship at Double Targets—R. A. King, Delta, Col.; score, 170 out of 100 double targets.

Professional Championship at Double Targets—J. R. Graham, Long Lake, Ill.; score, 162 out of 100 double targets.

Preliminary Handicap—H. C. Taylor, Tybee Island, Ga.; score, 97 out of 100. (Won in shoot-off.)

Women's Clay Target Championship of North America—Mrs. E. L. King, Winona, Minn.; score, 187 out of 200.

Atlantic Introductory Event—C. B. W. Chapman, Clarksburg, W. Va.; score, 99 out of 100.

East and West Team Match—Won by western team; score, 1,899; score of eastern team, 1,859.

Amateur Five-Man Team Championship of North America—Prairie zone team won with a score of 955; eastern zone team, second, 951; great lakes zone team, third, 940.

Class Championships—Class 1, P. R. Miller, 195; class 2, George Gray, 192; class 3, C. B. W. Chapman, 191; class 4, H. L. Thompson, 185; class 5, P. C. Fletcher, 185.

Hazard Trophy—R. A. King; score, 91 out of 100.

Governor's Cup—Phil R. Miller, Dallas, Tex.; score, 939 out of 1,000.

Jim Day Trophy—Phil R. Miller, Dallas, Tex.; score, 456 out of 500.

Junior Championship—D. R. Shallcross, Jr., South Seekonk, Mass.; score, 96 out of 100.

Grand Handicap Winners.

Year.	Winner.	Place.*	Yds.	Score.
1900	R. O. Heikes, New York, N. Y.	22		91
1901	E. C. Griffith, New York, N. Y.	19		95
1902	C. W. Floyd, New York, N. Y.	18		91
1903	M. Diefenderfer, Kansas City, Mo.	16		94
1904	R. D. Guptill, Indianapolis, Ind.	19		96
1905	R. R. Barber, Indianapolis, Ind.	16		99
1906	F. E. Rogers, Indianapolis, Ind.	17		94
1907	J. J. Blanks, Chicago, Ill.	17		95
1908	Fred Harlow, Columbus, O.	19		92
1909	Fred Shattuck, Chicago, Ill.	18		96
1910	Riley Thompson, Chicago, Ill.	19		100
1911	Harve Dixon, Columbus, O.	20		99
1912	W. E. Phillips, Sr., Spr'gfield, Ill.	19		96
1913	M. S. Hootman, Dayton, O.	17		97
1914	W. Henderson, Dayton, O.	22		98
1915	L. B. Clarke, Chicago, Ill.	18		96
1916	J. F. Wulf, St. Louis, Mo.	19		99
1917	C. H. Larson, Chicago, Ill.	20		98
1918	J. D. Henry, Chicago, Ill.	16		97
1919	G. W. Lorimer, Chicago, Ill.	18		98
1920	A. L. Ivins, Cleveland, O.	19		99
1921	E. F. Haak, Chicago, Ill.	21		97
1922	J. S. Frink, Atlantic City, N. J.	22		96

*Of tournament.

Tom Marshall won what corresponded to the Grand American handicap in 1897-1899 at Ellwood Park, N. J.

Amateur Champions at Single Targets.

Year.	Winner.	Place.*	Yds.	Score.
1906	Guy Ward, Indianapolis, Ind.	18	144	
1907	H. M. Clark, Chicago, Ill.	18	188	
1908	George Roll, Columbus O.	18	183	
1909	D. A. Upson, Chicago, Ill.	18	188	
1910	Guy V. Dering, Chicago, Ill.	18	189	
1911	C. C. Collins, Columbus, O.	18	196	
1912	E. W. Warner, Springfield, Ill.	18	192	
1913	Bart Lewis, Dayton, O.	18	195	
1914	W. Henderson, Dayton, O.	16		99
1915	C. H. Newcomb, Chicago, Ill.	16		99
1916	F. M. Troeh, St. Louis, Mo.	16		99
1917	Mark Arie, Chicago, Ill.	16		99
1918	W. H. Heer, Chicago, Ill.	16		99
1919	F. S. Wright, Chicago, Ill.	16		199
1920	F. S. Wright, Cleveland, O.	16		197
1921	Nic Arie, Chicago, Ill.	16		198
1922	D. Fauskee, Atlantic City, N. J.	16		197

*Of tournament.

NATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The seventeenth annual trap-shooting tournament under the auspices of the New York Athletic club for the amateur championship of the United States took place May 5 and 6, 1922, at Travis island, New York. The title was won by G. S. McCarty of Newfield, N. J., who ran 20 straight in a shoot-off with W. H. Wolstencroft and C. H. Newcomb. All had made 382 in the original shoot.

Amateur champions since 1912:

Year.	Winner.	Score.
1912	B. M. Higgins	185
1913	C. H. Newcomb	179
1914	Ralph L. Spotts	188
1915	George L. Lyon	192
1916	Ralph L. Spotts	196
1917	C. H. Newcomb	191
1918	Fred Plum	197
1919	Fred Plum	194
1920	Jay Clark, Jr	197
1921	G. S. McCarty	198
1922	G. S. McCarty	*382

*Four hundred targets shot at.

GREAT EASTERN HANDICAP.

The sixth annual Great Eastern handicap shoot at live pigeons took place at Reading, Pa., Jan. 23 and 24, 1922. The handicap, which is emblematic of the eastern championship at live-bird shooting, was won by B. Frank McGuigan of Garrett's Hill, Pa., with a score of 24 out of 25. The Stanley trophy was won by George W. Hansell of Lebanon, with 19 kills to his credit. The high gun

honors also went to Mr. Hansell with 42 out of 45 birds to his credit.

ILLINOIS STATE SHOOT.

The forty-sixth annual trap-shooting tournament of the Illinois State Sportsmen's association took place at Aurora June 16 and 17, 1922. The state amateur championship in singles was won by M. L. Jenny of Lexington with a score of 197 out of 200. The championship in doubles was taken by Dr. H. E. Timm of Chicago with a score of 46. The Hotel Aurora trophy was taken by O. A. Faxon of Plano with a score of 25 in a shoot-off with S. L. Jenny of Highland, Ill. The Jefferson Hotel handicap was won by S. L. Jenny with a score of 48 out of 50 after a shoot-off with Ross O. Judd of St. Charles. Homer Clark of Alton won the professional championship with 198 out of 200 and he also took the all-round professional championship with 340 out of 350. H. E. Kennicott of Evanston won the all-round amateur championship with 332 out of 350. Mrs. H. A. Winkler of Chicago won the women's doubles championship, breaking 47 clay pigeons out of 50 at eighteen yards.

The 1923 tournament will be held under the auspices of the Lincoln Park Gun club of Chicago.

Officers of Illinois State Sportsmen's association 1922-1923: President, Ross O. Judd, St. Charles; first vice-president, H. M. Rowley, Chicago; second vice-president, F. E. Mueller, Chicago; recording secretary, E. F. Radeke, Kankakee; secretary-treasurer, B. G. Smith, Aurora.

CHICAGO GRAND HANDICAP.

M. A. Baker of Evanston won the Chicago Grand handicap at the Lincoln park traps, Chicago, Sept. 10, 1922, with a score of 87 out of 100.

MOTORING.

AUTOMOBILE RACING RECORDS.

[From American Automobile association.]

Competitive Speedway Records Regardless of Class. Nonstock.

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1 mile	0:40.23	De Palma	Mercedes	Des Moines	June 24, 1916
2 miles	1:09.57	L. Chevrolet	Frontenac	Chicago	Sept. 3, 1917
3 miles	1:54.81	Resta	Peugeot	Des Moines	June 24, 1916
4 miles	2:14.22	L. Chevrolet	Frontenac	Chicago	Sept. 3, 1917
5 miles	2:56.35	Resta	Peugeot	Omaha	July 15, 1916
10 miles	5:20.20	Milton	Duesenberg	Sheepshead Bay	June 14, 1919
15 miles	8.18.90	De Palma	Packard Special	Chicago	Sept. 3, 1917
20 miles	10:50.20	De Palma	Packard Special	Chicago	July 28, 1918
25 miles	13:01.49	Milton	Durant	Los Angeles	Sept. 2, 1922
50 miles	26:01.92	Milton	Durant	Los Angeles	Sept. 2, 1922
75 miles	42:40.28	L. Chevrolet	Frontenac	Chicago	Sept. 3, 1917
100 miles	52:01.23	Murphy	Murphy Special	Santa Rosa	May 7, 1922
150 miles	1:23:14.20	Thomas	Duesenberg	San Francisco	June 14, 1922
200 miles	1:55:11.05	Mulford	Hudson	Chicago	June 16, 1917
250 miles	2:15:29.00	Milton	Durant	Los Angeles	March 5, 1922
300 miles	2:55:32.23	Milton	Durant	Kansas City	Sept. 17, 1922
350 miles	3:24:42.99	Anderson	Stutz	Sheepshead Bay	Oct. 9, 1915
400 miles	4:04:48.98	Resta	Peugeot	Chicago	June 26, 1915
450 miles	4:35:05.78	Resta	Peugeot	Chicago	June 26, 1915
500 miles	5:07:26.00	Resta	Peugeot	Chicago	June 26, 1915

Noncompetitive Straightaway Records Regardless of Class, Nonstock.

½ mile	0:11.57	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 5, 1922
1 kilometer	0:13.90	Haugdahl	Special	Daytona	April 27, 1920
1 mile	0:23.07	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 27, 1920
2 miles	0:46.24	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 25, 1920
3 miles	1:12.18	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 25, 1920
4 miles	1:36.14	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 5, 1922
5 miles	1:56.02	Haugdahl	Special	Daytona	April 5, 1922
10 miles	3:56.00	Haugdahl	Special	Daytona	Feb. 17, 1919
15 miles	6:48.75	De Palma	Packard Special	Daytona	Feb. 17, 1919
20 miles	8:54.20	De Palma	Packard Special	Daytona	April 27, 1920
	(Standing start)				
1 mile	0:38.83	De Palma	Packard Special	Daytona	Feb. 17, 1919

Noncompetitive Speedway Records Regardless of Class, Nonstock.

¼ mile	0:06.91	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 28, 1917
½ mile	0:13.94	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 28, 1917
1 kilometer	0:17.35	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 28, 1917
1 mile	0:28.76	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917
2 miles	0:57.81	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917
3 miles	1:26.61	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917
4 miles	1:55.74	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917
5 miles	2:24.65	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917
10 miles	4:50.88	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917

WORLD'S SPEED CLASSICS.

Vanderbilt Cup.

Year. Winning driver and car.	Miles.	Time.
1904—Heath, Panhard, Fr.	284.00	5:26:45
1905—Hemery, Darracq, Fr.	283.00	4:36:08
1906—Wagner, Darracq, Fr.	297.10	4:50:10⅘
1908—Robertson, Locomobile, America	258.60	4:00:48¼
1909—Grant, Alco, Am.	278.08	4:25:42
1910—Grant, Alco, Am.	278.08	4:15:58
1911—Mulford, Lozier, Am.	291.38	3:56:00⅘
1912—De Palma, Mercedes, Germany	300.00	4:20:31
1914—De Palma, Mercedes, Germany	295.00	3:53:41
1915—Resta, Peugeot, Fr.	300.30	4:27:37
1916—Resta, Peugeot, Fr.	294.00	3:22:48

No races since 1916.

American Grand Prize.

Year. Winning driver and car.	Miles.	Time.
1908—Wagner, Fiat, Italy	402.08	6:10:31
1910—Bruce-Brown, Benz, Germany	415.20	6:03:05
1911—Bruce-Brown, Fiat, Italy	411.36	5:31:29
1912—Bragg, Fiat, Italy	409.00	5:59:27
1914—Pullen, Mercer, Am.	403.24	5:13:30
1915—Resta, Peugeot, Fr.	400.28	7:07:57
1916—Aitken, Peugeot, Fr.	403.25	4:42:47

No races in 1909, 1913 or since 1916.

French Grand Prix.

1906—Szisz, Renault, Fr.	774.00	12:14:05
1907—Nazzaro, Fiat, Italy.	478.30	6:45:33
1908—Lautenschlager, Mercedes, Ger.	478.30	6:55:43
1912—Boillot, Peugeot, Fr.	956.00	13:58:02
1913—Boillot, Peugeot, Fr.	300.00	6:07:00
1914—Lautenschlager, Mercedes, Ger.	467.00	7:08:18
1915-1920—No racing.		
1921—J. Murphy, Am.	323.50	4:07:10
1922—Nazzaro, Fiat, It.	415.00	6:17:17

Gordon Bennett Cup.

1900—Charron, Panhard, France	351.00	9:09:39
1901—Girardot, Panhard, France	327.00	8:50:30
1902—Edge, Napier, Eng.	383.00	10:42:00
1903—Jenatzy, Mercedes, Germany	386.00	8:36:00
1904—Thery, Brasier, Fr.	350.00	5:40:03
1905—Thery, Brasier, Fr.	342.00	7:02:42
1906—Race discontinued.		

Elgin Trophy.

1910—Mulford, Lozier, Am.	305.20	4:52:29.84
1911—Zengle, Nat'l, Am.	305.20	4:35:39.08
1912—R. de Palma, Mercedes, Germany	254.00	3:42:20
1913—Anderson, Stutz. Am.	301.68	3:13:38
1914—R. de Palma, Mercedes, Germany	301.68	4:06:18
1915—Anderson, Stutz. Am.	301.84	3:54:25
1916-1917-1918—No races.		
1919—Milton, Duesenberg Special, America	301.00	4:05:17
1920—R. de Palma, Ballot, France	250.00	3:09:54
1921—No race.		

Chicago Automobile Club Cup.

1913—R. de Palma, Mercer, America	301.68	4:31:56
1914—R. de Palma, Mercedes, Germany	301.68	4:05:01
1915—E. Cooper, Stutz, America	301.84	4:01:32
1916-1921—No contests.		

Indianapolis Speedway Race.

1911—Harroun, Marmon, America	500	6:42:08
1912—Dawson, National, Am.	500	6:21:06
1913—Goux, Peugeot, France.	500	6:35:05
1914—Thomas, Delage, Fr.	500	6:03:45
1915—De Palma, Mercedes, Germany	500	5:33:55
1916—Resta, Peugeot, France.	300	3:34:17
1917-1918—No races.		
1919—Wilcox, Peugeot, Fr.	500	5:44:21
1920—G. Chevrolet, Monroe, America	500	5:40:16
1921—T. Milton, Frontenac, America	500	5:34:44
1922—J. Murphy, Murphy Special, America	500	5:17:30

Chicago Derby.

1917—Cooper, Stutz, America.	250	2:25:29
1918—Chevrolet, Frontenac, America	100	55:29.60
1919—Race discontinued.		

SPEEDWAY RACING IN 1922.

Following were the results of the chief speedway races in 1922:

Los Angeles, Cal., March 5—250-mile race won by Tommy Milton in 2:15:29.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 2—25-mile race won by Tommy Milton in 13:01.49.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 2—50-mile race won by Tommy Milton in 26:01.92.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 2—25-mile race won by Pietro Bordino in 13:03.68.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 2—25-mile race won by James S. Murphy in 13:07.95.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 2—25-mile race won by Frank Elliott in 13:05.1.

San Francisco, Cal., April 16—150-mile race won by Harry Hartz in 1:21:58⅘.

Fresno, Cal., April 27—150-mile race won by James S. Murphy in 1:27:30.

Santa Rosa, Cal., May 7—100-mile race won by James S. Murphy in 52:01.23.

Santa Rosa, Cal., May 7—50-mile race won by Pietro Bordino in 26:13.3.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 30—500-mile race won by James S. Murphy in 5:17:30.79.

San Francisco, Cal., June 14—150-mile race won by Joe Thomas in 1:23:14⅕.

Uniontown, Pa., June 17—225-mile race won by James S. Murphy in 2:12:15.13.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 17—300-mile race won by Tommy Milton in 2:46:52.96.

Cotati, Cal., Oct. 29—100-mile race won by Bennett Hill in 52:38.

TWENTY-FOUR HOUR RECORD.

Joe Dawson in a Chalmers car made a world's record for twenty-four hours by running 1,900¼ miles on the Sheepshead Bay speedway Aug. 2, 1917. The best previous record was 1,819 miles by Ralph Mulford on the same track May 1-2, 1916.

ONE-HOUR RECORD.

Driving a Packard on the Sheepshead Bay speedway at New York Nov. 12, 1917, Ralph de Palma made 112.4 miles in one hour. The best previous record was 107 miles by Jean Chassagne on the Brooklands track, England, in 1910.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RECORDS.

The coast to coast records were established in 1916. In order of their occurrence the performances were as follows:

Robert Hammond in an Empire car drove from San Francisco to New York, a distance by the route taken of 3,384 miles, in 6 days 10 hours 59 minutes May 16-23. This lowered the record set the previous week by a Cadillac eight cylinder car, which made the trip from Los Angeles to New York in 7 days 11 hours 52 minutes.

Driving a Marmon 34, S. B. Stevens arrived in San Francisco at 5 p. m., July 29, just 5 days 18 hours 30 minutes out from New York city.

W. F. Sturm, driving a Hudson Super-Six, made the distance from San Francisco to New York in 5 days 3 hours 31 minutes Sept. 13-18 and then made the return trip in 5 days 17 hours 32 minutes, making the time for the round trip 10 days 21 hours 3 minutes. The distance traveled was 6,592 miles.

CHICAGO-NEW YORK RECORD.

"Cannonball" Baker made the distance between New York and Chicago, 1,045 miles by the route he took, in 26 hours 50 minutes, June 23-24, 1920. The run was made in a Templar car under the auspices of the American Automobile association and in the interests of the army recruiting service. The best previous record was 31 hours flat, made in 1916 by B. F. Durham and Al Walden.

DETROIT-CHICAGO RECORD.

Arthur Lee, driving a stock Essex touring car, covered the 300 miles between Chicago and Detroit in 8 hours 18 minutes, July 1, 1920. The previous record of 8 hours 40 minutes was held by Ralph de Palma.

YACHTING.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Record of Races.

1851—Aug. 22. In this, the year of the great exhibition in London, the Royal Yacht Club of England offered a cup to the winner of a yacht race around the Isle of Wight. The course was 60 miles in length. The race was won by the schooner yacht America, designed by George Steers for John C. Stevens of the New York Yacht club. The America was 94 feet over all, 88 feet on the water line, 22½ feet beam and 11½ feet draft. There was no time allowance and the competing yachts ranged in size from a three-masted 392-ton schooner, the Brilliant, to the 47-ton cutter the Aurora, which came in second in the race. The time of the America was 10 hours and 34 minutes; that of the Aurora was 24 minutes slower. The cup after that became known as the America's cup and has ever since been successfully defended.

1870—Aug. 8. New York Yacht club course; Magic, 3:58:21; Cambria, 4:37:38.

1871—Oct. 16. New York Yacht club course: Columbia, 6:19:41; Livonia, 6:46:45. Oct. 18, 20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook and return; Columbia, 3:07:41¾; Livonia, 3:18:15½. Columbia disabled in third race Oct. 19. Oct. 21, 20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook and return: Sappho, 5:39:02; Livonia, 6:09:23. Oct. 23, New York Yacht club course; Sappho, 4:16:17; Livonia, 5:11:55.

1876—Aug. 11, New York Yacht club course: Madeleine, 5:23:54; Countess of Dufferin, 5:34:53. Aug. 12, 20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook and return: Madeleine, 7:18:46; Countess of Dufferin, 7:46:00.

1881—Nov. 9, New York Yacht club course: Mischief, 4:17:00; Atalanta, 4:45:39¼, Nov. 10, 16 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook and return; Mischief, 4:54:53; Atalanta, 5:33:47.

1885—Sept. 14, New York Yacht club course; Puritan, 6:06:05; Genesta, 6:22:24. Sept. 16, 20 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook light and return; Puritan, 5:03:14; Genesta, 5:04:52.

1886—Sept. 9, New York Yacht club course; Mayflower, 5:26:41; Galatea, 5:38:43. Sept. 11, 20 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook light and return: Mayflower, 6:49:10; Galatea, 7:18:09.

1887—Sept. 27, New York Yacht club course: Volunteer, 4:53:18; Thistle, 5:12:41¾. Sept. 30, 20 miles to windward off Scotland light and return: Volunteer, 5:42:56¼; Thistle, 5:54:45.

1893—Oct. 7, 15 miles to windward off Sandy Hook light and return; Vigilant, 4:05:47; Valkyrie, 4:11:35. Oct. 9, triangular 30-mile course, first leg to windward; Vigilant, 3:25:01; Valkyrie, 3:35:36. Oct. 13, 15 miles to windward off Sandy Hook light and return; Vigilant, 3:24:39; Valkyrie, 3:25:19.

1895—Sept. 7, 15 miles to windward and return, east by south off Point Seabright, N. J.; Defender, 4:57:55; Valkyrie III., 5:08:44. Sept. 11, triangular course, 10 miles to each leg; Valkyrie III., 3:55:09; Defender, 3:55:56; won by Defender on a foul, Sept. 13 Defender sailed over the course and claimed cup and race; claim allowed.

1899—Oct. 16, 15 miles to windward and return, off Sandy Hook: Columbia, 4:53:53; Shamrock, 5:04:07. Oct. 17, triangular course, 10 miles to a leg: Columbia, 3:37:00; Shamrock snapped its topmast. Oct. 20, 15 miles to leeward and return: Columbia, 3:38:09; Shamrock, 3:43:26.

1901—Sept. 28, 15 miles to windward and return, off Sandy Hook: Columbia, 4:30:24; Shamrock II., 4:31:44. Oct. 3, triangular course: Columbia, 3:12:35; Shamrock II., 3:16:10. Oct. 4, 15 miles to leeward and return: Columbia, 4:32:57; Shamrock II., 4:33:38.

1903—Aug. 22, 15 miles to leeward and return, off Sandy Hook; Reliance, 3:31:17; Shamrock III., 3:41:17. Aug. 25, triangular course, 10 miles to leg; Reliance, 3:14:54; Shamrock III., 3:18:10. Sept. 3, 15 miles to windward and return: Reliance, 4:28:04; Shamrock III. did not finish.

1920—July 15, 15 miles to windward and return, off Sandy Hook; Shamrock IV., Royal Ulster Y. C., 4:24:48; Resolute, New York Y. C., disabled. July 17, 30 mile triangular course; race not finished within time limit. July 20, 30 mile triangular course; Shamrock 5:22:18; Resolute, 5:24:44 (corrected time). July 21, course south by west 30 miles; first leg 15 miles to windward, second leg return; Resolute, 3:56:05; Shamrock, 4:03:06 (corrected time). July 23, course 10 miles south-southwest, 10 miles east by north and 10 miles northwest-half-north; Resolute, 3:31:12; Shamrock, 3:41:10. July 26, race called off; no breeze. July 27, course 30 miles, 15 to windward and 15 to leeward; Resolute, 5:28:35; Shamrock, 5:48:20.

SIX-METER YACHT RACES.

In a series of races between British and American six-meter yachts off Oyster Bay, L. I., Sept. 9-16, 1922, the American boats won the world's championship for that class of yachts by a total team score of 111 to 104, though the British won four individual as well as four team triumphs in six contests.

CLASS R CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Goblin of the Cleveland Yacht club won the class R. championship of the Great Lakes at Cleveland, O., Sept. 7, 8 and 9, 1922, by defeating Scrapper II. of Toronto, Ont., three times in three days.

THE LIPTON CUP.

The Lipton cup, emblematic of the class R championship of the great lakes, was won by Gossoon in three races sailed on Lake Michigan off Chicago Aug. 17, 18 and 19, 1922, with a total of 280 points for two firsts and one second. The following table shows the position and elapsed time of the contestants in each race and the total number of points made by each:

First Race—Aug. 17.

Yacht.	Time.	Points.
Gossoon	2:58:53	100
Yank	2:59:32	80
Sari	3:01:27	60
Rainbow	3:11:06	40
Colleen	3:12:29	20

Second Race—Aug. 18.

Gossoon	2:57:30	200
Yank	3:00:46	160
Sari	3:05:05	120
Colleen	3:09:24	60
Rainbow	3:14:42	60

Third Race—Aug. 19.

Yank	2:55:40	260
Gossoon	2:55:59	280
Sari	2:58:52	180
Colleen	3:01:58	160
Rainbow	3:07:17	80

Record of Winners.

1902—La Rita, Chi.	1904—Ste. Claire, Det.
1903—La Rita, Chi.	1905—Ste. Claire, Det.

1906—Cherry Circle, Chicago.
1907—Cherry Circle, Chicago.
1908—Chicago, Chi.
1909—Spray, Chicago.
1910—Spray, Chicago.
1911—Columbia, Chi.
1912—Susan II., Chi.
1913—Susan II., Chi.
1914-15-16—No races.
1917—Mebleh, Cleve.
1918—No race.
1919—Sari, Chicago.
1920—Rainbow, Chi.
1921—Yank, Chicago.
1922—Gossoon, Chi.

THE LIPTON TROPHY.

Record of Winners.

Winner.	Time.
1910—Valmore	3:24:10
1911—Valmore	2:35:28
1912—Michicago	2:45:05
1913—Polaris	1:45:50
1914—Valiant	1:49:03
1915-1922—No races.	

SIR JOHN NUTTING CUP.

Record of Winners.

1906—Pequod.
1907—Pequod.
1908—No race.
1909—Sand Dab.
1910—Invader.
1911—Invader.
1912—Invader.
1913—No race.
1914—No race.
1915—Banshee.
1916—Banshee.
1917-1919—No races.
1920—Sari.
1921—Gossoon.
1922—Gossoon.

MACKINAC CUP RACE.

Intrepid, a class P sloop, owned by Donald F. Prather of the Chicago Yacht club, won the 1922 yacht race to Mackinac island, Michigan, making the distance of approximately 331 miles in 53:31:46. Commodore J. C. Van Dyke's Dorello of the Milwaukee Yacht club was second in 68:48:58. The yachts started from Chicago Saturday morning, July 22, and the winner arrived at Mackinac at 12:45 a. m. July 25. Record of winners:

1904—Vencedor.
1905—Mistral.
1906—Vanadis.
1907—Vencedor.
1908—Valmore.
1909—Valmore.
1910—Valmore.
1911—Mavourneen
1912—Polaris.
1913—Olympian.*
1914—Olympian.
1915—Leda.
1916—Intrepid.
1917-1920—No races.
1921—Virginia.
1922—Intrepid.

*To Petoskey, Mich.

The best record to Mackinac island, 28:21:51 for the 331 miles, was made by the Mavourneen in 1911.

STRATFORD CUP.

Michigan City to Chicago (course about fifty miles), June 18, 1922.

Ten boats started from Michigan City. Summaries:

Yacht.	Finish.	Cor. Time.
Columbia	4:10:06	6:41:02
Invader	4:31:04	6:43:38
Springtime	4:33:04	6:44:58
Rival	4:39:08	6:53:02
Intrepid	3:43:24	6:55:10
Jackson Park II.	4:18:23	6:56:54
Sally VII.	3:56:10	6:57:49
Seboomook	4:05:44	7:00:07
Illinois	4:11:04	7:00:29
Edith II.	4:33:08	7:02:57

TRISTATE RACE WINNERS.

1912—Michicago.
1913—Michicago.
1914—No race.
1915—Josephine.
1916—Ahmeck.
1917-1922—No races.

MICHIGAN CITY RACES.

Columbia Yacht Club, June 17, 1922.

20-Foot Class—Start 9:30.

	Finish.	Cor. time.
Vega	3:02:06	4:12:34
Flora	3:21:39	4:18:16

25-Foot Sloops—Start 9:30.

Vandal	2:27:26	3:54:07
Seneca	2:29:10	4:03:23
Pequod	2:46:44	4:10:12
Seminole	2:53:21	4:20:02
Wenonah	2:58:03	5:12:51

Yawls—Start 9:35.

Omoo	1:50:37	3:46:56
Beaver	2:51:15	3:52:02
Neoga	2:06:35	4:10:09
Owl	2:40:46	4:15:05
Vanadis	1:51:24	4:17:27
Phantom	2:32:19	4:19:25
Windward	3:21:21	5:49:07
Anama	2:51:53	5:16:53

Schooners—Start 9:35.

Fame	2:02:48	3:39:46
Natant	2:06:23	4:24:52
Nokomis	2:08:21	4:29:10

30-Foot Class—Start 9:40.

Columbia	2:09:32	3:47:21
Edith II.	2:15:18	3:52:19
St. Clair	2:19:58	3:52:48

R Class—Start 9:40.

Sari	2:34:10	3:41:12

Raceabouts—Start 9:45.

Springtime*	2:11:50	3:31:03
Invader	2:19:55	3:40:50
Rival	2:36:16	3:56:54
Hobo	2:51:11	4:11:49

Q Class—Start 9:50.

Princess	2:24:34	3:47:30
Jackson Park II.	2:22:54	3:48:12
Virginia	2:23:05	3:48:23
Siren	2:25:53	3:49:18
Gem	2:25:59	3:51:17
Chaperon	2:34:54	3:54:53
Spider	2:35:10	3:57:37

35-Foot Sloops—Start 9:50.

Sally VII.	1:47:57	3:37:42
Illinois	2:05:51	3:46:09
Seboomook	2:11:44	3:56:08
Naniwa	2:18:08	4:10:28
Mokahi	2:53:33	4:36:50

P Class—Start 9:50.

Intrepid	2:01:55	3:51:25
Mavourneen	2:16:01	4:02:46

*Winner of time prize.

Jackson Park Yacht Club, Sept. 2, 1922.

30-Foot Class—Start 10:05.

Boat.	Cor. time.
Columbia*	3:54:49
Edith II.	3:57:20

35-Foot Class—Start 10:20.

Sally VII.	4:03:41
Seboomook	4:11:24
Intrepid	4:15:03
Mavourneen	4:25:57
Mokahi	5:17:46

Raceabouts—Start 10:05.

Invader	4:05:24
Springtime	4:16:21

Q Class—Start 10:15.

Chaperon	4:25:00
Spider	4:33:17
Princess	4:44:08
Jackson Park	4:44:58
Gem	4:46:10

R Boats—Start 10:15.

Sari	4:23:29

25-Foot Class—Start 10:00.

Vandal	4:25:54
Seneca	4:47:11
Phantom	4:49:51

20-Foot Class—Start 10:00.

Vega	4:47:04
Flora	4:59:19

Schooners and Yawls—Start 10:10.

Rainbow	4:40:34
Omoo	4:47:52
Windward	5:02:28

Boat.	Cor. time.
Owl	5:11:01
Beaver	5:15:50
Anama	5:27:49

*Winner of time prize.

CHICAGO-RACINE RACE.

R. Johnson's sloop Illinois won a yacht race from Chicago to Racine, Wis., Aug. 23, 1922, making a distance of sixty-two miles in 9:00:10. In the universal class Prather's class P sloop Intrepid was the winner in 8:32:44 corrected time.

LEHRMANN TROPHY

The Naiad won the one-design yacht race for the Lehrmann trophy at Chicago on Sept. 2, 3 and 5, 1922, with a total of 29 points, the Minnow being second with 25 points. The Naiad was the winner in the races for the same trophy in 1921.

REGATTA AT KENOSHA, WIS.

In a regatta on Lake Michigan off Kenosha, Wis., Aug. 27, 1922, the twenty-one foot cabin class yacht Spray of Kenosha won over the combined Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha fleets by covering a triangular course of about five miles in 34:31 corrected time.

T. C. LUTZ CUP.

The Jackson Park II., skippered by C. W. Kratt, won the series of three races for the T. C. Lutz cup for Universal Q class sloops sailed over the Jackson Park Yacht club's course on Lake Michigan, Sept. 8, 9 and 10, 1922. The winning sloop was first in each of the three contests and won by a total of 300. Spider was second with 206 points and Gem third with 150.

POWER-BOAT RACING.

GOLD CHALLENGE CUP.

J. G. Vincent, driving his Packard-Chriscraft, won the Gold Challenge cup in a regatta at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 1-4, 1922. His average speed in the final heat was 40.5 miles an hour. Following is a list of the Gold Challenge cup winners and their speed in miles per hour:

Year. Boat.	Speed.
1904—Standard	23.6
1904—Vingt-et-un	25.3
1905—Chip	15.9*
1906—Chip II.	20.6*
1907—Chip II.	20.8*
1908—Dixie II.	30.9
1909—Dixie II.	32.9
1910—Dixie III.	33.6
1911—Mit II.	36.1
1912—P. D. Q. II.	36.8
1913—Ankle Deep	44.5
1914—Baby Speed Demon	50.49
1915—Miss Detroit	48.5
1916—Miss Minneapolis	49.7
1917—Miss Detroit II.	56.5
1918—Miss Detroit III.	52.0
1919—Miss Detroit III.	55.0
1920—Miss America	71.4
1921—Miss America I.	50.5
1922—Packard-Chriscraft	40.5

*Winner on corrected time.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY REGATTA.

The Mississippi valley power-boat regatta took place on Peoria lake at Peoria, Ill., July 1-4, 1922. The winners in the final heats were:

Webb free-for-all trophy race, final heat, 10 miles—Won by Miss Chicago, Sheldon Clark, Chicago; Oh Min, H. A. Parsons, Cleveland, O., second. Time, 12:50%.

705 class, final heat, 10 miles—Won by Peggy, Fred Schramm, Milwaukee; Black Diamond, Barrick-Webber, Peoria, second; Meteor III., Walter B. Wilde, Peoria, third. Time, 16:05.

Free-for-all runabouts, final heat, 5 miles—Won by Panhard II., H. M. Hammer, St. Louis; Janet Virginia, Walter Plummer, Maywood, Ill., second; Marjorie K., third. Time, 8:27%.

151 class, final heat, 5 miles—Won by Margaret III., L. E. Selby, Pekin, Ill.; Miss Quincy, C. E. Padgett, Quincy, Ill., second; Miss Peoria, R. H. Daniels, Peoria, third. Time, 10:02.

320 class, final heat, 5 miles—Won by Cadillac IV., Rollen Travis, Peoria; Margaret III., second; Miss Quincy, third. Time, 9:33.

1300 class, final heat, 15 miles—Won by Badger Girl, F. Bailey, Peoria; Bradley Tech, Phil Becker, Jr., Peoria, second; Betty Jane, Louis Merk, Peoria, third. Time, 20:39.

510 class, final heat, 10 miles—Won by Cadillac IV.; Janet Virginia, second; Margaret III., third. Time, 18:36.

625 runabout class, final heat, 5 miles—Won by Janet Virginia; J. Q. G., J. Q. Gill, Peoria, second. Time, 12:25.

940 class, final heat, 10 miles—Won by Badger Girl; Do She Go, second; Margaret III., third. Time, 13:51.

PAGEANT OF PROGRESS REGATTA.

In connection with the Pageant of Progress exposition held on the Municipal pier in Chicago in August, 1922, a power-boat regatta was held on a course on the north side of the pier. The final results of the champion events were as follows:

Great Lakes Championship and Harry Sinclair Cup.

Boat and owner.	Points.—1st day.	2d day.	3d day.	Total.
Miss America, Gar Wood	6	6	6	18
Miss Chicago, Sheldon Clark	5	5	5	15
Miss Dubonnet, Capt. Ferran	0	0	4	4
Fore, W. D. Foreman	0	4	0	4
Baby Sure Cure, P. Strasburg	4	0	0	4
Badger Girl III., F. Bailey	3	0	0	3

Free-for-All Single Engine Championship.

Miss Chicago, Sheldon Clark	6	7	7	20
Fore, W. D. Foreman	5	6	5	16
Miss Dubonnet, Capt. Ferran	4	0	6	10
Baby Sure Cure, P. Strasburg	7	0	0	7
Badger Girl III., F. Bailey	0	5	0	5
Century Tire, C. J. Venn	0	4	0	4
Van Dyke III., E. Wamsley	0	0	4	4

1,300 Cubic Inch Class.

Peggy, F. W. Schramm	5	8	7	20
Oh Min, H. A. Parsons	9	9	0	18
Badger Girl III., F. Bailey	0	7	8	15
Betty Jane, L. Merk	0	6	5	11
Meteor III., W. B. Wilde	0	0	9	9
Bradley Tech, P. Becker	8	0	0	8
Van Dyke III., E. Wamsley	7	0	0	7
Lady Racine, M. Draeger	0	0	6	6
J. Q. G., J. Q. Gill	6	0	0	6

705 Cubic Inch Class.

Peggy, F. W. Schramm	6	5	5	16
Black Diamond, F. Webber	5	4	4	13
Meteor III., W. B. Wilde	0	6	6	12
Janet Virginia, W. Plummer	3	3	3	9
J. Q. G., J. Q. Gill	4	0	2	6

320 Cubic Inch Class.

Van Dyke III., E. Wamsley	6	7	7	20
Ethel X., C. P. Hanley	7	6	6	19
P. D. VI., Dr. A. C. Strong	5	5	4	14
Margaret III., L. E. Selby	4	4	0	8
Miss Peoria, R. H. Daniels	3	2	3	8
Miss Illinois II., R. Lee	0	1	5	6
Miss Quincy V., C. E. Padgett	2	3	0	5

215 Cubic Inch Class.

P. D. Q. VI., A. C. Strong	6	6	7	19
Margaret III., L. E. Selby	5	5	6	16
Miss Illinois II., R. Lee	7	7	0	14
Miss Peoria, R. H. Daniels	4	4	5	13
Bud VI., Albert Schmidt	0	3	0	3

151 Cubic Inch Class.

Boat and owner.	Points. 1st day.	2d day.	3d day.	Total.
Margaret III., L. E. Selby	4	4	4	12
Miss Peoria, R. H. Daniels	3	3	2	8
Miss Quincy V., C. E. Padgett	0	2	3	5
Bud VI., Albert Schmidt	0	1	0	1

ROWING.

HARVARD-YALE RACES.

University Eights.

Year. Winner.	Time.	Loser's time.
1876—Yale	22:02	22:33
1877—Harvard	24:36	24:44
1878—Harvard	20:44¾	21:29
1879—Harvard	22:15	23:58
1880—Yale	24:27	25:09
1881—Yale	22:13	22:19
1882—Harvard	20:47	20:50½
1883—Harvard	24:26	25:59
1884—Yale	20:31	20:46
1885—Harvard	25:15½	26:30
1886—Yale	20:41½	21:05¾
1887—Yale	22:56	23:14½
1888—Yale	20:10	21:24
1889—Yale	21:30	21:55
1890—Yale	21:29	21:40
1891—Harvard	21:23	21:57
1892—Yale	20:48	21:40
1893—Yale	25:01½	25:15
1894—Yale	22:47	24:40
1895—Yale	21:30	25:15
1899—Harvard	20:52½	21:13
1900—Yale	21:12⅘	21:37⅘
1901—Yale	23:37	23:45
1902—Yale	20:20	20:33
1903—Yale	20:19⅘	20:29⅘
1904—Yale	21:40½	22:10
1905—Yale	22:33½	23:36
1906—Harvard	23:02	23:11
1907—Yale	21:10	21:13
1908—Harvard	24:10	*
1909—Harvard	21:50	22:10
1910—Harvard	20:46½	21:04
1911—Harvard	22:44	23:40
1912—Harvard	21:43½	22:04
1913—Harvard	21:42	22:20
1914—Yale	21:16	21:16½
1915—Yale	20:52	21:13½
1916—Harvard	20:02	20:17
1917—No racing on account of war.		
1918—Harvard†	10:58	11:04
1919—Yale	21:42½	21:47⅘
1920—Harvard	23:11	23:46
1921—Yale	20:41	20:44⅘
1922—Yale	21:53	22:06

*Time not taken. Yale stroke oar collapsed at end of 2½ miles. †Wartime substitute race on 2 mile course on the Housatonic river near New Haven, Conn.

Of the above races the first two were rowed on the Springfield (Mass.) course and the remainder (except the 1918 race) on the New London course, which is four miles straightaway. There were no dual races in 1896, 1897 and 1898. The Harvard-Yale freshman and junior varsity races are rowed at the same time and place as the eight oared races.

Harvard-Yale Freshman Eights.

Year. Winner.	Time.	Loser's time.
1901—Yale	10:37⅘	10:58
1902—Dead heat	10:13	10:13
1903—Yale	9:43½	9:48⅗
1904—Yale	10:20	10:20½
1905—Harvard	9:59	10:04
1906—Yale	10:39⅗	10:41
1907—Harvard	11:15	11:19
1908—Harvard	9:38½	9:47½
1909—Harvard	11:32	12:09
1910—Harvard	11:54½	12:02
1911—Yale	11:53	11:59½
1912—Harvard	10:52	10:54½
1913—Harvard	10:41	10:45
1914—Harvard	11:49	12:04
1915—Yale (1½ miles)	8:06	8:10
1916—Harvard	10:36⅘	10:39
1917 and 1918—No racing on account of war.		
1919—Harvard	10:36	10:37½
1920—Yale	10:03⅘	10:06
1921—Yale	12:13	12:32
1922—Harvard	11:19	*

*Yale did not finish; shell swamped.

Harvard-Yale Junior Eights.

Two miles.

1901—Harvard	11:49½	12:02½
1902—Harvard	11:19½	11:25½
1903—Yale	10:59⅘	11:10¾
1904—Harvard	12:12	12:15
1905—Harvard	11:22	11:27
1906—Yale	12:15	12:21
1907—Yale	12:33	13:15
1908—Yale	10:33½	10:43
1909—Harvard	13:14	13:23
1910—Harvard	13:02½	13:18
1911—Harvard	13:37½	13:52
1912—Harvard	11:24	11:55
1913—Harvard	11:52	12:11
1914—Harvard	11:34	12:02
1915—Yale	10:40	10:43
1916—Harvard	10:25	10:27
1917 and 1918—No racing on account of war.		
1919—Harvard	10:40¾	10:41⅘
1920—Yale	10:06⅘	10:10
1921—Harvard	12:29	12:53
1922—Harvard	11:05	11:16

INTERUNIVERSITY RACES.

Poughkeepsie course, four miles; after 1921, three miles.

University Eight-Oared.

June 26, 1896—(1) Cornell, 19:59; (2) Harvard, 20:08; (3) Pennsylvania, 20:18; (4) Columbia, 21:25.

June 25, 1897—(1) Cornell, 20:34; (2) Yale, 20:44; (3) Harvard, 21:00.

July 2, 1897—(1) Cornell, 20:47⅘; (2) Columbia, 21:20⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, swamped.

*July 2, 1898—(1) Pennsylvania, 15:51½; (2) Cornell, 16:06; (3) Wisconsin, 16:10; (4) Columbia, 16:21.

June 27, 1899—(1) Pennsylvania, 20:04; (2) Wisconsin, 20:05½; (3) Cornell, 20:13; (4) Columbia, 20:20.

June 30, 1900—(1) Pennsylvania, 19:44⅘; (2) Wisconsin, 19:46⅘; (3) Cornell, 20:04½; (4) Columbia, 20:08½; (5) Georgetown, 20:19½.

†July 2, 1901—(1) Cornell, 18:53½; (2) Columbia, 18:58; (3) Wisconsin, 19:06½; (4) Georgetown, 19:21; (5) Syracuse, distanced; (6) Pennsylvania, distanced.

June 21, 1902—(1) Cornell, 19:05⅘; (2) Wisconsin, 19:13⅘; (3) Columbia, 19:18⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 19:26; (5) Syracuse, 19:31⅘; (6) Georgetown, 19:32.

June 26, 1903—(1) Cornell, 18:57; (2) Georgetown, 19:27; (3) Wisconsin, 19:29⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 19:30⅘; (5) Syracuse, 19:36½; (6) Columbia, 19:54.

June 28, 1904—(1) Syracuse, 20:22⅘; (2) Cornell, 20:31½; (3) Pennsylvania, 20:32⅘; (4) Columbia, 20:45⅘; (5) Georgetown, 20:52⅘; (6) Wisconsin, 21:01½.

June 28, 1905—(1) Cornell, 20:29⅘; (2) Syracuse, 21:47⅘; (3) Georgetown, 21:49; (4) Columbia, 21:53½; (5) Pennsylvania, 21:59⅘; (6) Wisconsin, 22:06½.

June 23, 1906—(1) Cornell, 19:36⅘; (2) Pennsylvania, 19:43⅘; (3) Syracuse, 19:45½; (4) Wisconsin, 20:13⅘; (5) Columbia, 20:18⅘; (6) Georgetown, 20:35.

June 26, 1907—(1) Cornell, 20:02⅘; (2) Columbia, 20:04; (3) Navy, 20:13⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 20:33⅘; (5) Wisconsin (no time); (6) Georgetown (no time); (7) Syracuse (shell sunk).
June 27, 1908—(1) Syracuse, 19:34½; (2) Columbia, 19:35½; (3) Cornell, 19:39; (4) Pennsylvania, 19:52⅘; (5) Wisconsin, 20:00⅘.
July 2, 1909—(1) Cornell, 19:02; (2) Columbia, 19:04⅘; (3) Syracuse, 19:15½; (4) Wisconsin, 19:24½; (5) Pennsylvania, 19:32½.
June 26, 1910—(1) Cornell, 20:42½; (2) Pennsylvania, 20:44½; (3) Columbia, 20:54½; (4) Syracuse, 21:13; (5) Wisconsin, 21:15⅘.
June 27, 1911—(1) Cornell, 20:10⅘; (2) Columbia, 20:16⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 20:33; (4) Wisconsin, 20:34; (5) Syracuse, 21:03⅘.
June 29, 1912—(1) Cornell, 19:21⅘; (2) Wisconsin, 19:25; (3) Columbia, 19:41⅘; (4) Syracuse 19:47; (5) Pennsylvania, 19:55; (6) Stanford, 20:25.
June 21, 1913—(1) Syracuse, 19:28⅘; (2) Cornell, 19:31; (3) Washington, 19:33; (4) Wisconsin, 19:36; (5) Columbia, 19:38½; (6) Pennsylvania, 20:11½.
June 26, 1914—(1) Columbia, 19:37⅘; (2) Pennsylvania, 19:41; (3) Cornell, 19:44½; (4) Syracuse, 19:59⅘; (5) Washington, 20:01⅘; (6) Wisconsin, 20:20.
June 28, 1915—(1) Cornell, 20:36⅘; (2) Leland Stanford, 20:37⅘; (3) Syracuse, 20:43⅘; (4) Columbia, 21:00; (5) Pennsylvania, 21:10½.
June 17, 1916—(1) Syracuse, 20:15⅘; (2) Cornell, 20:22⅘; (3) Columbia, 20:41½; (4) Pennsylvania, 20:52⅘.
1917, 1918 and 1919—No races.
‡June 19, 1920—(1) Syracuse, 11:02⅘; (2) Cornell, 11:21½; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:30.
June 22, 1921—(1) Navy, 14:07; (2) California, 14:22; (3) Cornell; (4) Pennsylvania; (5) Syracuse; (6) Columbia.
§June 26, 1922—(1) Navy, 13:33⅘; (2) Washington, 13:36½; (3) Syracuse, 13:38⅘; (4) Cornell, 13:38⅘; (5) Columbia, 13:45½; (6) Pennsylvania, 13:50⅘.
*Three miles on Saratoga lake. †Four-mile course record. ‡Two miles on Cayuga lake. §Record for three-mile course.

Four-Oared Races.

Poughkeepsie course, two miles.

July 2, 1901—(1) Cornell, 11:39⅘; (2) Pennsylvania, 11:45⅘; (3) Columbia, 11:51⅘.
June 21, 1902—(1) Cornell, 10:43⅘; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:54⅘; (3) Columbia, 11:08.
June 26, 1903—(1) Cornell, 10:34; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:35⅘; (3) Wisconsin, 10:55⅘; (4) Columbia, 11:14.
June 28, 1904—(1) Cornell, 10:53⅘; (2) Columbia, 11:12½; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:15⅘; (4) Wisconsin, 11:18⅘; (5) Georgetown, 11:34⅘.
June 28, 1905—(1) Syracuse, 10:15⅘; (2) Cornell, 10:17⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:33⅘; (4) Columbia, 10:45; (5) Wisconsin, 10:52.
June 28, 1906—(1) Cornell, 10:34; (2) Syracuse, 10:48⅘; (3) Columbia, 10:55⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 11:06⅘.
June 26, 1907—(1) Syracuse, 10:37½; (2) Cornell, 10:40; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:49; (4) Columbia, 10:59⅘.
June 27, 1908—(1) Syracuse, 10:52⅘; (2) Columbia, 11:06⅘; (3) Pennsylvania (disqualified for foul), 10:57⅘. (Cornell did not finish.)
July 2, 1909—(1) Cornell, 10:01; (2) Syracuse, 10:10; (3) Columbia, 10:12; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:27.
June 26, 1910—(1) Cornell, 11:37⅘; (2) Syracuse, 11:43⅘; (3) Columbia, 11:48½; (4) Pennsylvania, 12:22.
June 27, 1911—(1) Cornell; (2) Syracuse; (3) Columbia; (4) Pennsylvania. No official time taken.
June 29, 1912—(1) Cornell, 10:34½; (2) Columbia, 10:41½; (3) Syracuse, 10:58⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 11:23⅘.
June 21, 1913—(1) Cornell, 10:47⅘; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:52½; (3) Columbia, 10:54⅘; (4) Wisconsin, 10:58⅘; (5) Washington, 12:08⅘; (6) Syracuse (no time taken).
June 26, 1914—(1) Cornell, 11:15⅘; (2) Columbia, 11:25⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:33⅘; (4) Syracuse, 11:50⅘.
(Four oared event discontinued after 1914.)

Junior Eights.

Poughkeepsie course, two miles.

June 28, 1915—(1) Cornell, 10:00½; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:05; (3) Columbia, 10:07⅘.
June 17, 1916—(1) Syracuse, 11:15½; (2) Cornell, 11:20; (3) Columbia, 11:21; (4) Pennsylvania, 12:06½.
1917, 1918 and 1919—No races.
June 19, 1920*—(1) Cornell, 10:45⅘; (2) Syracuse, 10:53; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:14⅘; (4) Columbia, 11:17.
June 22, 1921—(1) Cornell, 10:38; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:54; (3) Syracuse; (4) Columbia.
June 26, 1922—(1) Cornell, 9:45⅘; (2) Columbia, 9:52; (3) Syracuse, 9:54; (4) Pennsylvania (no time); (5) Pennsylvania, 150-lb. crew (no time).
*Rowed on Cayuga lake at Ithaca, N. Y.

University Freshman Eights.

Poughkeepsie course, two miles.

June 30, 1900—(1) Wisconsin, 9:45⅘; (2) Pennsylvania, 9:54⅘; (3) Cornell, 9:55½; (4) Columbia, 10:08.
July 2, 1901—(1) Pennsylvania, 10:20½; (2) Cornell, 10:23; (3) Columbia, 10:36⅘; (4) Syracuse, 10:44.
June 21, 1902—(1) Cornell, 9:34⅘; (2) Wisconsin, 9:42⅘; (3) Columbia, 9:49; (4) Syracuse, 9:53; (5) Pennsylvania, 10:05.
June 26, 1903—(1) Cornell, 9:18; (2) Syracuse, 9:22½; (3) Wisconsin, 9:32; (4) Columbia, 9:41; (5) Pennsylvania, 9:45.
June 28, 1904—(1) Syracuse, 10:01; (2) Cornell, 10:12⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:18⅘; (4) Columbia, 10:28½.
June 28, 1905—(1) Cornell, 9:35⅘; (2) Syracuse, 9:49; (3) Columbia, 9:53; (4) Pennsylvania, 9:58⅘.
June 23, 1906—(1) Syracuse, 9:51⅘; (2) Cornell, 9:55; (3) Wisconsin, 9:55⅘; (4) Columbia, 10:07½; (5) Pennsylvania, 10:13½.
June 26, 1907—(1) Wisconsin, 9:58; (2) Syracuse, 10:03; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:04; (4) Columbia, 10:05⅘; (5) Cornell, 10:07⅘.
June 27, 1908—(1) Cornell, 9:29⅘; (2) Syracuse, 9:38⅘; (3) Columbia, 9:43; (4) Wisconsin, 9:55½; (5) Pennsylvania, 10:42.
July 2, 1909—(1) Cornell, 9:07⅘; (2) Syracuse, 9:14⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 9:21; (4) Wisconsin, 9:22⅘; (5) Columbia, 9:26.
June 26, 1910—(1) Cornell, 10:40½; (2) Columbia, 10:53⅘; (3) Syracuse, 10:53⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 11:00½; (5) Wisconsin, 11:15½.
June 27, 1911—(1) Columbia, 10:13½; (2) Cornell, 10:20⅘; (3) Syracuse, 10:23½; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:24⅘; (5) Wisconsin, 10:38.
June 29, 1912—(1) Cornell, 9:31⅘; (2) Wisconsin, 9:35⅘; (3) Syracuse, 9:42⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 9:46⅘; (5) Columbia, 9:47.
June 21, 1913—(1) Cornell, 10:04⅘; (2) Wisconsin, 10:37⅘; (3) Syracuse, 10:14⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:25⅘; (5) Columbia, 10:29.
June 26, 1914—(1) Cornell, 10:26; (2) Syracuse, 10:50½; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:50⅘; (4) Columbia, 10:56½; (5) Wisconsin, 10:59.
June 28, 1915—(1) Syracuse, 9:29⅘; (2) Cornell, 9:43; (3) Columbia, 9:47⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:01⅘.

June 19, 1916—(1) Cornell, 11:05⅕; (2) Syracuse, 11:15⅗; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:16⅛; (4) Columbia, 11:29⅝.

1917-1918-1919—No races.

May 15, 1920*—(1) Cornell, 10:45⅝; (2) Syracuse, 11:03⅛; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:10⅜; (4) Columbia, 11:15⅞.

June 22, 1921—(1) Cornell, 10:32; (2) Syracuse, 10:36; (3) Pennsylvania; (4) Columbia.

June 26, 1922—(1) Syracuse, 9:20⅛; (2) Cornell, 9:23; (3) Columbia, 9:24; (4) Pennsylvania, 9:26.

*Rowed on Cayuga lake at Ithaca, N. Y.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE RECORD.

Course (4 miles) from Putney to Mortlake, London.

Year.	Winner.	Time.
1880	Oxford	21:23
1881	Oxford	21:51
1882	Oxford	20:12
1883	Oxford	21:08
1884	Cambridge	21:39
1885	Oxford	21:36
1886	Cambridge	22:29½
1887	Cambridge	20:52
1888	Cambridge	20:48
1889	Cambridge	20:14
1890	Oxford	22:03
1891	Oxford	21:48
1892	Oxford	19:21
1893	Oxford	18:47
1894	Oxford	21:39
1895	Oxford	20:50
1896	Oxford	20:01
1897	Oxford	19:12
1898	Oxford	22:15
1899	Cambridge	21:04
1900	Cambridge	18:47
1901	Oxford	22:31
1902 (March 22)	Cambridge	19:09
1903 (April 1)	Cambridge	19:32½
1904 (March 25)	Cambridge	21:36
1905 (April 1)	Oxford	20:35
1906 (April 7)	Cambridge	19:25
1907 (March 16)	Cambridge	20:26
1908 (April 4)	Cambridge	19:19
1909 (April 3)	Oxford	19:50
1910 (March 23)	Oxford	20:14
1911 (April 1)	Oxford	18:29
1912 (April 1)	Oxford	22:05
1913 (March 13)	Oxford	20:53
1914 (March 28)	Cambridge	20:23
1915-1919—No races on account of war.		
1920 (March 27)	Cambridge	21:11
1921 (March 30)	Cambridge	19:45
1922 (April 1)	Cambridge	19:27

Note—The race of 1922 was the seventy-third in the history of the event. The first contest took place in 1845.

BRITISH HENLEY.

Course, 1 mile 550 yards.

Walter M. Hoover of the Duluth (Minn.) Boat club won the diamond sculls at Henley-on-Thames, England, July 8, 1922, defeating J. Ber sford, Jr., in 9:32. His victory brought the diamond sculls to the United States for the fourth time. In three out of four years, from 1897 to 1900 inclusive, the title came to the United States, the first time in the possession of E. H. Ten Eyck of Worcester, Mass., son of Jim Ten Eyck, Sr., coach of Syracuse university, and the next two times, in 1899 and 1900, through B. H. Howell of New York, then a student at Trinity hall, Cambridge.

The Stewards' cup was won by the Viking club of Eton, which easily defeated the Grasshopper club of Zurich, Switzerland, in 8:25.

The Leander club won the Grand Challenge cup, defeating the Thames club by a length. The time was 7:36.

The Thames Challenge cup was won by Worcester college, Oxford, which finished two feet ahead of Clare college, Cambridge, in 7:56.

The final for the Ladies' plate was won by Brasenose college, Oxford, this crew defeating Magdalen college, Oxford, by a length in 7:47.

WORLD SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Walter M. Hoover of the Duluth Boat club won the race for the Philadelphia Challenge cup, emblematic of the amateur single sculling championship of the world, over a 1¼-mile course on the Schuylkill river at Philadelphia June 5, 1922. His time was 7:24, a world's record for the distance. Paul V Costello of the Vesper Boat club, Philadelphia, was second; Hilton A. Belyea of St. John, N. B., third, and Garrett Gilmore of the Bachelors' Barge club, Philadelphia, fourth.

NATIONAL REGATTA.

The main events at the national rowing regatta on the Schuylkill river course at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 3-5, resulted as follows:

Senior double shells—Won by Bachelors' Barge club, Philadelphia (William R. Hapgood, bow; W. E. Garrett Gilmore, stroke). Time, 7 minutes 5 seconds.

Senior four-oared shells—Won by Duluth Boat club (W. Coventry, bow; D. Dever, L. Ward, L. Letourneau, stroke). Time, 7:00.

Senior quadruple shells—Won by Vesper Boat club, Philadelphia (W. Nelson, bow; G. Filoon, Paul Costello, S. Moorehead, stroke). Time, 6:34.

Senior eight-oared shells—Won by Duluth Boat club (crew No. 1), Duluth, Minn. (A. Kodin, bow; E. Johnson, J. Bjorkman, W. Councilman, C. Holmerud, H. Quade, F. Champion, J. Howard, stroke). Time, 6:20⅘.

Championship single shells—Won by Paul V. Costello, Vesper Boat club, Philadelphia. Time, 7:27⅕.

SOUTHWESTERN REGATTA.

Following were the winners in the principal races at the regatta of the Southwestern Amateur Rowing association July 5 and 6, 1922:

Senior four, 1 mile—St. Louis Boat club. Time, 6:30⅘.

Senior six-oared barge, ¾ mile—Central (St. Louis). Time, 4:22⅘.

Senior double, 1 mile—Detroit Boat club. Time, 6:14⅘.

Junior four, 1 mile—Illinois Valley Yacht and Canoe club No. 2, Peoria. Time, 6:04.

Junior singles, ¼ mile—Hartman, Detroit. Time, 1:20⅕.

Senior eight, 1¼ miles—Grand Rapids Boat and Canoe club. Time, 6:12.

Senior singles, 1 mile—Clark, Detroit. Time, 6:40½.

Following is the point total for the Southwestern regatta:

Club.	Points.	Club.	Points.
Detroit	23	North End	5
Grand Rapids	12	St. Louis club	4
Illinois Valley Yacht and Canoe	8	Century	4
Lincoln Park	7	Western	3
Central	5	Baden	1

CENTRAL STATES REGATTA.

The annual regatta of the Central States Amateur Rowing association on Peoria lake, at Peoria, Ill., July 7-8, 1922. Winners in main events:

Senior four, 1 mile—Century, St. Louis. Time, 5:39.

Senior singles, 1 mile—Hartman, Detroit. Time, 5:55.

Senior six-oared barge, ¾ mile — St. Louis Boat club. Time, 3:52.
Senior doubles, 1 mile — Western, St. Louis. Time, 5:44.
Quarter-mile dash for singles—Muckler of Western, St. Louis. Time, 1:18.
Senior eight, 1¼ miles—Grand Rapids. Time, 7:27.

Following is the point total for central states regatta:

Club.	Points.	Club.	Points.
Detroit Boat club	22	Central	5
Western	12	Century	5
Grand Rapids club	10	Baden	2
St. Louis Boat club.	7	Lincoln Park	1
Peoria Ivy club	6		

NAVY-PRINCETON-HARVARD.

The United States Naval academy eight defeated the Princeton and Harvard varsity eights in a 2-mile race on Charles river, Boston, May 6, 1922, by six lengths in 10:28. Princeton was second and Harvard third. The navy plebe crew defeated the freshman eights of Princeton and Harvard by 1½ lengths in 11:01⅘. They finished in the order named.

PENNSYLVANIA VS. YALE.

Pennsylvania won three rowing races from Yale on the Henley course of the Schuylkill river April 15, 1922. Summary:
Varsity—Won by Pennsylvania. Time, 6:36.
Junior varsity—Won by Pennsylvania. Time, 7:02⅘.
150-pound race—Won by Pennsylvania. Time, 6:45.

WASHINGTON VS. CALIFORNIA.

The University of Washington crew won the Pacific coast conference rowing championship from the University of California April 22, 1922, by defeating its varsity crew by ten lengths in 15:58⅘ over a three-mile course on Lake Washington. The Washington freshmen won from the California freshmen by eight lengths over a two-mile course in 11:08⅘.

PENNSYLVANIA VS. HARVARD.

The University of Pennsylvania defeated Harvard in a varsity eight-oared race on the Charles river basin, Boston, April 29, 1922, by fifteen feet in 7:06. The Pennsylvania second crew defeated the Harvard second crew by six feet in 7:03.

NAVY VS. MASSACHUSETTS TECH.

The U. S. navy varsity eight defeated Massachusetts Tech by five lengths in a race over the Henley distance of one mile and five-sixteenths on the Severn river at Annapolis, Md., April 29, 1922. In the junior race the navy's second eight won by three lengths.

CHILDS CUP RACE.

Princeton won the annual varsity rowing race for the Childs cup over the 1¾-mile course on Lake Carnegie, at Princeton, N. J., May 13, 1922, by fifteen feet from Columbia. The time of the three contesting crews was: Princeton, 9:20; Columbia, 9:21; Pennsylvania, 9:30. Princeton also won the junior varsity race and the freshman race. Time in junior race: Princeton, 9:54; Pennsylvania, 9:56; Columbia, 10:04. Time in freshman race (1 5-16 miles): Princeton, 7:25; Pennsylvania, 7:29; Columbia, 7:33.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY ACADEMY VS. LINCOLN PARK.

St. John's Military academy eight defeated the Lincoln Park Boat club's senior crew on Lake Magawicka near Delafield, Wis., May 20, 1922, by four lengths in 7:32.

WISCONSIN VS. UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA.

Wisconsin defeated the University of Manitoba at Madison, Wis., May 27, 1922, in a race of 1¼ miles. The time was 5:37⅘.

WASHINGTON VS. WISCONSIN.

The University of Washington eight defeated the University of Wisconsin crew in a three-mile race on Lake Mendota at Madison, Wis., June 12, 1922, by about ten lengths. The time was 16:23.

CULVER VS. LINCOLN PARK.

The Culver Military academy eight-oared crew defeated the Lincoln Park Boat club crew by three lengths over a 1¼-mile course on Lake Maxinkuckee at Culver, Ind., June 5, 1922. The time of the Culver eight was 6:17⅘.

SWIMMING.

NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

400 yards, relay, junior—Detroit Athletic, No. 1, in Detroit A. C. tank, Feb. 16. Time, 3:59⅘.
100 yards—John Weissmuller, I. A. C., in Brookline, Mass., pool, March 9. Time, :54.
100 yards, back stroke, women—Sybil Bauer, I. A. C., in Milwaukee A. C. tank, March 24. Time, 1:16⅕. World's record.
400 yards, relay, senior—Illinois Athletic club team in New York Athletic club tank, March 29. Time, 3:43⅘. World's record.
220 yards, free style, women, junior—Ethel Baker of New York in Omaha, Neb., March 29. Time, 3:02⅘.
220 yards, junior—Adolph L. Anderson, Omaha A. C., in Omaha, Neb., March 30. Time, 2:44⅘.
Water polo—New York Athletic club team in New York, N. Y., March 30, 4 goals to 3.
200 yards, relay—Illinois Athletic club team in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 1. Time, 1:39⅕.
Pentathlon—J. Weissmuller, I. A. C., in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 1; points, 8.
500 yards, senior—J. Weissmuller, I. A. C., in I. A. C. tank, April 6. Time, 5:46⅘. World's record.
220 yards, senior—J. Weissmuller, I. A. C., in Detroit A. C. tank, April 8. Time, 2:17⅘.
100 yards, women—Ethelda Bleibtrey, New York, at Young Women's Hebrew association, New York, N. Y., April 22. Time, 1:07.
220 yards, breast stroke—Donald McClellan, Detroit, in Pittsburgh natatorium, April 22. Time, 3:10⅘.
100 yards, women, senior—Helen Wainwright, New York, in Chicago, Aug. 8. Time, 1:08.
80 yards, free style—J. Weissmuller, I. A. C., in Indianapolis, Aug. 10. Time, :40⅘.
50 yards, free style, women—Helen Wainwright, New York, in Indianapolis, Aug. 10. Time, :29⅘.
300 meters, free style, women—Helen Wainwright, New York, in Indianapolis, Aug. 11. Time, 4:29⅘.
100 yards, back stroke, women—Sybil Bauer, I. A. C., in Indianapolis, Aug. 11. Time, 1:17⅘.
500 yards, free style, women—Helen Wainwright, New York, in Indianapolis, Aug. 12. Time, 7:09⅘.
220 yards, free style—J. Weissmuller, I. A. C., in Indianapolis, Aug. 12. Time, 2:22⅘.
1 mile, women—Helen Wainwright, New York, in New York, Aug. 19. Time, 26:44⅘.
150 yards, senior, back stroke—J. Weissmuller, in Detroit, Aug. 26. Time, 1:55 3-10.
440 yards, women—Gertrude Ederle, New York, in New Brunswick, N. J. Time, 6:00⅘.
50 yards, senior—J. Weissmuller, I. A. C., in Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 9.

CENTRAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

100 yards, back stroke, women—Won by Sybil Bauer, I. A. C., in Detroit A. C. tank, Feb. 4, 1922. Time, 1:17.
100 yards, free style, women—Margaret Dixon,

Detroit A. C., in Detroit A. C. tank, Feb. 4. Time, 1:21.
Fancy diving, senior—Stanley Bryda, Detroit A. C., in D. A. C. tank, Feb. 4.
50 yards, free style, women—Edwardina Kranich, in D. A. C. tank, Feb. 4. Time, :32⅕.
50 yards, senior, free style—J. Weissmuller, I. A. C., in Detroit A. C. tank, Feb. 16. Time, :23⅗.
50 yards, back stroke, women—Sybil Bauer, I. A. C., in Detroit A. C. tank, Feb. 16. Time, :35⅘.
220 yards, free style—J Weissmuller, I. A. C., in Detroit A. C. tank, Feb. 16. Time, 2:19⅘.
100 yards, back stroke—J. Weissmuller, I. A. C., in Milwaukee A. C. tank, Feb. 17. Time, 1:06 3-10.
100 yards, breast stroke—John Faricy, Jr., Minnesota, in Milwaukee A. C. tank. Time, 1:15.
150 yards, back stroke, women—Sybil Bauer, I. A. C., in Great Lakes tank, Feb. 24. Time, 1:59⅘.
100 yards, breast stroke, women—Eleanor Coleman, Milwaukee A. C., in Great Lakes tank, Feb. 24. Time, 1:27.
150 yards, back stroke—Bonner Miller, I. A. C., in Great Lakes tank, Feb. 24. Time, 1:52.
220 yards, free style—J. Weissmuller, I. A. C., in Great Lakes tank, Feb. 24. Time, 2:17⅘.
220 yards, breast stroke, senior—R. Skelton, I. A. C., in Detroit A. C. tank, Feb. 25. Time, 3:04.
100 yards, free style, women—Edwardina Kranich, D. A. C., in Detroit A. C. tank, Feb. 25. Time, 1:15⅘.
50 yards, free style, junior—W. Dyer, N. H. S., in Detroit A. C. tank, Feb. 25. Time, :26⅘.
Plunge for distance, senior, women—Dorothy Wood, N. H. S., in Detroit A. C. tank, Feb. 25. Distance, 62 feet in :57.
Plunge for distance, senior—F. Schwedt, Y. M. C. A., in Detroit A. C. tank, Feb. 25. Distance, 75 feet in :57⅘.
400 yards, relay, senior—Illinois Athletic club first team in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, March 2. Time, 3:42⅘.
Water polo—I. A. C. first team in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, March 2. Goals, 11.
100 yards, free style, senior—J. Weissmuller, I. A. C., in St. Paul A. C. tank, March 4. Time, :53⅘.
220 yards, women—Lois Barry, M. A. C., in Milwaukee A. C. tank, March 24. Time, 3:12.
50 yards, breast stroke, women—Eleanor Coleman, M. A. C., in Milwaukee A. C. tank, March 24. Time, :38⅘.
Fancy diving, women—Mrs. Vonnie Malcolmsen, Detroit A. C., in Detroit A. C. tank, April 8.
Fancy diving, men—E. Halvorsen, C. A. A., at Municipal pier, Chicago, Aug. 17.
1 mile, women—Miss Viola Becker, in Illinois river at Peoria, Aug. 19. Time, 33:33⅘.
500 meters—J. Weissmuller, I. A. C., at Peoria, Aug. 20. Time, 6:41⅘.
220 yards, free style, senior—Dick Howell, I. A. C., in Detroit, Aug. 26. Time, 2:41⅘.
50 yards, free style, junior—Margaret Dixon, D. A. C., in Detroit, Aug. 26. Time, :34½.
880 yards junior—Florence Gaither, I. A. C., in Detroit, Aug. 26. Time, 16:21⅘.
100 yards, breast stroke, junior—Dorothea Andre, S. E. high, in Detroit, Aug. 26. Time, 1:39⅘.
Diving, junior—F. Elery, D. A. C., in Detroit, Aug. 26.

CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The University of Minnesota team of swimmers won the thirteenth annual indoor swimming meet of the "big ten" conference in the Bartlett pool, University of Chicago, March 16 and 17, 1922, with a total of 34 points. Wisconsin was second with 29 points and Chicago third with 20. Four conference records were bettered, as noted in the following summary:
160 yards, relay—Wisconsin. Time, 1:20⅘.
Fancy diving—Byler, Chicago.
40 yards—E. T. Blinks, Chicago. Time, :19⅘. (New conference record.)
200 yards, breast stroke—J. I. Faricy, Minnesota. Time, 2:38⅘. (New conference record.)
220 yards—E. T. Blinks, Chicago. Time, 2:24⅘. (New conference record.)
Plunge for distance—F. Atwood, Minnesota. Time, :23⅘.
150 yards, back stroke—Day, Minnesota. Time, 1:56⅘.
100 yards—J. Bennett, Wisconsin. Time, :56⅘. (New conference record.)
440 yards—M. N. Lanpher, Minnesota. Time, 5:34. (New conference record.)

Championship Records.

Year.	Winner.	Points.
1911	Illinois	30
1912	Illinois	38
1913	Illinois	37
1914	Northwestern	29
1915	Northwestern	37
1916	Northwestern-Chicago	44
1917	Northwestern	47
1918	Northwestern	47⅗
1919	Chicago	46
1920	Northwestern	37
1921	Chicago	31
1922	Minnesota	34

Conference Records.

40 yards—:19⅘; E. T. Blinks, Chicago, 1921 and 1922.
100 yards—:56⅘; J. Bennett, Minnesota, 1922.
150 yards, back stroke—1:52⅘; C. B. Pavlicek, Chicago, 1916.
200 yards, breast stroke—2:38⅘; J. I. Faricy, Minnesota, 1922.
220 yards—2:24⅘; E. T. Blinks, Chicago, 1922.
440 yards—5:34; M. N. Lanpher, Minnesota, 1922.
160 yards, relay—1:20⅘; Illinois, 1920.
60-foot plunge—:16⅘; J. F. Meagher, Chicago, 1920.

INTERSCHOLASTIC MEET.

The Hyde Park high school swimming team of six men won the third annual interscholastic meet at the Illinois Athletic club, Chicago, April 6, 1922, with 35 points. The Culver Military academy was second with 34 points, East Cleveland third with 18 and Northern Detroit fourth with 11. The Hyde Park relay team made 160 yards in 1:20⅘, beating the old record by 1⅘ seconds. Richard Howell of the same team reduced the 100 yard interscholastic record by ⅗ second, making the distance in :56.

CHICAGO RIVER SWIM.

The fourteenth annual Chicago river swim under the auspices of the Illinois Athletic club took place July 29, 1922. It was won by Richard Howell, I. A. C., in 56:20. Norman Ross, I. A. C., was second in 59:53. Distance, about 3 miles. Record of winners and time:

1908—S. C. Jensen, I. A. C.....44:41⅘
1909—H. J. Handy, I. A. C.....36:12⅘
1910—Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.....38:03
1911—Joseph Steuer, unattached.....43:21
1912—W. R. Vosburg, Univ. of Ill....1:03:22
1913—Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.....46:54⅘
1914—Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.....40:02
1915—No contest account Eastland disaster.
1916—W. L. Wallen, Hamilton club....35:17
1917—W. L. Wallen, Hamilton club....35:55
1918—P. McGillivray, Great Lakes.....33:44
1919—W. L. Wallen, I. A. C.....30:28⅘
1920—Norman Ross, I. A. C.....31:54

1921—Norman Ross, I. A. C.....1:04:47
1922—Richard Howell, I. A. C.....56:20

Note—Prior to 1912 the course used was about 1½ miles in length; in 1912 it was 2¾ miles; in 1913, 2 miles; in 1914, 1¾ miles; in 1916, 2½ miles; in 1918, 2 miles; in 1919, 1⅝ miles; in 1920, 2 miles; 1921 and 1922, nearly 3 miles.

WOMEN'S RIVER SWIM.

Miss Helen Wainwright of New York won the annual Chicago river swim from the Municipal pier to Wells street bridge Aug. 5, 1922. Her time for 2¾ miles was 40:47. Florence Gaither, I. A. C., was second and Florence Coleman of Duluth third.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER SWIM.

Gene Bolden of Memphis won a swimming race over a ten-mile course on the Mississippi river at Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 6. His time was 1:50.

SWIMMING RECORDS CLAIMED IN 1922.

In chronological order.

220 yards, free style—John Weissmuller, Illinois Athletic club, in I. A. C. pool, Chicago, Jan. 5. Time, 2:19⅘.

100 yards, breast stroke, women—Edna O'Connell, I. A. C., in I. A. C. pool, Chicago, Feb. 2, 1922. Time, 1 28⅘.

220 yards, free style—John Weissmuller, in I. A. C. pool, Chicago, Feb. 2. Time, 2:18⅘.

50 yards—John Weissmuller, in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Feb. 2. Time, :23⅘.

100 yards, relay—I. A. C. first team, in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Feb. 2. Time, 1:16.

100 yards, back stroke—Miss Sybil Bauer, I. A. C., in Detroit A. C. tank, Feb. 4. Time, 1:17.

50 yards—Miss Hoeft, Wellington, N. Z., Feb. 6. Time, :28⅘.

440 yards, women — Miss Shand, Wellington, N. Z., Feb. 6. Time, 6:26⅘.

50 yards—John Weissmuller, in Detroit A. C. tank, Feb. 16. Time, :23⅘.

220 yards, free style—John Weissmuller, in Detroit A. C. tank, Feb. 16. Time, 2:19⅘.

50 yards, back stroke—Sybil Bauer, I. A. C., in Detroit A. C. tank, Feb. 16. Time, :35⅘.

440 yards, breast stroke—R. Skelton, I. A. C., in Detroit A. C. tank, Feb. 16. Time, 6:28⅘.

100 yards, breast stroke—Dorothy Andre, Detroit, in Detroit A. C. tank, Feb. 16. Time, 1:27⅘.

100 yards, back stroke—John Weissmuller, in Milwaukee A. C. tank, Feb. 17. Time, 1:06 3-10.

220 yards, free style—John Weissmuller, in Great Lakes tank, Feb. 24. Time, 2:17⅘.

150 yards, back stroke—Sybil Bauer, in Great Lakes tank, Feb. 24. Time, 1:59⅘.

100 yards, breast stroke — Eleanor Coleman, Milwaukee A. C., in Great Lakes tank, Feb. 24. Time, 1 27.

400 yards, relay, senior—Illinois Athletic club first team (Hebner, Siegel, McGillivray, Weissmuller), in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, March 2. Time, 3:42⅘.

100 yards, free style—J. Weissmuller, in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, March 2. Time, :51⅘.

75 foot plunge—Nathaniel T. Guernsey, Jr., Yale, at Princeton, N. J., March 4. Time, :36⅘.

100 yards, free style, senior—John Weissmuller, in St. Paul A. C. tank, March 4. Time, :53⅘.

60 foot plunge—Nathaniel T. Guernsey, Jr., in Wesleyan university pool, Middletown, Conn., March 15. Time, :15⅘.

100 yards, back stroke—Sybil Bauer, in 60 foot Hoosier A. C. pool, Indianapolis, Ind., March 18. Time, 1:15.

75 foot plunge—N. T. Guernsey, Jr., in Carnegie pool, New Haven, Conn., March 17. Time, :35.

400 yards, relay—Yale team, in Carnegie pool, New Haven, Conn., March 17. Time, 3:47⅘.

500 yards, relay—Yale team, in Carnegie pool, New Haven, Conn., March 17. Time, 4:46⅘.

600 yards, relay—Yale team, in Carnegie pool, New Haven, Conn., March 17. Time, 5:45⅘.

1½ miles, relay—Yale team, in Carnegie pool, New Haven, Conn., March 17. Time, 17:40⅘.

300 yards, relay—Yale team, in Carnegie pool, New Haven, Conn., March 18. Time, 2:31⅘.

100 yards, back stroke—Sybil Bauer, in Milwaukee A. C. tank, March 24. Time, 1:16⅘.

400 yards, relay—I. A. C. team, in New York Athletic club pool, March 29. Time, 3:43⅘.

500 yards, relay—I. A. C. team, in New York A. C. pool, March 29. Time, 4 41⅘.

600 yards, relay—I. A. C. team, in New York A. C. pool, March 29. Time, 5:39⅘.

100 yards—J. Weissmuller, in New York A. C. pool, March 29. Time, :52⅘.

200 meters—J. Weissmuller, in New York A. C. pool, March 30. Time, 2:18⅘.

100 yards, free style—J. Weissmuller, in Columbia university pool, New York, N. Y. Time, :53.

500 yards—J. Weissmuller, in I. A. C. pool, April 6. Time, 5:46⅘.

150 yards, in 60 foot pool—J. Weissmuller, I. A. C., in I. A. C. pool, April 6. Time, 1:25⅘.

440 yards—J. Weissmuller, in I. A. C. pool, April 6. Time, 5:05⅘.

440 yards—Sybil Bauer, in I. A. C. pool, April 6. Time, 6:50.

220 yards, free style—J. Weissmuller, in Detroit A. C. tank, April 8. Time, 2:17⅘.

200 meters—J. Weissmuller, in Culver Military academy pool, Culver, Ind., April 15. Time, 2:16.

100 yards—J. Weissmuller, I. A. C., in Culver Military academy pool, Culver., Ind., April 15. Time, :53⅘.

100 meters—J. Weissmuller, in Culver Military academy pool, Culver, Ind., May 2. Time, :59⅘.

220 yards—J. Weissmuller, in Honolulu, May 26. Time, 2:15⅘.

100 yards, back stroke — J. Weissmuller, at Honolulu, May 27. Time, 1:04⅘.

400 meters—J. Weissmuller, at Honolulu, June 22. Time, 5:06⅘.

440 yards—J. Weissmuller, at Honolulu, June 22. Time, 5:07⅘.

500 yards—J. Weissmuller, at Honolulu, June 22. Time, 5:47⅘.

100 yards—J. Weissmuller, at Honolulu, June 23. Time, :52⅘.

400 yards, relay—New York Women's Swimming association team, in Brighton Beach pool, New York, June 24. Time, 4:38⅘.

220 yards, free style—J. Weissmuller, at Honolulu, June 24. Time, 2:18⅘.

100 meters, back stroke — Sybil Bauer, at Brighton Beach, July 1. Time, 1:24⅘.

100 yards, back stroke — Sybil Bauer, at Brighton Beach, July 1. Time, 1:15⅘.

50 yards, back stroke—Sybil Bauer, at Brighton Beach, July 1. Time, :35⅘.

50 yards, back stroke—Sybil Bauer, at Brighton Beach, July 4. Time, :34⅘.

220 yards, — Sybil Bauer, at Brighton Beach, July 4, Time, 2:51⅘.

200 meters—Sybil Bauer, at Brighton Beach, July 4. Time, 3:06⅘.

220 yards — Sybil Bauer, at Brighton Beach, July 4. Time, 3:07⅘.

440 yards—Sybil Bauer, at Manhattan Beach, July 6. Time, 6:38⅘.

100 yards, back stroke—Sybil Bauer, in New York, July 8. Time, 1:15⅘.

100 meters, free style—J. Weissmuller, at Alameda, Cal., July 9. Time, :58⅘.

75 yards, back stroke—J. Weissmuller, at Alameda, Cal., July 9. Time, :49⅘.

440 yards—J. Weissmuller, at Brighton Beach, July 22. Time, 5:16 1-10.

100 meters, back stroke—J. Weissmuller, I. A. C., at Brighton Beach, July 22. Time, 1:48⅘.
220 yards—Helen Wainwright of New York, at Manhattan Beach, July 29. Time, 2:41⅘.
75 yards, back stroke—J. Weissmuller, in Columbus, O., Aug. 1. Time, :40⅘.
50 yards, free style—J. Weissmuller, in Columbus, O., Aug. 1. Time, :22⅘.
300 meters—Hilda James of England, in New York, Aug. 5. Time, 4:33⅘.
100 yards, free style—J. Weissmuller, in Indianapolis, Aug. 10. Time, :40⅘.
300 meters, free style—Helen Wainwright, in Indianapolis, Aug. 11. Time, 4:29⅘.
220 yards, breast stroke—Robert Skelton, I. A. C., in Detroit, Aug. 12. Time, 3:04⅘.
500 yards, free style—Helen Wainwright, in Indianapolis, Aug. 12. Time, 7:09⅘.
300 yards, free style—Helen Wainwright, in Indianapolis, Aug. 12. Time, 4:13⅘.
1 mile—Helen Wainwright, in New York, Aug. 19. Time, 26:44⅘.
500 meters—J. Weissmuller, in Peoria, Aug. 20. Time, 6:41⅘.
440 yards—Gertrude Ederle, New York, in New Brunswick, N. J., Sept. 2. Time, 6:00⅕.
300 yards—Gertrude Ederle, in New York, Sept. 4. Time, 3 58⅘.
400 yards—Gertrude Ederle, in New York, Sept. 4. Time, 5:22⅘.
400 meters—Gertrude Ederle, in New York, Sept. 4. Time, 5:53⅕.
440 yards—Gertrude Ederle, in New York, Sept. 4. Time, 5:53⅕.
500 yards—Gertrude Ederle, in New York, Sept. 4. Time, 6:45⅕.
500 meters—Gertrude Ederle, in New York, Sept. 4. Time, 7:22⅘.
50 yards—J. Weissmuller, in Chicago, Sept. 4. Time, :23.
50 yards, back stroke—Sybil Bauer, in Chicago, Sept. 4. Time, :34⅕.
150 yards—J. Weissmuller, in Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 9. Time, 1:27⅘.
200 yards—Ethel McGary of New York, in New York, Sept. 10. Time, 2:44.
400 yards, relay—Women's Swimming association team, New York, at Manhattan Beach, Sept. 16. Time, 4:32⅘.
200 yards—Aileen Riggin of New York, in New York, Sept. 16. Time, 2:37⅘.
500 meters—J. Weissmuller, in Milwaukee, Sept. 30. Time, 6:24⅕.
400 yards—J. Weissmuller, in Milwaukee, Sept. 30. Time, 4:40.
440 yards—J. Weissmuller, in Milwaukee, Sept. 30. Time, 5:07⅘.
150 yards, free style—Gertrude Ederle, in Hamilton, Bermuda, Oct. 8. Time, 1 45.
300 yards—Sybil Bauer, in Hamilton, Bermuda, Oct. 8. Time, 4:19⅘.
400 yards—Sybil Bauer, in Hamilton, Bermuda, Oct. 8. Time, 5:50.
440 yards—Sybil Bauer, in Hamilton, Bermuda, Oct. 8. Time, 6:24⅘.

WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORDS.

25 yards—:11.3, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.).
40 yards—:18⅘, Perry McGillivray (U. S.).
50 yards—:22⅘, J. Weissmuller (U. S.).
60 yards—:29⅕, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.).
75 yards—:38⅘, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.) and Robert Small (U. S.).
100 yards—:52⅘, J. Weissmuller (U. S.).
110 yards—1:02⅘, H. Hebner (U. S.).
120 yards—1:08⅘, Perry McGillivray (U. S.)
150 yards—1:27⅘, J. Weissmuller (U. S.).
200 yards—2:06⅘, Norman Ross (U. S.).
220 yards—2:15⅘, J. Weissmuller (U. S.).
300 yards—3:14⅕, Ludy Langer (U. S.).
440 yards—4:05⅘, Norman Ross (U. S.).
500 yards—5:47⅘, J. Weissmuller (U. S.).
880 yards—11:11⅘, B. Kieran (Aus.).
1 mile—22:38⅕, Norman Ross (U. S.).
2 miles—54:54, George Read (Aus.).

AMERICAN SWIMMING RECORDS.

25 yards—:11.3, Duke Kahanamoku.
40 yards—:18⅘, Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.
50 yards—:22⅘, J. Weissmuller, I. A. C.
75 yards—:38⅘, Duke Kahanamoku.
80 yards—:40⅘, J. Weissmuller, I. A. C.
100 yards—:52⅘, J. Weissmuller, I. A. C.
120 yards—1:07⅘, Norman Ross, O. A. C.
150 yards—1:27⅘, J. Weissmuller, I. A. C.
200 yards—2:04, Norman Ross, O. A. C.
220 yards—2:15⅘, J. Weissmuller, I. A. C.
250 yards—2:53⅘, P. McGillivray, I. A. C.
300 yards—3:16⅘, Norman Ross, O. A. C.
330 yards—3:54, W. L. Wallen, I. A. C.
440 yards—4:05⅘, Norman Ross, I. A. C.
500 yards—5:47⅘, J. Weissmuller, I. A. C.
880 yards—11:14⅘, H. J. Hebner, I. A. C.
1 mile—22:38⅕, Norman Ross, I. A. C.
100 yards back stroke—1:04⅘, J. Weissmuller, I. A. C.
100 yards, breast stroke—1:11⅘, M. McDermott, I. A. C.
150 yards, back stroke—1:48⅘, Perry McGillivray, I. A. C., and J. Weissmuller, I. A. C.

FLY AND BAIT CASTING.

NATIONAL AMATEUR CASTING ASSOCIATION RECORDS.

Light tackle accuracy fly—100%; F. E. Moffett, J. E. Amman and I. H. Bellows.
Light tackle dry fly accuracy—100%; I. H. Bellows and Dr. Halford J. Morlan.
Heavy tackle accuracy fly—100%; Dr. C. O. Dorchester.
Salmon fly, longest cast—157 feet; Dr. Halford J. Morlan.
Salmon fly, average for five casts—142 feet; Dr. Halford J. Morlan.
Salmon fly, average for three casts—147⅓ feet; Dr. Halford J. Morlan.
Hobble distance fly, average for five consecutive shoots—34 feet; Dr. Halford J. Morlan.
Hobble distance fly, longest single shoot—46 feet; Dr. Halford J. Morlan.
Hobble distance fly, longest cast—115 feet; Dr. Halford J. Morlan.
Light tackle distance fly, longest cast—125 feet; Dr. Halford J. Morlan.
Light tackle distance fly, average for five casts—114⅘ feet; Dr. Halford J. Morlan.
Light tackle distance fly, average for three casts—119 feet; Dr. Halford J. Morlan.
Delicacy and accuracy fly—99 20-30%; L. E. DeGarmo.
¼ ounce accuracy bait—99.7%; F. E. Moffett, L. E. DeGarmo and J. E. Amman.
⅛ ounce accuracy bait—99.7%; F. E. Moffett.
Pork chunk, fishing tackle, heavy line—98.6%; L. E. DeGarmo.
½ ounce accuracy bait (unknown distances)—99.6%; J. E. Amman.
½ ounce distance bait (average five casts)—218⅓ feet; F. E. Moffett.
½ ounce distance bait (longest cast)—236 feet; F. E. Moffett.
¼ ounce distance bait (average five casts)—180⅘ feet; F. E. Moffett.
¼ ounce distance bait (longest cast)—195 feet; F. E. Moffett.
All around American champion—Dr. Halford J. Morlan.
National Amateur Casting Association—President, Dr. H. J. Morlan, 30 North Michigan avenue, Chicago; secretary, F. E. Moffett, 225 East Illinois street, Chicago.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION RECORDS.

[Compiled by Fred N. Peet, 214 West Huron street, Chicago, Ill.]

Following are the records made under the rules of the National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs:
All round championship fly and bait casting—G. G. Chott, 18 demerits, Cleveland, O., Sept. 1-4, 1922.

Salmon casting—Fred N. Peet, 162 feet (rod 15 feet), San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13, 1915.
Long distance fly—Walter D. Mansfield, 134 feet (rod unlimited), San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 15, 1915.
Long distance fly—H. C. Golscher, 116 feet (5 ounce rod), San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 12, 1915.
Long distance fly (4 ounce rod)—G. G. Chatt (average 125 feet), longest cut 131⅜ feet, Portland, Ore., Aug. 19-22, 1921.
Dry fly delicacy and accuracy at buoys 35, 40 and 45 feet—Fred N. Peet, 99 7-30%, Racine, Wis., Aug. 15, 1907.
Distance and accuracy at buoys 50, 55 and 60 feet—T. A. Forsyth, 99 13-15%, Chicago, Aug. 18, 1910.
Accuracy fly at buoys 45, 50 and 55 feet (5¾ ounce rod)—Wm. Luebbert, 99 14-15%, Columbus, O., Sept. 3, 1920, and G. G. Chott, Cleveland, O., Sept. 3, 1922.
Dry fly accuracy at buoys 20, 27½, 35, 42½, 50 feet—F. Kleinfeldt, 99 10-15% (5 ounce rod), Chicago, Sept. 6, 1914, William Stanley, 99 10-15%, Chicago, Aug. 23, 1918, and Fred W. Kuesel, 99 10-15%, Portland, Ore., Aug. 19-22, 1921, and K. Y. James, Cleveland, O., Sept. 4, 1922.
½ ounce accuracy bait at buoys 60, 70, 80, 90 and 100 feet—F. A. Smithby, 99 7-10%, Chicago, Aug. 25, 1918, and A. E. Fogel, Cleveland, O., Sept. 3, 1922.
¼ ounce accuracy bait at buoys 60, 65, 70, 75, and 80 feet—William Stanley, 99 6-10%, Chicago, Sept. 1, 1919, and J. F. Atwood, Cleveland, O., Sept. 3, 1922.
½ ounce long distance bait—Fred Arbogast, 250.9 (average 5 casts), longest cast 271 feet 10 inches; Cleveland, O., Sept. 1, 1922.
¼ ounce long distance bait—R. D. Heetfield, 197⅛ (average 5 casts), longest cast 219 feet, Portland, Ore., Aug. 19-22, 1921.
½ ounce long distance bait casting, longest cast—C. E. Lingenfelter, 274 feet, Chicago, Aug. 30, 1919.
½ ounce slam event (longest cast in five)—Oscar Lane, 240 feet, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 14, 1915.
⅝ ounce long distance bait, average 5 casts—Wm. Stanley, 209½ feet (longest cast 223½ feet), Portland, Ore., Aug. 19-22, 1921.
¼ ounce slam event (longest cast in five)—Fred N. Peet, 153 feet, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13, 1915.
Two handed surf casting, 2½ ounce—F. B. Rice, 269⅝ feet, New York, Aug. 21, 1909.
Fisherman's accuracy bait event, ⅝ ounce plug—William Willman, 99.7, Cleveland, O., Sept. 4, 1922.

American Records.

Salmon casting (world record)—Fred N. Peet, 162 feet (15 foot rod), San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13, 1915.
Switch fly casting—H. W. Hawes, 102 feet, Central park, New York, 1887.
Long distance fly casting (heavy rod)—W. D. Mansfield, 134 feet; rod 11 feet, 10 ounces; San Francisco, 1915.
Long distance fly casting (5 ounce rod)—W. D. Mansfield, 129 feet 6 inches; San Francisco, 1902.
Long distance fly casting (4 ounce rod)—G. G. Chatt, 131⅜ feet; Portland, Ore., Aug. 19-22, 1921.
Dry fly casting for delicacy and accuracy at buoys 35, 40 and 45 feet—Fred N. Peet, 99 5-15%, at Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 3, 1906.
Long distance bait casting, ¼ ounce, longest cast—R. D. Heetfield, 219 feet; Portland, Ore., Aug. 19-22, 1921.
Long distance bait, ½ ounce, longest cast—C. E. Lingenfelter, 274 feet, Chicago, Aug. 30, 1919.
National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs—President, F. J. Lane, Chicago; secretary, F. S. Leech, Chicago.

Surf Casting Records.

Recognized by Association of Surf Angling Clubs of the United States.
Longest single cast, any event, 4 ounce lead—461 feet 10 inches, made by Harold G. Lentz, Anglers' club of Ocean City, N. J., July 31, 1920. (World's record.)
Average 5 casts, open field, 4 ounce lead—434 feet 11⅜ inches, made by Harold G. Lentz, Anglers' club of Ocean City, N. J., July 31, 1920. (World's record.)
Average 5 casts, V-shaped court, 4 ounce lead—368 feet 3 2-5 inches, made by Howard Kain, Asbury Park F. C., at Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 11, 1917.
Average 5 casts, 30 foot lane, 3 ounce lead—331 feet 8 2-5 inches, made by John C. Clayton, Asbury Park F. C., at Belmar N. J., Aug. 19, 1916.
Average 5 casts, 30 foot lane, 4 ounce lead—334 feet 1 2-5 inches, made by William E. Sylvester, Belmar F. C., at Belmar, N. J., Aug. 28, 1915.
Distance, accuracy, down a straight line, with distance lead falls aside of line deducted from length of cast, 4 ounce lead, average 5 casts—366 feet 7 1-5 inches, made by Howard Kain, Asbury Park F. C., at Ocean City, N. J., Aug. 18, 1917.
Accuracy, nearest cast to stake, 140 ft. distance—Gus Wollman, Asbury Park F. C., touched stake at Belmar, N. J., Aug. 25, 1917
Women, longest single cast of 5, open field, 4 ounce lead—238 feet 10½ inches, Mrs. C. Y. Cooper, Belmar, N. J., Aug. 28, 1915.
Women, average of 3 casts, open field, 4 ounce lead—232 feet 7 inches, Miss Elizabeth M. Gallaher at Belmar, N. J., Aug. 16, 1919.
Women, average of 5 casts, open field, 4 ounce lead—204 feet 7 inches, Mrs. C. Y. Cooper, Belmar, N. J., Aug. 28, 1915.

SKI JUMPING.

CARY (ILL.) TOURNAMENT.

The nineteenth annual ski jumping tournament of the Norge Ski club of Chicago took place at Fox River grove, near Cary, Ill., Jan. 22, 1922. Ragnar Omtvedt of the Norge Ski club was the winner in the amateur class with jumps of 127, 119 and 125 feet and a total of 275½ points. In the professional class Lars Haugen of Denver, Col., was first, with jumps of 119 and 116 feet and 267 points. Omtvedt took the prize for the longest standing jump in the regular class, the trophy for the longest standing jump in ordinary runs and the prize for the most points won by a Chicago amateur. The standing of the leading competitors in the amateur and professional classes, according to the number of points made, follows:

Amateur Class.

	Points.
R. Omtvedt, Chicago	275½
H. Fleming, Eau Claire, Wis	260⅝
O. Kaldahl, Minneapolis	260
A. Bakke, Milwaukee	253½
F. Bruun, Chicago	245⅓
L. Baston, Eau Clair, Wis	244⅛
C. Norman, Chicago	238
K. M. Nilsen, Chicago	237⅔
E. Jensen, Chicago	235⅔
S. Welhaven, Milwaukee	223⅔
A. Sl tner, Chicago	222⅛
A. Jensen, Chicago	208⅓

Professional Class.

L. Haugen, Denver	267
A. Olsen, Stevens Point, Wis	260½
B. Reilley, Coleraine, Minn	212⅓
Gunderson, Chippewa Falls, Wis	199⅓

NORTHWEST TOURNAMENT.

Ragnar Omtvedt of the Norge Ski club, Chicago, won the northwest ski title on the Glen-

wood park slide at Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 10, 1922, with jumps of 106 and 107 feet. Orning Quist of Minneapolis won the junior title with a standing jump of 97 feet. Summary of meet:

Senior class—Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago, 246; Fred Bruun, Chicago, 234; Larione Batson, Eau Claire, 234; William Andresen, Minneapolis, 231; Henry Fleming, Eau Claire, 228; Karl Nilsen, Chicago, 227; Carl Norman, Chicago, 224; Erling Larson, Minneapolis, 219; Sigurd Stedt, Chicago, 218; Egil Herstad, St. Paul, 218.

Long standing jump—Omtvedt, 107 feet.

Long standing jump, junior class—Orning Quist, 97 feet.

RAGNAR OMTVEDT'S VICTORIES.

Ragnar Omtvedt of the Norge Ski club, Chicago, won four ski-jumping championships in 1922. The first was the Cary (Ill.) tournament on Jan. 22, the second the northwest title at Minneapolis Feb. 10, the third the interstate title at Madison Feb. 18 and the fourth the Canadian championship at Ottawa Feb. 25.

REVELSTOKE (B. C.) TOURNAMENT.

In a ski-jumping tournament held at Revelstoke, B. C., Feb. 9, 1922, Henry Hall of Detroit, Mich., won the professional title with a jump of 194 feet. Nels Nelson of Revelstoke was second with a jump of 177 feet. The class A amateur championship was won by Ivind Nelson of Revelstoke. Summary:

Class A amateur championship—Won by Ivind Nelson, Revelstoke, 300½ points; Allen Granstrom, Revelstoke, second, 273½ points; Drennan Holten, Revelstoke, third, 270 points; John Dijerose, Calgary, fourth, 254½ points.

World's professional championship—Won by Henry Hall, Detroit, 389 points; Nels Nelson, Revelstoke, second, 373 points; Andres Haugen, Brooten, Minn., third, 371 points; Hans Hansen, Minneapolis, fourth, 343 points.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Dartmouth college won the intercollegiate ski and snowshoe championship at Hanover, N. H., Feb. 11, 1922, with a total of 25½ points to 23½ for McGill university of Montreal. McGill was the winner in 1921.

MEET AT LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

Ingval Anderson of the Nansen Ski club of Berlin, N. H., won the standing jump in the international ski contest at Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1922, with a jump of 102 feet. An international cross-country race of four and a half miles was won by E. C. Condon of the Cliffside Ski club, Ottawa, Ont.

OTHER SKI TOURNAMENTS.

At Chippewa Falls March 5, 1922, Walter Brotlund of Ironwood, Mich., was first in the professional class in the annual ski tournament. He had 248 points to his credit. Alfred Johnson of the Norge Ski club, Chicago, was first in the amateur class, with 252 points.

At LaCrosse, Wis., on Jan. 27 Karl Nilsen of the Norge club, Chicago, won first honors in the ski tournament held in connection with the winter carnival. Einar Jensen, also of Chicago, made the longest standing jump.

In a ski tournament held at Eau Claire, Wis., Feb. 5 Alfred Johnson of Chicago won first place among the amateurs.

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

Following is a list of the champions in the annual tournaments of the National Ski association:

1909—John Evanson, Duluth, Minn.
1910—Anders Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
1911—Francis Kempe, Red Wing, Minn.
1912—Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
1913—Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago, Ill.
1914—Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago, Ill.
1915—Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
1916—Henry Hall, Ishpeming, Mich.
1917—Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago, Ill.
1918—Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
1919—No tournament.
1920—Anders Haugen, Dillon, Col.
1921—Carl Howelson, Steamboat Springs, Col.
1922—Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago, Ill.

LONGEST SKI JUMPS.

Harry Hall of Detroit set a world's record for professional ski jumpers when at the annual tournament at Revelstoke, B. C., Feb. 9, 1921, he cleared 229 feet. The previous record was 214 feet set by Anders Haugen at Dillon, Col., March 1, 1920. At the Revelstoke meet Henry Hansen jumped 221½ feet and Nels Nelson of Revelstoke beat his own world's amateur record of 185 feet by jumping 201 feet.

NATIONAL SKI ASSOCIATION.

President—C. C. Torgerson, Glenwood, Minn.
Vice-president—H. Lehen, Chicago, Ill.
Secretary—L. F. Sverdrup, Minneapolis, Minn.
Treasurer—O. T. Oyaas, Superior, Wis.

ICE SKATING.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Amateur.

The national amateur outdoor skating championships of 1922 were decided at Plattsburg, N. Y., Jan. 24-26. The winners were:

220 yards, senior—Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid. Time, :20.
440 yards, junior—Orlie Green, Saranac Lake. Time, :41⅘.
440 yards, senior—Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid. Time, :39.
½ mile, junior—Edward Reed, Chicago. Time, 1:29⅗.
1 mile, senior—Roy McWhirter Chicago. Time, 2:49.
½ mile, senior—Roy McWhirter, Chicago. Time, 1:25⅘.
¾ mile, senior—Roy McWhirter, Chicago. Time, 2:07⅘.
3 miles, senior—Richard Donovan, St. Paul. Time, 9:01⅘.
1 mile, junior—Orlie Green, Saranac Lake. Time, 2:59⅘.
220 yards, junior—Harold Fortune, Lake Placid. Time, :22.

Final Standing by Points.

Roy McWhirter, Chicago	110
Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid	80
Richard Donovan, St. Paul	50
Fred Buendgen, Chicago	40
Charles Gorman, St. John, N. B.	20
William Murphy, New York	20
Joe Moore, New York	20
Edward Gioster, Toronto	20

Orlie Green of Saranac Lake was the winner in the junior 16-year-old class with 80 points and Earl Reed of Chicago was second with 70.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The international ice skating championships of 1922 were decided at Lake Placid, N. Y., Jan. 31-Feb. 2. Winners in leading events:

220 yards, senior—Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid. Time, :20.
440 yards, junior (16 years)—Orlie Green, Saranac Lake. Time, :41.
1 mile, senior—William Steinmetz, Chicago. Time, 3:15⅘.
¾ mile, senior—William Steinmetz, Chicago. Time, 2:06⅘.
½ mile—Charles Gorman, St. John, N. B. Time, 1:25⅘.
880 yards, junior (16 years)—Edward Reed, Chicago. Time, 1:34⅘.
440 yards, senior—Charles Gorman, St. John, N. B. Time, :41⅘.
3 miles, senior—Joe Moore, New York. Time, 10:03⅘.

220 yards, junior (16 years)—Edward Reed, Chicago. Time, :23.
1 mile, junior (16 years)—Edward Reed, Chicago. Time, 3:33⅘.

In points William Steinmetz of the Norwegian-American A. A., Chicago, led with 100 and therefore became the international amateur skating champion of 1922. Charles Jewtraw was second with eighty points. Edward Reed of Chicago won the junior championship in the 16-year-old class.

WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Roy McWhirter of the Alverno Athletic association won the men's western individual skating championship at Humboldt park, Chicago, Jan. 15, 1922, with a total of 90 points. Harry Kaskey of the Alverno A. A. was second with 60 points. In the women's division Miss Rose Johnson of the Northwest Skating club was the winner with 60 points and Vera Mendenwald, unattached, was second with 40 points. The championships were decided in connection with the annual Derby of the Northwest Skating club. Summary of winners:

Men's Championship Events.

440 yards—William Steinmetz, Norwegian-American A. A. Time, :40⅘.
880 yards—Roy McWhirter, Alverno A. A. Time, 1:24⅘.
1 mile—Roy McWhirter, Alverno A. A. Time, 3:04.
2 miles—Harry Kaskey, Alverno A. A. Time, 6:11⅕.

Women's Championship Events.

440 yards—Rose Johnson, Northwest S. C. Time, :51⅘.
2 miles—Rose Johnson, Northwest S. C. Time, 7:06⅘.

NORTHWESTERN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The northwestern skating championships for 1922 were decided in a tournament held in Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 29. Julian Steinmetz and Jack Stowell of Chicago and Tony Hollander tied for first honors with 60 points each. Steinmetz failed to win first place in any race, but made his points by taking two seconds and two thirds. Winners and time in senior races:

440 yards, class A—M. A. Topper, Chicago. Time, :42⅘.
½ mile, class A—Tony Hollander, Milwaukee. Time, 1:25⅘.
1 mile, class A—Jack Stowell, Chicago. Time not given.
¾ mile, class A—Jack Stowell, Chicago. Time, 2:13⅘.
½ mile, class B—William Redlich, Chicago. Time not given.
1 mile, class B—W. Peters, Milwaukee. Time, 3:10.
¼ mile, class C—E. Nord, Milwaukee. Time, :44.
½ mile, class C—H. Evarts, Milwaukee. Time, 1:34⅘.
½ mile, girls—Ruth Milerin, Chicago. Time, 1:52⅘.

CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Canadian national skating tournament to decide the 1922 championships took place at Lily lake, St. John, N. B., Jan. 18 and 19, 1922. Joe Moore of New York won the championship on points, with Charles Jewtraw of Lake Placid, N. Y., second and Roy McWhirter of Chicago third. Summary of winners and time in championship events:

220 yards—Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid. Time, :19⅘.
440 yards—William Steinmetz, Chicago. Time, :40⅘.
880 yards—Joe Moore, New York. Time, 1:35
1 mile—Roy McWhirter, Chicago. Time, 3:21⅘.
3 miles—R. Duke Donovan, St. Paul. Time, 9:34½.

RECORDS BY WOMAN SKATER.

Miss Gladys Robinson of Toronto, international women's amateur champion, broke the world's records for 100 and 220 yards at Binghamton, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1922. She made the 100 yards in :11⅘ and the 220 yards in :22⅘.

WORLD'S CHAMPION SKATER.

At Christiania, Norway, Feb. 18, 1922, Harold Stroem, a Norwegian skater, covered 5,000 meters in 8:26½, breaking the world's record held by himself for the distance. He was awarded the world's skating championship.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF ILLINOIS.

The ice skating championships of Illinois were decided at a meet conducted by the South Side Skating club at Jackson park, Chicago, Jan. 22, 1922. Harry Kaskey of the Alverno A. A. was the winner on points. Summary of championship events:

440 yards—J. Steinmetz, Norwegian-American A. A. Time, :42⅘.
½ mile—Harry Kaskey, Alverno A. A. Time, 1:26⅘.
1 mile—Harry Kaskey, Alverno A. A. Time, 3:37⅕.
2 miles—Edward Reed, Logan Square A. C. Time, 7:08⅘.

Championship Standing.

Skater and Club.	Points.
Harry Kaskey, Alverno A. A.	60
Gus Fetz, Opal A. A.	50
Julian Steinmetz, Norwegian-Am. A. C.	50
Jack Stowell, Logan Square A. C.	40
Edward Reed, Logan Square A. C.	30
William Schriven, Opal A. A.	10

NEW YORK STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Indoor.

Charles Jewtraw of Lake Placid won the New York state ice skating championship at Ideal park rink, Binghamton, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1922, with 90 points. Joe Moore of New York city was second with 80 points. Summary of winners:

220 yard dash—Jewtraw. Time, :20⅘.
440 yard dash—Jewtraw. Time, :39⅘.
½ mile—Jewtraw. Time, 1:26⅘.
1 mile—Joe Moore. Time, 2:57⅘.
3 miles—Joe Moore. Time, 9:39.

PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Indoor.

Bobby McLean of Chicago won the indoor speed ice skating professional championship at Cleveland, O., Feb. 10 and 11, 1922, with a total of 210 points to 140 for Norval Baptie and 120 each for Ben O'Sickey and Everett McGowan. Winners and time in championship events:

220 yards—Ben O'Sickey. Time, :20⅘.
¾ mile—Bobby McLean. Time, 2:25.
1 mile—Bobby McLean. Time, 3:11⅘.
440 yards—Bobby McLean. Time, :43.
½ mile—Bobby McLean. Time, 1:33⅘.
2 miles—Everett McGowan. Time, 6:01⅘.

Outdoor.

Everett McGowan of St. Paul won the American professional outdoor skating championship in a three-day meet at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Feb. 14-16, 1922, with a total of 170 points. Arthur Staff of Chicago was second with 160, Edmund Lamy of Saranac Lake third with 100 and Bobby McLean of Chicago fourth with 50 points. Summary of winners and time:

880 yards—Edmund Lamy. Time, 1:19⅘.
2 miles—Arthur Staff. Time, 6:17⅘.

440 yards—Everett McGowan. Time, :38.
1 mile—Everett McGowan. Time, 2:48⅘.
3 miles—Art Staff. Time, 9:46.
220 yards—Arthur Staff. Time, :19⅘.
¾ mile—Arthur Staff. Time, 2:02½.
5 miles—Everett McGowan. Time, 15:50.

International Championship.

Arthur Staff of Chicago won the international professional skating championship at Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1922, his score in the series of events which made up the championship contest totaling 225 points. Edmund Lamy was second with 155 and Bobby McLean third with 120. Everett McGowan and Morris Wood each had 20 points. The first three of the events were run off at Binghamton, N. Y., Feb. 18, and the others at Lake Placid Feb. 20 and 21. Summary of winners and time:

440 yards—Staff. Time, :37.
1 mile—Staff. Time, 2:42⅘.
2 miles—Staff and Lamy tied. Time, 5:45. (World's record.)
220 yards—McLean. Time, 20⅘.
1 mile—Staff. Time, 2:56⅘.
2 miles—Staff. Time, 6:33.
440 yards—Staff. Time, :37⅘.
½ mile—Staff. Time, 1:18⅕.
3 miles—McLean. Time, 9:33½.

Canadian Professional Championship.

Arthur Staff of Chicago won the professional skating championship of Canada at St. John, N. B., Feb. 24-25, 1922, with a total of 200 points to 110 for Edmund Lamy, 80 for Bobby McLean and 30 for Everett McGowan. Summary:

220 yards—Staff. Time, :19⅘.
¾ mile—Staff. Time, 2:04⅘.
2 miles—Staff. Time, 5:52.
440 yards—Staff. Time, :38½.
1 mile—Staff. Time, 2:59⅘.
½ mile—Staff. Time, 1:22.
5 miles—Lamy. Time, 15:41.

McGowan vs. Norval Baptie.

Everett McGowan of St. Paul, professional, won three skating races from Norval Baptie of Bathgate, N. D., at St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 22, 1922. McGowan's time was :36⅘ in the quarter mile race, 1:17⅘ in the half mile and 3:01 in the mile.

McGowan vs. McLean.

Everett McGowan of St. Paul defeated Bobby McLean of Chicago in two out of three professional skating races at St. Paul Jan. 29, 1922. McGowan took the 220-yard dash in :20 and the three-mile in 8:53⅘. McLean captured the half mile in 1 16⅘. The two men met again Jan. 31 and McGowan won the 1 and 2 mile events and McLean the quarter mile event. The races took place in the Hippodrome on a ten-lap track. On Feb. 5 McGowan defeated McLean twice, taking the 220-yard dash in :17⅘ and the 1-mile race in 2:57.

McLean-McGowan-Baptie.

In the Amphitheater rink, Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 7, 1922, Bobby McLean of Chicago defeated Everett McGowan of St. Paul and Norval Baptie of Bathgate, N. D., in three professional skating races. Results and time follow:

440 yards—1, McLean; 2, Baptie; 3, McGowan. Time, :36⅘.
880 yards—1, McLean; 2, McGowan; 3, Baptie. Time, 1:18⅕.
1 mile—1, McLean; 2, McGowan; 3, Baptie. Time, 2:37⅘.

McLean vs. Lamy.

Bobby McLean and Edmund Lamy, professionals, skated three races at the Arena, Boston, Mass., Jan. 10, 1922, with the following results:
¼ mile—Won by McLean. Time, :35.
½ mile—Won by McLean. Time, 1:13.
1 mile—Won by Lamy. Time, 2:41.

INTERNATIONAL INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

The international indoor ice skating championships of 1922 were decided at a tournament held in Milwaukee March 20, 21 and 22. In the men's senior events Joe Moore of New York city was the winner with a total of 180 points. Gus Fetz of Chicago was second with 50 points. J. Hollander of Milwaukee won the junior contest with 90 points and George Mahoney of Chicago the boys' championship with 80 points. Miss Gladys Robinson of Toronto was the victor in the girls' contest with 120 points. Miss Rose Johnson of Chicago was second with 60. Winners and time in principal events:

Senior.

¾ mile—Joe Moore, New York. Time, 2:25⅘.
220 yards—Joe Moore. Time, :21.
440 yards—Joe Moore. Time, :41.
880 yards—Joe Moore. Time, 1:30⅘.
1 mile—Joe Moore. Time, 3:25⅘.
2 miles—Joe Moore. Time, 6:35⅘.

Junior.

880 yards—Edward Reed, Chicago. Time, 1:31⅘.
1 mile—E. Nord, Milwaukee. Time, 3:26⅘.
220 yards—John Hollander, Milwaukee. Time, :22⅘.
440 yards—J. Hollander. Time, :44.

Girls.

1 mile—Gladys Robinson, Toronto. Time, 3:21⅘. (New indoor record.)
220 yards—Gladys Robinson. Time, :24⅘. (New indoor record.)
440 yards—Gladys Robinson. Time, :47⅘. (New indoor record.)
880 yards—Gladys Robinson. Time, 1:48⅘.

INTERSCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

Schoolboys representing Chicago, New York, Milwaukee, Cleveland and Detroit took part in an intercity scholastic championship skating tournament in Garfield park, Chicago, Feb. 25, 1922. By points the standing at the close was: Chicago, 44; Cleveland, 30; Milwaukee, 19; Detroit, 4; New York, 2. Following is a list of the winners and time in each event:

440 yards, elementary—George Mahoney, Chicago. Time, :46.
440 yards, junior high—Maurice Cogan, Cleveland. Time, :44⅘.
440 yards, senior high—Charles Hunt, Cleveland. Time, :43.
220 yards, elementary—William Robinson, Chicago. Time, :24.
880 yards, junior high—O'Neill Farrell, Chicago. Time, 1:33.
880 yards, senior high—Johnny Hollander, Milwaukee. Time, 1:34.
220 yards, boys under 12—Harry Zablocki, Detroit. Time, :28.
½ mile relay, elementary—Chicago. Time, 1:36.
1 mile relay, junior high—Cleveland. Time, 2:59⅘.
1 mile relay, senior high—Milwaukee. Time, 2:56.

DIAMOND TROPHY CHAMPIONSHIP.

William Steinmetz of the Norwegian-American Athletic association, Chicago, won the Lake Placid diamond trophy, emblematic of the ice skating championship, in a series of races skated at Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 9-11, 1922. The standing by points at the close was:

	Points.
William Steinmetz, Chicago	120
Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid	115
Joe Moore, New York	60
Charles Gorman, St. John, N. B.	40
Roy McWhirter, Chicago	25

Silver Cup Standing.

In the race for the Lake Placid silver cup Richard Donovan of St. Paul was first. The final standing in this event was as follows:

	Points.
Richard Donovan, St. Paul	120
Harry Kaskey, Chicago	50
Paul Forsman, New York	30
William Murphy, New York	30
V. L. Bialis, Lake Placid	30
Fred Buendgen, Chicago	20
Bobby Hearn, Brooklyn	20
B. Glostner, Toronto	20
Herman Perleberg, Cleveland	20
Gus Fetz, Chicago	10
Leslie Boyd, Lake Placid	10

Diamond Trophy Summary.

220 yards—1, Steinmetz; 2, Roy McWhirter; 3, Joe Moore. Time, :19⅘.
1 mile—1, Steinmetz; 2, Moore; 3, McWhirter and Jewtraw (tie). Time, 2:35.
440 yards—1, Steinmetz; 2, Jewtraw; 3, Gorman. Time, :38⅘.
¾ mile—1, Jewtraw; 2, Steinmetz; 3, Joe Moore. Time, 2:22⅘.
½ mile—1, Jewtraw; 2, Gorman; 3, Steinmetz. Time, 1:45⅘.
3 miles—1, Jewtraw; 2, Moore; 3, Gorman. Time, 12:26⅘.

Silver Cup Summary.

220 yards—1, Forsman; 2, Gloster; 3, Boyd. Time, :19⅘.
¾ mile—1, Donovan; 2, Kaskey; 3, Fetz. Time, 2:20.
½ mile—1, Donovan; 2, Murphy; 3, Bialis. Time, 1:37⅘.
440 yards—1, Kaskey, 2, Hearn; 3, Murphy. Time, :44⅘.
3 miles—1, Donovan; 2, Bialis; 3, Perleberg. Time, 12:17.

SLEIPNER SKATING DERBY.

The twenty-eighth annual skating derby of the Sleipner Athletic club took place in Humboldt park, Chicago, Jan. 1, 1922. The Northwest Skating club was first with 15 points and the Alverno Athletic association second with 12 points. Winners in main events:

1 mile, class A—Roy McWhirter, Alverno A. A. Time, 3:18⅘.
1 mile, class AA—H. Winterhoff, Northwest S. C. Time, 3:37⅘.
1 mile, class B—Edward Reed, Logan Square A. C. Time, 3:19½.
1 mile, class C—G. Cadotte, Austin-Columbia A. A. Time, 3:19½.
½ mile, women—Rose Johnson, Northwest S. C. Time, 1:54½.
2 miles, relay—Norwegian-American A. A. Time, 5:55.

NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN DERBY.

The Alverno Athletic association won the Norwegian-American Athletic association skating derby in Humboldt park Jan 2, 1922, with a total of 16 points. The Austin-Columbia A. A. was second with 13 points, while the Norwegian-American A. A. and the Logan Square A. C., were tied for third with 10 points each. Winners in main events:

1 mile, class A—Roy McWhirter, Alverno A. A. Time, 3:18.
1 mile, class AA—Edward Reed, Logan Square A. C. Time, 3:18.
1 mile, class B—Lars Lundgoot, Norwegian-American A. A. Time, 3:19.
1 mile, class C—Harry DeWize, Austin-Columbia A. A. Time, 3:36.
½ mile, women—Rose Johnson, Northwest Skating club. Time, 2:53⅘.
2 miles, handicap, all classes—Won by Larry Quirk, Austin-Columbia A. A., 150 yards. Time, 6:06.
2 miles, club relay—Alverno A. A. Time, 6:00.

ALVERNO A. A. DERBY.

The Alverno Athletic association's annual skating derby took place in Humboldt park, Chicago, Jan. 8, 1922, and was won by the Norwegian-American Athletic association with a score of 15 points. The Northwest Skating club was second with 13 points and the Alverno A. A., the Logan Square Athletic club and the Carter playground were tied for third place with 10 points each. Summary of winners in chief events:

1 mile, class A—William Steinmetz, Norwegian-American A. A. Time, 3:40⅘.
1 mile, class AA—Harry Littlefield, Alverno A. A. Time, 3:44⅘.
1 mile, class B—Sam Curran, Northwest S. C. Time, 4:15⅘.
1 mile, class C—Claude Brignall, Carter playground. Time, 4:17.
½ mile, women's handicap—Miss Rose Johnson, Northwest S. C. Time, 2:15⅘.
2 mile handicap—Robert Reed, Logan Square A. C., 100 yards. Time, 7:17.
2 mile relay—Norwegian-American A. A. Time, 6:55⅘.

AUSTIN SKATING CLUB DERBY.

The Opal Athletic association won the first annual derby of the Austin Skating club at Columbus park Saturday night, Jan. 14, 1922, with 20 points. The Norwegian-American A. A. team was second with 13 points and the Austin-Columbia A. A. third with 11 points. Event winners and time:

1 mile, class A—Fred Buendgen, Alverno A. A. Time, 3:44.
1 mile, class AA—William Skrivans, Opal A. A. Time, 3:26.
1 mile, class B—George Cadotte, Austin-Columbia A. A. Time, 3:31⅘.
1 mile, class C—Earl Kramp, Opal A. A. Time, 3:23.
½ mile, handicap, women—Rose Johnson, scratch, Northwest S. C. Time, 1:25.
2 miles, club relay—Norwegian-American A. A. Time, 6:17.

AUSTIN-COLUMBIA DERBY.

The Logan Square Athletic club won the Austin-Columbia skating derby at Columbus park, Chicago, Wednesday night, Jan. 18, 1922, with 16 points. The Opal A. A. and the Austin-Columbia A. A. were tied for second place with 12 points each and the Norwegian-American A. A. was third with 10 points. Summary of winners and time in chief events:

1 mile, class A—Robert Reed, Logan Square A. C. Time, 3:11⅘.
1 mile, class AA—Richard Johnson, Logan Square A. C. Time, 3:15½.
1 mile, class B—Henry Quirk, Norwegian-American A. A. Time, 3:20⅘.
1 mile, class C—Larry Quirk, Austin-Columbia A. A. Time, 3:15.
½ mile, women—Rose Johnson, Northwest Skating club. Time, 1:51⅘.
2 miles, handicap—Robert Reed, Logan Square A. C., scratch. Time, 6:02⅘.

CHICAGO PANTHER A. C. DERBY.

The Norwegian-American A. A. won the annual derby of the Chicago Panther Athletic club at Humboldt park, Chicago, on the evening of Feb. 4, 1922, with a total of 30 points. The Opal A. A. took second place with 26 points. Winners in principal events:

1 mile, class A—Oscar Lundgoot, Norwegian-American A. A. Time, 3:08⅘.
1 mile, class AA—Henry Quirk, Norwegian-American A. A. Time, 3:13.
1 mile, class C—R. C. Bergdohl, Northwest Skating club. Time, 3:15⅘.
1 mile, class B—Earl Kramp, Opal A. A. Time, 3:16.

220 yards, class A—Billy Scrivans, Opal A. A. Time, :21⅘.
2 miles, handicap—Oscar Lundgoot, Norwegian-American A. A., scratch. Time, 7:03⅘.
1 mile, club relay—Norwegian-American A. A. Time, 2:54.

SILVER SKATES DERBY.

Jack Stowell of the Logan Square Athletic club won the sixth annual Tribune Silver Skates derby in Garfield park, Chicago, Feb. 5, 1922, by defeating in the final two-mile heat Edward Reed of the same club in 5:59⅘. The junior derby, 1 mile, was won by Henry Weber of the Northwest Skating club in 3:35⅘. The Girls' Senior derby was taken by Ruth Muhlmeier of the Opal A. A., who made the final 1-mile heat in 4:29⅘. The final ½-mile heat in the Girls' Junior derby was won by Evelyn Cox, Winters playground, in 1:22⅘. Winners of Silver Skates derby to date:

1917—Art Staff; 5:42½*.
1918—Sigurd Larsen; 8:57⅘.
1919—Charles Fisher; 8:20.
1920—Roy McWhirter; 6:24½.
1921—William Steinmetz; 7:00⅘.
1922—Jack Stowell; 5:59⅘.
*Time not sanctioned; course found short.

OPAL A. A. DERBY.

The Norwegian-American Athletic association won the annual skating derby of the Opal Athletic association at Douglas park, Chicago, Feb. 12, 1922, with 13 points. The Logan Square A. C. and the Northwest Skating club tied for second place with 11 points each, and the Swift playground was fourth with 10 points. Event winners and time:

1 mile, class A—Oscar Lundgoot, Norwegian-American A. A. Time, 3:19.
1 mile, class AA—A. James, Alverno A. A. Time, 3:19⅘.
1 mile, class B—W. Redlich, Swift playground. Time, 3:21.
1 mile, class C—Leon Emmert, Swift playground. Time, 3:35.
2 miles, relay—Logan Square A. C. Time, 6:06⅘.
2 miles, handicap—L. Quirk, Austin-Columbia A. A., scratch. Time, 6:25.
½ mile, women's handicap—Rose Johnson, Northwest S. C., scratch. Time, 1:47.

SKATING OFFICIALS.

Western Skating Association.

President—Julian T. Fitzgerald.
Vice-President—Frank M. Kalteaux.
Second Vice-President—Dr. H. Hayes.
Secretary-Treasurer—Henry A. Olsen.

International Skating Union of America.

President—Julian T. Fitzgerald, Chicago, Ill.
First Vice-President—Henry Uihline, Lake Placid, N. Y.
Second Vice-President—Joseph K. Savage, New York, N. Y.
Third Vice-President—William G. Bratton, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Secretary-Treasurer—Edward A. Mahlke, Chicago, Ill.

ROLLER SKATING.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In the national roller-skating tournament held in the Broadway armory, Chicago, April 25-30, 1922, the winners and time in the principal events were as follows:

Professional.

1 mile—Oliver Walters, Brooklyn, N. Y. Time, 2:50⅘.
5 miles, teams—Cioni and Harry Palmer, Chicago. Time, 14:10⅘.
2 miles—Cioni. Time, 5:45⅘.
3 miles, teams—Jackie Clark of New York and Victor Frasch of Chicago. Time, 8:41⅘.
5 miles, teams—Art Launey of East Orange, N. J., and Jack Woodward of Atlantic City, N. J., skated dead heat with Victor Frasch and Al Krueger of Chicago. Time, 14:09⅘.
½ mile—Al Krueger. Time, 1:25½.
1 mile—Eddie Kahn, Detroit. Time, 2:51⅘.
½ mile—Art Launey. Time, 1:24.
10 miles, teams—Cioni and Krahn. Time, 28:16⅘.
¼ mile—Harry Palmer, Chicago. Time, :42⅘.
½ mile—Oliver Walters, Brooklyn, N. Y. Time, 1:23⅘.
15 miles, teams—Walters and Launey. Time, 43:21. (World's record.)
25 miles, teams—Cioni and Krahn. Time, 1:11:48⅘.

Amateur.

½ mile—William Skrivans, Chicago. Time, 2:50⅘.
¼ mile—William Skrivans. Time, :45⅘.
1 mile—William Skrivans. Time, 2:56⅘.
3 miles—William Skrivans. Time, 9:23⅘.
¾ mile—William Skrivans. Time, 2:04⅘.
1 mile—William Skrivans. Time, 2:59.

RIVERVIEW RINK TOURNAMENT.

In a professional and amateur roller-skating tournament held in Riverview rink April 3-10, 1922, the winners and time in the chief events were:

Professional Races.

5 miles, special—Roland Cioni, Akron, O. Time, 14:48⅘.
1 mile—Roland Cioni. Time, 2:42.
5 miles—Roland Cioni. Time, 14:04⅘.
¾ mile—Roland Cioni. Time, 1:57⅘.
½ mile—Roland Cioni. Time, 1:15⅘. (World's record.)
3 miles—Roland Cioni. Time, 9:10.
10 miles—Roland Cioni. Time, 29:29½.
Total points made by Cioni in the meet, 60.

Amateur Races.

3 miles—Dan Nack, Chicago. Time, 9:21⅘.
3 miles—Dan Nack, Chicago. Time, 9:46.
3 miles—Mark Ullrich, Chicago. Time, 9:44⅘.
3 miles—Dan Nack, Chicago. Time, 9:12⅘.

STREET HANDICAP RACING.

Starting from scratch, Lawrence Quirk of the Calerton Athletic club won the third annual ten-mile street roller-skating marathon of the Calerton club on the northwest side April 2, 1922, in 35:02⅘. Robert Reed of the Logan Square Athletic club was second in 35:36. He also started from scratch. Harry O'Connell of the Opal Athletic club, with a 1-minute handicap, was third in 36:36.

HANDBALL.

A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Arthur J. Schinner of Milwaukee won the senior singles championship in the National A. A. U. Handball tournament held in Milwaukee, Wis., March 20-25, 1922, defeating William Sackman of New York city in the final contest, 10-21, 21-8, 21-19. In the senior doubles Max Gold and M. Laswell of Los Angeles were the victors, defeating William Sackman and E. J. Groden of New York in the finals, 12-21, 21-18, 21-16.

NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Art Schinner of Milwaukee won the national A. A. U. championship in singles by defeating William Sackman of New York in the finals on March 25, 1922; score, 10-21, 21-8, 21-19. The senior doubles match was taken by Gold and Laswell of Los Angeles, who defeated Sackman and Groden of New York 12-21, 21-18, 21,16. The junior singles was won by M. Laswell and the junior doubles by Licus and Byrne.

PUGILISM.

Following is a list of the most noteworthy ring battles since 1882, the heavyweight championship contests being the first given:

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Rounds.
Feb. 7, 1882	John L. Sullivan	Paddy Ryan	Mississippi City	9
July 8, 1889	John L. Sullivan	Jake Kilrain	Richburg, Miss.	75
Jan. 14, 1891	Bob Fitzsimmons	Jack Dempsey	New Orleans, La.	13
Sept. 7, 1892	James J. Corbett	John L. Sullivan	New Orleans, La.	21
Jan. 25, 1896	James J. Corbett	Charles Mitchell	Jacksonville, Fla.	8
Feb. 21, 1896	Bob Fitzsimmons	Peter Maher	Mexico	1
March 17, 1897	Bob Fitzsimmons	James J. Corbett	Carson City, Nev.	14
June 9, 1899	James J. Jeffries	Bob Fitzsimmons	Coney Island, N. Y.	11
Nov. 3, 1899	James J. Jeffries	Thomas J. Sharkey	Coney Island, N. Y.	25
Nov. 15, 1901	James J. Jeffries	Gus Ruhlin	San Francisco, Cal.	5
July 25, 1902	James J. Jeffries	Bob Fitzsimmons	San Francisco, Cal.	8
Aug. 14, 1903	James J. Jeffries	James J. Corbett	San Francisco, Cal.	10
Aug. 26, 1904	James J. Jeffries	Jack Monroe	San Francisco, Cal.	2
July 4, 1907	Tommy Burns	Bill Squires	San Francisco, Cal.	1
July 17, 1907	Jack Johnson	Bob Fitzsimmons	Philadelphia, Pa.	2
Feb. 10, 1908	Tommy Burns	Jack Palmer	London, England	4
Dec. 26, 1908	Jack Johnson	Tommy Burns	Sydney, N. S. W.	14
Sept. 9, 1909	Jack Johnson	Al Kaufman	San Francisco, Cal.	10
Oct. 16, 1909	Jack Johnson	Stanley Ketchel	San Francisco, Cal.	12
July 4, 1910	Jack Johnson	James J. Jeffries	Reno, Nev.	15
Sept. 5, 1910	Al Kaufman	Bill Lang	Philadelphia, Pa.	5
Feb. 21, 1911	Sam Langford	Bill Lang	London, England	6
Aug. 9, 1911	Bill Lang	Bill Squires	Sydney, N. S. W.	5
Sept. 15, 1911	Jim Flynn	Carl Morris	New York, N. Y.	10
April 8, 1912	Sam Langford	Sam McVey	Sydney, N. S. W.	20
July 4, 1912	Jack Johnson	Jim Flynn	Las Vegas, N. M.	9
Jan. 1, 1913	Luther McCarty	Al Palzer	Los Angeles, Cal.	18
April 16, 1913	Luther McCarty	Jim Flynn	Philadelphia, Pa.	6
May 24, 1913	Arthur Pelkey	*Luther McCarty	Calgary, Man.	1
Jan. 1, 1914	"Gunboat" Smith	Arthur Pelkey	Daly City, Cal.	15
June 27, 1914	Jack Johnson	Frank Moran	Paris, France	20
July 16, 1914	Georges Carpentier	"Gunboat" Smith	London, England	6
April 5, 1915	Jess Willard	Jack Johnson	Marianao, Cuba	26
March 25, 1916	Jess Willard	Frank Moran	New York, N. Y.	10
June 4, 1917	Carl Morris	Frank Moran	New York, N. Y.	10
June 19, 1917	Fred Fulton	Sam Langford	Boston, Mass.	7
July 9, 1917	Fred Fulton	Jack Moran	St. Louis, Mo.	3
Sept. 4, 1917	Fred Fulton	Carl Morris	Canton, O.	6
Feb. 25, 1918	Jack Dempsey	Bill Brennan	Milwaukee, Wis.	6
May 3, 1918	Jack Dempsey	Bill Miske	St. Paul, Minn.	10
July 27, 1918	Jack Dempsey	Fred Fulton	Harrison, N. J.	1
July 4, 1919	Jack Dempsey	Jess Willard	Toledo, O.	3
Dec. 4, 1919	Georges Carpentier	Joe Beckett	London, England	1
May 6, 1920	Johnny Wilson	Mike O'Dowd	Boston, Mass.	12
Sept. 7, 1920	Jack Dempsey	Bill Miske	Benton Harbor, Mich.	3
Oct. 13, 1920	Georges Carpentier	Battling Levinsky	Jersey City, N. J.	4
Dec. 14, 1920	Jack Dempsey	Bill Brennan	New York, N. Y.	12
Feb. 10, 1921	Johnny Wilson	Navy Rostan	Kenosha, Wis.	2
March 17, 1921	Johnny Wilson	Mike O'Dowd	New York, N. Y.	15
July 2, 1921	Jack Dempsey	Georges Carpentier	Jersey City, N. J.	4
July 27, 1921	Bryan Downey	Johnny Wilson	Cleveland, O.	7
Sept. 5, 1921	Bryan Downey	Johnny Wilson	Jersey City, N. J.	12
Jan. 12, 1922	Georges Carpentier	George Cook	London, England	4
March 13, 1922	Harry Greb	Tom Gibbons	New York, N. Y.	15
May 11, 1922	Georges Carpentier	Ted Lewis	London, England	1
Sept. 24, 1922	Battling Siki	Georges Carpentier	Paris, France	6
April 30, 1901	Terry McGovern	Terry McGovern	San Francisco, Cal.	4
May 31, 1901	Terry McGovern	Oscar Gardner	San Francisco, Cal.	5
Nov. 28, 1901	Young Corbett	Aurelio Herrera	Hartford, Conn.	2
Feb. 22, 1902	Terry McGovern	Dave Sullivan	Louisville, Ky.	15
May 23, 1903	Young Corbett	Kid Broad	Denver, Col.	10
March 31, 1903	Young Corbett	Terry McGovern	San Francisco, Cal.	11
July 4, 1903	George Gardner	Jack Root	Buffalo, N. Y.	12
Nov. 25, 1903	Bob Fitzsimmons	George Gardner	San Francisco, Cal.	20
Feb. 29, 1904	Young Corbett	Dave Sullivan	San Francisco, Cal.	11
March 25, 1904	Jimmy Britt	Young Corbett	San Francisco, Cal.	20
July 29, 1904	Battling Nelson	Eddie Hanlon	San Francisco, Cal.	19
Feb. 28, 1905	Battling Nelson	Young Corbett	San Francisco, Cal.	9
Sept. 9, 1905	Battling Nelson	Jimmy Britt	Colma, Cal.	18
Sept. 3, 1906	Joe Gans	Battling Nelson	Goldfield, Nev.	42
Jan. 1, 1907	Joe Gans	Kid Herman	Tonopah, Nev.	8
July 31, 1907	Jimmy Britt	Battling Nelson	San Francisco, Cal.	20
Sept. 9, 1907	Joe Gans	Jimmy Britt	San Francisco, Cal.	5
Feb. 4, 1908	Rudolph Unholz	Battling Nelson	Los Angeles, Cal.	10
April 11, 1908	Packey McFarland	Jimmy Britt	San Francisco, Cal.	6
June 4, 1908	Stanley Ketchel	Billy Papke	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
July 4, 1908	Battling Nelson	Joe Gans	San Francisco, Cal.	17
Sept. 7, 1908	Billy Papke	Stanley Ketchel	Los Angeles, Cal.	12
Sept. 9, 1908	Battling Nelson	Joe Gans	San Francisco, Cal.	21
Jan. 15, 1909	Packey McFarland	Dick Hyland	San Francisco, Cal.	10
Feb. 19, 1909	Jem Driscoll	Abe Attell	New York, N. Y.	10

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Rounds.
Feb. 22, 1909	Johnny Summers	Jimmy Britt	London, England	20
March 26, 1909	Stanley Ketchel	Jack O'Brien	New York, N. Y.	10
May 29, 1909	Battling Nelson	Dick Hyland	San Francisco, Cal.	23
July 5, 1909	Stanley Ketchel	Billy Papke	San Francisco, Cal.	20
Feb. 22, 1910	Ad Wolgast	Battling Nelson	San Francisco, Cal.	40
Feb. 26, 1911	Johnny Coulon	Frankie Conley	New Orleans, La.	20
July 4, 1911	Ad Wolgast	Owen Moran	San Francisco, Cal.	13
Sept. 20, 1911	Matt Wells	Abe Attell	New York, N. Y.	10
Jan. 11, 1912	Johnny Coulon	George Kitson	South Bend, Ind.	3
Jan. 23, 1912	Johnny Coulon	Harry Forbes	Kenosha, Wis.	3
Feb. 3, 1912	Johnny Coulon	Frank Conley	Los Angeles, Cal.	20
Feb. 14, 1912	Packey McFarland	Eddie Murphy	South Bend, Ind.	10
Feb. 18, 1912	Johnny Coulon	Frankie Burns	New Orleans, La.	20
Feb. 22, 1912	Johnny Kilbane	Abe Attell	Los Angeles, Cal.	20
March 15, 1912	Packey McFarland	Kid Burns	Kenosha, Wis.	8
April 26, 1912	Packey McFarland	Matt Wells	New York, N. Y.	10
July 4, 1912	Ad Wolgast	Joe Rivers	Los Angeles, Cal.	13
Oct. 23, 1912	Billy Papke	Georges Carpentier	Paris, France	17
March 7, 1913	Packey McFarland	Jack Britton	New York, N. Y.	10
April 19, 1913	T. Murphy	Ad Wolgast	San Francisco, Cal.	20
July 4, 1913	Willie Ritchie	Joe Rivers	San Francisco, Cal.	11
March 12, 1914	Willie Ritchie	Ad Wolgast	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
April 17, 1914	Willie Ritchie	Tom Murphy	San Francisco, Cal.	20
May 26, 1914	Charley White	Willie Ritchie	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
June 9, 1914	Kid Williams	Johnny Coulon	Los Angeles, Cal.	3
July 7, 1914	Freddie Welsh	Willie Ritchie	London, England	20
Jan. 21, 1915	Mike Gibbons	Jimmy Clabby	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
Feb. 25, 1915	Freddie Welsh	Charley White	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
March 2, 1915	Mike Gibbons	Eddie McGoorty	Hudson, Wis.	10
March 11, 1915	Willie Ritchie	Freddie Welsh	New York, N. Y.	10
Sept. 10, 1915	†Johnny Ertle	Kid Williams	St. Paul, Minn.	10
Sept. 11, 1915	†Packey McFarland	Mike Gibbons	Brighton Beach, N. Y.	10
Feb. 7, 1916	‡Kid Williams	Kid Herman	New Orleans, La.	20
April 24, 1916	Ever Hammer	Freddie Welsh	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
April 24, 1916	Jack Britton	Ted Lewis	New Orleans, La.	20
Aug. 1, 1916	Johnny O'Leary	Ever Hammer	Boston, Mass.	12
Sept. 4, 1916	Freddie Welsh	Charley White	Colorado Springs, Col.	20
Jan. 16, 1917	†Richie Mitchell	Freddie Welsh	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
April 19, 1917	Benny Leonard	Richie Mitchell	Milwaukee, Wis.	7
May 28, 1917	Benny Leonard	Freddie Welsh	New York, N. Y.	9
July 25, 1917	Benny Leonard	Johnny Kilbane	Philadelphia, Pa.	3
April 28, 1919	Benny Leonard	Willie Ritchie	Newark, N. J.	8
Dec. 6, 1919	Jack Sharkey	Jimmy Wilde	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
Jan. 29, 1920	Jimmy Wilde	Mike Ertle	Milwaukee, Wis.	3
Mar. 12, 1920	Jimmy Wilde	Frankie Mason	Toledo, O.	12
July 5, 1920	Benny Leonard	Charley White	Benton Harbor, Mich.	9
Sept. 25, 1920	Benny Leonard	Pal Moran	East Chicago, Ind.	10
Dec. 22, 1920	Joe Lynch	Pete Herman	New York, N. Y.	15
Jan. 13, 1921	Pete Herman	Jimmy Wilde	London, England	17
Jan. 14, 1921	Benny Leonard	Richie Mitchell	New York, N. Y.	6
Feb. 7, 1921	Jack Britton	Ted ("Kid") Lewis	New York, N. Y.	15
July 25, 1921	Pete Herman	Joe Lynch	New York, N. Y.	15
Sept. 17, 1921	Johnny Kilbane	Danny Frush	Cleveland, O.	7
Sept. 24, 1921	Johnny Buff	Pete Herman	New York, N. Y.	15
July 4, 1922	Bennie Leonard	Rocky Kansas	Michigan City, Ind.	8
July 10, 1922	Joe Lynch	Johnny Buff	New York, N. Y.	14
July 27, 1922	Bennie Leonard	Lew Tendler	Jersey City, N. J.	12
Aug. 5, 1922	Bennie Leonard	Ever Hammer	Michigan City, Ind.	10
Nov. 1, 1922	Mickey Walker	Jack Britton	New York, N. Y.	15

*Luther McCarty died in the ring from dislocation of the neck caused by a blow on the jaw. †No decision. Winners named by majority of experts. ‡Fight a draw.

HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONS.

Tom Hyer	1841-1849
Yankee Sullivan	1849-1853
John Morrissey	1853-1857
John C. Heenan	1857-1863
Joe Coburn	1863-1865
James Dunn	1865-1866
Mike McCool	1866-1869
Tom Allen	1869-1876
Joe Goss	1876-1880
Paddy Ryan	1880-1882
John L. Sullivan	1882-1889
James J. Corbett	1892-1897
Robert Fitzsimmons	1897-1899
James J. Jeffries	1899-1905
Marvin Hart	1905-1906
Tommy Burns	1906-1908
Jack Johnson	1908-1915
Jess Willard	1915-1918
Jack Dempsey	1919-

WORLD'S PUGILISTIC CHAMPIONS (1922).

Flyweight—Jimmy Wilde, Great Britain.
Bantamweight—Joe Lynch, U. S. A.
Featherweight—Johnny Buff, U. S. A.
Lightweight—Benny Leonard, U. S. A.
Welterweight—Mickey Walker, U. S. A.
Light Heavyweight—Harry Greb, U. S. A.
Middleweight—Bryan Downey, U. S. A.
Heavyweight—Jack Dempsey, U. S. A.

A. A. U. BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The national boxing championship tournament of the A. A. U. took place in Boston, Mass., April 18, 1922. The winners:
Heavyweight—John Williams, San Francisco.
175 pounds—Charles McKenna, New York, N. Y.
160 pounds—William Antrobus, New York, N.Y.
147 pounds—Harry Simons, Gary, Ind.
135 pounds—Joe Ryan, Pittsburgh, Pa.
126 pounds—George Eifield, Toronto, Ont.
118 pounds—S. Terris, New York, N. Y.
112 pounds—T. P. McManus, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TENNIS.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

William T. Tilden II. of Philadelphia won the national tennis championship in singles for the third time in succession in the tournament held at the courts of the Philadelphia Cricket club, Sept. 8-16, 1922. His opponent in the final was William M. Johnston of California, whom he defeated 4-6, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

The national championship in doubles was decided on the courts of the Longwood Cricket club, Chestnut Hill, Mass., Aug. 20-29, 1922, William T. Tilden II. of Philadelphia and Vincent Richards of Yonkers were the winners, defeating in the finals Gerald L. Patterson and Pat O'Hara Wood of Australia 4-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-4.

The mixed doubles championship was taken by Tilden and Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory, who defeated Miss Helen Wills and Howard Kinsey of California 6-4, 6-3.

National Tennis Champions in Singles.

1881—R. D. Sears.	1903—H. L. Doherty
1882—R. D. Sears.	1904—H. Ward.
1883—R. D. Sears.	1905—B. C. Wright.
1884—R. D. Sears.	1906—W. J. Clothier.
1885—R. D. Sears.	1907—W. A. Larned.
1886—R. D. Sears.	1908—W. A. Larned.
1887—H. W. Slocum.	1909—W. A. Larned.
1888—H. W. Slocum.	1910—W. A. Larned.
1889—H. W. Slocum.	1911—W. A. Larned.
1890—O. S. Campbell.	1912—M. E. McLoughlin.
1891—O. S. Campbell.	
1892—O. S. Campbell.	1913—M. E. McLoughlin.
1893—R. D. Wrenn.	
1894—R. D. Wrenn.	1914—R. N. Williams.
1895—F. H. Hovey.	1915—W. M. Johnston.
1896—R. D. Wrenn.	1916—R. N. Williams.
1897—R. D. Wrenn.	1917—R. L. Murray.
1898—M. D. Whitman.	1918—R. L. Murray.
1899—M. D. Whitman.	1919—W. M. Johnston.
1900—M. D. Whitman.	1920—W. T. Tilden II.
1901—W. A. Larned.	1921—W. T. Tilden II.
1902—W. A. Larned.	1922—W. T. Tilden II.

DAVIS INTERNATIONAL CUP.

The team challenging for the Davis international cup in 1922 was that representing Australia, which had met and defeated all comers. The challenge round was played on the West Side Tennis club grounds at Forest Hills, New York, Sept. 1, 2 and 5, and the American title holders won by taking all the singles matches, though they lost in the doubles match. On Sept. 1 William T. Tilden, II., American, defeated Gerald L. Patterson, Australian, 7-5, 10-8, 6-0, and William M. Johnston, American, defeated James D. Anderson, Australian, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3. On Sept. 2 William T. Tilden, II., and Vincent Richards, Americans, were defeated by Pat O'Hara Wood and Gerald L. Patterson, Australians, in a brilliantly played game, 6-4, 6-0, 6-2. On Sept. 5 the Americans again won in the singles and thus retained possession of the cup for another year. William M. Johnston defeated Gerald L. Patterson, 6-2, 6-2 and 6-1, and William T. Tilden, II., defeated James O. Anderson, 6-4, 5-7, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2. All the games were attended by large crowds and attracted widespread attention.

Record of the Event.

Year. Winner. Score.	Year. Winner. Score.
1900—America ...3-0	1911—Australasia..5-0
1902—America ...3-2	1912—British Isles.3-2
1903—British Isles.4-1	1913—America ...3-2
1904—British Isles.5-0	1914—Australasia..3-2
1905—British Isles.5-0	1915-19—No contests.
1906—British Isles.5-0	1920—Australasia 4-1
1907—Australasia..3-2	1920-21—America 5-0
1908—Australasia..3-2	1921—America ...5-0
1909—Australasia..5-0	1922—America ...4-1

WOMEN'S NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory won the women's national singles championship at tennis on the courts of the West Side Tennis club at Forest Hills, New York, Aug. 14-19, 1922, by defeating Miss Helen Wills of San Francisco 6-3, 6-1. It was the eighth time that Mrs. Mallory had won the title. The final in the doubles was won by Miss Wills and Marion Z. Jessup of Wilmington, Del., who defeated Mrs. Mallory and Miss Edith Sigourney of Boston 6-4, 7-9, 6-3.

WOMEN'S WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP.

Suzanne Lenglen of France won the world's tennis championship for women at Wimbledon, England, July 8, 1922, when in the finals she defeated Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory of the United States 6-2, 6-0, in the presence of 14,000 spectators, including King George and Queen Mary.

ILLINOIS STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The annual Illinois state tennis championship tournament took place on the grounds of the Skokie Country club at Glencoe, June 26-July 2, 1922, with the following results in the finals:

Men's singles—William T. Tilden II., Philadelphia, beat Walter T. Hayes, Chicago, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

Women's singles—Miss Marion Leighton, Chicago, defeated Miss Marion Strobel, Chicago, 6-3, 6-2.

Men's doubles—W. T. Hayes and Alex M. Squair, Chicago, defeated Phillip Betten, San Francisco, and Roy R. Coffin, Providence, R. I., 6-1, 6-1, 3-6, 6-4.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS (1922).

Eastern—Lucien E. Williams, Yale, singles; doubles, Phil Neer and James Davies, Leland Stanford.

Western conference—Singles, Nelson Myers, Illinois; doubles, A. Frankenstein and A. A. Stagg, Jr., University of Chicago.

OTHER TENNIS WINNERS IN 1922.

Ardsley cup—Molla Bjurstedt Mallory.

Central states (men)—Singles, Wray Brown; doubles, Drewes and Jostigs.

Missouri Valley (men)—Singles, Wray Brown; doubles, Phil Bagley and Walter Newell.

Metropolitan (men)—Doubles, Robert and Howard Kinsey.

Middle states (men)—Vincent Richards.

Western (men)—John Hennessey, singles; W. Westbrook and F. Bastian, doubles.

Northwestern—J. Armstrong, singles; J. Armstrong and Joe McGee, doubles.

New England (men)—Singles, Vincent Richards; doubles, Richards and P. Betten.

New York state (men)—Vincent Richards.

Longwood Bowl—Richard N. Williams II.

Longwood invitation trophy—Molla Bjurstedt Mallory.

International at Paris, France (women)—Suzanne Lenglen.

Pacific coast (men)—Singles, W. M. Johnston.

Pacific coast (women)—Singles, Miss Helen Wills; doubles, Anna and Lucy McCune.

British turf court at Wimbledon (men)—Gerald L. Patterson.

British turf court at Wimbledon (women)—Suzanne Lenglen.

British turf court at Wimbledon (mixed doubles)—Elizabeth Ryan and Suzanne Lenglen.

Canada open—Frank T. Anderson.

COURT TENNIS.

National Amateur Championship—Singles.

Jay Gould of Philadelphia retained his title as national amateur court tennis champion of

the United States in the annual championship tournament held on the courts of the Tennis and Racquet club, Boston, April 3-8, 1922, by defeating Hewitt Morgan of New York in the challenge round, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0. Championship record in singles:

Year.	Winner.	Club.
1892	R. D. Sears	Boston
1893	Fiske Warren	Boston
1894	B. S. deGarmendia	New York
1895	B. S. deGarmendia	New York
1896	L. M. Stockton	Boston
1897	G. R. Fearing, Jr.	Boston
1898	L. M. Stockton	Boston
1899	L. M. Stockton	Boston
1900	E. H. Miles	New York
1901	Joshua Crane, Jr.	Boston
1902	Joshua Crane, Jr.	Boston
1903	Joshua Crane, Jr.	Boston
1904	Joshua Crane, Jr.	Boston
1905	C. E. Sands	New York
1906	Jay Gould	Tuxedo
1907	Jay Gould	Tuxedo
1908	Jay Gould	Tuxedo
1909	Jay Gould	Tuxedo
1910	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1911	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1912	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1913	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1914	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1915	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1916	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1917	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1918-1919	No contests.	
1920	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1921	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1922	Jay Gould	Philadelphia

Championship in Doubles.

The national amateur court tennis doubles championship in tennis was again won by Jay Gould and Joseph W. Wear of Philadelphia when they defeated in Boston, Mass., April 15, 1922, D. P. Rhodes and George R. Fearing of Boston in the final round 7-5, 6-0, 6-1. Championship record since 1916:

1916—Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn..Phila.
1917-1919—No contest.
1920—Jay Gould and J. W. Wear.....Phila.
1921—Jay Gould and J. W. Wear.....Phila.
1922—Jay Gould and J. W. Wear.....Phila.

Open Professional Champions.

Open professional court tennis champions since 1871:

1871-1885—G. Lambert, England.
1885-1890—Tom Pettit, America.
1890-1895—C. Sanders, England.
1895-1905—Peter Latham, England.
1905-1907—C. J. Fairs, England.
1907-1908—Peter Latham, England.
1908-1912—C. J. Fairs, England.
1912-1914—George F. Covey, England.
1914—Jay Gould, America.
1915-1920—No contests.
1921—Jay Gould, America.

SQUASH TENNIS.

National Championship.

Thomas Coward of the Yale club won the 1922 national squash tennis championship in singles by defeating Fillmore Van S. Hyde of the Harvard club in the final round of the National Squash Tennis association individual tournament in New York city Feb. 20. The score was 10-15, 15-4, 16-18, 15-12, 18-16. Championship record:

Year.	Winner.	Club.
1911	Dr. Alfred Stillman II	Harvard
1912	Dr. Alfred Stillman II	Harvard
1913	George Whitney	Harvard
1914	Dr. Alfred Stillman II	Harvard
1915	E. S. Winston	Harvard
1916	E. S. Winston	Harvard
1917	E. S. Winston	Harvard
1918	F. V. S. Hyde	Harvard
1919	J. W. Appel	Harvard
1920	A. J. Cordier	Yale
1921	F. V. S. Hyde	Harvard
1922	Thomas Coward	Yale

SQUASH RACQUETS.

Stanley W. Pearson of the Philadelphia Racquet club won the national squash racquet championship at a tournament held in Baltimore and ending Feb. 26, 1922, by defeating Morton Newhall of the Detroit Athletic club. Pearson was also the 1921 champion.

INDOOR TENNIS.

Champions in Singles—Men.

1900—J. A. Allen.	1912—W. C. Grant.
1901—Holcombe Ward.	1913—G. F. Touchard.
1902—J. P. Paret.	1914—G. F. Touchard.
1903—W. C. Grant.	1915—G. F. Touchard.
1904—W. C. Grant.	1916—R. L. Murray.
1905—E. B. Dewhurst.	1917—S. H. Voshell.
1906—W. C. Grant.	1918—S. H. Voshell.
1907—T. R. Pell.	1919—V. Richards.
1908—W. C. Grant.	1920—W. T. Tilden, Jr.
1909—T. R. Pell.	1921—F. Anderson.
1910—G. F. Touchard.	1922—F. T. Hunter.
1911—T. R. Pell.	

Champions in Doubles—Men.

1900—J. P. Paret and C. Cragin.
1901—O. M. Bostwick and C. Cragin.
1902—W. C. Grant and Robert LeRoy.
1903—W. C. Grant and Robert LeRoy.
1904—W. C. Grant and Robert LeRoy.
1905—T. R. Pell and H. E. Allen.
1906—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1907—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1908—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1909—T. R. Pell and W. C. Grant.
1910—G. F. Touchard and C. R. Gardner.
1911—T. R. Pell and F. B. Alexander.
1912—T. R. Pell and F. B. Alexander.
1913—W. C. Grant and G. C. Shafer.
1914—W. C. Grant and G. C. Shafer.
1915—G. F. Touchard and W. M. Washburn.
1916—Dr. W. Rosenbaum and A. M. Lovibond.
1917—Dr. W. Rosenbaum and F. B. Alexander.
1918—G. C. Shafer and King Smith.
1919—V. Richards and W. T. Tilden, Jr.
1920—V. Richards and W. T. Tilden, Jr.
1921—H. Voshell and V. Richards.
1922—F. T. Anderson and S. H. Voshell.

Champions in Singles—Women.

1907—Miss E. H. Moore.
1908—Miss Marie Wagner.
1909—Miss Marie Wagner.
1910—Miss F. S. Schmidt.
1911—Miss Marie Wagner.
1912—No tournament.
1913—Miss Marie Wagner.
1914—Miss Marie Wagner.
1915—Miss Molla Bjurstedt.
1916—Miss Molla Bjurstedt.
1917—Miss Marie Wagner.
1918—Miss Molla Bjurstedt.
1919—Mrs. G. W. Wightman.
1920—Miss Helene Pollak.
1921—Mrs. F. I. Mallory (Bjurstedt).
1922—Mrs. F. I. Mallory (Bjurstedt).

Champions in Doubles—Women.

1908—Miss E. H. Moore-Miss Pouch.
1909—Miss E. H. Moore-Miss Erna Marcus
1910—Miss M. Wagner-Miss C. Kuttroff.
1911—Miss B. Fleming-Miss E. C. Bunce.
1912—No tournament.
1913—Miss M. Wagner-Miss C. Kuttroff.
1914—Miss C. Cassell-Mrs. S. F. Weaver.
1915—Mrs. M. McLean-Mrs. S. F. Weaver.
1916—Miss M. Wagner-Miss M. Bjurstedt.
1917—Miss Marie Wagner-Miss M. Taylor.
1918—Miss E. Goss-Mrs. S. F. Weaver.
1919—Mrs. Wightman-Miss M. Zinderstein.
1920—Miss H. Poliak-Mrs. L. G. Morris.
1921—Mrs. Wightman-Miss M. Zinderstern.
1922—Mrs. Marion Z. Jesup-Mrs. F. H. Godfrey.

Champions in Doubles—Mixed.

1921—Mrs. F. I. Mallory-Mr. W. T. Tilden.
1922—Mrs. F. I. Mallory-Mr. W. T. Tilden.

CLAY COURT CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the clay court tennis championship tournament held on the courts of the Woodstock club in Indianapolis, Ind., July 3-9, 1922, William T. Tilden II. of Philadelphia was the winner in the singles, his opponent in the finals being Zemzo Shimidzu of Japan. The score was 7-5, 6-3, 6-1. The national clay court doubles title was won by Ralph Burdick and Fritz Bastian of Indianapolis, who defeated John Hennessey, Indianapolis, and Walter Wesbrook, Detroit, 6-3, 3-6, 7-5, 5-7, 6-4.

The women's clay court tennis championship tournament of 1922 was held on the Park club courts, Buffalo, N. Y., July 4-8. The title in the singles was won by Mrs. Harry Bicknell of Toronto, who defeated Miss Leslie Bancroft of Brookline, Mass., in the finals 3-6, 6-1, 7-5. Mrs. Frank Godfrey of Brookline and Miss Bancroft won the doubles title by defeating Mrs. Bicknell and Miss Helen Hooker of Greenwich, Conn., 3-6, 7-5, 6-1.

AVIATION.

AIRPLANE RECORDS.

Highest Altitudes Reached.

The record for height attained by airplane is held by Lieut. John A. MacReady, who, at McCook field, Dayton, O., Sept. 23, 1921, rose to a height of 40,800 feet.

Following is a list of notable altitude flights since 1910:

Georges Legagneux, Pau, France, Dec. 9, 1910, 10,499 feet.
Arch Hoxsey, Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 26, 1910, 11,474 feet (unofficial).
Capt. Felix, Etampes, France, Aug. 5, 1911, 11,330 feet.
Lincoln Beachey, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 20, 1911, 11,642 feet.
Roland G. Garros, Parame, France, Nov. 7, 1911, 13,943 feet.
Lieut. Blaschke, Vienna, June 29, 1912, 14,300 feet.
Roland G. Garros, Houlgate, Sept. 6, 1912, 16,076 feet.
Georges Legagneux, Villacoublay, Sept. 17, 1912, 17,881 feet.
Edmond Perreyon, Buc aerodrome, France, March 11, 1913, 19,650 feet.
Georges Legagneux, St. Raphael, France, Dec. 27, 1913, 19,300 feet.
Herr Linnekogel, Johannisthal, Germany, March 31, 1914, 20,564 feet.
Heinrich Oelreich, Leipzig, Germany, July 14, 1914, 24,606 feet.
De Lloyd Thompson, Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 6, 1914, 15,600 feet.
Capt. H. LeR. Muller, San Diego, Cal., Oct. 8, 1914, 17,441 feet.
H. G. Hawker, Hendon, England, June 5, 1915, 20,000 feet.
H. G. Hawker, Brooklands, England, April 26, 1916, 24,408 feet.
Capt. W. A. Robertson, Jr., San Diego, Cal., May 12, 1917, 16,400 feet.
Miss Ruth Law, Peoria, Ill., Sept. 27, 1917, 14,701 feet (record for women).
Caleb Bragg, Port Washington, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1917, 12,000 feet, in hydroaeroplane carrying two passengers.
Lieut. M. B. Kelleher, with one passenger, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 8, 1918, 23,500 feet.
Capt. A. R. Schroeder, Dayton, O., Sept. 18, 1918, 28,900 feet.
Sable Lecointe, Villacoublay, France, May 20, 1919, 28,871 feet.
Lieut. Casale, France, May 28, 1919, 31,000 feet.
Lieut. Casale, France, June 7, 1919, 31,168 feet.
Lieut. Casale, France, June 14, 1919, 33,136 feet 5 inches.
Roland Rohlfs, Mineola, N. Y., July 25, 1919, 31,100 feet.
Roland Rohlfs, Mineola, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1919, 34,000 feet.
Roland Rohlfs, Mineola, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1919, 34,610 feet.
Maj. R. W. Schroeder, Dayton, O., Feb. 28, 1920, 38,180 feet.
Lieut. Harry Weddington, Kelly field, Texas, May, 29, 1920, 19,856 feet with four passengers.
Lieut. Harry Weddington, Kelly field, Texas, Aug. 6, 1920, 19,070 feet with seven passengers.
Lieut. John A. MacReady, Dayton O., Sept. 23, 1921, 40,800 feet.

RECORD FOR SPEED.

Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, U. S. A., assistant chief of the air service, on Oct. 18, 1922, set a new official world's speed record when he flew over a one kilometer course at Selfridge field at Mount Clemens, Mich., at an average speed of 224.05 miles an hour in four heats. The test was timed by representatives of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, making the record official.

Gen. Mitchell drove an army Curtiss plane in which Lieut. Maughan won the Pulitzer speed trophy at the same place, Oct. 14, and in which he later drove unofficially at a speed of 248.5 miles an hour. While Lieut. Maughan's speed was faster than that made by Gen. Mitchell and was under United States army regulations, no representatives of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale were present, a fact which prevented the mark from standing as an official world's speed record.

The former record recognized by the federation was made in France Sept. 21, 1922, by Sadi Lecointe, who piloted his machine at an average speed of 213 miles an hour.

GLIDING RECORDS.

Making sustained airplane flights without the aid of engines was one of the interesting developments in aviation in 1922. The machines, started by man or horse power from the summit of some lofty hill, would remain in the air for many minutes and even rise to a higher altitude than that from which they started. Capt. F. P. Raynham in the vicinity of Lewes, England, on Oct. 17, 1922, remained in the air 1 hour 53 minutes and rose to an altitude of 300 feet above the starting point. The record of the year, however, was made by M. Maneyrolle, a French airman who kept a monoplane flyer in the air at Firle, England, Oct. 21, 1922, for 3 hours and 22 minutes. German airmen also made some creditable gliding records in the course of the year and started the competition which resulted in the foregoing records being made. Herr Hentzen, a student flyer, was especially successful.

TRANSOCEANIC FLIGHTS.

Capts. Sacdura and Coutinho of the Portuguese navy flew in a hydroaeroplane from Lisbon, Portugal, to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, the flight beginning on March 30 and ending on June 17. The course was by way of the Canary islands, Cape Verde islands, St. Paul rocks and Fernando Noronha island. The total distance covered was 3,490 miles and would have been made in a few days had the aviators not lost two machines in stormy weather, causing long delays before new ones could be secured.

Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, British aviators, crossed the Atlantic ocean June 14-15, 1919, from Newfoundland

to Ireland, covering a distance estimated at 1,960 miles. The NC-4 of the American navy made a flight of 1,219 miles in crossing the Atlantic from Newfoundland to the Azores May 16-17, 1919. The British dirigible R-34, which crossed the Atlantic from east to west and west to east in July, 1919, holds the record for the longest nonstop flight by a craft of that type—more than 3,200 miles.

RECORD FOR ENDURANCE.

Lieuts. John A. MacReady and Oakley Kelly, flying a large monoplane, the T-2, circled over San Diego, Cal., Oct. 5-6, 1922, for 35 hours 18 minutes and 30 seconds without making a landing. This exceeded all other records for sustained flights by heavier than air machines.

The same aviators on Nov. 3-4, 1922, attempted to fly from San Diego to New York without a stop, but were compelled to land at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., after covering a distance of 2,060 miles, owing to a defect in the water supply arrangement. They had only about 700 miles more to go to reach New York city.

Lieut. James H. Doolittle flew from Jacksonville, Fla., to San Diego, Cal., on Sept. 5-6, in 21 hours 18 minutes, with only one stop—at San Antonio, Tex., for fuel. The distance traveled was 2,275 miles.

AIRPLANE RACING.

Pulitzer Trophy.

Lieut. R. L. Maughan, U. S. A., won the Pulitzer trophy on Oct. 14, 1922, at Selfridge Field, Mount Clemens, Mich., covering the course of 156 miles at an average speed of 206 miles an hour. He used a Curtiss army biplane. Winners of Pulitzer trophy:

1920—Capt. C. C. Moseley.
1921—Bert Acosta.
1922—Lieut. R. L. Maughan.

James Gordon Bennett Cup.

Record of winners:

1909—Glenn H. Curtiss, America.
1910—Claude Grahame-White, England.
1911—Charles T. Weymann, America.
1912—Jules Vedrines, France.
1913—Maurice Prevost, France.
1914-1919—No racing.
1920—Sadi Lecointe, France.

HIGH PARACHUTE JUMPS.

Lieut. Arthur G. Hamilton jumped from a De Haviland airplane 24,400 feet above Chanute field at Rantoul, Ill., March 23, 1921, and landed safely after drifting some eight miles. Sergt. Enoch Chambers jumped 26,000 feet at Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 1, 1921.

Miss Phoebe J. Fairgrave, 18 years old, made a parachute jump of 15,200 feet at the Curtiss flying field near St. Paul, Minn., July 11, 1921.

AVIATION DISASTERS.

Destruction of the Roma.

The army dirigible airship Roma was wrecked on the afternoon of Feb. 21, 1922, near the Hampton roads (Va.) army base, with a loss of thirty-four lives. Out of forty-five men aboard only eleven were saved and most of these received severe injuries. The dirigible was up about 1,000 feet when the steering apparatus broke. Out of control, the craft fell rapidly toward the ground and striking high tension electric wires was set on fire in an instant. Those who were in a position to jump did so when the craft was near the ground. Those who could not jump were almost instantly crushed or burned to death.

The flight was for the purpose of testing six Liberty engines which had been substituted for the Italian motors with which the ship was originally supplied. A spring cruise had been planned and in anticipation of this the helium gas in the bag had been pumped out into tanks and hydrogen substituted. Had the helium been used the fire would not have occurred, as it is not inflammable. The Roma, in charge of Capt. Dale Mabry, with a full complement of officers and men and a few civilian guests, went aloft at 1:30 p. m. She cruised around for nearly fifty minutes and everything seemed to be going well. The new motors seemed to be acting perfectly. Then the cable to the box kite construction at the stern, a vital part of the elevating apparatus, gave way. The Roma lurched sideways and then, in spite of all that Capt. Mabry and Lieut. B. G. Burt, at the control wheels, could do the giant airship plunged to the ground, caught fire and burned so fiercely that for some minutes no one could approach near enough to assist those beneath the wreckage. When finally search was possible only the charred bodies of the victims could be found.

The dead included Maj. John G. Thornell, air service; Maj. Walter W. Vautsmeier, coast artillery, assigned to air service; Capt. Dale Mabry, air service; Capt. George D. Watts, infantry, assigned to air service; Capt. Allen P. McFarland, air service; Capt. Frederick R. Durrschmidt, air service; Lieuts. John R. Hall, Wallace C. Burns, William E. Riley, Clifford E. Smythe, Wallace C. Cummings, Ambrose V. Clinton and Harold K. Hine, all of the air service; twelve sergeants, four privates and five civilians.

The survivors included Maj. John D. Reardon, Capt. Walter J. Reed, Lieut. Clarence H. Welch, Lieut. Byron T. Burt, Jr., three sergeants, one corporal and three civilians.

The Roma was built in Italy and was purchased by the United States early in 1921 for $200,000. It was the largest semirigid aircraft in the world, the cost of duplicating which, it was said by the war department at the time of its purchase, would probably be $1,250,000. The ship was of 1,200,000 cubic feet capacity, 410 feet long, 82 feet wide, and 88½ feet high. It was originally equipped with six twelve-cylinder engines of 400 horsepower each, giving an estimated speed of eighty miles an hour and a cruising radius at full speed of 3,300 miles. These engines, however, were replaced with Liberty motors after the airship was brought to the United States.

Tragedy of the Seaplane Miss Miami.

The flying boat Miss Miami, piloted by Robert Moore, left Miami, Fla., at 11:04 a. m., Wednesday, March 22, 1922, for a trip to Bimini, some fifty miles to the eastward in the Atlantic. There were five passengers aboard, Mr. and Mrs. August Bulte and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence E. Smith of Kansas City, Mo., and Mrs. John S. Dickson of Memphis, Tenn. At 11:41 a. m., when about three minutes from Bimini, the propeller became disabled and the boat had to descend to the surface of the water. The waves were high, the hull sprang a leak and the boat turned over, throwing all on board into the sea. The pilot succeeded in getting Mr. and Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Bulte back to the plane, but Mr. Bulte and Mrs. Dickson were drowned before he could help them. A fishing boat was near at hand, but evidently its occupants had not seen the fall of the plane and it changed its course and disappeared. Several other boats passed, but not near enough to see the wreck and those clinging to it. Mrs. Bulte died on Thursday and Mrs. Smith died in her husband's arms on the same day. Their bodies were allowed to float away. Mr. Smith be-

came delirious and died while strapped to the wreck.

The tanker William Green late on Friday picked up the pilot, Moore, who was then at the point of death. He was seen by a mere chance as he was feebly waving his arms. He had been fifty-five hours in the water without food or drink. He was brought to Miami and placed in a hospital, where he finally recovered.

Airplane Liners Collide.

Two airplane liners plying between London and Paris met in a head-on collision at 2 p. m., April 7, 1922, over the village of Thieully, seventy miles north of Paris, and both crashed to the ground in flames. One plane was French, bound for London, carrying three passengers in addition to the pilot and mechanician. The other machine was English, bound for Paris, carrying in addition to the pilot one passenger and a quantity of freight. All those on board the planes lost their lives, six dying instantly and one, the pilot of the British machine, on the following day. The passengers killed were Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Bruce Yule of New York; M. Buriez of Paris, engineer and general manager of the Grande Express Aerienne, and Hesterman Steward of England.

Poor visibility caused by low hanging clouds caused the collision.

Sir Ross Smith Killed in Accident.

Sir Ross Smith, a noted Australian aviator, was killed at Brooklands, England, April 13, 1922, while making a practice flight in a machine which he intended to use in making an aerial circuit of the world beginning April 25. Lieut. Bennett, an engineer who was to have accompanied Sir Ross and his brother Sir Keith Smith on the long journey, was also killed. When some 3,000 feet up in the air the plane, built by the Vickers company, got out of control, went into a spin and hit the earth with such force that it was splintered. Sir Ross was killed instantly and Lieut. Bennett died a few moments after the accident.

Sir Ross Smith, who did good service in the war as an aviator, gained fame in 1919, when with his brother Keith he won a prize of $50,000 by flying from England to Australia, a distance of 11,500 miles.

Lieut. Maynard Killed.

Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard, internationally known as "the flying parson," and two other aviators with him were killed at Rutland, Vt., Sept. 7, 1922, when the airplane which Maynard was piloting crashed to the earth and was demolished. The other victims were Lieut. Norman Wood and Lieut. Louis Minette. All died instantly. Lieut. Maynard won fame as an airplane tester in France at the time of the war and by his success in winning air races from New York to Toronto and from New York to San Francisco in 1919. He was born Sept. 28, 1892.

Army Dirigible C-2 Burned.

The army dirigible C-2, after making a transcontinental flight from Langley field at Newport News, Va., to California, was destroyed by fire at San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 17, 1922, while on its return trip to the east. The craft had been taken out of its hangar at Brookfield to make a flight over San Antonio when gusts of wind dragged it along the ground, tearing the fabric of the envelope and causing the hydrogen to catch fire. The whole airship was quickly consumed. Four of the ten men in the car of the balloon suffered broken bones when they jumped to the ground.

BALLOONING.

BENNETT CUP RECORD.

Year.	Winner.	Distance.
1906	America (American)	402 miles
1907	Pommern (German)	880 miles
1908	Helvetia (Swiss)	620 miles
1909	America II. (American)	695 miles
1910	America II. (American)	1,171 miles
1911	Berlin II. (German)	471 miles
1912	Picardie (French)	1,354 miles
1913	Goodyear (American)	400 miles
1914-1919	No contests.	
1920	Belgica (Belgian)	1,100 miles
1921	Zurich (Swiss)	469 miles
1922	Belgica (Belgium)	

NATIONAL BALLOON RACE.

The national balloon race to determine the United States entries in the Bennett cup race in Europe began at Milwaukee, Wis., May 31, 1922. Maj. Oscar Westover in an army balloon landed near Lake St. John, province of Quebec, Canada, 850 miles from the starting point. H. E. Honeywell landed south of Joplin, Mo., 550 miles from Milwaukee. Lieut. W. F. Reed, a navy pilot, landed in the Ozark mountains eighteen miles from Eminence, Mo., 535 miles from Milwaukee. The other eight contestants made shorter flights.

RECORD FOR DISTANCE.

The record for distance traveled in a balloon in continuous flight in a race is held by Maurice Benaims of France, who made 1,354 miles in contesting for the James Gordon Bennett cup Oct 27-29, 1912. In 1900 Count de la Vaux made a journey of 1,193 miles and in 1910 Alan R. Hawley and Augustus Post covered 1,171 miles.

Hans Berliner with two passengers made a balloon flight Feb. 8-16, 1914, from Bitterfeld, Germany, to Kirgischansk, in the Ural mountains, Russia. The distance is approximately 1,800 miles.

RECORD FOR HEIGHT.

The record for height made in an ordinary gas balloon is 28,750 feet. It was made by Prof. Berson of Berlin Dec. 4, 1894. A record of nearly 33,000 feet was claimed for the French balloon Icare in 1913.

The world's dirigible balloon record for altitude is 9,514 feet. It was made by the French dirigible Clement-Bayard III. May 20, 1912. The balloon carried six passengers.

DOG RACING.

EASTERN INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Five half-breed American huskies won the 120-mile eastern international dog derby beginning and ending in Berlin, N. H., Feb. 2-4, 1922. The team driven by Arthur T. Welden, Wonolancet, N. H., covered the distance in 15:36 running time. A team of mongrels driven by Jean Lebel of Bersimis, Que., came in second in 16:22.

AMERICAN DOG DERBY.

Tud Kent won the annual American dog derby at Ashton, Idaho, Feb. 22, 1922, in 2:35. Kent was also the winner in 1921.

THE PAS DOG DERBY.

C. B. Morgan's team, driven by Bill Grayson, won the annual dog derby at The Pas, Manitoba, Feb. 28-March 1, 1922. The distance of 200 miles was covered in 24:51, establishing a world's record. The dogs were in excellent condition at the close of the race. Twelve teams, all from northern Manitoba, were entered in the race, which was for a purse of $2,500.

SASKATCHEWAN DOG DERBY.

The first annual Saskatchewan 135-mile dog derby was won March 8, 1922, at Big River, Sask., by J. McDonald's team, driven by Antoine Maurice, an Indian. Time, 18:59:00.

FIELD TRIALS.

National Championship.

Becky Broom Hill, daughter of Broom Hill Dan and Nell's Queen Cott, owned by Louis Lee Haggin of Lexington, Ky., and handled by Chesley H. Harris, won the national field trial championship on the Ames plantation, near Grand Junction, Tenn., Jan. 16-18, 1922. There were twelve starters. The judges were Hobart Ames, Arthur Merriman and C. E. Buckle.

WRESTLING.

NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The amateur wrestling championships of the United States were determined at a tournament held under the auspices of the National A. A. U. in Boston, Mass., April 8, 1922. The winners in the various classes were:

118 pounds—Valentine Vozen, Illinois A. C., Chicago.

126 pounds—Andrew Callas, Greek Olympic A. C., Chicago.

135 pounds—Robbin Reed, Oregon Agricultural college.

147 pounds—Russell Vis, Los Angeles A. C.

160 pounds—Emil B. Wolf, Manchester (N. H.) Y. M. C. A.

175 pounds—Paul Berlennack, New York A. C., New York city.

192 pounds—Fred Meyer, Hebrew institute, Chicago.

Heavyweight—Fred Meyer, Hebrew institute, Chicago.

MEYERS VS. KILONIS.

Johnny Meyers, middleweight wrestling champion, met and defeated John Kilonis of Norfolk, Va., in the 2d regiment armory, Chicago, Jan. 25, 1922, in the fourth round. By the rules adopted for the contest the rounds were limited to ten minutes each. In the fourth round nine minutes and fifteen seconds had elapsed before Meyers won with a body scissors.

ZBYSZKO VS. LAITINEN.

Stanislaus Zbyszko, heavyweight champion, retained his title by defeating Armos Laitinen of Finland at the Coliseum, Chicago, Feb. 22, 1922, in one fall, in 1:33:30, with a leg hold and a wrist lock.

LEWIS VS. ZBYSZKO.

Ed ("Strangler") Lewis regained the world's heavyweight wrestling championship by defeating Stanislaus Zbyszko at Wichita, Kas., March 3, 1922. Zbyszko won the first fall in 41:30 with a body scissors and arm lock. Lewis took the second fall in 18:00 and the third fall in 3:00, both with head locks. Lewis again defeated Zbyszko in Kansas City, Mo., April 25, by taking the first and last of three falls.

MEYERS VS. PARCAUT.

Johnny Meyers retained the middleweight championship by defeating Ralph Parcaut of Spencer, Iowa, in the Coliseum, Chicago, April 3, 1922.

LEWIS VS. CADDOCK.

Ed ("Strangler") Lewis defeated Earl Caddock, two falls out of three, at Wichita, Kas., April 13, 1922.

ROQUE.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

The twelfth annual tournament of the American Roque league took place in Chicago July 16-21, 1922. James Keane of Chicago won the championship in the diamond medal decision.

BICYCLING.

SIX-DAY RACES IN CHICAGO.

Will Coburn of St. Louis and David Lands of Newark, N. J., won a six-day team bicycle race in the Coliseum, Chicago, ended Feb. 18, 1922, with a total of 462 points. Percy Lawrence and Lloyd Thomas of San Francisco were second with 272 points. The final standing of all the competing teams follows:

Team.	Miles.	Laps.	Points.
Coburn and Lands	2,369	7	469
Lawrence and Thomas	2,369	7	272
Debaetes and Persyn	2,369	7	170
Eaton and Drobach	2,369	6	860
Grenda and Stockholm	2,369	6	614
McNamara and Hanley	2,369	6	542
Kaiser and Taylor	2,369	6	301
Horan and Fitzsimmons	2,369	6	256
Bello and Gaffney	2,369	6	238
Cavanaugh and Stein, out of race			109
Oliverri and Belzoni, out of race			70
Erskine and Kopsky, out of race			56

Another six-day-team bicycle race took place in the Coliseum, Chicago, Oct. 30-Nov. 4, 1922, with the following result:

Team.	Miles.	Laps.	Points.
Goullet-Kockler	2,400	0	993
Coburn-Lands	2,400	0	490
Thomas-Hanley	2,400	0	470
Horan-Fitz	2,400	0	166
Grenda-Stockholm	2,399	9	400
Corry-Gaffney	2,399	9	379
Gastman-Grimm	2,399	9	136

SIX-DAY RACE IN NEW YORK.

The American-Australian team of Alfred Grenda and Reggie McNamara won the spring six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden, New York, ending March 11, 1922, with 504 points and 2,407 miles and 9 laps. Egg and Eaton and Goullet and Madden made 1,098 and 833 points respectively, but each made a lap less than the winning team. Final standing:

Team.	Points.	Miles.	Laps.
Grenda and McNamara	504	2,407	9
Kaiser and Taylor	374	2,407	9
Brocco and De Ruyter	54	2,407	9
Egg and Eaton	1,098	2,407	8
Goullet and Madden	833	2,407	8
Rutt and Krupkat	302	2,407	8
Coburn and Lands	193	3,407	8
Lawrence and Thomas	61	2,407	7

BICYCLE DERBY.

S. P. Langhoff of Peoria, Ill., won the twenty-two-mile handicap race, the feature event of the Tribune bicycle derby in Humboldt park, Chicago, Sept. 4, 1922, in 56:06. He had a handicap allowance of five minutes. The time prize was won by Al Hartung of Milwaukee, who completed the distance in 51:41, starting from scratch. The class C (eight and four-fifths miles) race was won by Oscar Schmidt of the Franklin Skating and Athletic club in 21 44 and the class B race, same distance, was taken by Fred Weder of the same club in 22:26⅘.

MILWAUKEE-CHICAGO ROAD RACE.

Alphonse Vertenten of the Belgian-American Cycle club, Chicago, won the 100-mile bicycle road race from Milwaukee to Chicago May 30, 1922, in 4:58:03. He had a handicap of seventy minutes. Monroe Nolen of the Alverno Athletic association, Chicago, starting from scratch, won the first time prize, covering the distance in 4:36:30, which was claimed to be a world's record for road racing.

CURLING.

NORTHWESTERN BONSPIEL.

The annual tournament of the Northwestern Curling association was held at Duluth, Minn., Jan. 16-21, 1922. The international event, car-

rying with it the Louis W. Hill trophy, was taken by Canada, curlers from Winnipeg winning three games by a score of 32 to 34. Winners of other events were: Superior Curling club event, Elmer Wythe, Duluth; Minneapolis A. C. event, F. H. Wade, West Duluth; St. Paul Jobbers' event, Grace, Superior; Western Curling club event, Jones, Duluth.

Officers Northwestern Curling Association in 1922—President, George K. Belden, Minneapolis; first vice-president, Sam Mairs, St. Paul; second vice-president, E. J. Hawley, Hibbing; third vice-president, C. D. Brewer, Duluth; secretary, Alexander McRae, Duluth.

FENCING.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The United States Naval academy fencers were the winners in the competitions of the Intercollegiate Fencing association determined at the Hotel Astor, New York, March 31, 1922. They took the saber, foils and epee team and individual titles. J. W. Guider won the individual saber championship, Curtis C. Shears the individual foils championship and Charles H. Callaway the individual epee title. The standing of the contesting schools follows:

	Won.	Lost.
U. S. Naval academy	45	9
Harvard university	33	21
Columbia university	30	24
Yale university	28	26
Dartmouth college	28	26
Technology	16	38
Pennsylvania	9	45

Championship Record.

1894—Harvard.	1909—West Point.
1895—Harvard.	1910—Annapolis.
1896—Harvard.	1911—Cornell.
1897—Harvard.	1912—West Point.
1898—Columbia.	1913—Columbia.
1899—Harvard.	1914—Columbia.
1900—Harvard.	1915—Annapolis.
1901—Annapolis.	1916—Annapolis.
1902—West Point	1917—Annapolis.
1903—West Point.	1918—Columbia.
1904—West Point.	1919—Columbia.
1905—Annapolis.	1920—Annapolis.
1906—West Point.	1921—Annapolis.
1907—Annapolis.	1922—Annapolis.
1908—West Point.	

OTHER 1922 CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Junior saber team championship of the Amateur Fencers' League of America—Won by junior saber team of the New York Athletic club in New York city Jan. 30.

National saber team championship of the Amateur Fencers' League of America—Won by the New York Athletic club team in New York city Feb. 1.

Junior foils championship of the Amateur Fencers' League of America—Won by A. L. Walker, Jr., of Yale university in New York city Feb. 20.

Junior epee championship of the Amateur Fencers' League of America—Won by Nikolas Murray in New York city Feb. 23.

National junior saber championship—Won by J. G. Bartow of the New York Athletic club in New York city Feb. 27.

National all-around championship—Won by Leo Nunes of the New York Athletic club in New York city March 6.

National team foils championship—Won by the Fencers' club team in New York city March 14.

Women's national fencing championship—Won by Miss Alice Gehrig of the New York Turnverein in New York city March 22.

CHESS.

INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

An international masters' chess tournament held in New York, N. Y., and ending Oct. 16, 1922, was won by Edward Lasker of Chicago with a score of 4 games won and 1 lost. The final standing of the contestants was:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Lasker	4	1	Bigelow	2	3
Jaffee	3	2	Janowski	2	3
Bernstein	2	3	Rzeschewski	2	3

BASKET BALL.

CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Purdue won the western intercollegiate basket ball championship in 1921 with eight victories and one defeat, or a percentage of .889. Final standing of the teams:

Team.	W.	L.	Pct.	Team.	W.	L.	Pct.
Purdue	8	1	.889	Chicago	5	7	.417
Michigan	8	4	.667	Ohio State	5	7	.417
Wisconsin	8	4	.667	Minnesota	5	7	.417
Illinois	7	5	.584	Indiana	3	7	.300
Iowa	5	6	.454	N'western	3	9	.250

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE.

The University of Missouri and the University of Kansas tied for the 1922 basket ball championship in the Missouri valley conference. Final standing:

Team.	W.	L.	Pct.	Team.	W.	L.	Pct.
Missouri	15	1	.937	Iowa State	8	8	.500
Kansas	15	1	.937	Kan's State	3	13	.187
Drake	12	4	.750	Grinnell	2	14	.125
Nebraska	8	8	.500	Washington	1	15	.062
Oklahoma	8	8	.500				

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Princeton won the eastern intercollegiate championship in 1922, with nine games won and two lost. Final standing of competing teams:

Team.	W.	L.	Pct.	Team.	W.	L.	Pct.
Princeton	9	2	.818	Cornell	5	5	.500
Pennsylvania	8	3	.727	Columbia	2	8	.200
Dartmouth	6	4	.600	Yale	1	9	.100

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Lowe-Campbell team of Kansas City won the 1922 National Amateur Athletic union basket ball championship in a tournament held in Kansas City, Mo., March 6-11, by defeating in the final contest the Kansas City Athletic club's team, the 1921 champion, 42 to 28. The Southwestern college of Winfield, Kas., was third in the race.

INTERSCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Lexington (Ky.) high school basket ball team won the national interscholastic tournament at the University of Chicago, ending April 8, 1922, by defeating Mount Vernon, O., 46 to 28 in the final game. Rockford, Ill., won third place.

RACQUETS.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Clarence C. Pell of New York successfully defended his title as national racquet champion by defeating Hewitt Morgan, also of New York, in straight sets in Boston Feb. 25, 1922. The score was 15-10, 15-4, 15-5. Championship record:

1901—Quincy A. Shaw, Boston, Mass.
1902—C. H. Mackay, New York, N. Y.
1903—Payne Whitney, New York, N. Y.
1904—George A. Brooke, Philadelphia, Pa.
1905—Lawrence Waterbury, New York, N. Y.
1906—Percy D. Haughton, Boston, Mass.
1907—Reginald R. Fincke, New York, N. Y.
1908—Quincy A. Shaw, Boston, Mass.
1909—Harold F. McCormick, Chicago, Ill.
1910—Quincy A. Shaw, Boston, Mass.
1911—Reginald R. Fincke, New York, N. Y.
1912—Reginald R. Fincke, New York, N. Y.
1913—Lawrence Waterbury, New York, N. Y.
1914—Lawrence Waterbury, New York, N. Y.
1915—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.

1916—Stanley G. Mortimer, New York, N. Y.
1917—Clarence C. Pell, Tuxedo, N. Y.
1918-1919—No contests.
1920—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
1921—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
1922—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.

Gold Racquets Champions.

1911—J. Gordon Douglas, New York, N. Y.
1912—J. Gordon Douglas, New York, N. Y.
1913—Harold F. McCormick, Chicago, Ill.
1914—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
1915—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
1916—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
1917—Clarence C. Pell, Tuxedo, N. Y.
1918-1919—No contests.
1920—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
1921—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
1922—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.

Championship in Doubles.

Clarence C. Pell and Stanley G. Mortimer of New York retained the national amateur racquets doubles championship in Philadelphia Jan. 28, 1922, when they defeated Jay Gould and Joseph W. Wear of Philadelphia by scores of 12-15, 17-15, 15-7, 7-15, 15-3.

CANADIAN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Clarence C. Pell of New York won the Canadian amateur racquets championship in a tournament held in Montreal Feb. 6, 1922, by defeating S. G. Morgan, also of New York, 15-8, 15-4, 15-4. C. C. Pell and S. G. Mortimer of New York won the doubles championship by defeating A. S. Cassils and Alex Wilson of Montreal 15-10, 17-14, 15-4, 15-12.

HOCKEY.

UNITED STATES CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Westminster Hockey club of Boston won the 1922 championship of the United States Amateur Hockey association by defeating the St. Paul Athletic club team in Boston, March 18, by a score of 2 to 0 in the final round of the series. St. Paul, the leader in group 2, met Eveleth, leader of group 3, in St. Paul, March 8, and though the final game resulted in a tie St. Paul had seven goals in the four championship games to six goals for Eveleth, and was consequently declared the winner and entitled to meet the Westminster club, the winner in group 1. Of the four final games Westminster won three and tied one while St. Paul lost three and tied one.

CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Granites of Toronto, Ont., won the Allan cup and the hockey championship of Canada March 22, 1922, by defeating the Regina Victorias, champions of western Canada, in the final series, played in Toronto, 7 goals to 0.

The War Veterans of Fort William won the Ontario Hockey association memorial cup, emblematic of the junior championship of Canada, by defeating the Regina Patricias at Winnipeg March 22, 1922, 8 goals to 7.

MAYORS OF LARGE CITIES (1922).

Akron, O.—D. C. Rybolt, Rep.
Albany, N. Y.—W. S. Hackett, Dem.
Atlanta, Ga.—James L. Key, Dem.
Baltimore, Md.—William F. Broening, Rep.
Boston, Mass.—James N. Curley, Dem.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Fred Atwater, Dem.
Buffalo, N. Y.—F. X. Schwab, Rep.
Cambridge, Mass.—Edward W. Quinn, nonp.
Camden, N. J.—Victor King, Dem.
Charleston, S. C.—John P. Grace, Dem.
Chicago, Ill.—William Hale Thompson, Rep.
Cincinnati, O.—George P. Carrell, Rep.
Cleveland, O.—Fred Kohler, Rep.
Columbus, O.—James J. Thomas, Rep.
Dayton, O.—Frank B. Hale, Dem.
Denver, Col.—Dewey C. Bailey, Rep.
Des Moines, Iowa—C. M. Garver, Rep.
Detroit, Mich.—James Couzens, nonpartisan.
Duluth, Minn.—S. F. Snively, Ind.
Fall River, Mass.—James H. Kay, Rep.
Fort Wayne, Ind.—Wm. J. Hosey, Dem.
Fort Worth, Tex.—E. R. Cockrell, Dem.
Galveston, Tex.—Charles A. Keenan, Dem.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—John McNabb, nonp.
Hartford, Conn.—Richard J. Kinsella, Dem.
Houston, Tex.—Oscar F. Holcombe, Dem.
Indianapolis, Ind.—S. L. Shank, Rep.
Jersey City, N. J.—Frank Hague, Dem.
Kansas City, Kas.—Harry B. Burton, Dem.
Kansas City, Mo.—Frank H. Cromwell, Dem.
Lincoln, Neb.—Frank C. Zehring, Rep.
Los Angeles, Cal.—George E. Cryer, Rep.
Louisville, Ky.—Huston Quin, Rep.
Lowell, Mass.—George H. Brown, Rep.
Memphis, Tenn.—Rowlett Paine, Dem.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Daniel A. Hoan, Soc.
Minneapolis, Minn.—George E. Leach, Rep.
Nashville, Tenn.—Felix Z. Wilson, Dem.
Newark, N. J.—F. C. Breidenbach, Rep.
New Haven, Conn.—D. E. Fitz-Gerald, Dem.
New Orleans, La.—Andrew J. McShane, Dem.
New York, N. Y.—John F. Hylan, Dem.
Oakland, Cal.—John L. Davie, Rep.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. C. Walton, Dem.
Omaha, Neb.—James C. Dahlman, Dem.
Paterson, N. J.—Frank J. Van Noort, Dem.
Peoria, Ill.—Victor P. Michel, Rep.
Philadelphia, Pa.—J. H. Moore, Rep.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Wm. A. Magee, Rep.
Portland, Me.—Carroll S. Chaplin, Rep.
Portland, Ore.—Geo. L. Baker, Rep.
Providence, R. I.—Joseph H. Gainer, Dem.
Reading, Pa.—John K. Stauffer, Rep.
Richmond, Va.—George Ainslie, Dem.
Rochester, N. Y.—C. D. Van Zandt, Rep.
St. Joseph, Mo.—Geo. E. McIninch, Rep.
St. Louis, Mo.—Henry W. Kiel, Rep.
St. Paul, Minn.—Arthur E. Nelson, nonpartisan.
Salt Lake City, Utah—C. C. Neslen, nonp.
San Antonio, Tex.—O. B. Black, ind.
San Diego, Cal.—J. L. Bacon, nonp.
San Francisco, Cal.—James Rolph, Jr., nonp.
Schenectady, N. Y.—George R. Lunn, Dem.
Scranton, Pa.—John F. Durkan, Dem.
Seattle, Wash.—Edwin J. Brown, nonpartisan.
Spokane, Wash.—C. A. Fleming, Dem.
Springfield, Ill.—Charles T. Baumann, Rep.
Springfield, Mass.—E. F. Leonard, Rep.
Syracuse, N. Y.—John H. Walrath, Dem.
Toledo, O.—Bernard F. Brough, Rep.
Trenton, N. J.—Frederick W. Donnelly, Dem.
Troy, N. Y.—J. W. Fleming, Dem.
Wilmington, Del.—LeRoy Harvey, Rep.
Worcester, Mass.—Peter F. Sullivan, Dem.
Youngstown, O.—William George Reese, Rep.

PRESIDENTS OF MEXICO SINCE 1910.

Porfirio Diaz—June 26, 1910, to May 25, 1911.

Francisco I. Madero—May 25, 1911, to Feb. 15, 1913.

Victoriano Huerta—Feb. 15, 1913, to July 15, 1914.

Francisco Carbajal—July 15 to Aug. 14, 1914.

Venustiano Carranza—Aug. 14, 1914, to May 20, 1920.

Adolfo de la Huerta—May 24, 1920, to Dec. 1, 1920.

Alvaro Obregon—Dec. 1, 1920.

UNION WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK.

[From reports of U. S Department of Labor.]

Figures are as of May 15 for the years given. Chicago. New York and San Francisco are taken as representing the middle west, the east and the far west.

BLACKSMITHS IN SHOPS.

Year.	Rate per hour (cents). Chicago.	New York.	San Fran.	Hours per week. Chicago.	New York.	San Fran.
1914..	43.2	44.4	50.0	49½	53	48
1915..	43.2	44.4	50.0	49½	53	48
1916..	46.2	53.1	....	49½	48	48
1917..	56.0	53.1	50.0	48	48	48
1918..	75.0	72.5	72.5	48	48	48
1919..	90.0	80.0	80.0	44	48	44
1920..	110.0	80.0	90.0	44	48	44
1921..	99.0	72.0	90.0	44	48	44

BOILERMAKERS—MANUFACTURING, JOBBING.

1914..	40.0	41.7	50.0	54	54	48
1915..	40.0	41.7	50.0	54	54	48
1916..	40.0	46.9	53.1	54	48	48
1917..	42.0	49.4	53.1	54	48	48
1918..	52.0	70.0	72.5	54	48	48
1919..	60.0	80.0	80.0	54	48	44
1920..	74.0	80.0	90.0	54	48	44
1921..	74.0	72.0	90.0	54	48	44

BRICKLAYERS.

1914..	75.0	75.0	87.5	44	44	44
1915..	75.0	75.0	87.5	44	44	44
1916..	75.0	75.0	87.5	44	44	44
1917..	75.0	75.0	87.5	44	44	44
1918..	75.0	81.3	100.0	44	44	44
1919..	87.5	87.5	112.5	44	44	44
1920..	125.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44
1921..	125.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44

CARPENTERS.

1914..	65.0	65.2	62.5	44	44	44
1915..	65.0	65.2	62.5	44	44	44
1916..	70.0	65.2	62.5	44	44	44
1917..	70.0	68.8	68.8	44	44	44
1918..	70.0	68.8	75.0	44	44	44
1919..	87.5	75.0	87.5	44	44	44
1920..	125.0	112.5	106.3	44	44	44
1921..	125.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44

CEMENT FINISHERS.

1914..	65.0	62.5	75.0	44	44	44
1915..	65.0	62.5	75.0	44	44	44
1916..	65.0	62.5	75.0	44	44	44
1917..	67.5	70.0	75.0	44	44	44
1918..	75.0	70.0	87.5	44	44	44
1919..	80.0	75.0	100.0	44	44	44
1920..	125.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44
1921..	125.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44

COMPOSITORS—BOOK AND JOB.

1914..	50.0	50.0	50.0	48	48	48
1915..	50.0	50.0	50.0	48	48	48
1916..	50.0	52.1	52.6	48	48	48
1917..	50.0	52.1	54.2	48	48	48
1918..	57.3	58.3	58.3	48	48	48
1919..	75.0	75.0	62.5	48	48	48
1920..	95 8	93 8	81.3	48	48	48
1921..	106.0	113.6	104.5	44	44	44

COMPOSITORS—NEWSPAPER (DAY WORK)

1914..	62.0	66.7	64.4	45	45	45
1915..	62.0	66.7	69.0	45	45	42
1916..	62.0	66.7	69.0	45	45	42
1917..	62.0	66.7	69.0	45	45	42
1918..	66.0	71.1	68.9	45	45	45
1919..	79.0	96.7	75.6	45	45	45
1920..	89.0	122 2	93.3	45	45	45
1921..	115.0	122.2	107.8	45	45	48

ELECTROTYPERS—FINISHERS.

1914..	52.1	62.5	56.3	48	44	48
1915..	52.1	65.6	56.3	48	44	48
1916..	52.1	68.8	56.3	48	44	48
1917..	56.3	68.8	56.3	48	44	48
1918..	58.3	68.8	62.5	48	44	48

ELECTROTYPERS—MOLDERS.

1914..	56.3	62.5	56.3	48	44	48
1915..	56.3	65.6	56.3	48	44	48
1916..	56.3	68.8	56.3	48	44	48
1917..	60.4	68.8	56.3	48	44	48
1918..	60.4	68.8	62.5	48	44	48
1919..	77.1	75.0	62.5	48	44	48
1920..	104.2	109.1	79.2	48	44	48
1921..	113.7	134.1	113.6	44	44	44

GRANITE CUTTERS, INSIDE.

1914..	50.0	50.0	62.5	44	44	44
1915..	50.0	50.0	62.5	44	44	44
1916..	53.1	50.0	66.3	44	44	44
1917..	56.3	50.0	67.5	44	44	44
1918..	66.3	68.8	70.0	44	44	44
1919..	76.3	79.0	87.5	44	44	44
1920..	86.3	100.0	....	44	44	..
1921..	112.5	112.5	....	44	44	..

LINOTYPE OPERATORS—BOOK AND JOB.

1914..	50.0	54.2	64.0	48	48	45
1915..	50.0	54.2	64.0	48	48	45
1916..	50.0	54.2	65.0	48	48	48
1917..	50.0	54.2	65.0	48	48	48
1918..	60.2	58.3	68.8	48	48	48
1919..	77.9	75.0	68.8	48	48	48
1920..	98.8	93.8	93.3	48	48	45
1921..	109.2	113.6	107.8	44	44	45

MACHINISTS—MANUFACTURING SHOPS.

1914..	41.7	40.6	43.8	48	48	48
1915..	41.7	40.6	43.8	48	48	48
1916..	46.9	46.9	50.0	48	48	48
1917..	55.0	56.3	50.0	48	48	48
1918..	65.0	82.0	72.5	48	48	48
1919..	80.0	90.0	80.0	44	48	44
1920..	100.0	80.0	90.0	44	48	44
1921..	90.0	85.0	90 0	44	48	44

MOLDERS—IRON.

1914..	44.4	41.7	50.0	54	54	48
1915..	44.4	41.7	50.0	54	54	48
1916..	50.0	41.7	50.0	48	54	48
1917..	56.3	47.2	53.1	48	54	48
1918..	68.8	52.8	72.5	48	54	48
1919..	80.0	75.0	80.0	48	48	44
1920..	100.0	88.0	88.0	48	48	44
1921..	90.0	88.0	100.0	48	48	44

PAINTERS.

1914..	70.0	50.0	59.4	44	44	44
1915..	70.0	50.0	62.5	44	44	44
1916..	70.0	62.5	62.5	44	44	44
1917..	72.5	62.5	62.5	44	44	44
1918..	75.0	62.5	75.0	44	44	44
1919..	87.5	75.0	87.5	44	44	44
1920..	125.0	112.5	106.3	44	40	44
1921..	125.0	112.5	106.3	44	40	44

PLASTERERS.

1914..	75.0	68.8	87.5	44	44	44
1915..	75.0	68.8	87.5	44	44	44
1916..	75.0	75.0	87.5	44	44	40
1917..	75.0	75.0	87.5	44	44	40
1918..	81.3	75.0	100.0	44	44	40
1919..	87.5	93.8	112.5	44	44	40
1920..	125.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	40
1921..	125.0	125.0	137.5	44	44	40

PLUMBERS.

1914..	75.0	68.8	75.0	44	44	44
1915..	75.0	68.8	75.0	44	44	44
1916..	75.0	68.8	75.0	44	44	44
1917..	75.0	68.8	81.3	44	44	44
1918..	75.0	75.0	87.5	44	44	44
1919..	84.4	75.0	100.0	44	44	44
1920..	125.0	112.5	125.0	44	44	44
1921..	125.0	112.5	125.0	44	44	44

STONECUTTERS.

Year.	Rate per hour (cents). Chicago.	New York.	San Fran.	Hours per week. Chicago.	New York.	San Fran.
1914..	62.5	68.8	70.0	44	44	44
1915..	62.5	68.8	70.0	44	44	44
1916..	62.5	68.8	70.0	44	44	44
1917..	70.0	68.8	70.0	44	44	44
1918..	70.0	68.8	70.0	44	44	44
1919..	81.3	81.4	100.0	44	44	44
1920..	125.0	112.5	100.0	44	44	44
1921..	125.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44

STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS.

Year.	Rate per hour (cents). Chicago.	New York.	San Fran.	Hours per week. Chicago.	New York.	San Fran.
1914..	68.0	62.5	75.0	44	44	44
1915..	68.0	62.5	75.0	44	44	44
1916..	68.0	66.3	75.0	44	44	44
1917..	69.0	68.8	75.0	44	44	44
1918..	70.0	80.0	87.5	44	44	44
1919..	87.5	87.5	100.0	44	44	44
1920..	125.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44
1921..	125.0	112.5	125.0	44	44	44

ORDER OF PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

Following is the act of congress, approved Jan. 19, 1886, providing for the performance of the duties of the office of president in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability both of the president and vice-president of the United States:

"Be it enacted, etc., That in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the president and vice-president of the United States, the secretary of state, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the secretary of the treasury, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the secretary of war, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the attorney-general, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the postmaster-general, or if there be none, or in the case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the secretary of the navy, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, the secretary of the interior shall act as president until the disability of the president or vice-president is removed or a president shall be elected.

"Provided, That whenever the powers and duties of the office of president of the United States shall devolve upon any of the persons named herein, if congress be not then in session, or if it should not meet in accordance with law within twenty days thereafter, it shall be the duty of the person upon whom said powers and duties shall devolve to issue a proclamation convening congress in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice of the time of meeting.

"Sec. 2. That the preceding section shall only be held to apply to such officers as shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the senate to the offices therein named, and such as are eligible to the office of president under the constitution, and not under impeachment by the house of representatives of the United States at the time the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon them respectively."

It is assumed that should the remote contingency arise that the foregoing cabinet officers are all ineligible or unavailable then the other cabinet officers in the order in which their offices were created will fill the office of president temporarily. Thus the order of succession would be:

Secretary of state.
Secretary of the treasury.
Secretary of war.
The attorney-general.
The postmaster-general.
Secretary of the navy.
Secretary of the interior.
Secretary of commerce.
Secretary of labor.

Should the man elected president die or in any way become ineligible between the time of the meeting of the electoral college and the following March 4th the vice-president would become president.

THE SULGRAVE INSTITUTION IN AMERICA.

Incorporated Nov. 8, 1917.

Chancellor—Alton B. Parker, New York.
Treasurer—L. Gordon Hamersley, New York.
Secretary—A. B. Humphrey, New York.
Executive Chairman—John A. Stewart, New York.
Offices—3903 Woolworth building, 233 Broadway, New York.

The Sulgrave institution takes its name from Sulgrave manor, the home of George Washington's ancestors in Northamptonshire, England. This property, including house, outbuildings and about ten acres of land, was purchased in 1913 by a public-spirited body of English men and women, who to show their good will for their kindred in America turned the estate over to a board of trustees to be maintained as a place of pilgrimage for all who venerate the name of George Washington. A resolution authorizing the creation of the Sulgrave institution, a society to center in Sulgrave manor, was approved at a meeting of the trustees of the manor held at the American embassy in London, in March, 1914. On Nov. 8, 1917, the Sulgrave Institution of America was incorporated under the laws of Illinois. The chief purposes as set forth in the certificate of incorporation are to foster friendship and to prevent misunderstanding among English speaking peoples; to promote the basic sentiments of democracy and to aid in upholding and maintaining the fundamental institutions of the English speaking world and in fostering the ideals which inspired their creation.

On the occasion of the meeting, June 21, 1921, the institution was given by Mrs. Victoria Woodhull Martin, widow of John Martin, London banker, an estate at Bredon's Norton, near Worcester, England, valued at about $200,000, as a work center of the Sulgrave movement. In October, 1922, the institution unveiled memorials of Edmund Burke, William Pitt and James Bryce in Washington, Pittsburgh and New York respectively.

SECOND MARRIAGE OF EX-EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Princess Hermine of Reuss and William II., former emperor of Germany, were married at Doorn castle Nov. 5, 1922. The civil ceremony was performed by the burgomaster of Doorn and the religious ceremony by the Rev. Heinrich Vogel. Princess Hermine was born Dec. 17, 1887, and was married Jan. 7, 1907, to Prince Jean Georges of Schoenaich-Carolath, who died April 6, 1920. The ex-kaiser's first wife, Augusta Victoria, died at Doorn, Holland, April 11, 1921.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S SHIP SUBSIDY MESSAGE.

Delivered at a joint session of the houses of congress on Nov. 21, 1922.

Members of the Congress: Late last February I reported to you relative to the American merchant marine, and recommended legislation which the executive branch of the government deemed essential to promote our merchant marine and with it our national welfare. Other problems were pressing and other questions pending, and for one reason or another, which need not be recited, the suggested legislation has not progressed beyond a favorable recommendation by the house committee.

The committee has given the question a full and painstaking inquiry and study, and I hope its favorable report speedily will be given the force of law.

It will be helpful in clearing the atmosphere if we start with the frank recognition of divided opinion and determined opposition. It is no new experience. Like proposals have divided the congress on various previous occasions. Perhaps a more resolute hostility never was manifest before, and I am very sure the need for decisive action—decisive, favorable action—never was so urgent before.

We are not dealing with a policy founded on theory; we have a problem which is one of grim actuality. We are facing insistent conditions, out of which will come either additional and staggering governmental losses and national impotence on the seas or else the unfurling of the flag on a great American merchant marine commensurate with our commercial importance, to serve as carrier of our cargoes in peace and meet the necessities of our defense in war.

There is no thought here and now to magnify the relation of a merchant marine to our national defense. It is enough to recall that we entered the world war almost wholly dependent on our allies for transportation by sea. We expended approximately $3,000,000,000, feverishly, extravagantly, wastefully and impractically. Out of our eagerness to make up for the omissions of peace and to meet the war emergency we builded and otherwise acquired the best merchant fleet, which the government owns to-day.

In the simplest way I can say it, our immediate problem is not to build and support a merchant shipping, which I hold to be one of the highest and most worthy aspirations of any great people; our problem is to deal with what we now possess. Our problem is to relieve the public treasury of the drain it is already meeting.

Let us omit particulars about the frenzied war-time building. Possibly we did fully as well as could have been done in the anxious circumstances. Let us pass for the moment the vital relationship between a merchant marine and a commercially aspiring nation. Aye, let us suppose for a moment the absurdity that with one $3,000,000,000 experience and with the incalculable costs in lives and treasure which may be chargeable to our inability promptly to apply our potency—which God forefend happening again—let us momentarily ignore all of these and turn to note the mere business problem, the practical question of dollars and cents with which we are confronted.

END OF THE WOODEN FLEET.

The war construction and the later completion of war contracts, where completion was believed to be the greater economy to the public treasury, left us approximately 13,200,000 gross tonnage in ships. The figures are nearer 12,500,000 tons now, owing to the scrapping of the wooden fleet. More than half this tonnage is government owned and approximately 2,250,000 tons are under government operation in one form or another.

The net loss to the United States treasury—sums actually taken therefrom in this government operation—averaged approximately $16,000,000 per month during the year prior to the assumption of responsibility by the present administration. A constant warfare on this loss of public funds and the draft to service of capable business management and experienced operating directors have resulted in applied efficiency and enforced economics.

It is very gratifying to report the diminution of the losses to $4,000,000 per month, or a total of $50,000,000 a year, but it is intolerable that the government should continue a policy from which so enormous a treasury loss is the inevitable outcome. This loss, moreover, attends operation of less than a third of the government-owned fleet.

It is not, therefore, a question of adding new treasury burdens to maintain our shipping; we are paying these burdens now. It is not a question of contracting an outlay to support our merchant shipping, because we are paying already. I am not asking your authorization of a new and added draft on the public treasury; I am appealing for a program to diminish the burden we are already bearing.

When your executive government knows of public expenditures aggregating $50,000,000 annually, which it believes could be reduced by half through a change of policy, your government would be unworthy of public trust if such a change were not commended; nay, if it were not insistently urged.

And the pity of it is that our present expenditure in losses is not constructive. It looks to no future attainments. It is utterly ineffective in the establishment of a dependable merchant marine, whereas the encouragement of private ownership and the application of individual initiative would make for a permanent creation, ready and answerable at all times to the needs of the nation.

NO REPLACEMENT PROVISION.

But I have not properly portrayed all the current losses to the public this year. We are wearing out our ships without any provision for replacement. We are having these losses through deterioration now and are charging nothing against our capital account. But the losses are there, and regrettably larger under government operation than under private control.

Only a few years of continued losses on capital account will make these losses through depreciation alone exceed the $50,000,000 a year now drawn to cover losses in operation.

The gloomy picture of losses does not end even there. Notwithstanding the known war cost is $3,000,000,000 for the present tonnage, I will not venture to appraise its cash value to-day.

It may as well be confessed now as at some later time that in the mad rush to build, in establishing shipyards wherever men would organize to expend government money, when we made shipbuilders over night, quite without regard to previous occupations or pursuits, we builded poorly, often very poorly. Moreover, we constructed without any formulated program for a merchant marine. The war emergency impelled and the cry was for ships, any kind of ships.

The error is recalled in regret rather than criticism. The point is that our fleet, costing approximately $3,000,000,000, is worth only a fraction of that cost to-day. Whatever that fraction may be, the truth remains that we have no market in which to sell the ships under our present policy, and a program of

surrender and sacrifice and the liquidation which is inevitable unless the pending legislation is sanctioned will cost scores of millions more.

ONCE MARITIME LEADER.

When the question is asked, Why the insistence for the merchant marine act now? the answer is apparent. Waiving every inspiration which lies in a constructive plan for maintaining our flag on the commercial highways of the seas, waiving the prudence in safeguarding against another $3,000,000,000 madness, if war ever again impels, we have the unavoidable task of wiping out a $50,000,000 annual loss in operation and losses aggregating many hundreds of millions in wornout, sacrificed or scrapped shipping.

Then the supreme humiliation, the admission that the United States—our America, once eminent among the maritime nations of the world—is incapable of asserting itself in the peace triumphs on the seas of the world. It would seem to me doubly humiliating when we own the ships and fail in the genius and capacity to turn their prows toward the marts of the world.

This problem cannot longer be ignored, its attempted solution cannot longer be postponed. The failure of congress to act decisively will be no less disastrous than adverse action.

THREE COURSES POSSIBLE.

Three courses of action are possible and the choice among them is no longer to be avoided.

The first is constructive—enact the pending bill, under which I firmly believe an American merchant marine, privately owned and privately operated but serving all the people and always available to the government in any emergency, may be established and maintained.

The second is obstructive—continue government operation and attending government losses and discourage private enterprise by government competition, under which losses are met by the public treasury, and witness the continued losses and deterioration until the colossal failure ends in sheer exhaustion.

The third is destructive—involving the sacrifice of our ships abroad or the scrapping of them at home, the surrender of our aspirations and the confession of our impotence to the world in general and our humiliation before the competing world in particular.

A choice among the three is inevitable. It is unbelievable that the American people or the congress which expresses their power will consent to surrender and destruction. It is equally unbelievable that our people and the congress which translates their wishes into action will longer sustain a program of obstruction and attending losses to the treasury.

I have come to urge the constructive alternative, to reassert an American "we will." I have come to ask you to relieve the responsible administrative branch of the government from a program upon which failure and hopelessness and staggering losses are written for every page and let us turn to a program of assured shipping to serve us in war and to give guaranty to our commercial independence in peace.

I know full well the hostility in the popular mind to the word "subsidy." It is stressed by the opposition and associated with "special privilege" by those who are unfailing advocates of government aid whenever vast numbers are directly concerned. "Government aid" would be a fairer term than "subsidy" in defining what we are seeking to do for our merchant marine, and the interests are those of all the people, even though the aid goes to the few who serve.

If government aid is a fair term—and I think it is—to apply to authorizations aggregating $75,000,000 to promote good roads for market highways it is equally fit to be applied to the establishment and maintenance of American market highways on the salted seas. If government aid is the proper definition for $15,000,000 to $40,000,000 annually expended to improve and maintain inland waterways in aid of commerce it is a proper designation for a needed assistance to establish and maintain ocean highways where there is actual commerce to be carried.

TO SAVE TREASURY.

But call it "subsidy," since there are those who prefer to appeal to mistaken prejudice rather than make frank and logical argument. We might so call the annual loss of $50,000,000 which we are paying now without protest by those who most abhor the word, we might as well call that a "subsidy." If so I am proposing to cut it in half, approximately, and to saving thus effected there would be added millions upon millions of further savings through ending losses on capital account—government capital out of the public treasury, always remember—and there would be at least the promise and the prospect of the permanent establishment of the needed merchant marine.

I challenge every insinuation of favored interests and the enrichment of the special few at the expense of the public treasury. I am, first of all, appealing to save the treasury.

Perhaps the unlimited bestowal of government aid might justify the apprehension of special favoring, but the pending bill, the first ever proposed which carried such a provision, automatically guards against enrichment or perpetuated bestowal.

It provides that shipping lines receiving government aid must have their actual investment and their operating expenses audited by the government, that government aid will only be paid until the shipping enterprise earns 10 per cent on actual capital employed and that immediately, when more than 10 per cent in earnings is reached, half of the excess earnings must be applied to the repayment of the government aid which had been previously advanced.

Thus the possible earnings are limited to a very reasonable amount if capital is to be risked and management is to be attracted. If success attends, as we hope it will, the government outlay is returned, the inspiration of opportunity to earn remains and American transportation by sea is established.

Though differing in detail it is not more in proportion to their population and capacity than other great nations have done in aiding the establishment of their merchant marines, and it is timely to recall that we gave them our commerce to aid in their upbuilding, while the American task now is to upbuild and establish in the face of their most active competition. Indeed, the American development will have to overcome every obstacle which may be put in our path, except as international comity forbids.

Concern about our policy is not limited to our own domain, though the interest abroad is of very differing character. I hope it is seemly to say it, because it must be said, the maritime nations of the world are in complete accord with the opposition here to the pending measure. They have a perfect right to such an attitude. When we look from their viewpoint we can understand. But I wish to stress the American viewpoint.

Ours should be the viewpoint from which one sees American carriers at sea, the dependence of American commerce and American vessels for American reliance in the event of war. Some of the costly lessons of war must be learned again and again, but our shipping lesson in the world war was much too costly to be effaced from the memory of this or future generations.

Not so many months ago the head of a com-

pany operating a fleet of ships under our flag called at the executive offices to discuss a permit to transfer his fleet of cargo vessels to a foreign flag, though he meant to continue them in a distinctly American service. He based his request for transfer on the allegation that by such a transfer he could reduce his labor costs alone sufficiently to provide a profit on capital invested. I do not vouch for the accuracy of the statement, nor mean to discuss it.

The allusion is made to recall that in good conscience congress has created by law conditions surrounding labor on American ships which shipping men the world over declare result in higher costs of operation under our flag. I frankly rejoice if higher standards for labor on American ships have been established. Merest justice suggests that when congress fixes these standards it is fair to extend government aid in maintaining them until world competition is brought to the same high level or until our shipping lines are so firmly established that they face world competition alone.

Having discussed in detail the policy and provisions of the pending bill when previously addressing you, I forbear repetition now. In individual exchanges of opinion not a man in house or senate but has expressed personal sympathy with the purposes of the bill and then uttered a discouraging doubt about the sentiment of constituencies. It would be most discouraging if a measure of such transcending national importance must have its fate depend on geographical, occupational, professional or partisan objections.

Frankly, I think it loftier statesmanship to support and commend a policy designed to effect the larger good to the nation than merely to record the too hasty impressions of a constituency. Out of the harmonized aspiration, the fully informed convictions and the united efforts of all the people will come the greater republic.

BENEFIT TO ALL SECTIONS SEEN.

Commercial eminence on the seas, ample agencies for the promotion and carrying of our foreign commerce are of no less importance to the people of the Mississippi and the Missouri valleys, the great northwest and the Rocky mountain states than to the seaboard states and industrial communities building inland a thousand miles or more. It is a common cause with its benefits commonly shared.

When people fail in the national viewpoint and live in the confines in community selfishness or narrowness the sun of this republic will have passed its meridian and our larger aspirations will shrivel in the approaching twilight.

But let us momentarily put aside the aspiring and inspiring viewpoint. The blunt, indisputable fact of the loss of $50,000,000 a year under government operation remains; likewise, the fast-diminishing capital account, the enormous wartime expenditure, to which we were forced because we had not fittingly encouraged and builded as our commerce expanded in peace. Here are facts to deal with, not fancies wrought out of our political and economic disputes.

The abolition of the annual loss and the best salvage of the capital account are of concern to all the people.

It is my firm belief that the combined savings of operating losses and the protection of the capital account through more advantageous sales of our war-built or war-seized ships, because of the favorable policy which the pending bill will establish, will more than pay every dollar expended in government aid for twenty-five years to come.

TRANSPORT OF OCEAN MAILS.

It should be kept in mind that the approximate sum of $5,000,000 annually paid for the transport of ocean mails is no new expenditure.

It should be kept in mind that the loan fund to encourage building is not new; it is the law already, enacted by the essentially unanimous vote of congress. It is only included in the pending bill in order to amend it so as to assure the exaction of a minimum interest rate by the government, whereas the existing law leaves the grant of building loans subject to any whim of favoritism.

It should be kept in mind also that there are assured limitations of the government proposal. The direct aid with ocean carrying maintained at our present participation will not reach $20,000,000 a year and the maximum direct aid, if our shipping is so promoted that we carry one-half our deep-seas commerce, will not exceed $30,000,000 annually. At the very maximum of outlay we should be saving $20,000,000 of our present annual operating loss. If the maximum is ever reached the establishment of our merchant marine will have been definitely recorded and the government-owned fleet fortunately liquidated.

From this point of view it is the simple, incontestable wisdom of businesslike dealing to save all that is possible of the annual loss and avoid the millions sure to be lost to the government's capital account in sacrificing our fleet.

But there is a bigger, broader, more inspiring viewpoint—aye, a patriotic viewpoint. I refer to the constructive action of to-day, which offers the only dependable promise of making our wartime inheritance of ships the foundation of a great agency of commerce in peace and an added guaranty of service when it is necessary to our national defense.

Thus far I have been urging government aid to American shipping, having in mind every interest of our producing population, whether of mine, factory or farm, because expanding commerce is the foremost thought of every nation in the world to-day.

I believe in government aid becomingly bestowed. We have aided industry through our tariffs; we have aided railway transportation in land grants and loans; we have aided the construction of market roads and the improvement of inland waterways. We have aided reclamation and irrigation and the development of water power; we have loaned for seed grains in anticipation of harvest; we expend millions in investigation and experimentation to promote a common benefit, though a limited few are the direct beneficiaries. We have loaned hundreds of millions to promote the marketing of American goods. It has all been commendable and highly worth while.

At the present moment the American farmer is the chief sufferer from the cruel readjustments which follow war's inflations, and befitting government aid to our farmers is highly essential to our national welfare. No people may safely boast a good fortune which the farmer does not share.

Already this congress and the administrative branch of the government have given willing ear to the agricultural plea for postwar relief and much has been done which has proved helpful. Admittedly it is not enough. Our credit system, under government provision and control, must be promptly and safely broadened to relieve our agricultural distress. To this problem and such others of pressing importance as reasonably may be dealt with in the short session I shall invite your attention at an early day.

I have chosen to confine myself to the specific problem of dealing with our merchant marine, because I have asked you to assemble two weeks in advance of the regularly appointed time to expedite its consideration. The executive branch of the government would

feel itself remiss to contemplate our yearly loss and attending failure to accomplish if the conditions were not pressed for your decision. More, I would feel myself lacking in concern for America's future if I failed to stress the beckoning opportunity to equip the United States to assume a befitting place among the nations of the world whose commerce is inseparable from the good fortunes to which rightfully all peoples aspire.

POSTMASTERS OF LARGE CITIES (1922).

Akron, O.—C. N. Sparks.
Albany, N. Y.—Perla S. King.
Atlanta, Ga.—G. C. Rogers.
Baltimore, Md.—Benjamin F. Woelper.
Boston, Mass.—Roland D. Baker.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Charles E. Greene.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Robert W. Gallagher.
Cambridge, Mass.—Thomas D. Sennott.
Camden, N. J.—Charles H. Ellis.
Charleston, S. C.—E. H. Jennings.
Chicago, Ill.—Arthur C. Lueder.
Cincinnati, O.—A. L. Behymer.
Cleveland, O.—(Vacancy.)
Columbus, O.—Samuel A. Kinnear.
Dayton, O.—L. C. Weimer.
Denver, Col.—Frank L. Dodge.
Des Moines, Iowa—G. A. Huffman.
Detroit, Mich.—John W. Smith.
Duluth, Minn.—Thos. E. Considine.
Fall River, Mass.—James E. Hoar.
Fort Wayne, Ind.—Harry W. Baals.
Fort Worth, Tex.—R. E. Speer.
Galveston, Tex.—E. R. Cheesborough.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Charles E. Hogadone.
Hartford, Conn.—David A. Wilson.
Houston, Tex.—Ray B. Nichols.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Robert H. Bryson.
Jersey City, N. J.—Mathew E. Ely.
Kansas City, Kas.—W. B. Trembly.
Kansas City, Mo.—Bayless Steele.
Lincoln, Neb.—William L. McClay.
Los Angeles, Cal.—P. P. O'Brien.
Louisville, Ky.—Ludlow F. Petty.
Lowell, Mass.—Xavier Delisle.
Memphis, Tenn.—S. Seches.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Frank B. Schutz.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Arch. B. Coleman.
Nashville, Tenn.—Charles McCabe.
Newark, N. J.—Frank J. Bock.
New Haven, Conn.—Chas. W. Birely.
New Orleans, La.—Charles Janvier.
New York, N. Y.—Thomas W. Patten.
Oakland, Cal.—J. J. Rosborough.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—Claude Weaver.
Omaha, Neb.—Herbert L. Daniels.
Paterson, N. J.—Harry B. Corwin.
Peoria, Ill.—B. C. Colburn.
Philadelphia, Pa.—George E. Kemp.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—George W. Gosser.
Portland, Me.—Charles A. Robinson.
Portland, Ore.—J. M. Jones.
Providence, R. I.—Walter A. Kilton.
Reading, Pa.—Horace H. Hammer.
Richmond, Va.—Joseph W. Stewart.
Rochester, N. Y.—John B. Mullan.
St. Joseph, Mo.—Frank Freytag.
St. Louis, Mo.—Louis Alt.
St. Paul, Minn.—Charles J. Moos.
Salt Lake City, Utah—Noble Warrum.
San Antonio, Tex.—P. G. Lucas.
San Diego, Cal.—E. W. Dort.
San Francisco, Cal.—James E. Porer.
Seattle, Wash.—Edgar H. Battle.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Edwin G. Conde.
Scranton, Pa.—John J. Durkin.
Spokane, Wash.—Thomas Smith.
Springfield, Ill.—William H. Conkling.
Springfield, Mass.—Thomas J. Costello.
Syracuse, N. Y.—James McLusky.
Toledo, O.—George W. Lathrop.
Trenton, N. J.—Charles H. Updike.
Troy, N. Y.—James W. Burns.
Washington, D. C.—Merritt O. Chance.
Wilmington, Del.—James J. English.
Worcester, Mass.—James F. Healey.
Youngstown, O.—B. Edward Westwood.

THE ALDEN KINDRED OF AMERICA.

The descendants of John Alden and his wife, Priscilla Mullins, whose charming romance was made famous in Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish," have organized and there are now five local societies of the Alden Kindred of America. All accept members from any part of the country, while the larger part are residents from sections where meetings are held regularly. The first of these associations, organized in 1900, holds annual meetings in Plymouth or at the old homestead in Duxbury (built in 1653), to which it holds title. The Midwest Chapter Alden Kindred of America, with headquarters in Chicago, was organized in the fall of 1911 by Caroline Alden Huling of 428 Belden avenue and has held regular monthly meetings in Chicago since then, with two general reunions—a picnic on July 4 and a dinner to celebrate Forefathers' day, in December. Over 100 certificates have been issued to persons proving descent from John and Priscilla Alden, who came in the Mayflower. Frank A. Alden, president of the Garfield Park State bank, 4001 West Madison street, is president and Jesse A. Cook, 902 North Massasoit avenue, is secretary. It is estimated that there are several hundred members of the family in Chicago and vicinity.

The Alden Kindred of New York and vicinity, formed in May, 1921, with John Alden Seabury as its first president and founder, now numbers many distinguished persons on its list and holds monthly meetings during the winter. There is another organization in Binghamton, N. Y., which has held annual reunions for many years.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

President—Julius H. Barnes, New York, N. Y.
Vice-Presidents—A. C. Bedford, New York, N. Y.; Thomas E. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.; Harry A. Black, Galveston, Tex.; Thomas B. Stearns, Denver, Col.
Resident Vice-President—Elliot H. Goodwin, Washington, D. C.
Secretary—D. A. Skinner, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—John Joy Edson, Washington, D. C.
Chairman Executive Committee—A. C. Bedford, New York, N. Y.
Senior Council—John H. Fahey, Boston, Mass.; R. Goodwyn Rhett, Charleston, S. C.; Harry A. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.; Homer L. Ferguson, Newport News, Va.; Joseph H. Defrees, Chicago, Ill.
General Offices—Mills building, Washington, D. C.
Central District Office—10 South LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.; John N. Van der Vries, secretary.
Other District Offices—Woolworth building, New York, N. Y.; 634 Merchants Exchange building, San Francisco, Cal.; St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis, Mo.

Foreign Governments.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Government—King, George V.; heir-apparent, Edward Albert, prince of Wales.
Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury—Andrew Bonar Law.
Lord High Chancellor—Viscount Cave.
Lord Privy Seal—Austen Chamberlain.
Lord President of the Council—Marquess of Salisbury.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Stanley Baldwin.
Foreign Affairs Secretary—Marquess Curzon of Kedleston.
Home Affairs Secretary—William C. Bridgeman.
Colonial Secretary—Duke of Devonshire.
Secretary for India—Viscount W. R. W. Peel.
Secretary for War—Earl of Derby.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Lieut.-Col. C. M. Amery.
President of the Board of Trade—Sir Philip Lloyd Graeme.
Postmaster-General—Neville Chamberlain.
Secretary for Scotland—Viscount Novar.
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries—Robert A. Sanders.
First Commissioner of Works—Sir John Baird.
Minister of Health—Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen.
Attorney-General—Douglas McG. Hogg.
Minister of Pensions—G. C. Tryon.
Solicitor-General—T. W. H. Inskip.
Lord Advocate—W. A. Watson.
Minister of Labor—Sir Montague Barlow.
President Board of Education—E. F. L. Wood.
Secretary of State for Air—Sir Samuel Hoare.

The British parliament, in which the highest legislative authority is vested, consists of the house of lords of 728 members and the house of commons of 707 members. The statutory life of parliament is five years.

Area and Population—The total area of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Isle of Man and the Channel islands is 121,391 square miles; the total for the British empire is 13,257,584 square miles. The total population of the empire in 1921 was 440,993,000. The population of the united kingdom in 1921 was: England, 35,678,530; Wales, 2,206,712; Scotland, 4,882,288; Ireland, 4,390,219; Isle of Man, 60,238; Channel islands, 89,614. Total, 47,307,601.

The cities of England and Wales having more than 100,000 population each were in 1921:

London	4,483,249	Croydon	190,887
Liverpool	803,118	Sunderland	159,100
Manchester	730,551	Oldham	145,001
Birmingham	919,438	Blackburn	126,630
Sheffield	490,724	Brighton	142,427
Leeds	458,320	Birkenhead	145,592
Bristol	377,061	Derby	129,836
West Ham	300,905	Norwich	120,653
Bradford	285,979	Southampton	160,997
Kingston-upon-Hull	287,013	Preston	117,426
Newcastle	274,955	Gateshead	124,514
Nottingham	262,658	Swansea	157,561
Stoke-on-Trent	240,440	Plymouth	209,857
Salford	234,150	Stockport	123,315
Portsmouth	247,343	South Shields	116,667
Leicester	234,190	Huddersfield	110,120
Cardiff	200,262	Coventry	128,205
Bolton	178,678	Burnley	103,175
		Middlesbro'gh	131,103

The figures given in the above table for London are for the inner or registration district alone. Including the outer belt of suburban towns, which are within the metropolitan police district, the population of "Greater London" in 1921 was 7,476,168.

Population of the chief cities in Scotland in 1921:

Glasgow	1,034,069	Perth	33,208
Edinburgh	420,281	Falkirk	33,312
Dundee	168,217	Kilmarnock	35,756
Aberdeen	158,969	Dunfermline	39,886
Paisley	84,837	Kirkaldy	39,591
Clydebank	46,515	Hamilton	39,420
Greenock	81,120	Ayr	35,741
Coatbridge	43,909		

Exports and Imports—The total imports of the united kingdom in 1921 were $5,433,435,000; total exports, $4,051,240,000. The total exports of the united kingdom to the United States in 1922 were $270,353,653; imports, $843,897,314.

INDIA.

Government—Governor-general, Earl of Reading. Legislative authority vested in a council of state of not more than sixty members, of whom not more than twenty are officials, and a legislative assembly of 144 members, of whom 103 are elected.

Area and Population—The total area of British India is 1,802,629 square miles. The total population according to the census of March 18, 1921, is 319,075,132, divided among the British provinces as follows:

Ajmer-Marwara	495,899	Central provinces	13,908,514
Andamans	26,833	Coorg	164,459
Assam	7,598,861	Delhi	486,741
Baluchistan	421,679	Madras	42,322,270
Bengal	46,653,177	Northwest province	2,247,696
Bihar and Orissa	33,998,778	Punjab	20,678,393
Bombay presidency	19,338,586	United provinces	45,590,946
Burma	13,205,564	Indian states	71,936,736

Population of the large cities in 1921:

Calcutta	1,263,292	Bangalore	238,111
Bombay	1,172,953	Karachi	215,781
Madras	522,951	Cawnpore	213,044
Haidarabad	404,225	Benares	199,493
Rangoon	339,527	Agra	185,946
Delhi	303,148	Poona	176,671
Lahore	279,558	Amritsar	160,409
Ahmedabad	274,202	Allahabad	155,970
Lucknow	243,553		

Imports and Exports—Imports in 1921, $1,794,225,000; exports, $1,410,740,000. Imports from the United States, 1922, $35,723,466; exports to, $78,560,413.

THE IRISH FREE STATE.

The Irish Free State was organized under a treaty between Great Britain and Ireland signed Dec. 6, 1921, and ratified by Great Britain Dec. 16, 1921, and by the dail eireann, or Irish parliament, Jan. 7, 1922. It provided for a provisional government to act until succeeded by a legal administration. The provisional government was organized immediately with Arthur Griffith as president and a cabinet consisting of the following ministers: Finance and defense, Michael Collins; home affairs, Edmund Dugan; foreign affairs, Gavan Duffy; economic affairs, Kevin Higgins; labor, Joseph McGrath; agriculture, Patrick Hogan; education, Finan Lynch; local government, William Cosgrave; postmaster-general, J. J. Walsh. Arthur Griffith died Aug. 12 and was succeeded by William Cosgrave. Michael Collins was assassinated Aug. 22 and was succeeded by Gen. Richard Mulcahy.

On June 16 a new parliament was elected consisting of 128 members. Of these ninety-one were for the treaty with Great Britain and thirty-six against it. The total vote for the treaty was 496,231 and the total against it 118,507.

The constitution was drafted by the new parliament and adopted Oct. 25. Its ratification by the British parliament was delayed by the cabinet crisis and general election in Great Britain.

NORTHERN IRELAND.

Northern Ireland maintains a separate existence from the Irish Free State. It is made up of the counties of Down, Antrim, Londonderry, Armagh, Tyrone and Fermanagh. It is governed by a parliament and a ministry, which in 1922 comprised the following members:
Prime Minister—Sir James Craig.
Finance—H. M. Pollock.
Home Affairs—Sir R. Dawson Bates.
Labor—J. M. Andrews.
Education—The marquis of Londonderry.
Agriculture and Commerce—E. M. Archdale.
The powers of the government extend only to domestic and not to imperial matters.
[For additional details concerning the Irish Free State see index.]

The total population of Ireland in 1911 was 4,390,219, against a total of 4,458,775 in 1901. No census was taken in 1921.
Population of the chief cities of Ireland in 1911:

Belfast	385,492	Newry	12,456
Dublin	309,272	Drogheda	12,425
Cork	76,632	Lisburn	12,172
Londonderry	40,799	Lurgan	12,135
Limerick	38,403	Portadown	11,727
Waterford	27,430	Wexford	11,455
Kingstown	17,227	Ballymena	11,376
Galway	15,936	Sligo	11,163
Dundalk	13,128	Clonmel	10,277
Kilkenny	13,112		

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Government—The Canadian parliament consists of ninety-six life senators and a house of commons of 235 members, there being one representative for every 30,819 of population, based upon the census of 1911. The governor-general is Lord Julian Byng of Vimy, appointed in 1921; and the council is made up of the following: Premier and minister for external affairs, William L. M. King; minister of agriculture, William R. Motherwell; customs and inland revenue, Jacques Bureau; finance, William S. Fielding; interior, Charles Stewart; justice and attorney-general, Sir Lomer Gouin; labor, James Murdock; militia and naval service, George P. Graham; postmaster-general, Charles Murphy; public works, Dr. J. H. King; railways and canals, William C. Kennedy; marine and fisheries, Ernest Lapointe; trade and commerce, James A. Robb; soldiers' civil re-establishment, Henry S. Beland; secretary of state, A. B. Copp; solicitor-general, Daniel D. Mackenzie; ministers without portfolio, John E. Sinclair and Raoul Dandurand. The governor-general gets a salary of $50,000 a year, the premier $12,000 and the other ministers $7,000 each.

Area and Population—The total area of Canada is 3,729,665 square miles, of which 3,603,910 is land area. Area of provinces:

Province.	Sq. miles.
Alberta	255,285
British Columbia	355,855
Nova Scotia	21,428
Manitoba	251,832
Ontario	407,262
Prince Edward island	2,184
Quebec	706,834
New Brunswick	27,985
Saskatchewan	255,285
Yukon	207,076
Northwest territories	1,242,224
Total	3,729,665

Manufactures—[From census taken in 1916 for year 1915.]

	1910.	1915.
Establishments	19,218	21,291
Capital	$1,247,583,609	$1,984,991,427
Employes on salaries	44,077	52,548
Salaries	$43,779,715	$60,143,704
Employes on wages	471,126	459,311
Wages	$197,228,701	$227,508,800
Raw materials	$601,509,018	$791,524,420
Value products	$1,165,975,639	$1,392,516,953

Imports and Exports—The total value of the exports for the year ended March 31, 1921, was $1,210,428,119; imports for consumption, $1,240,158,882. Imports from the United States (1922), $545,445,332; exports to the United States, $307,984,319.

The census taken June 1, 1921, showed the following population by provinces:

Province.	1921.	1911.	Pct. incr.
Alberta	588,454	374,295	57.22
British Columbia	524,582	292,480	33.66
Manitoba	610,118	461,394	32.23
New Brunswick	387,876	351,889	10.25
Nova Scotia	523,837	492,338	6.40
Ontario	2,933,662	2,527,292	16.08
Prince Edw. island	88,615	93,728	*5.46
Quebec	2,361,199	2,005,776	17.72
Saskatchewan	757,510	492,432	53.80
Yukon	4,157	8,512	*51.16
Northwest territories	7,988	6,507	22.76
Royal Canadian navy	485	.....	.....
Total	8,788,483	7,206,643	21.95

*Decrease.

Population of principal cities in 1921:

Montreal, Que.	618,506
Toronto, Ont.	521,893
Winnipeg, Man.	179,087
Vancouver, B. C.	117,217
Hamilton, Ont.	114,151
Ottawa, Ont.	107,843
Quebec, Que.	95,193
Calgary, Alb.	63,305
London, Ont.	60,950
Edmonton, Alb.	58,821
Halifax, N. S.	58,372
St. John, N. B.	47,166
Victoria, B. C.	38,727
Windsor, Ont.	38,591
Regina, Sask.	34,432
Brantford, Ont.	29,440
Saskatoon, Sask.	25,739
Verdun, Que.	25,001
Hull, Que.	24,117
Sherbrooke, Que.	23,515
Sydney, N. S.	22,545
Three Rivers, Que.	22,367
Kitchener, Ont.	21,763
Kingston, Ont.	21,753
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	21,092
Peterborough, Ont.	20,994
Fort William, Ont.	20,541
St. Catherines, Ont.	19,881
Moosejaw, Sask.	19,285
Guelph, Ont.	18,128
Westminster, Que.	17,593

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

July 9, 1900, the British parliament passed an act empowering the six provinces of Australia to form a federal union and Jan. 1, 1901, the new commonwealth was proclaimed at Sydney, N. S. W. Its first parliament was opened May 9, 1901, by the prince of Wales (now George V.) heir-apparent to the British throne, acting for his father, King Edward VII. The capital at present is in Melbourne.

Government—The federal parliament is made up of a senate of thirty-six members, six from each original state, and a house of rep-

resentatives of seventy-five members, apportioned as follows: New South Wales, 27; Victoria, 21; Queensland, 10; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5. The king and the council of seven ministers exercise the executive power. The governor-general is paid a salary of $50,000 a year. The governor-general is Lord Forster. The ministers are W. M. Hughes, prime minister and external affairs; R. W. Foster, public works and railways; A. S. Rogers, trade and customs; Massey Greene, defense; Alex. Poynter, postmaster-general; George F. Pearce, home affairs; S. M. Bruce, treasurer; L. E. Groom, attorney-general.

Area and Population—The commonwealth has a total area of 2,974,581 square miles, divided among the states as follows:

New South Wales	310,372	So. Australia	380,070
Victoria	87,884	No. Territory	523,620
Queensland	670,500	W. Australia	975,920
		Tasmania	26,215

The total population of the commonwealth as enumerated April 4, 1921, was 5,436,794, divided among the states as follows:

New South Wales	2,099,763	No. Territory	3,870
Victoria	1,531,529	W. Australia	332,213
Queensland	757,634	Tasmania	213,877
So. Australia	495,331	Federal territory	2,572

The population of Melbourne in 1921 was 784,000; Sydney (1921), 897,640; Adelaide (1921), 255,318; Auckland (1921), 157,757; Wellington (1921), 107,488; Brisbane (1921), 209,699.

Exports and Imports—The total exports of the states in the commonwealth in 1921 were $660,146,500; total imports, $816,687,500. Australia in 1922 exported merchandise valued at $19,193,614 to the United States and imported merchandise worth $64,776,548.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Sept. 29, 1909, the British parliament passed an act empowering the four self-governing colonies of South Africa—Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal and Orange Free State—to form a federal government to be known as the Union of South Africa. This was proclaimed May 31, 1910, at Pretoria, the seat of government, other services taking place at Cape Town, the seat of the legislature.

The executive government is vested in the king, represented by a governor-general, and an executive council and in ten ministers of state. Legislative power is vested in a parliament consisting of a senate and a house of assembly. The senate contains forty members, eight of whom are nominated by the governor-general in council and thirty-two elected by the four provinces, each of which is entitled to eight senators. The assembly consists of 134 members, chosen in electoral division as follows: Cape of Good Hope, 51; Natal, 17; Transvaal, 49; Orange Free State, 17. Senators are elected for ten years and assemblymen for five. The English and Dutch languages are both official.

Imports and Exports—The total imports of the four states in 1920 were valued at $509,135,500 and the exports at $438,337,580. Exports to the United States in 1922, $5,282,140; imports, $18,059,700.

Governor-General — Prince Arthur of Connaught. Cabinet: Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs, Gen. J. C. Smuts; defense, H. Mentz; railways, J. W. Jagger; justice, N. J. de Wet; education, interior and public health, Patrick Duncan; posts and telegraph and public works, Sir Thomas Watt; finance, H. Burton; mines and industries, F. S. Malan.

Area in square miles in 1921;

Province.	Area.
Cape of Good Hope	276,995
Natal	35,290
Transvaal	110,426
Orange Free State	50,389
Total	473,100

Total population in 1921, 6,922,813.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.

Government—British colony administered by a governor, an executive council of nine members, a legislative council of twenty-four members and an elected house of assembly of thirty-six members. Governor and commander in chief, Sir C. A. Harris; prime minister, R. A. Squires. Salary of governor, $18,000.

Area and Population—Area of Newfoundland, 42,734 square miles; population, Dec. 31, 1920, 263,683; area of Labrador, 120,000 square miles; population, 3,647.

Imports and Exports—Imports, 1921, $29,811,095; exports, $23,142,500; imports from United States in 1922, $5,874,984; exports, $1,921,151.

ALBANIA.

Albania before the great war was an autonomous kingdom created at a conference of ambassadors in London May 30, 1913, as a result of the Balkan wars. Its territory formerly comprised the Turkish provinces of Scutari and Yanina. Until the outbreak of the European war in August, 1914, it was governed by a king (mpret) and an international commission. William I., prince of Wied, was the first king, but he was on the throne only half a year, an insurrection compelling him to leave the capital, Durazzo, Sept. 2, 1914. Since then the country has maintained an independent government at Tirana. The area (estimated) of Albania is 11,500 square miles and the population 1,400,000. The league of nations virtually exercised a protectorate over Albania in 1922.

REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA.

Government—The various states composing the former Austro-Hungarian empire at the conclusion of the war broke away from the union and declared themselves independent of the mother country, each becoming a republic in form. Austria herself was proclaimed a republic Nov. 12, 1918, and the government was administered by a national assembly. On Feb. 16, 1919, a national constitutional assembly was elected and in October, 1920, the elections for the first parliament were held. The assembly on Oct. 22, 1919, formally adopted the name "Republic of Austria" for the state, omitting the word German from the title. The assembly is elected by popular vote and the first chamber, or bundesrat, is chosen by the provincial diets. Dr. Michael Hainisch was elected president Dec. 9, 1920, for a term of four years. The chancellor in 1922 was Dr. Ignace Seipel.

Area and Population—The area of Austria is 30,716 square miles and the population, according to the census of Jan. 31, 1920, was 6,131,455. The population of Vienna in 1920 was 1,841,326.

Imports and Exports—No figures on the value of the imports and exports of the Republic of Austria were available in the fall of 1922. The United States in 1922 exported merchandise to the value of $2,603,802 and imported goods valued at $1,317,628.

BELGIUM.

Government—King, Albert I. Cabinet:
Premier and Minister of Finance—Georges Theunis.
Foreign Affairs—Henry Jaspar.
Defense—Albert Deveze.
Justice—M. Masson.
Agriculture and Public Works—Baron A. Ruzette.
Industry and Labor—M. Moyersoon.
Colonies—M. Franck.
Railways, Marine, Posts and Telegraphs—Xavier Neujean.
Economic Affairs—Aloys Van de Vyere.
Education—M. Hubert.

The legislative power is vested in the king, senate and chamber of representatives. The senate has 120 members and the chamber 186, or one for every 40,000 inhabitants.

Area and Population—Total area, 11,744 square miles. Total population, 1920, 7,684,272. Population of the largest cities Dec. 31, 1920:

Brussels (cap.)	684,870	Ghent	165,910
Antwerp	333,882	Liege	165,117

Imports and Exports—Imports in 1921, $2,010,287,000; exports, $1,429,465,000. The trade with the United States in 1922 was: Imports, $103,449,034; exports, $42,792,800. Chief imports are cereals, textiles and metal goods; chief exports, cereals, raw textiles, tissues, iron, glass, hides, chemicals and machinery.

BULGARIA.

Government—King, Boris III. The executive power is vested in a council of ministers and the legislative power in a sobranje, or national assembly, of 236 members (in 1920).

Premier, Minister for War and Minister for Foreign Affairs—Alexandre Stambouliski.

Area and Population—Area, 40,656 square miles. Population Dec. 31, 1920, 4,861,439. Population of Sofia, the capital, 154,431.

Imports and Exports—Exports in 1920, $328,599,750; imports, $422,766,000. Exports to the United States in 1922, $1,144,868; imports, $1,242,992. The exports are mainly cereals and the imports textiles.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

Government—President, Thomas G. Masaryk.
President of Council—Anton Svehla.
Foreign Affairs—Dr. Edward Benes.
Interior—Jan Malypetr.
Finance—Dr. Alois Rasin.
Education—Vavro Srobar.
Justice—Dr. Joseph Dolansky.
Commerce and Foreign Trade—Ladislav Novak.
Railways—George Stribrny.
Public Works—Anton Srba.
Agriculture—Dr. Milan Hodza.
National Defense—Frank Udrzal.
Social Welfare—Gustav Habrman.
Health—Dr. Jan Sramek.
Posts and Telegraphs—Alois Tucny.

Czecho-Slovakia announced her independence Oct. 18, 1918, and on Nov. 15 the same year the Czecho-Slovak national assembly declared the state to be a republic, with Prof. T. G. Masaryk as its first president. The chief executive formally assumed his duties on Dec. 31, 1918, in Prague, the capital of the new state. The principal countries in the republic are Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia and Slovakia.

The national parliament consists of a chamber of deputies elected for a term of six years and containing 300 members, and of a senate of 150 members elected for a term of eight years. The president's term is seven years.

Area and Population—The total area of Czecho-Slovakia is 54,264 square miles. The population in 1921 was 13,595,816. By provinces the population in 1921 was: Bohemia, 6,664,932; Moravia, 2,660,737; Silesia, 670,937; Slovakia, 2,993,479; Ruthenia, 605,731.

Imports and Exports—The total exports in 1920 amounted to 16,189,865,000 crowns and the imports 16,383,532,000 crowns. The imports from the United States in 1922 amounted to $824,789 and the exports to $12,501,554.

DANZIG.

The Free City of Danzig is under the protection of the league of nations. The high commissioner for the league is Gen. Sir Richard Haking. The legislative body consists of a diet of 120 members and a senate of twenty members. Danzig has an area of 709 square miles and had a population of 351,380 in 1919.

DENMARK.

Government—King, Christian X.; heir-apparent, Prince Christian Frederick. Cabinet:
Premier and Minister of Finance—Niels Neergaard.
Foreign Affairs—C. M. T. Cold.
Home Affairs—Olaf Kragh.
Agriculture—T. Madsen Mygdal.
Instruction—Jacob Appel.
Commerce—Joergen Christensen.
Ecclesiastical Affairs—J. C. Christensen.
Defense—S. Brorsen.
Justice—Svenning Rytter.
Transport—M. Slebsager.

Legislative authority is vested in the landsthing and folkething. The former, which is the upper house, has seventy-six members, elected for terms of eight years. The folkething, or lower house, has 149 members, each elected for three years.

Area and Population—Denmark's area is 17,144 square miles and total population in 1922, 3,318,000. Copenhagen, the capital, in 1922 had a population of 565,000; with suburbs, 675,000.

Imports and Exports—Total exports in 1921, $406,819,700; imports, $454,218,055. The imports from the United States in 1922 were $36,453,208; exports, $3,988,645. Leading articles of export are butter, pork, eggs and lard; of import, textiles, cereals, wood, iron manufactures and coal.

ESTHONIA.

Esthonia is one of the provinces of the former Russian empire in the Baltic region. It is an independent republic and is ruled by a state assembly of 100 members elected for three years. The state head and cabinet ministers exercise executive powers. The state head in 1922 was Konstantine Paets. The cabinet ministers were: Foreign affairs, A. Piip; trade, Karl Ipsberg; education, H. Bauer; interior, Karl Einbund; justice, Jaak Reichman; finance, George Westel; war, Jaan Soots; agriculture, B. Rostfeld. The capital is Reval. Esthonia has an area of 23,160 square miles and a population of about 1,750,000. Value of imports in 1920, 1,395,185,291 marks; of exports, 1,228,099,436 marks; exports to United States in 1922, $494,355; imports from, $5,064,091. The chief exports are flax, timber, cellulose and meat.

FINLAND.

Finland was proclaimed an independent state July 20, 1917, and a republic on Oct. 7 of the same year. On July 25, 1919, Prof. Kaarie Juho Stahlberg was elected the first president of the republic by the diet. Universal suffrage (men and women) prevails. Members of parliament, 100 in number, are chosen by direct vote. The prime minister in 1922 was Dr. Juho Vennola.

The area of Finland is 149,586 square miles and the population in 1919 was 3,335,237. In the fiscal year 1922 Finland exported $5,226,130 worth of merchandise to the United States and imported goods to the value of $8,550,155.

FRANCE.

Government—President, Alexandre Millerand; term expires, 1927.
Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Raymond Poincare.
Justice—M. L. Barthou.
Public Instruction—L. Berard.
Colonies—Albert Sarraut.
Finance—M. de Lasteyrie.
War—M. Maginot.
Marine—M. Raiberti.
Interior—Maurice Maunoury.
Commerce—L. Diot.
Labor—M. Payronnet.
Agriculture—M. Cheron.
Public Works—M. Le Trocquer.
Liberated Territories—M. Reibel.

Legislative authority is vested in the chamber of deputies and the senate. The former has 610 members, each of whom is elected for four years. The senate has 314 members, elected for nine years. The presidential term is seven years.

Area and Population—France has a total area of 212,659 square miles. The area of the French colonies and dependencies throughout the world is 4,367,746 square miles. Total population in March, 1921, of France proper, 39,209,766. Population of principal cities in 1921:

Paris	2,906,472	Nantes	183,704
Marseilles	586,341	Toulouse	175,434
Lyons	561,592	St. Etienne	167,961
Bordeaux	267,409	Strasburg	166,767
Lille	200,952	Havre	163,374

Imports and Exports—The imports for home consumption in 1921 amounted to 23,548,300,000 francs; exports, 21,533,100,000 francs. Exports to the United States in 1922, $139,588,185; imports from, $230,939,597. The chief exports are textiles, wine, raw silk, wool, small wares and leather; imports, wine, raw wool, raw silk, timber and wood, leather, skins and linen.

GERMANY.

Government—In November, 1918, a revolution occurred in Germany as the result of the defeat of her armies by the allies. Emperor William II. was forced to abdicate and his cabinet was dispersed. In January, 1919, a national assembly was elected and on Feb. 6 this body met at Weimar. On Feb. 11, 1919, it elected Friedrich Ebert as the first president of the German republic. A constitution was formulated and adopted July 31. The chief officials of the republic in November, 1922, were:

Chancellor—Wilhelm Cuno.
Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Justice—Dr. Carl Heinze.
Foreign Affairs—Herr von Rosenberg.
Home Affairs—Rudolph Osser.
Finance—Andreas Hermes.
Treasury—Dr. Heinrich Albert.
Defense—Otto Gessler.
Posts and Telegraphs—Herr Stingl.
Labor—Heinrich Brauns.
Communication—Herr Groener.
Economic Affairs—Johannes Becker.
Food—Herman Mueller.

Legislative authority is vested in a reichstag of 466 members and a reichsrat of fifty-five members.

Area and Population—The area of the old empire with its dependencies was about 1,236,000 square miles. The present area of the German republic is 250,471 square miles. On Oct. 8, 1919, the population of Germany was 59,857,283. The states' population in 1919 was:

Prussia	36,684,717	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	106,394
Bavaria	7,140,333	Hamburg	1,050,359
Wurttemberg	2,518,773	Lubeck	120,568
Baden	2,208,503	Bremen	311,266
Saxony	4,663,298	Anhalt	331,258
Hesse	1,290,988	Lippe	154,318
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	657,330	Schaumburg-Lippe	46,357
Oldenburg	517,765	Waldeck	66,432
Brunswick	480,599	Total	59,857,283

German cities having more than 150,000 inhabitants in 1919 include the following:

Berlin	3,801,235	Dortmund	295,026
Hamburg	985,779	Magdeburg	285,856
Cologne	633,904	Neukolln	262,127
Munich	630,711	Koenigsberg	260,895
Leipzig	604,380	Bremen	257,923
Dresden	529,326	Duisburg	244,302
Breslau	528,260	Stettin	232,726
Essen	439,257	Mannheim	229,576
Frankfurt am Main	433,002	Kiel	205,330
Duesseldorf	407,338	Halle-on-Saale	182,326
Nurnberg	352,675	Schoenberg	175,082
Charlottenburg	322,766	Altona	168,729
Hanover	310,431	Gelsenkirchen	168,577
Chemnitz	303,775	Cassel	162,391
Stuttgart	309,197	Elberfeld	157,218
		Barmen	156,326

Exports and Imports—Total imports (1920), 99,077,000,000 paper marks; exports, 69,420,100,000 marks. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, Germany exported $95,592,004 worth of merchandise to the United States; imports from the United States amounted to $350,442,438.

GREECE.

King—George.
President of Council—Alexandre Zaimis.
Foreign Affairs—Nicolas Politis.
War—M. Charalambis.
Marine—M. Papachristou.
Interior—S. Krokidas.

Legislative authority is vested in one chamber, the boule, consisting of 184 members, each of whom is elected for four years.

Area and Population—Total area, 41,933 square miles. Population in 1920, 2,800,164. Athens and Piræus had a population in 1921 of 434,183.

Exports and Imports—The total exports in 1921 amounted in value to $163,398,200; imports, $334,724,880. Exports to the United States in 1922, $18,566,134; imports from the United States, $11,066,880. The leading exports are currants, ores, olive oil and figs; imports, foodstuffs, textiles, coal and timber.

HUNGARY.

Regent—Admiral Nicholas von Horthy.
Prime Minister—Count Bethlen.
Foreign Affairs—Count Banffy.
Interior—Count Kuno Klebesberg.
Finance—Tibor Kallay.
Agriculture—John Mayer.
Commerce—Louis Hegyashalmy.
Instruction—Dr. J. Vass.
Justice—Paul Tomasaryi.
Defense—Gen. Belitska.
Social Welfare—M. Bernolak.

Hungary was proclaimed an independent republic Nov. 16, 1918, with Count Michael

Karolyi as provisional president and a provisional assembly as the source of legislative power. This administration continued until March 22, 1919, when the Karolyi cabinet resigned and was succeeded by a bolshevist cabinet under Bela Kun. Early in August Bela Kun was forced to flee from the country. In March, 1920, Admiral Nicholas von Horthy was elected regent and Hungary was declared a monarchy. Ex-King Charles in 1921 made two attempts to regain the throne, but was unsuccessful, and in November was exiled by the allies to Madeira, where he died.

Hungary has an area of 35,654 square miles and in 1921 had a population of 7,840,832. The imports of Hungary in 1922 from the United States amounted to $180,329 and exports to $193,464.

ICELAND.

Since Dec. 1, 1918, Iceland has been recognized as an independent state united to Denmark chiefly through having the same king, Christian X. Legislative power is vested jointly in the king and the althing, or parliament, the members of which are elected by universal suffrage; all men and women born in Iceland and more than 25 years of age having the franchise. The president of the council in 1922 was Sigurd Eggerz. The area of Iceland is 39,700 square miles and the population in 1920 was 94,690.

The imports of Iceland in 1918 amounted in value to $11,296,175 and the exports to $10,165,250. The imports from the United States in 1922 amounted to $371,882 and the exports to $165,335.

ITALY.

Government—King, Victor Emmanuel III.; heir to the crown, his son Humbert, prince of Piedmont, born Sept. 16, 1904.
President of Council, Minister of Interior and Foreign Affairs—Sig. Mussolini.
Grace and Justice—Sig. Oviglio.
Treasury—Sig. Einaudi.
Finance—Sig. de Stefani.
War—Gen. Diaz.
Marine—Admiral Thaon di Revel.
Public Instruction—Sig. Gentile.
Public Works—Sig. Carnazza.
Agriculture—Sig. de Capitani.
Posts and Telegraphs—Sig. Colonna di Cesaro.
Colonies—Sig. Federzoni.
Industry and Commerce—Count Teofilo Rossi.
Liberated Provinces—Sig. Giuriati.

Legislative authority vests in the king and parliament. The latter consists of a senate of 377 members (in 1921) and a chamber of deputies of 508 members.

Area and Population—The area of Italy is 110,632 square miles. According to the census of Jan. 1, 1915, the total population was 36,120,118. Population of the principal cities:

Naples	697,917	Florence	242,147
Milan	663,059	Catania	217,389
Rome	590,960	Bologna	189,770
Turin	451,994	Venice	168,038
Palermo	345,891	Messina	150,000
Genoa	300,139	Livorno	108,585

Exports and Imports—The value of merchandise exported in 1920 was $1,560,758,300; imported, $3,172,427,150. The total value of exports to the United States in 1922 was $61,346,780; imports from the United States, $138,174,639. Chief imports are coal, cotton, grain, silk, wool, timber, machinery, sugar and oil; chief exports, silk, wine, oil, coral, sulphur, hemp and flax.

JUGO SLAVIA.

Government—King, Alexander; premier, M. Pashitch; minister for foreign affairs, Monitchilo Nintchitch. Legislative authority is vested in a two-chamber parliament with a senate of 100 members. Jugo Slavia in October, 1920, was declared to be a constitutional hereditary monarchy. It is officially known as the "Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes."

Area and Population—Area, 95,628 square miles. Population, 11,337,686. The capital, Belgrade, has 120,000 inhabitants.

Exports and Imports—No recent figures on the exports and imports of Jugo Slavia are available. Its commerce with the United States since the war has been small. In 1922 Jugo Slavia, Albania and Fiume imported merchandise valued at $1,831,187 from the United States and exported to that country goods valued at $155,920. The exports are mainly agricultural products and animals and the imports cotton and woolen goods and metals.

LATVIA.

Latvia consists of the former Russian province of Courland and parts of the old provinces of Livonia and Vitebsk. It became an independent state in November, 1918, and elected a constituent assembly in April, 1920, with a membership of 152. It has a state council of 102 members. The prime minister in 1922 was Z. A. Meirovics. The area of Latvia is 24,440 square miles and the population according to the census of 1920 is 1,503,193. Riga, the capital, has a population of about 600,000. Exports to United States in 1922, $275,432; imports from, $6,662,589.

LITHUANIA.

Lithuania, one of the former provinces of the old Russian empire, was proclaimed a republic Nov. 30, 1918. The acting president in 1922 was A. Stulginskis. The prime minister was E. Galvanauskas. Vilna is the capital of the state, which has an area of 59,633 square miles and a population of 4,651,000, made up of Lithuanians, Letts, Poles, Jews, Germans, White Russians and others.

LUXEMBURG.

Grand Duchess—Charlotte; minister of state and president of government, Emile Reuter. The legislative power is vested in a chamber of forty-eight deputies and a council of state. Area, 999 square miles; population (1916), 263,824.

MONTENEGRO.

Montenegro, on the death of King Nicholas, on March 1, 1921, became a part of Jugo Slavia, or the Serb, Croat and Slovene state, losing its identity as an independent nation.

THE NETHERLANDS.

Government—Queen, Wilhelmina; prince consort, Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; heir, Princess Juliana
Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior—Jonkheer Ch. J. M. Ruys de Beerenbrouck.
Foreign Affairs—Jonkheer Dr. H. A. van Karnebeek.
Agriculture, Commerce, Industry and Labor—H. A. Ysselsteyn.
War—J. J. C. van Dijk.
Justice—Dr. Th. Heemskerk.
Finance—Dr. D. J. de Geer.
Colonies—S. de Graaf.
Labor—J. P. M. Aalberse.
Instruction—Dr. J. Th. de Visser.
Public Works—Dr. A. H. W. Koenig.

Legislative authority is vested in the states-general, composed of two chambers, the first having 50 members and the second 100. The latter are elected directly and the former by

the provincial states. Elections are by universal suffrage and proportional representation.

Area and Population—The area of Holland, or the Netherlands, is 12,582 square miles. The total population Dec. 31, 1920, was 6,841,155; that of the chief cities Dec. 31, 1919, was:

Amsterdam	647,120	Groningen	89,030
Rotterdam	506,067	Haarlem	77,302
The Hague	359,610	Arnhem	71,002
Utrecht	138,334	Leiden	61,408

Imports and Exports—In 1920 Holland imported $1,346,988,800 worth of merchandise and exported $699,405,200. In 1922 the exports to the United States amounted to $53,120,972 and the imports from the same country to $129,789,054. Chief imports are iron and steel and their manufactures, textiles, coal, cereals and flour; exports, butter, sugar and cheese.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Area, 735,000 square miles; population, 48,000,000; area of Java and Madura, 50,557 square miles; population, 36,015,435. The chief exports are sugar, coffee, tea, rice, indigo, cinchona, tobacco, copra and tin.

NORWAY.

Government—King, Haakon VII.; crown prince, Olaf.
President of Council and Minister of Finance—Otto Albert Blehr.
Foreign Affairs and Commerce—Johan L. Mowinckel.
Justice—Olaf Amundsen.
Public Works—Ole M. Mjelde.
Education and Worship—A. H. O. Nalum.
Defense—Maj.-Gen. Ivar Aavatsmark.
Social Affairs—Lars Oftedal.
Provisioning—R. O. Mortensen.
Agriculture—Haakon Five.

Legislative authority is vested in the storthing, consisting of 150 members elected for three years through universal suffrage by men and women. The storthing consists of two houses, the odelsthing and the lagthing. The former is made up of three-fourths of the members of the storthing and the latter of one-fourth.

Area and Population—The total area of Norway is 125,000 square miles. The total population in January, 1920, estimated at 2,691,855. Christiania in 1920 had a population of 250,341 and Bergen 91,081.

Imports and Exports—The value of the imports in 1920 was 3,021,000,000 crowns; exports, 1,183,000,000 crowns. Exports to the United States in 1922, $11,739,624; imports, $29,789,272. The chief exports are timber and wood manufactures, wood pulp, malty food, fish, paper and minerals; imports, breadstuffs, groceries, yarn, textiles, vessels and machinery

SPITZBERGEN.

Spitzbergen, which has an area of about 25,000 square miles and a population of a few hundred coal miners and sailors, was placed under the sovereignty of Norway by the peace conference Sept. 29, 1919. Its chief industries are coal mining and whale and seal fisheries.

POLAND.

Poland is a republic in which legislative power is vested in a national assembly elected by men and women, all of whom above the age of 21 have the right to vote. The executive power is exercised by a president and cabinet. The president in December, 1922, was Joseph Pilsudski and the cabinet was made up of the following:
Premier—Julian Nowak.
Interior—Antoni Kamiencki.
Commerce and Industry—Henryk Strasburger.
Finance—K. Jastrzebski.
Foreign Affairs—Gabriel Narutowicz.
Transportation—Ludwik Zagorny-Naryowski.
Posts and Telegraphs—M. Moszczynski.
Agriculture—Joseph Raczynski.
Health—Witold Chodzko.
Labor—Ludwik Darowski.
Public Works—M. Rybczski.
War—Casimir Sosnkowski.
Education and Worship—J. Makowski.

Area and Population—The boundaries not having yet been exactly defined, the following estimates from Polish sources are given: Area, 149,042 square miles; population (1921), 26,886,399; population of Warsaw in 1921, 931,176.

Imports and Exports—The exports of Poland are chiefly manufactured goods, furniture and beverages; the imports are raw materials such as wool and cotton. Poland's imports from the United States in 1922 amounted to $9,475,560 and exports to $1,204,679.

PORTUGAL.

Government—President, Dr. Antonio Jose de Almeida.
Premier and Minister of Interior—Senhor Antonio M. Silva.

Legislative authority is vested in a national council of 164 members and an upper house of 71 members. The first elections were held May 28, 1911, and the assembly opened June 19.

Area and Population—Total area, including Azores and Madeira, 35,490 square miles. Area of possessions in Africa and Asia, 801,060 square miles. The population of the home country with the Azores and Madeira in 1911 was 5,957,985; of the colonies in Africa and Asia, 9,139,444. In 1911 Lisbon had a population of 435,359 and Oporto 194,009.

Imports and Exports—Total imports in 1920, $260,553,350; total exports, $224,373,250. Imports from the United States in 1922, $7,219,158; exports to the United States, $4,368,174. The chief imports are foodstuffs, cotton, sugar, fish, wool, leather, coal and coffee; chief exports, wine, sardines, copper ore, olives and figs.

ROUMANIA.

Government—King, Ferdinand; crown prince, Carol.
Prime Minister—Jon Bratiano.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Jon Suca.

Legislative authority is vested in a senate of 170 members elected for eight years and a chamber of deputies of 347 members elected for four years.

Area and Population—The total area is 122,282 square miles. The population in 1919 was 17,393,149. Population of the principal towns: Bukharest, 305,987; Chisenau, 114,100; Cernauti, 87,128; Ismail, 86,500; Jassy, 76,120; Galatz, 72,512; Braila, 65,911.

Exports and Imports—The value of the exports in 1919 was $20,578,235; of the imports, $716,589,100. The chief exports are cereals and the leading imports are textiles. Exports to the United States in 1922, $501,868; imports from, $2,577,415.

RUSSIA.

Government—Russia since Nov. 8, 1917, has been ruled by a central soviet or council of soldiers, workmen and peasants. The official title is "Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic." The men exercising power are, however, communists and not socialists. The government is controlled by a central exec-

utive committee of soviets, the chairman of which in 1921 was M. I. Kalinin. The leading members of the council of people's commissars in 1922 were:

President—Vladimir Ilitch Ulianov Lenin.
Commissar for Foreign Affairs—G. V. Tchitcherin.
Commissar for Military Affairs and the Navy—Leon Trotzky.
Commissar for Trade—L. Krassin.
Commissar for Finance—N. N. Krestinsky.

Area and Population—The total area of Russia in 1920 was given as 8,166,130 square miles. The total population of the Russian soviet republic as shown by a census taken in 1920 was 131,546,045. The population of the principal cities in the years indicated was: Petrograd (1915), 2,318,645; Moscow (1920), 1,050,011; Odessa (1912), 631,040.

Imports and Exports—The total value of the imports in 1916 was $576,500,000; of the exports, $201,000,000. The exports of European Russia to the United States in 1922 amounted in value to $22,153; imports from the United States, $13,830,070. The chief exports in normal times are foodstuffs, timber, oil, furs and flax; imports, raw cotton, wool, metals, leather, hides, skins and machinery.

SPAIN.

Government—King, Alfonso XIII.; heir-apparent, Prince Alfonso.
Premier—Sanchez Guerra.
Foreign Affairs—Fernandez Prida.
Interior—Senor Pinies.
Finance—Senor Bergamin.
War—Gen. Olaguer.
Marine—Admiral Rivera.

Legislative authority is vested in a cortes or parliament composed of a senate and a congress of equal authority. The senate in 1921 had 180 members elected by the corporations of the state, and in addition a large number of life members and senators by their own right; the congress had 417 deputies.

Area and Population—Total area, 194,783 square miles. Total population of Spain Dec. 31, 1919, 20,783,844. Population of large cities (1918):

Madrid	652,157	Saragossa	124,998
Barcelona	618,766	Cartagena	102,542
Valencia	245,162	Bilbao	99,938
Seville	164,046	Granada	82,820
Malaga	141,046	Valladolid	70,987
Murcia	133,335	Cadiz	70,807

Imports and Exports—The exports of Spain in 1921 amounted to $162,488,000; imports, $252,278,000. Total exports to the United States in 1922, $27,626,411; imports, $66,408,756. Chief exports are wine, sugar, timber, animals, glassware and pottery; imports, cotton and cotton manufactures, machinery, drugs and chemical products.

SWEDEN.

Government—King, Gustaf V.; crown prince, Gustaf Adolf.
Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Hjalmar Branting.
Justice—M. Ackerman.
Defense—P. A. Hansson.
Social Affairs—H. Lindquist.
Communications—M. Oerne.
Finance—F. V. Thorsson.
Worship and Education—Olof Olsson.
Agriculture—Sven Linders.
Commerce—C. E. Svensson.

Legislative authority is vested in a parliament of two chambers, the first of which has a membership of 150 and the second 230. Members of the upper house are elected by "landsthings" or provincial representations and municipal corporations for terms of six years. The second chamber members are elected for three years by universal suffrage.

Area and Population—The total area of Sweden is 173,035 square miles. The population Dec. 31, 1920, was 5,903,762. The population of the principal cities at the same time was:

Stockholm	419,429	Norkoping	58,101
Gothenburg	202,366	Gaefle	37,746
Malmo	113,558	Helsingborg	47,074

Imports and Exports—The total imports in 1920 were valued at $937,079,100 exports, $637,107,500. Exports to the United States in 1922, $23,203,575; imports, $30,082,053. The leading articles of export are timber and machinery; of import, textile goods and foodstuffs.

SWITZERLAND.

Government—President of federal council (1921)—Edmund Schulthess; vice-president, Dr. Robert Haab.

Legislative authority is vested in a state and a national council, the former having 44 and the latter 167 members. The national councilors are elected directly by the people; the state councilors are elected in some cantons by the people and in others by the cantonal legislature. The chief executive authority is vested in the bundesrath, or federal council, one member of which is the chief of one of the federal departments. Its decrees are enacted as a body. Its members are elected president in rotation.

Switzerland owns its main railroads, its telegraph and telephone system and monopolizes the manufacture and sale of alcohol.

Area and Population—Total area, 15,976 square miles. The population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1920, was 3,861,508. Population of the largest cities (1920):

Zurich	206,120	Bern	103,986
Geneva	139,500	St. Gallen	69,733
Basel	135,385	Lausanne	67,858

Exports and Imports—Total exports in 1920, $655,420,750; imports, $848,544,110. Exports to the United States in 1922, $41,556,266; imports, $5,016,246. The articles chiefly exported are cottons, silks, clocks and watches; imported, foodstuffs, silk, minerals and metals, clothing and animals.

TURKEY.

Sultan Mohammed VI. was deposed by the nationalist government in Angora in November, 1922, and took refuge in Malta. At that time Abdul Medjid Effendi was made caliph by the Kemalists. No permanent settlement had been reached by the Turkish factions at the time this edition of The Daily News Almanac went to press. Mustapha Kemal Pasha and the nationalist assembly in Angora were in control.

Area and Population—Before the war the area of Turkey in Europe was 8,644 square miles; of whole empire, 710,224 square miles. The total population of all parts of the empire then was 21,273,000. It is now estimated at 8,000,000. Constantinople has about 1,203,000 inhabitants.

Exports and Imports—The total exports in 1920 amounted in value to about $800,000,000 and the imports to $238,125,000. The imports from the United States in 1922 amounted to $19,216,628 and the exports to $8,627,489. The principal articles imported are cloth and clothing, sugar, coffee, flour, rice and manufactures of iron; exports, grapes, silk, grain, cocoons, wool, cotton, carpets, hides and skins.

UKRAINIA.

The "Ukrainian People's Republic" was proclaimed Nov. 21, 1917. Since that time it

has been the scene of constant changes of government, passing back and forth between the bolsheviki and the enemies of soviet Russia. The capital is Kiev. In 1922 the government was in soviet hands. The country in normal times exports large quantities of grain, especially wheat. Its area is 498,100 square miles and its population is approximately 46,000,000. Exports to the United States in 1922, $47,398; imports, $5,915,811.

ASIA.

AFGHANISTAN.

Ameer, Amanullah Khan; population, about 6,000,000; area, 250,000 square miles. No statistics as to imports and exports of Afghanistan are available. The chief productions are preserved fruits, spices, wool, silk, cattle and tobacco.

ARMENIA.

The Armenian republic was constituted in May, 1918. In 1921 it became a soviet republic and virtually a part of the Russian soviet state. It has an area of 15,240 square miles and a population of 1,214,391. The capital is Erivan.

AZERBAIJAN.

The republic of Azerbaijan is a soviet state under control of the Moscow government. The capital is Baku. The population is estimated at 2,096,973.

BOKHARA.

Bokhara is a soviet republic. The area of Bokhara is about 79,000 square miles and the population 3,000,000. The products are corn, tobacco, fruit, silk and hemp. Since 1873 Bokhara has been a dependency of Russia.

CHINA.

Government — President, Hsu Shih-chang; premier, Liang Shih-yi; minister of foreign affairs, W. W. Yen. The president and vice-president are each elected for a term of five years. Legislative power is nominally vested in a single house assembly, but it is practically only an advisory body. The president possesses autocratic powers and China is a republic in name only.

Area and Population—Total area of China, with dependencies, 3,913,560 square miles; estimated population, 320,050,000.

Exports and Imports—The total exports in 1920 amounted to $919,644,810 and the imports to $1,194,247,370. During the fiscal year 1922 goods to the value of $138,455,278 were imported from the United States. The total exports in the same period to the United States amounted to $109,410,796. The articles imported from America consist mainly of flour, kerosene, sago, india rubber, shoes, ginseng, quicksilver, white shirting, drills and broadcloth. Among the leading exports are tea, furs, wool, mats, fans, essential oils, straw braid, silks, hair, hides and hemp.

FAR EASTERN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

The Far Eastern Democratic Republic gave up its separate existence in November, 1922, and became an integral part of the Russian soviet republic.

GEORGIA.

Georgia is a soviet republic, the capital of which is Tiflis. The president of the cabinet in 1921 was Noah Jordania. It has an area of 32,769 square miles and a population (1915) of 3,176,156.

HEDJAZ.

Hedjaz is an independent kingdom with an area of about 170,000 square miles and a population of 900,000. Its capital is Mecca. The king is Husein Ibn Ali.

JAPAN.

Government — Emperor, Yoshihito; crown prince and regent, Hirohito. Cabinet:

Premier and Minister of Navy—Admiral Baron Tomasaburo Kato.
Justice—Keijiro Okano.
Foreign Affairs—Kosai Uchida.
Interior—Rentaro Mizuno.
Finance—Otohiko Ichiki.
War—Nanzo Yamanashi.
Education—Eikichi Kamada.
Agriculture and Commerce—Rentaro Arai.
Communications—Viscount Toshida Maeda.
Railways—Count Enkichi Oki.

Legislative authority is vested in the emperor and the imperial diet. This consists of the house of peers and the house of representatives, the former having about 375 and the latter 464 members.

Area and Population—The total area of Japan is 260,738 square miles. The population according to the census of Dec. 31, 1920, was 55,961,140 exclusive of Formosa, the Pescadores and the south half of Sakhalin. The total population, including Korea, Formosa and Sakhalin, was 77,005,510 in 1920. Cities having more than 100,000 inhabitants in 1920 are:

Tokyo	2,173,162	Nagoya	429,990
Osaka	1,252,972	Hiroshima	162,391
Kyoto	391,305	Nagasaki	176,554
Kobe	608,628	Kanazawa	158,637
Yokohama	422,942	Kure	154,687

Imports and Exports—The total imports in 1921 amounted in value to $506,940,500; exports, $626,425,000. In 1922 the imports from the United States were valued at $248,716,239 and the exports to the same country at $307,514,995. The chief exports are raw silk, cotton, yarn, copper, coal and tea; imports, sugar, cotton, iron and steel, machinery, petroleum and wool.

Chosen (Korea).

Formerly an empire, but now a Japanese colony. Estimated area, 86,000 square miles. Population in 1920, 17,284,207. Seoul, the capital, has 302,686 inhabitants.

JAVA.

(See The Netherlands.)

KHIVA.

The country in 1922 was under soviet government. The area of Khiva is 24,000 square miles; population, 519,430. Products are cotton and silk. Khiva was formerly a Russian vassal state.

PALESTINE.

Palestine is administered by Great Britain under a mandate from the supreme council of the allied powers, given at San Remo in April, 1920. The area of the country is 9,000 square miles and the population in 1919 was 770,000. The population of Jerusalem at that time was 64,000. The high commissioner representing Great Britain is Herbert L. Samuel. The imports in 1920 amounted to $16,764,240 and the exports to $3,093,772.

PERSIA.

Shah or emperor, Sultan Ahmad Shah. Under the constitution granted in 1906 legislative authority was vested in a national council of 156 members and a senate of 60 members. It is, however, practically nonexistent and exercises no power at present. The area of Persia is about 628,000 square miles and the population, 9,500,000. Imports in 1920, $94,912,460; exports, $73,641,000. Imports from the United States in 1922, $1,210,399; exports to, $3,139,514. Teheran, the capital, has a population of about 280,000. Chief among the products are silk, fruits, wheat, barley and rice.

SIAM.

King, Chowfa Maha Vajirvudh. Area, 198,900 square miles; population (1920), 9,121,-

000. Bangkok, the capital, has 931,179 inhabitants. The imports in 1921 were $76,895,530 and the exports $34,513,800. Imports from the United States in 1922, $820,148; exports to, $138,607. Chief among the exports are rice, teak and marine products; imports, cotton goods and opium.

SYRIA.

Syria is an independent state under France as the mandatory power. The area is about 60,000 square miles and the population 3,000,000.

AFRICA.

ABYSSINIA.

Empress, Waizeru Zauditu. Total area of Abyssinia, 350,000 square miles; population, 8,000,000. The exports are coffee, hides and skins, gum, wax, gold and ivory.

ALGERIA.

Algeria is a colony of France. Governor-general, M. Theodore Steeg. Area, 222,180 square miles; population in 1921, 5,800,974. Chief imports are cotton, skins and furs and woodwork; exports, wine, sheep and cereals.

BELGIAN CONGO.

Congo was made a Belgian colony in 1908. Governor-general (1922), Maurice Lippens. The estimated area is 909,654 square miles and the negro population about 15,000,000. Among the leading articles of export are ivory, rubber, cocoa, palm nut, palm oil, copal gum and coffee. Exports to the United States (1922), $174,893; imports, $343,378.

EGYPT.

Sultan, Prince Ahmed Fuad. British high commissioner, Field Marshal Viscount Allenby. Total area of Egypt, 350,000 square miles; area of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 1,014,400 square miles. The population of Egypt proper in 1917 was 12,750,918, of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 3,400,000. Population of Cairo, 790,938; Alexandria, 444,617. Great Britain formally declared Egypt a protectorate of the empire Dec. 17, 1914. The total exports of merchandise in 1921 were valued at $161,780,310 and the imports at $277,539,900. Imports from the United States in 1922, $9,454,116; exports to, $32,161,501. The exports consist chiefly of cereals, raw cotton and provisions; imports, wool, coal, textiles and metal manufactures.

LIBERIA.

President, C. B. King; vice-president, S. A. Ross. Legislative power is vested in a senate of nine members and a house of representatives of fourteen members. The total area of the republic is about 40,000 square miles and the population 2,120,000. The exports in 1917 were valued at $618,536 and the imports (1913) at $902,065. imports from the United States in 1922, $178,048; exports to, $1,144.

MADAGASCAR.

Governor-general, Hubert Garbit. Madagascar is a French colony governed by a council of administration. The area is 228,000 square miles and the population on Dec. 31, 1917, was 3,545,575. The capital is Antananarivo, with a population of 63,115. Imports in 1919, $19,794,540; exports, $35,433,500. Exports to United States (1922), $65,025; imports from, $158,918.

MOROCCO.

Sultan, Mulai Youssef. Morocco is a French protectorate, Spain having a zone along the Mediterranean. Area about 231,500 square miles; population, 5,400,000. Total imports in 1921, $200,094,800; exports, $53,775,000. Imports from the United States in 1922, $3,470,526; exports to, $205,913.

TUNIS.

Bey, Sidi Mohammed El Habib. Tunis is under the protectorate of France and that country is represented by a resident-general. Total area, 50,000 square miles; population in 1921, 2,093,939. Imports in 1920, $127,112,500; exports, $67,411,475.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

President, Dr. Marcel de Alvear; capital, Buenos Aires. Area, 1,153,119 square miles. Population (1921), 8,698,516; Buenos Aires, 1,674,000 (Dec. 31, 1920). Total exports in 1920, $1,006,800,000; imports, $854,100,000. Exports to the United States in 1922, $60,767,964; imports, $80,495,060. Chief exports, sheep, wool, cattle, hides, frozen meats and wheat; imports, machinery, agricultural implements, railway cars, engines and supplies and manufactures of iron and steel.

BOLIVIA.

President, Dr. Bautista Saavedra; capital, Sucre. Area, 514,155 square miles. Population (1915), 2,889,970. LaPaz, 107,252; Chocachamba, 31,014; Sucre, 29,686. Total exports in 1919, $56,128,995; imports, $24,123,350; exports to the United States in 1922, $734,731; imports, $2,250,486. Chief exports, silver, tin, copper, coffee, rubber; imports, provisions, clothing, hardware, spirits, silks and woolens.

BRAZIL.

President, Dr. Arturo Bernardes; capital, Rio de Janerio. Area, 3,275,510 square miles. Population (1920), 30,645,296; Rio de Janeiro (1920), 1,157,873; Sao Paulo (1919), 450,000; Bahia, 348,130; Pernambuco, 216,484. Exports (1920), $537,570,000; imports, $622,030,000. Exports to the United States in 1922, $100,435,733; imports, $38,330,449. Chief exports, coffee, sugar, tobacco, cotton and rubber; imports, cotton goods, manufactures of iron and steel, furniture, mineral oils, breadstuffs and provisions.

CHILE.

President, Don Arturo Alessandri; capital, Santiago. Area, 289,829 square miles. Population in 1920, 3,754,723; Santiago, 507,296; Valparaiso, 182,242; Concepcion, 66,074. Total exports in 1920, $292,063,220; imports, $170,654,700. Exports to the United States in 1922, $38,912,591; imports, $16,716,462. Chief exports, nitrate, wool, hides and leather; imports, sugar, coal, cotton goods, cashmeres, oil, galvanized iron.

COLOMBIA.

President, Gen. Pero Nal Ospina; capital, Bogota. Area, 440,846 square miles. Population in 1918, 5,847,991; Bogota, 143,994. Total exports (1920), $70,371,745; total imports, $94,225,270. Exports to the United States in 1922, $41,049,460; imports, $15,988,805. Chief exports, gold, silver and other minerals, coffee, cocoa, cattle, sugar, tobacco and rubber; imports, manufactures of iron and steel, cotton goods.

ECUADOR.

President, Jose Luis Tamajo; capital Quito. Area, 116,000 square miles. Population, 2,000,000; Quito, 70,000; Guayaquil, 105,000. Total exports in 1920, $27,641,875; imports, $24,047,000. Exports to the United States in 1922, $5,837,682; imports, $3,565,326. Chief exports, coffee, cocoa, rice, sugar, rubber, cabinet woods, chemicals and minerals; imports, cotton, provisions, manufactures of iron and steel, clothing and mineral oil.

PARAGUAY.

President, Dr. Eusebio Ayala; capital, Asuncion. Area, 196,000 square miles. Popula-

tion, estimated (1917), 1,000,000; Asuncion (1920), 99,836. Total exports in 1920; $7,540,000; imports $6,513,500. Exports to the United States in 1922, $1,161,732; imports, $262,531. Chief exports, mate (or Paraguay tea), tobacco, hides, timber, oranges; imports, cotton goods, machinery and provisions.

PERU.

President, Augusto B. Leguia; capital, Lima. Area, 722,461 square miles. Population estimated (1912) at 4,500,000; Lima, (1920). 176,467; Callao, 52,843. Total exports in 1920, $176,611,130; imports, $89,783,775. Exports to the United States in 1922, $14,442,775; imports, $12,496,799. Chief exports, cotton, coffee, sugar, cinchona, india rubber, dyes and medicinal plants; imports, woolens, cotton, machinery and manufactures of iron.

URUGUAY.

President, Dr. Baltasar Brum; capital, Montevideo. Area, 72,153 square miles. Population (1920), 1,494,593; Montevideo (1920), 361,950. Total exports in 1920, $80,751,700; imports, $48,164,910. Exports to the United States in 1922, $11,588,604; imports, $9,702,557. Chief exports, animal and agricultural products; imports, manufactured articles.

VENEZUELA.

President, Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez; capital, Caracas. Area, 398,594 square miles. Population (1921), 2,411,952; Caracas, 92,212. Total exports in 1920, $44,625,740; imports, $54,638,800. Exports to the United States in 1922, $12,409,533; imports, $7,585,267. Chief exports, coffee, hides, cabinet woods, rubber and chemicals; imports, machinery, manufactures of iron and steel, provisions, furniture and mineral wools.

MEXICO.

Government—President, Gen. Alvaro Obregon. The republic of Mexico is divided into twenty-seven states, three territories and one federal district, each with a local government, but all subject to the federal constitution. Representatives are elected for two years each and are apportioned at the rate of one for each 40,000 inhabitants; the senators, of whom there are fifty-six, are elected by the people in the same manner as representatives. The president holds office four years and may be elected for several consecutive terms.

Area and Population—The total area, including islands, is 767,198 square miles. The estimated population in 1912 was 15,501,684. The population of leading cities of the republic follows: City of Mexico (capital), 1,080,000; Guadalajara, 119,468; Puebla, 96,121; Monterey, 73,528; San Luis Potosi, 68,022; Pachuca, 39 009; Aguascalientes, 45,198; Zacatecas, 25,900; Durango, 32,263; Toluca, 31,023; Leon, 57,722; Merida, 62,447; Queretaro, 33,062; Morelia, 40,042; Oaxaca, 38 011; Orizaba, 35,263; Chihuahua, 39,706; Vera Cruz, 48,633.

Commerce—The chief exports of Mexico are oil, precious metals, coffee, tobacco, hemp, sisal, sugar, dyewoods and cabinet woods, cattle and hides and skins. In 1920 the total exports amounted to $141,254,580; total imports for the same year were $84,199,150. The trade of Mexico is chiefly with the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and Spain. In 1922 the imports from the United States were $137,750,077; exports to, $122,956,524.

CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

COSTA RICA.

President, Don Julio Acosta; capital, San Jose. Area, 23,000 square miles. Population (1920), 468,373; San Jose, 38,930. Total exports (1920), $12,819,640; imports, $18,429,360. Exports to the United States in 1922, $5,641,596; imports, $3,736,951. Chief exports, coffee and bananas; imports, cotton, machinery, iron and steel manufactures, woolens and worsteds.

GUATEMALA.

President, Gen. Jose M. Orellana; capital, Guatemala de Nueva. Area, 48,290 square miles. Population (1914), 2,003,579; of the capital, 90,000. Total exports (1920), $18,102,799; imports, $14,549,977. Exports to the United States in 1922, $8,934,231; imports, $5,646,907. Chief exports, coffee and bananas; imports, cotton and cereals.

HONDURAS.

President, Gen. Rafael Lopez Gutierrez; capital, Tegucigalpa. Area, 44,275 square miles. Population (1920), 637,114; Tegucigalpa, 38,950. Total exports (1921), $6,785,735; imports, $20,903,350. Exports to the United States in 1922, $5,181,943; imports, $10,526,633. Chief exports, bananas, coffee, cattle, cocoanuts and wood; chief imports, cotton.

NICARAGUA.

President, Gen. Emiliano Chamorro; capital, Managua. Area, 49,200 square miles. Population (1917), 746,000; Managua, 41,538; Leon, 73,520. Total exports (1920), $10,778,300; imports, $13,864,375. Exports to the United States in 1922, $3,504,591; imports, $3,385,030. Chief exports, cattle and coffee; imports, flour, wine, beer, barbed wire, cotton goods, sewing machines, kerosene, calico and tallow.

PANAMA.

President, Dr. Belisario Porras. Independence of Panama declared Nov. 3, 1903; constitution adopted Feb. 13, 1904. Legislative power is vested in a national assembly composed of deputies elected by the people. The ratio of representation is one deputy for each 10,000 inhabitants. The term of office is four years. The area of the republic is 32,380 square miles and the population in 1920, 401,428; city of Panama (1917), 61,369; Colon, 26,076. Total exports outside of Canal Zone in 1920, $3,552,271; imports, $17,161,168. The exports to the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, amounted to $3,535,566 and the imports to $14,662,814. The chief articles of export are bananas, rubber, coffee and pearls.

SALVADOR.

President, Don Jorge Meléndez; capital, San Salvador. Area, 13,176 square miles. Population (1920), 1,336,442; San Salvador, 80,100. Total exports (1920), $10,577,605; imports, $16,485,000. Exports to the United States in 1922, $1,987,102; imports, $4,614,934. Chief exports, coffee, indigo, sugar, tobacco and balsams; imports, cotton, spirits, flour, iron goods, silk and yarn.

CUBA.

Government—President, Dr. Alfredo Zayas.

Under the constitution the legislative power is exercised by two elective bodies—the house of representatives and the senate, conjointly called congress. The senate is composed of four senators from each of the six provinces, elected for eight years by the provincial councilmen, and by a double number of electors, constituting together an electoral board.

The house of representatives is composed of one representative for each 25,000 inhabitants or fraction thereof over 12,500, elected for four years by direct vote. One-half of the members of the house are elected every two years. The salary of members of congress is $3,600 a year.

Organization of the Republic—The organization of the republic of Cuba, begun in 1900, was practically completed on the 20th of May, 1902, when the military occupation of the island by the United States came to an end and Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma was inaugurated as first president.

Area and Population—The total area of Cuba is 44,164 square miles. The population in 1919 was 2,889,004.

Population of provinces in 1919:

Havana	697,583	Matanzas	312,704
Santa Clara	657,697	Pinar del Rio	266,198
Oriente	735,810	Camaguey	228,913

Population of principal cities in 1919:

Havana	363,506	Cardenas	32,753
Cienfuegos	95,865	Pinar del Rio	47,858
Camaguey	98,193	Santa Clara	63,151
Manzanillo	56,570	Guantanamo	68 883
Matanzas	62,638	Sancti Spiritus	58,843
Santiago	70,232		

About 70 per cent of the population is white.

Imports and Exports—The total imports in 1920 amounted to $544,072,150 and the exports to $1,068,922,900. The imports from the United States in 1922 were valued at $114,799,891 and the exports at $210,585,780. The principal articles of export are sugar, tobacco and cigars, iron and manganese ore, fruit, coffee, cocoa, molasses and sponges; of import, animals, breadstuffs, coal and coke, iron and steel, wood, liquor, cotton, chemicals and vegetables.

HAITI.

President, Sudre Dartiguenave. The area of Haiti is 10,204 square miles and the population about 2,500,000. Coffee, cocoa and logwood are the leading articles sold. Total exports (1920), $18,990,032; imports, $27,398,411. Exports to the United States in 1922, $1,147,090; imports, $8,562,823.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

United States Military Governor—Rear-Admiral S. S. Robison. The republic has an area of 19,325 square miles and a population (1921) of 897,405; Santo Domingo, the capital, has 45,021 inhabitants. In 1920 the exports amounted to $58,767,041 and the chief articles shipped were coffee, cocoa and mahogany; imports (1920), $46,768,258. Exports to the United States in 1922, $4,479,529; imports, $10,652,700.

NONCONTIGUOUS POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Philippine islands were ceded to the United States by Spain Dec. 10, 1898. Maj.-Gen. Merritt was the first military governor. He was succeeded in August, 1899, by Maj.-Gen. E. S. Otis, who in turn was followed in May, 1900, by Maj.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur. The last named remained in office until July 4, 1901, when the military authority was transferred to Gen. A. R. Chaffee. By order of the president Gen. Chaffee was relieved of his duties as military governor July 4, 1902, and the office terminated. The Philippine commission was at the same time made the superior authority.

By act of congress approved Aug. 29, 1916, the legislative authority is vested in the Philippine legislature, composed of two houses, one the senate and the other the house of representatives. The senate consists of twenty-four senators and the house of representatives of ninety members. The legislature created under this law opened its first session on Oct. 16, 1916, and on its being organized the Philippine commission ceased to exist and the members thereof vacated their offices.

The governor-general is Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood and the vice-governor Charles E. Yeater. The governor's term is indefinite. He receives $20,000 a year, while the vice-governor receives $10,000.

Area and Population—The total land and water area of the Philippine archipelago is 832,968 square miles; land area, 115,026; population (1920), 10,607,872. The population of Manila in 1918 was 283,613. The population of the principal islands in 1903 was: Bobol, 243,148; Cebu, 592,247; Jolo, 44,718; Leyte, 357,641; Luzon, 3,798,507; Marinduque 50,601; Mindanao, 499,634, of whom 252,940 are uncivilized; Negros, 460,776 (21,217 uncivilized); Panay, 743,646 (14,933 uncivilized); Samar, 222,690.

Products and Climate—The chief products are hemp, sugar, coffee, tobacco leaf, copra, cigars and cocoanut oil. Between 600,000 and 700,000 bales of hemp are exported annually. The mean temperature in Manila ranges from 77 in January to 83 in May, June, July, August and September are the rainy months; March, April and May the hot and dry, and October, November, December, January and February the temperate and dry.

Imports and Exports—The total imports of the Philippine islands in the fiscal year 1919 amounted to $149,438,213; total exports, $151,123,856.

ISLAND OF PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico was ceded to the United States by Spain Dec. 10, 1898, and was under military rule until the Foraker law went into effect May 1, 1900. In accordance with the third section of that act, the legislative assembly of Porto Rico, having put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of government, President McKinley on the 25th of July, 1901—the anniversary of the landing of American troops on the island in 1898—proclaimed free trade between the United States and Porto Rico.

Government—Under the organic act of March 2, 1917, the legislative power in Porto Rico is vested in a legislature consisting of two houses, one the senate and the other the house of representatives. The senate consists of nineteen members elected for terms of four years by the qualified electors of Porto Rico. The house of representatives consists of thirty-nine members elected for a term of four years by the qualified electors. The members of the senate and house of representatives receive compensation at the rate of $7 per day for ninety days of each session and $1 per day for each additional day of such session while in session. Regular sessions of the legislature are held biennially, convening on the second Monday in February. The governor is E. Mont Reily and the resident commissioner in the United States is Felix Cordova Davila.

Area and Population—The area of Porto Rico is 3,435 square miles and the population in 1920 was 1,299,809. The larger cities in 1920 were: San Juan, 71,443; Ponce, 41,912; Mayaguez, 19,124; Arecibo, 10,030; Aguadilla, 8,035; Yauco, 7,053; Caguas, 12,149; Guayama, 8,924.

Commerce—For the year ended June 30, 1922, the total domestic exports from Porto Rico to the United States were $66,229,771 and imports from the United States amounted

to $57,400,028. The leading articles of export are coffee, oranges, brown sugar and tobacco.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

Purchased from Russia in March, 1867.
Organized as a noncontiguous possession July 27, 1868.
Made a civil and judicial district June 6, 1900.
Organized as territory of Alaska by act of Aug. 24, 1912.
Capital—Juneau.
Governor—Scott C. Bone.
Secretary—William L. Distin.
Treasurer—W. G. Smith.
Area and Population—Area, 590,884 square miles (land and water); population in 1920, 54,899.
Legislature—Senate has eight members, or two from each judicial district; house has sixteen members, or four from each judicial district; term of senators, four years; term of representatives, two years; compensation paid by government, $15 a day to each member during attendance at sessions and mileage at the rate of 15 cents a mile; sessions biennial, beginning on first Monday in March of odd numbered years; limit of regular sessions, sixty days, and of special sessions, fifteen days; delegate to congress elected on Tuesday following first Monday of November every second year, beginning with 1914.
Commerce—The total value of the shipments of domestic merchandise from the mainland of the United States to Alaska in the year ended June 30, 1922, was $23,625,161 and the imports $36,775,870.
Gold shipments (1922)—From Alaska to the mainland, $6,881,020; from the mainland to Alaska, $4,500. The total gold and silver shipments, including foreign, to the United States were $6,986,769.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Annexed to United States July 7, 1898.
Created a territory June 14, 1900.
Governor—Wallace R. Farrington.
Secretary—Raymond C. Brown.
Population—According to the federal census of 1920 the total population of the territory was 259,208. The only large city is Honolulu, which in 1920 had a population of 83,327.
Commerce with the United States—The total value of the shipments of domestic merchandise from Hawaii to the United States for the twelve months ended June 30, 1922, was $68,335,073. Brown sugar was the principal item, amounting to 1,170,806,714 pounds, valued at $43,906,777. The total value of the shipments of domestic merchandise from the United States to Hawaii was $51,581,621.

AMERICAN SAMOA.

Acquired by the United States January, 1900.
Area, including Manua and several other small islands, 77 square miles.
Population (1920), 8,056.
Pagopago harbor acquired by United States in 1872.
Commandant—Capt. E. T. Pollock, U. S. N.

GUAM.

Ceded to the United States by Spain Dec. 10, 1898.
Area, 210 square miles.
Population (1920), 13,275.
First American Governor—Capt. R. P. Leary, U. S. N.
Governor (1922) — Capt. Adelbert Althouse, U. S. N.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

Acquired by the United States Feb. 26, 1904.
Area, 474 square miles.
Population (1920), 21,650.
Governor—Col. Jay J. Morrow.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Acquired by the United States March 3, 1917.
Area, 142 square miles.
Population (1917), 26,051.
Governor—Capt. H. H. Hough, U. S. N.

VERDICT AGAINST COMMUNISTS CONFIRMED.

The verdict of the jury which on Aug. 2, 1920, sentenced William Bross Lloyd of Winnetka, Ill., and seventeen other communists to prison terms and fines for advocating the overthrow of the American government by force and violence, was upheld by Judge Oscar Hebel of the Cook county Criminal court Jan. 21, 1921, when he overruled the motion for a new trial. A motion in arrest of judgment was granted to allow the defendants to appeal to the Illinois Supreme court. That tribunal in June, 1922, affirmed the sentences passed by the lower court and on Oct. 5 denied a petition for a rehearing. Then an appeal was taken to the United States Supreme court. Nov. 7 Associate Justice Sutherland denied the application of William Bross Lloyd and the other members of the Communist Labor party for a writ of error which would bring to the Supreme court for review their conviction in Illinois on the charge of conspiracy to violate the state sedition law of 1919. The defendants began their jail and prison sentences in November, William Bross Lloyd entering Joliet on the 21st of that month.

ASSASSINATIONS OF AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

Three presidents of the United States have been assassinated. Abraham Lincoln was shot by J. Wilkes Booth while attending a play at Ford's theater in Washington, D. C., on the evening of April 9, 1865, and died the next morning. Booth was fatally shot while resisting arrest a few days later.

James A. Garfield was shot by Charles J. Guiteau in a railway station in Washington, D. C., July 2, 1881, and died at Elberon, N. J., Sept. 6. Guiteau was hanged in the jail in Washington, June 30, 1882.

William McKinley was shot while holding a reception at the Pan-American exposition in Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1901, by Leon Czolgosz and died Sept. 14. The assassin was electrocuted in the state prison at Auburn, N. Y., on Oct. 29, the same year.

EARTHQUAKE IN CHILE.

The northern coast of Chile was visited by a severe earthquake at 12:20 a. m. Saturday, Nov. 11, 1922, resulting in the loss of approximately 2,000 lives. Most of the destruction was wrought between Valparaiso and Antofagasta, many lives being lost in Vallenar, Copiapo, Coquimbo and in villages back in the hills. The places named suffered additional damage from a tidal wave which followed the first earth tremors.

THE IRISH FREE STATE.

The Irish Free State, provided for by the agreement or treaty negotiated between the Irish leaders and the British government in 1921, became a reality in 1922. The British parliament met in special session Dec. 14, 1921, and two days later the treaty was ratified by both houses. Dail eireann also met in Dublin on Dec. 14 and after some discussion, in which Eamon de Valera announced his opposition to the treaty, the agreement was ratified on Jan. 7. The parliament of southern Ireland passed a resolution of ratification on Jan. 14. The Irish Free State agreement bill giving effect to the treaty was passed by the house of commons March 8 and by the house of lords on March 31, on which day it received the royal assent.

On Jan. 10, 1922, Arthur Griffith was elected president of dail eireann. That body also approved of the following cabinet nominations: Finance, Michael Collins; foreign affairs, George Gavan Duffy; home affairs, Eamon J. Dugan; local government, William T. Cosgrave; economic affairs, Bryan O'Higgins; defense, Richard Mulcahy. These men formed the provisional government of the Irish Free State. The evacuation of Ireland by the British officials and troops began at once and on Jan. 16 the members of the provisional government were installed in Dublin castle.

There was opposition to the Free State government from the start by irregulars under the leadership of De Valera, Erskine Childers and many others. It took the form first of attacks on the government of northern Ireland and Ulster was the scene of very serious disorders in February. The Griffith government discouraged this border warfare and sought to live in peace with Ulster. Early in March the De Valera faction began active warfare on the provisional government and from then on civil war existed in Ireland. Fighting attended by heavy loss of life and property occurred in Dublin, Cork and other centers. In the encounters the national troops, under the leadership of Michael Collins and Richard Mulcahy, were usually successful.

Under the terms of the treaty a new Irish parliament was elected on June 16. Of the total membership ninety-one were in favor of the treaty and thirty-six against it. The total vote was: Protreaty, 496,231; antitreaty, 118,507. On Aug. 16 Arthur Griffith died in Dublin after a brief illness. His place as leader was taken by Michael Collins, but on Aug. 22 Collins was killed from ambush at Bandon, in County Cork. Then William T. Cosgrave took the helm and on Sept. 9 was elected president of dail eireann with the following cabinet: Foreign affairs, Descond Fitzgerald; trade, commerce and labor, Joseph McGrath; home affairs, Kevin O'Higgins; postmaster-general, J. J. Walsh; local government, Ernest Blythe; agriculture, Peter Hogan; education, Prof. John McNeil. Richard Mulcahy became commander in chief of the national forces. In the meantime the provisional government had framed a constitution, the provisions of which were made public in June. It was adopted in the final form by the Irish parliament on Oct. 25. The fall of the coalition cabinet under Prime Minister David Lloyd George and a general election in Great Britain caused delay, but the new parliament approved of the Irish Free State constitution and it went into effect at once.

On Dec. 6, 1922, Timothy Healy was appointed governor-general.

Following is the text of the constitution:

PREAMBLE.

Dail eireann sitting as a constituent assembly in this provisional parliament, acknowledging that all lawful authority comes from God to the people and in the confidence that the national life and unity of Ireland shall be thus restored, hereby proclaims the establishment of the Irish Free State (otherwise called the Saorstat Eireann) and, in the exercise of undoubted right, decrees and enacts as follows:

1. The constitution set forth in the first schedule hereto shall be the constitution of the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann).

2. The said constitution shall be construed with reference to the articles of agreement for a treaty between Great Britain and Ireland set forth in the schedule hereto annexed (hereinafter referred to as "the schedule treaty"), which are hereby given the force of law, and if any provisions of the said constitution, or any amendment thereof, or of any law made thereunder, is in any respect repugnant to the scheduled treaty it shall, to the extent only of such repugnancy, be absolutely void and inoperative, and the parliament and the executive council of the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann) shall respectively pass such further legislation and do all such other things as may be necessary to implement the scheduled treaty. This act may be cited for all purposes as the constitution of Saorstat Eireann act, 1922:

(First Schedule.)

CONSTITUTION OF THE IRISH FREE STATE (SAORSTAT EIREANN).

Article 1. The Irish Free State (otherwise hereinafter called or sometimes called Saorstat Eireann) is a coequal member of the community of nations forming the British commonwealth of nations.

Art. 2. All powers of government and all authority—legislative, executive and judicial—in Ireland are derived from the people of Ireland, and the same shall be exercised in the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann) through the organizations established by or under and in accord with this constitution.

Art. 3. Every person, without distinction of sex, domiciled in the area of the jurisdiction of the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann) at the time of the coming into operation of this constitution, who was born in Ireland, or either of whose parents was born in Ireland, or who has been ordinarily resident in the area of the jurisdiction of the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann) for not less than seven years, is a citizen of the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann) and shall within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann) enjoy the privileges and be subject to the obligations of such citizenship, provided that any such person being a citizen of another state may elect not to accept the citizenship hereby conferred; and the conditions governing the future acquisition and termination of citizenship in the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann) shall be determined by law.

Art. 4. The national language of the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann) is the Irish language, but the English language shall be equally recognized as an official language. Nothing in this article shall prevent special provision being made by the parliament (oireachtas) for districts or areas in which one language is in general use.

Art. 5. No title of honor in respect of any services rendered in or in relation to the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann) may be conferred on any citizen of the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann) except with the approval or upon the advice of the executive council of the state.

Art. 6. The liberty of the person is inviolable, and no person shall be deprived of his liberty except in accordance with law. Upon complaint made by or on behalf of any per-

son that he is being unlawfully detained the High court (Ard chuirt) and any and every judge thereof shall forthwith inquire into the same, and may make an order requiring the person in whose custody such person shall be detained to produce the body of the person so detained before such court or judge without delay and to certify in writing as to the cause of the detention, and such court or judge shall thereupon order the release of such person unless satisfied that he is being detained in accordance with the law: Provided, however, That nothing in this article contained shall be invoked to prohibit control or interfere with any act of the military forces of Saorstat Eireann during the existence of a state of war or armed rebellion.

Art. 7. The dwelling of each citizen is inviolable and shall not be forcibly entered except in accordance with law.

Art. 8. Freedom of conscience and the free profession and practice of religion are, subject to public order and morality, guaranteed to every citizen, and no law may be made, either directly or indirectly, to endow any religion, or prohibit or restrict the free exercise thereof, or give any preference, or impose any disability on account of religious belief or religious status, or affect prejudicially the right of any child to attend a school receiving public money without attending the religious instruction at the school, or make any discrimination as respects state aid between schools under the management of different religious denominations, or divert from any religious denomination or any educational institution any of its property except for the purpose of roads, railways, lighting, water or drainage works, or other works of public utility, and on payment of compensation.

Art. 9. The right of free expression of opinion, as well as the right to assemble peacefully and without arms and to form associations or unions, is guaranteed for purposes not opposed to public morality. Laws regulating the manner in which the right of forming associations and the right of free assembly may be exercised shall contain no political, religious or class distinction.

Art. 10. All citizens of the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann) have the right to free elementary education.

Art. 11. All the lands and waters, mines and minerals, within the territory of Saorstat Eireann hitherto vested in the state or any department thereof, or held for the public use or benefit, and also all the natural resources of the same territory (including the air and all forms of potential energy), and also all royalties and franchises within that territory, shall, from and after the date of the coming into operation of this constitution, belong to the Irish Free State, subject to any trusts, grants, leases or concessions then existing in respect thereof, or any valid private interest therein, and shall be controlled and administered by the parliament in accordance with such regulations and provisions as shall be from time to time approved by legislation; but the same shall not, nor shall any part thereof, be alienated, but may, in the public interest, be from time to time granted by way of lease or license to be worked or enjoyed under the authority and subject to the control of the parliament: Provided, That no such lease or license may be made for a term exceeding ninety-nine years beginning from the date thereof, and no such lease or license may be renewable by the terms thereof.

Making of Laws; and the Age at Which Citizens Can Vote.

Art. 12. A legislature is hereby created to be known as the parliament of the Irish Free State (otherwise called and in these presents generally referred to as the oireachtas). It shall consist of the king and two houses—the chamber of deputies (otherwise called and in these presents generally referred to as dail eireann) and the senate (otherwise called and herein generally referred to as seanad eireann). The sole and exclusive power of making laws for the peace, order and good government of the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann) is vested in the parliament (oireachtas).

Art. 13. The parliament (oireachtas) shall sit in or near the city of Dublin or in such other place as from time to time it may determine.

Art. 14. All citizens of the Irish Free State (Soarstat Eireann), without distinction of sex, who have reached the age of 21 years, and who comply with the provisions of the prevailing electoral laws, shall have the right to vote for members of the chamber of deputies (dail eireann) and to take part in the referendum and initiative and, subject to the provisions of Art. 78, all citizens of the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann), without distinction of sex, who have reached the age of 30 years and who comply with the provisions of the prevailing electoral laws, shall have the right to vote for members of the senate (seanad eireann). No voter may exercise more than one vote at an election to either house and the voting shall be by secret ballot. The mode and place of exercising this right shall be determined by law.

Art. 15. Every citizen who has reached the age of 21 years and who is not placed under disability or incapacity by the constitution or by law shall be eligible to become a member of the chamber of deputies (dail eireann).

Art. 16. No person may be at the same time a member of both the chamber (dail eireann) and of the senate (seanad eireann), and if any person who is already a member of either house is elected to be a member of the other house he shall forthwith be deemed to have vacated his first seat.

Art. 17. The oath to be taken by members of parliament (oireachtas) shall be in the following form:

"I, ————, do solemnly swear true faith and allegiance to the constitution of the Irish Free State as by law established and that I will be faithful to H. M. King George V., his heirs and successors by law, in virtue of the common citizenship of Ireland with Great Britain and her adherence to and membership of the group of nations forming the British commonwealth of nations."

Such oath shall be taken and subscribed by every member of the parliament (oireachtas) before taking his seat therein before the representative of the crown or some person authorized by him.

Art. 18. Every member of the parliament (oireachtas) shall, except in case of treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest in going to and returning from and while within the precincts of either house, and shall not in respect of any utterance in either house be amenable to any action or proceeding in any court other than the house itself.

Art. 19. All reports and publications of the parliament (oireachtas), or of either house thereof, shall be privileged, and utterances made in either house, wherever published, shall be privileged.

The Two Houses—Rules Governing Sittings of Parliament.

Art. 20. Each house shall make its own rules and standing orders, with power to attach penalties for their infringement, and shall have power to insure freedom of debate, to protect its official documents and the private papers of its members and to protect itself and its members against any person or per-

sons interfering with, molesting or attempting to corrupt its members in the exercise of their duties.

Art. 21. Each house shall elect its own chairman and deputy chairman and shall prescribe their powers, duties and terms of office.

Art. 22. All matters in each house shall, save as otherwise provided by this constitution, be determined by a majority of the votes of the members present, other than the chairman or presiding member, who shall have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes. The number of members necessary to constitute a meeting of either house for the exercise of its powers shall be determined by its standing orders.

Art. 23. The parliament (oireachtas) shall make provision for the payment of its members and may, in addition, provide them with free traveling facilities in any part of Ireland.

Art. 24. The parliament (oireachtas) shall hold at least one session each year. The parliament (oireachtas) shall be summoned and dissolved by the representative of the crown, in the name of the king, and subject, as aforesaid, the chamber (dail eireann) shall fix the date of reassembly of the parliament (oireachtas) and the date of the conclusion of the session of each house, provided that the sessions of the senate (seanad eireann) shall not be concluded without its own consent.

Art. 25. Sittings of each house of the parliament (oireachtas) shall be public. In cases of special emergency either house may hold a private sitting with the assent of two-thirds of the members present.

Art. 26. The chamber (dail eireann) shall be composed of members who represent constituencies determined by law. The number of members shall be fixed from time to time by the parliament (oireachtas), but the total number of members (exclusive of members for the universities) of the chamber (dail eireann) shall not be fixed at less than one member for each 30,000 of the population or at more than one member for each 20,000 of the population: Provided, That the proportion between the number of members to be elected at any time for each constituency and the population of each constituency, as ascertained at the last preceding census, shall, so far as possible, be identical throughout the country. The members shall be elected upon principles of proportional representation. The parliament (oireachtas) shall revise the constituencies at least once in every ten years, with due regard to changes in distribution of the population, but any alterations in the constituencies shall not take effect during the life of the chamber (dail eireann) sitting when such revision is made.

Art. 27. Each university in the Irish Free State which was in existence at the date of the coming into operation of this constitution shall be entitled to elect three representatives to the dail upon a franchise and in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Art. 28. At a general election for the chamber (dail eireann) the polls shall be held on the same day throughout the country, and that day shall be a day not later than thirty days after the date of the dissolution and shall be proclaimed a public holiday. The chamber (dail eireann) shall meet within one month of such day, and shall, unless earlier dissolved, continue for four years from the date of its first meeting and not longer. The chamber (dail eireann) may not at any time be dissolved except on the advice of the executive council.

Art. 29. In case of death, resignation or disqualification of a member of the chamber (dail eireann) the vacancy shall be filled by election in manner to be determined by law.

Art. 30. The senate (seanad eireann) shall be composed of citizens who shall be proposed on the grounds that they have done honor to the nation by reason of useful public service, or that, because of special qualifications or attainments, they represent important aspects of the nation's life.

Art. 31. The number of senators shall be sixty. A citizen to be eligible for membership of the senate (seanad) must be a person eligible to become a member of the chamber (dail eireann) and must have reached the age of 35 years. Subject to any provision for the constitution of the first senate (seanad) the term of office of a member of the senate (seanad) shall be twelve years.

Art. 32. One-fourth of the members of the senate (seanad eireann) shall be elected every three years from a panel constituted as hereinafter mentioned at an election at which the area of the jurisdiction of the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann) shall form one electoral area, and the elections shall be held on principles of proportional representation.

Art. 33. Before each election of members of the senate (seanad eireann) a panel shall be formed consisting of:

(a) Three times as many qualified persons as there are members to be elected, of whom two-thirds shall be nominated by the chamber (dail eireann), voting according to principles of proportional representation, and one-third shall be nominated by the senate (seanad eireann), voting according to principles of proportional representation; and

(b) Such persons who have at any time been members of the senate (seanad), including members about to retire, as signify by notice in writing, addressed to the president of the executive council, their desire to be included in the panel.

The method of proposal and selection for nomination shall be decided by the chamber (dail) and senate (seanad) respectively, with special reference to the necessity for arranging for the representation of important interests and institutions in the country: Provided, That each proposal shall be in writing and shall state the qualifications of the person proposed, and that no person shall be proposed without his own consent. As soon as the panel has been formed a list of the names of the members of the panel, arranged in alphabetical order, with their qualifications, shall be published.

Art. 34. In case of the death, resignation or disqualification of a member of the senate (seanad eireann) his place shall be filled by a vote of the senate (seanad). Any senator so chosen shall retire from office at the conclusion of the three years' period then running, and the vacancy thus created shall be additional to the places to be filled under Art. 32. The term of office of the members chosen at the election after the first fifteen elected shall conclude at the end of the period or periods at which the senator or senators by whose death or withdrawal the vacancy or vacancies was or were originally created would be due to retire: Provided, That the sixteenth member shall be deemed to have filled the vacancy first created in order of time, and so on.

Power of the Purse—Exclusively Reserved to Lower Chamber.

Art. 35. The chamber (dail eireann) shall, in relation to the subject matter of money bills as hereinafter defined, have legislative authority exclusive of the senate (seanad eireann).

A money bill means a bill which contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following subjects, namely: the imposition, repeal, remission, alteration or regulation of taxation; the imposition for the payment of

debt or other financial purposes of charges on public moneys or the variation or repeal of any such charges; supply; the appropriation, receipt, custody, issue or audit of accounts of public money; the raising or guaranty of any loan or the repayment thereof; subordinate matters incidental to those subjects or any of them. In this definition the expressions "taxation," "public money" and "loans" respectively do not include any taxation, money or loan raised by local authorities or bodies for local purposes.

The chairman of the chamber (dail) shall certify any bill which in his opinion is a money bill, to be a money bill; but, if within three days after a bill has been passed by the chamber (dail) two-fifths of the members of either house, by notice in writing addressed to the chairman of the house of which they are members, so require, the question whether the bill is or is not a money bill shall be referred to a committee of privileges, consisting of three members elected by each house, with a chairman, who shall be the senior judge of the Supreme court, able and willing to act, and who, in the case of an equality of votes, but not otherwise, shall be entitled to vote. The decision of the committee on the question shall be final and conclusive.

Art. 36. The chamber (dail eireann) shall, as soon as possible after the commencement of each financial year, consider the estimates of receipts and expenditure of the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann) for that year, and, save in so far as may be provided by specific enactment in each case, the legislation required to give effect to the financial resolutions of each year shall be enacted within that year.

Art. 37. Money shall not be appropriated by vote, resolution or law unless the purpose of the appropriation has in the same session been recommended by a message from the representative of the crown acting on the advice of the executive council.

Art. 38. Every bill initiated in and passed by the chamber (dail eireann) shall be sent to the senate (seanad eireann) and may, unless it be a money bill, be amended in the senate (seanad eireann), and the chamber (dail eireann) shall consider any such amendment; but a bill passed by the chamber (dail eireann) and considered by the senate (seanad) shall, not later than 270 days after it shall have been first sent to the senate (seanad), or such longer period as may be agreed upon by the two houses, be deemed to be passed by both houses in its form as last passed by the chamber (dail); provided that any money bill shall be sent to the senate (seanad) for its recommendations, and at a period not longer than twenty-one days after it shall have been sent to the senate (seanad) it shall be returned to the chamber (dail), which may pass it, accepting or rejecting all or any of the recommendations of the senate (seanad), and, as so passed, or if not returned within such period of twenty-one days, shall be deemed to have been passed by both houses. When a bill other than a money bill has been sent to the senate (seanad) a joint sitting of the members of both houses may, on a resolution passed by the senate (seanad), be convened for the purpose of debating, but not of voting upon, the proposals of the bill or any amendment of the same.

Art. 39. A bill may be initiated in the senate (seanad eireann), and, if passed by the senate (seanad), shall be introduced into the chamber (dail eireann). If amended by the chamber (dail) the bill shall be considered as a bill initiated in the chamber (dail). If rejected by the chamber (dail) it shall not be introduced again in the same session, but the chamber (dail) may reconsider it on its own motion.

Art. 40. A bill passed by either house and accepted by the other house shall be deemed to be passed by both houses.

Passing of Bills.

Art. 41. So soon as any bill shall have been passed or deemed to have been passed by both houses the executive council shall present the same to the representative of the crown for the signification by him, in the king's name, of the king's assent, and such representative may withhold the king's assent or reserve the bill for the signification of the king's pleasure; provided that the representative of the crown shall, in the withholding of such assent to or the reservation of any bill, act in accordance with the law, practice and constitutional usage governing the like withholding of assent or reservation in the dominion of Canada.

A bill reserved for the signification of the king's pleasure shall not have any force unless and until within one year from the day on which it was presented to the representative of the crown for the king's assent the representative of the crown signifies by speech or message to each of the houses of the parliament (oireachtas) or by proclamation that it has received the assent of the king in council.

An entry of every such speech, message or proclamation shall be made in the journal of each house, and a duplicate thereof, duly attested, shall be delivered to the proper officer, to be kept among the records of the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann).

Art. 42. As soon as may be after any law has received the king's assent the clerk, or such officer as the chamber may appoint for the purpose, shall cause two fair copies of such law to be made, one being in the Irish language and the other in the English language (one of which copies shall be signed by the representative of the crown) to be enrolled for record in the office of such officer of the Supreme court as the chamber (dail eireann) may determine, and such copies shall be conclusive evidence as to the provisions of every such law, and in case of conflict between the two copies so deposited that signed by the representative of the crown shall prevail.

Art. 43. The parliament (oireachtas) shall have no power to declare acts to be infringements of the law which were not so at the date of their commission.

Art. 44. The parliament (oireachtas) may create subordinate legislatures with such powers as may be decided by law.

Art. 45. The parliament (oireachtas) may provide for the establishment of functional or vocational councils representing branches of the social and economic life of the nation. A law establishing any such council shall determine its powers, rights and duties and its relation to the government of the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann).

Art. 46. The parliament (oireachtas) has the exclusive right to regulate the raising and maintaining of such armed forces as are mentioned in the scheduled treaty in the territory of the Irish Free State (Soarstat Eireann) and every such force shall be subject to the control of the parliament (oireachtas).

Art. 47. Any bill passed or deemed to have been passed by both houses may be suspended for a period of ninety days on the written demand of two-fifths of the members of the chamber (dail eireann) or of a majority of the members of the senate (seanad eireann), presented to the president of the executive council not later than seven days from the day on which such bill shall have been so passed or deemed to have been so passed. Such a bill shall in accordance with regulations to be made by the oireachtas be submitted by referendum to the decision of the people, if demanded, before the expiration of

the ninety days, either by a resolution of the senate (seanad eireann) assented to by three-fifths of the members of the senate (seanad eireann), or by a petition signed by not less than one-twentieth of the voters then on the register of voters, and the decision of the people by a majority of the votes recorded on such referendum shall be conclusive. These provisions shall not apply to money bills or to such bills as shall be declared by both houses to be necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety.

Art. 48. The parliament (oireachtas) may provide for the initiation by the people of proposals for laws or constitutional amendments. Should the parliament (oireachtas) fail to make such provision within two years it shall, on the petition of not less than 75,000 voters on the register, of whom not more than 15,000 shall be voters in any one constituency, either make such provisions or submit the question to the people for decision, in accordance with the ordinary regulations governing the referendum. Any legislation passed by the parliament (oireachtas) providing for such initiation by the people shall provide (1) that such proposals may be initiated on a petition of 50,000 voters on the register; (2) that if the parliament (oireachtas) rejects a proposal so initiated it shall be submitted to the people for decision in accordance with the ordinary regulations governing the referendum; and (3) that if the parliament (oireachtas) enacts a proposal so initiated such enactment shall be subject to the provisions respecting ordinary legislation or amendments of the constitution, as the case may be.

Art. 49. Save in the case of actual invasion the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann) shall not be committed to active participation in any war without the consent of parliament (oireachtas).

Art. 50. Amendments of this constitution within the terms of the scheduled treaty may be made by the parliament (oireachtas), but no such amendment passed by both houses of the oireachtas, after the expiration of a period of eight years from the date of the coming into operation of this constitution shall become law, unless the same shall, after it has been passed or deemed to have been passed by the said two houses of the oireachtas, have been submitted to a referendum of the people, and unless a majority of the voters on the register shall have recorded their votes on such referendum, and either the votes of a majority of the voters on the register, or two-thirds of the votes recorded, shall have been cast in favor of such amendment. Any such amendment may be made within the said period of eight years by way of ordinary legislation and as such shall be subject to the provisions by Art. 47 hereof.

Art. 51. The executive authority of the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann) is hereby declared to be vested in the king, and shall be exercisable, in accordance with the law, practice and constitutional usage governing the exercise of the executive authority in the case of the dominion of Canada, by the representative of the crown. There shall be a council to aid and advise in the government of the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann) to be styled the executive council (aireacht). The executive council shall be responsible to the chamber (dail eireann), and shall consist of not more than seven nor less than five ministers (airi) appointed by the representative of the crown on the nomination of the president of the executive council.

Art. 52. Those ministers who form the executive council shall all be members of the chamber (dail eireann) and shall include the president of the council, the vice-president of the council and the minister in charge of the department of finance.

Art. 53. The president of the council shall be appointed on the nomination of the chamber (dail eireann). He shall nominate a vice-president of the council, who shall act for all purposes in the place of the president if the president shall die, resign or be permanently incapacitated, until a new president of the council shall have been elected. The vice-president shall also act in the place of the president during his temporary absence. The other ministers who are to hold office as members of the executive council shall be appointed on the nomination of the president, with the assent of the dail, and he and the minister nominated by him shall retire from office should he cease to retain the support of a majority in the chamber (dail eireann), but the president and such ministers shall continue to carry on their duties until their successors shall have been appointed. Provided, however, that the parliament (oireachtas) shall not be dissolved on the advice of an executive council which has ceased to retain the support of a majority in the chamber (dail eireann).

Executive Council—Estimates of Receipts and Expenditures.

Art. 54. The executive council shall be collectively responsible for all matters concerning the departments of state administered by members of the executive council. The executive council shall prepare estimates of the receipts and expenditure of the Irish Free State for each financial year, and shall present them to the chamber (dail eireann) before the close of the previous financial year. The executive council shall meet and act as a collective authority.

Art. 55. Ministers who shall not be members of the executive council may be appointed by the representative of the crown and shall comply with the provisions of Art. 17. Every such minister shall be nominated by the chamber (dail eireann) on the recommendation of a committee of the chamber (dail eireann) chosen by a method to be determined by the chamber (dail eireann), so as to be impartially representative of the chamber (dail eireann). Should a recommendation not be acceptable to the chamber (dail eireann) the committee may continue to recommend names until one is found acceptable. The total number of ministers, including the ministers of the executive council, shall not exceed twelve.

Art. 56. Every minister who is not a member of the executive council shall be the responsible head of the department or departments under his charge, and shall be individually responsible to the chamber (dail eireann) alone for the administration of the department or departments of which he is the head: Provided, That should arrangements for functional or vocational councils be made by the parliament (oireachtas) these ministers or any of them may, should the parliament (oireachtas) so decide, be members of and be recommended to the chamber (dail eireann) by such councils. The term of office of any minister, not a member of the executive council, shall be the term of the chamber (dail eireann) existing at the time of his appointment, but he shall continue in office until his successor shall have been appointed, and no such minister shall be removed from office during his term otherwise than by the chamber (dail eireann) itself, and by them for stated reasons, and after the proposal to remove him has been submitted to a committee, chosen by a method to be determined by the chamber (dail eireann), so as to be impartially representative of the chamber (dail eireann), and the committee has reported thereon.

Art. 57. Every minister shall have the right to attend and be heard in the seanad.

Art. 58. The appointment of a member of the chamber (dail eireann) to be a minister shall not entail upon him any obligation to resign his seat or to submit himself for re-election.

Art. 59. Ministers (airi) shall receive such remuneration as may from time to time be prescribed by law, but the remuneration of any minister shall not be diminished during his term of office.

Art. 60. The representative of the crown, who shall be styled the governor-general of the Irish Free State, shall be appointed in like manner as the governor-general of Canada and in accordance with the practice observed in the making of such appointments. His salary shall be of the like amount as that now payable to the governor-general of the commonwealth of Australia and shall be charged on the public funds of the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann) and suitable provision shall be made out of those funds for the maintenance of his official residence and establishment.

Art. 61. All revenues of the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann), from whatever source arising, shall, subject to such exception as may be provided by law, form one fund, and shall be appropriated for the purposes of the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann) in the manner and subject to the charges and liabilities imposed by law.

Art. 62. The chamber (dail eireann) shall appoint a comptroller and auditor-general to act on behalf of the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann). He shall control all disbursements and shall audit all accounts of moneys administered by or under the authority of the parliament (oireachtas), and shall report to the chamber (dail) at stated periods to be determined by law.

Art. 63. The comptroller and auditor-general shall not be removed except for stated misbehavior or incapacity on resolutions passed by the chamber (dail eireann) and the senate (seanad eireann). Subject to this provision, the terms and conditions of his tenure of office shall be fixed by law. He shall not be a member of the parliament (oireachtas), nor shall he hold any other office or position of emolument.

The Judiciary—Safeguards for the Rights of Citizens.

Art. 64. The judicial power of the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann) shall be exercised and justice administered in the public courts established by parliament (oireachtas) by judges appointed in manner hereinafter provided. These courts shall comprise courts of first instance and a court of final appeal, to be called the Supreme court (Cuirt Uachtarach). The courts of first instance shall include a High court (Ard chuirt), invested with full original jurisdiction in and power to determine all matters and questions, whether of law or fact, civil or criminal, and also courts of local and limited jurisdiction, with a right of appeal, as determined by law.

Art. 65. The judicial power of the High court shall extend to the question of the validity of any law having regard to the provisions of the constitution. In all cases in which such matters shall come into question the High court alone shall exercise original jurisdiction.

Art. 66. The Supreme court of the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann) shall, with such exceptions (not including cases which involve questions as to the validity of any law) and subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law, have appellate jurisdiction from all decisions of the High court. The decision of the Supreme court shall in all cases be final and conclusive, and shall not be reviewed or capable of being reviewed by any other court, tribunal or authority whatsoever.

Provided, That nothing in this constitution shall impair the right of any person to petition his majesty for special leave to appeal from the Supreme court to his majesty in council, or the right of his majesty to grant such leave.

Art. 67. The number of judges, the constitution and organization of, and distribution of business and jurisdiction among, the said courts and judges and all matters of procedure shall be as prescribed by the laws for the time being in force and the regulations made thereunder.

Art. 68. The judges of the Supreme court and of the High court and of all other courts established in pursuance of this constitution shall be appointed by the representative of the crown, on the advice of the executive council. The judges of the Supreme court and of the High court shall not be removed except for stated misbehavior or incapacity, and then only by resolutions passed by both the chamber (dail eireann) and the senate (seanad eireann). The age of retirement, the remuneration and the pension of such judges on retirement, and the declarations to be taken by them on appointment, shall be prescribed by law. Such remuneration may not be diminished during their continuance in office. The terms of appointment of the judges of such other courts as may be created shall be prescribed by law.

Art. 69. All judges shall be independent in the exercise of their functions and subject only to the constitution and the law. A judge shall not be eligible to sit in parliament (oireachtas), and shall not hold any other office or position of emolument.

Art 70. No one shall be tried save in due course of law, and extraordinary courts shall not be established, save only such military tribunals as may be authorized by law for dealing with military offenders against military law. The jurisdiction of the military tribunals shall not be extended to or exercised over the civil population save in time of war or armed rebellion, and for acts committed in time of war or armed rebellion, and in accordance with the regulations to be prescribed by law. Such jurisdiction shall not be exercised in any area in which all civil courts are open or capable of being held, and no person shall be removed from one area to another for the purpose of creating such jurisdiction.

Art. 71. A member of the armed forces of the Irish Free State not on active service shall not be tried by any court-martial, or any other military tribunal, for an offense cognizable by the civil courts, unless such offense shall have been brought expressly within the jurisdiction of courts-martial, or other military tribunal, by any code of laws or regulations for the enforcement of military discipline which may be hereafter approved by parliament (oireachtas).

Art. 72. No person shall be tried on any criminal charge without a jury save in the case of charges in respect of minor offenses triable by law before a court of summary jurisdiction, and in the case of charges for offenses against military law triable by court-martial or other military tribunal.

Courts of Justice—Rights of Judges; New Appointments.

Art. 73. Subject to the constitution and to the extent to which they are not inconsistent therewith, the laws in force in the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann) at the date of the coming into operation of this constitution shall continue to be of full force and effect until

the same or any of them shall have been repealed or amended by enactment of the parliament.

Art. 74. Nothing in this constitution shall affect any liability to pay any tax or duty payable in respect of the financial year current at the date of the coming into operation of this constitution or any preceding financial year, or in respect of any period ending on or before the last day of the said current financial year, or payable on any occasion happening within that or any preceding year, or the amount of such liability; and during the said current financial year all taxes and duties and arrears thereof shall continue to be assessed, levied and collected in like manner in all respects as immediately before this constitution came into operation, subject to the like adjustments of the proceeds collected as were theretofore applicable; and for that purpose the executive council shall have the like powers and be subject to the like liabilities as the provisional government. Goods transported during the said current financial year from or to the Irish Free State to or from any part of Great Britain or the Isle of Man shall not, except so far as the executive council may otherwise direct in respect to the forms to be used and the information to be furnished, be treated as goods exported or imported, as the case may be.

For the purpose of this article, the expression "financial year" means, as respects income tax (including supertax) the year of assessment, and as respects other taxes and duties, the year ending on the thirty-first day of March.

Art. 75. Until courts have been established for the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann) in accordance with this constitution, the Supreme Court of Judicature, County courts, courts of Quarter Sessions and courts of Summary Jurisdiction, as at present existing, shall for the time being continue to exercise the same jurisdiction as heretofore, and any judge or justice, being a member of any such court, holding office at the time when this constitution comes into operation, shall for the time being continue to be a member thereof and hold office by the like tenure and upon the like terms as heretofore, unless, in the case of a judge of the said Supreme court or of a County court, he signifies to the representative of the crown his desire to resign. Any vacancies in any of the said courts so continued may be filled by appointment made in like manner as appointments to judgeships in the courts established under this constitution: Provided, That the provisions of Art. 66 as to the decision of the Supreme court established under this constitution shall apply to decisions of the Court of Appeal continued by this article.

Art. 76. If any judge of the said Supreme Court of Judicature or of any of the said County courts on the establishment of courts under this constitution is not with his consent appointed to be a judge of any such court, he shall, for the purpose of Art. 10 of the scheduled treaty, be treated as if he had retired in consequence of the change of government effected in pursuance of the said treaty, but the rights so conferred shall be without prejudice to any rights or claims that he may have against the British government.

Art. 77. Every exisung officer of the provisional government at the date of the coming into operation of this constitution (not being an officer whose services have been lent by the British government to the provisional government) shall on that date be transferred to and become an officer of the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann), and shall hold office by a tenure corresponding to his previous tenure.

Art. 78. Every such existing officer who was transferred from the British government by virtue of any transfer of services to the provisional government shall be entitled to the benefit of Art. 10 of the scheduled treaty.

Art. 79. The transfer of the administration of any public service, the administration of which was not before the date of the coming into operation of this constitution transferred to the provisional government, shall be deferred until the 31st day of March, 1923, or such earlier date as may, after one month's previous notice in the Official Gazette, be fixed by the executive council; and such of the officers engaged in the administration of those services at the date of transfer as may be determined in the manner hereinafter appearing shall be transferred to and become officers of the Irish Free State; and Art. 77 of this constitution shall apply as if such officers were existing officers of the provisional government who had been transferred to that government from the British government. The officers to be so transferred in respect of any services shall be determined in like manner as if the administration of the services had before the coming into operation of the constitution been transferred to the provisional government.

Art. 80. As respects departmental property, assets, rights and liabilities, the government of the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann) shall be regarded as the successors of the provisional government, and, to the extent to which functions of any department of the British government become functions of the government of the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann), as the successors of such department of the British government.

The First Senate—Number of Nominated and Elected Members.

Art. 81. After the date on which this constitution comes into operation the house of parliament elected in pursuance of the Irish Free State (Agreement) act, 1922 (being the constituent assembly for the settlement of this constitution), may, for a period not exceeding one year from that date, but subject to compliance by the members thereof with the provisions of Art. 17 of this constitution, exercise all the powers and authorities conferred on the chamber (dail eireann) by this constitution, and the first election for the chamber (dail eireann) under Articles 26, 27 and 28 hereof shall take place as soon as possible after the expiration of such period.

Art. 82. Notwithstanding anything contained in Articles 14 and 33 hereof, the first senate (seanad eireann) shall be constituted immediately after the coming into operation of this constitution in the manner following, that is to say:

(a) The first senate (seanad) shall consist of sixty members, of whom thirty shall be elected and thirty shall be nominated.

(b) The thirty nominated members of the senate (seanad) shall be nominated by the president of the executive council, who shall, in making such nominations, have special regard to the providing of representation for groups or parties not then adequately represented in the chamber (dail).

(c) The thirty elected members of the senate (seanad) shall be elected by the chamber (dail eireann) voting on principles of proportional representation.

(d) Of the thirty nominated members, fifteen, to be selected by lot, shall hold office for the full period of twelve years; the remaining fifteen shall hold office for the period of six years.

(e) Of the thirty elected members, the first fifteen elected shall hold office for the period of nine years; the remaining fifteen shall hold office for the period of three years.

(f) At the termination of the period of office of any such members, members shall be elected in their place in manner provided by Art. 32.

(g) Casual vacancies shall be filled in manner provided by Art. 34.

Art. 83. The passing and adoption of this constitution by the constituent assembly and the British parliament shall be announced as soon as may be, and not later than the 6th day of December, 1922, by proclamation of his majesty, and this constitution shall come into operation on the issue of such proclamation.

(Second Schedule.)

IRISH FREE STATE TREATY.

Article 1. Ireland shall have the same constitutional status in the community of nations known as the British empire as the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, with a parliament having powers to make laws for peace and order and good government in Ireland and an executive responsible to that parliament, and shall be styled and known as the Irish Free State.

Art. 2. Subject to provisions hereinafter set out, the position of the Irish Free State in relation to the imperial parliament, the government and otherwise shall be that of the Dominion of Canada, and the law, practice and constitutional usage governing the relationship of the crown or representative of the crown and the imperial parliament to the Dominion of Canada shall govern their relationship to the Irish Free State.

Art. 3. A representative of the crown in Ireland shall be appointed in like manner as the governor-general of Canada and in accordance with the practice observed in making such appointments.

Art. 4. The oath to be taken by the members of the parliament of the Irish Free State shall be in the following form:

"I do solemnly swear true faith and allegiance to the constitution of the Irish Free State as by law established, and that I will be faithful to his majesty King George V, and his heirs and successors by law, in virtue of the common citizenship of Ireland with Great Britain and her adherence to and membership of the group of nations forming the British commonwealth of nations."

Art. 5. The Irish Free State shall assume liability for service of the public debt of the united kingdom as existing at the date thereof and toward the payment of war pensions as existing on that date in such proportions as may be fair and equitable, having regard for any just claims on the part of Ireland by way of setoff or counterclaim, the amount of such sums being determined, in default of agreement, by the arbitration of one or more independent persons being citizens of the British empire.

Art. 6. Until an arrangement has been made between the British and Irish governments whereby the Irish Free State undertakes her own coast defense, defense by sea of Great Britain and Ireland shall be undertaken by his majesty's imperial forces, but this shall not prevent the construction or maintenance by the government of the Irish Free State of such vessels as are necessary for the protection of the revenue or the fisheries. The foregoing provisions of this article shall be reviewed at a conference of representatives of the British and Irish governments to be held at the expiration of five years from the date hereof with a view to the undertaking by Ireland of a share in her own coastal defense.

Art. 7. The government of the Irish Free State shall afford to his majesty's imperial forces (a) in time of peace such harbor and other facilities as are indicated in the annex hereto, or such other facilities as may from time to time be agreed between the British government and the government of the Irish Free State, and (b) in time of war or of strained relations with a foreign power such harbor and other facilities as the British government may require for the purpose of such defense as aforesaid.

Art. 8. With a view to securing observance of the principle of international limitation of armaments, if the government of the Irish Free State establishes and maintains a military defense force, the establishment thereof shall not exceed in size such proportion of the military establishments maintained in Great Britain as that which the population of Ireland bears to the population of Great Britain.

Art. 9. The ports of Great Britain and the Irish Free State shall be freely open to the ships of other countries on the payment of the customary port and other dues.

Art. 10. The government of the Irish Free State agrees to pay fair compensation, on terms not less favorable than those accorded by the act of 1920, to judges, officials, members of police forces and other public servants who are discharged by it or who retire in consequence of the change of government effected in pursuance of the hereof paragraph: Provided, That this agreement shall not apply to members of the auxiliary police force or persons recruited in Great Britain for the royal Irish constabulary during the two years next preceding the date hereof. The British government will assume responsibility for such compensation or pensions as may be payable to any of these excepted persons.

Art. 11. Until the expiration of one month from the passing of the act of parlament for the ratification of this instrument the powers of the parliament and government of the Irish Free State shall not be exercisable as respects northern Ireland, and the provisions of the government of Ireland act of 1920 shall so far as they relate to northern Ireland remain of full force and effect, and no election shall be held for the return of members to serve in the parliament of the Irish Free State for the constituencies of northern Ireland unless a resolution is passed by both houses of parliament of northern Ireland in favor of holding such elections before the end of said month.

Art. 12. If before the expiration of said month an address is presented to his majesty by both houses of parliament of northern Ireland to that effect, the powers of the parliament and government of the Irish Free State shall no longer extend to northern Ireland, and the provisions of the government of Ireland act of 1920 (including those relating to the council of Ireland) shall, so far as they relate to northern Ireland, continue to be of full force and effect, and this instrument shall have effect, subject to the necessary modifications: Provided, That if such an address is so presented a commission consisting of three persons, one to be appointed by the government of the Irish Free State, one to be appointed by the government of northern Ireland and one, who shall be chairman, to be appointed by the British government, shall determine in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants, so far as may be compatible with economic and geographic conditions, the boundaries between northern Ireland and the rest of Ireland, and for the purposes of the government of Ireland act of 1920, and of this instrument, the boundary of northern Ireland shall be such as may be determined by such commission.

Art. 13. For the purpose of the last fore-

going article the powers of the parliament of southern Ireland, under the government of Ireland act of 1920, to elect members of the council of Ireland, shall, after the parliament of the Irish Free State is constituted, be exercised by that parliament.

Art. 14. After the expiration of said month, if no such address as mentioned in article 12 is presented, the parliament of the government of northern Ireland shall continue to exercise as respects northern Ireland the powers conferred upon them by the government of Ireland act of 1920, but the parliament of the government of the Irish Free State shall in northern Ireland have in relation to matters, in respect of which the parliament of northern Ireland has not the power to make laws under that act (including matters which, under said act, are within the jurisdiction of the council of Ireland), the same powers as in the rest of Ireland, subject to such other provisions as may be agreed to in the manner hereinafter appearing.

Art. 15. At any time after the date hereof the government of northern Ireland and the provisional government of southern Ireland, hereinafter constituted, may meet for the purpose of discussing provisions, subject to which the last of the foregoing article is to operate in the event of no such address as is therein mentioned being presented, and those provisions may include (a) safeguards with regard to patronage in northern Ireland; (b) safeguards with regard to the collection of revenue in northern Ireland; (c) safeguards with regard to import and export duties affecting the industry of northern Ireland; (d) safeguards for the minorities in northern Ireland; (e) settlement of financial relations between northern Ireland and the Irish Free State; (f) powers of the local militia in northern Ireland and the relation of the defense forces of the Irish Free State and of northern Ireland, respectively, and if by any such meeting provisions are agreed to the same shall have effect as if they were included among the provisions subject to which the powers of parliament and of the government of the Irish Free State are to be exercisable in northern Ireland.

Art. 16. Neither the parliament of the Irish Free State nor the parliament of northern Ireland shall make any law so as either directly or indirectly to endow any religion or prohibit or restrict the free exercise thereof, or give any preference or impose any disability on the account of religious belief or religious status, or affect prejudicially the right of any child to attend school receiving public money without attending the religious instruction of the school, or make any discrimination as respects state aid between schools under the management of the different religious denominations, or divert from any religious denomination or any educational institution any of its property except for public utility purposes and on the payment of compensation.

Art. 17. By way of provisional arrangement for the administration of southern Ireland during the interval which must elapse between the date hereof and the constitution of a parliament and a government of the Irish Free State in accordance therewith, steps shall be taken for summoning a meeting of the members of parliament elected for constituencies in southern Ireland since the passing of the government of Ireland act in 1920 and for constituting a provisional government. And the British government shall take steps necessary to transfer to such provisional government the powers and machinery requisite for the discharge of its duties, providing that every member of such provisional government shall have signified in writing his or her acceptance of the instrument. But this arrangement shall not continue in force beyond the expiration of twelve months from the date hereof.

Art. 18. This instrument shall be submitted forthwith by his majesty's government for the approval of parliament and by the Irish signatories to a meeting summoned for the purpose of members elected to sit in the house of commons of southern Ireland, and if approved it shall be ratified by the necessary legislation.

Signed on behalf of the British delegation:
LLOYD GEORGE.
AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.
BIRKENHEAD.
WINSTON CHURCHILL.
WORTHINGTON EVANS.
HAMAR GREENWOOD.
GORDON HEWART.

On behalf of the Irish delegation:
ART 'OF GRIOBHTHA
(Arthur Griffith).
MICHAEL O. O. SLEAIN
(Michael Collins).
ROBERT BARTUN
(Robert C. Barton).
E. S. DUGAN
(Eamon J. Duggan).
SEORSA GHABGAIN UL.
DHUBHTHAIGH
(George Gavan Duffy).

Dated the 6th day of December, 1921.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Established by act of congress March 21, 1866.

Names and Location of Branches—Central, Dayton, O.; Northwestern, Milwaukee, Wis.; Southern, Hampton, Va.; Eastern, Togus, Me.; Western, Leavenworth, Kas.; Marion, Marion, Ind.; Pacific, Santa Monica, Cal.; Danville, Danville, Ill.; Mountain, Johnson City, Tenn.; Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Hot Springs, S. D.

Board of Managers—The president of the United States, the chief justice of the Supreme court, the secretary of war ex officiis, Washington, D. C.; president, Gen. George H. Wood, Dayton, O.; first vice-president, Maj. James W. Wadsworth, Geneseo, N. Y.; secretary, Capt. W. S. Albright, Leavenworth, Kas.; Col. R. L. Marston, Skowhegan, Me.; Col. H. H. Markham, Pasadena, Cal.; Capt. J. C. Nelson, Logansport, Ind.; James S. Catherwood, Hoopeston, Ill.

General Treasurer—Col. C. W. Wadsworth.

Chief Surgeon—Col. James A. Mattison.

Inspector-General—Col. Charles M. Pearsall.

HOME FOR REGULAR ARMY SOLDIERS.

The United States maintains a home for disabled and discharged soldiers of the regular army at Washington, D. C. The governor is Maj.-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss (retired).

STATE SOLDIERS' HOMES.

There are a number of state homes for disabled volunteer soldiers who, for various reasons, are unable to obtain admission to the national homes. The federal government contributes toward the support of the state homes the sum of $100 for each soldier, based upon the average attendance for the year; the remainder of the expenses is paid by the states themselves.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' HOMES.

Confederate veterans of the civil war have a home at Beauvoir, near Biloxi, Miss. The residence there of Jefferson Davis in his last years was secured in 1902 as a refuge for helpless old southern soldiers by the United Sons of Confederate Veterans. It is supported by that society and the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

INFORMATION FOR RADIO USERS.

[By W. S. Hedges.]

The year 1922 will be recorded in the archives of time as a radio year. Scientists had known the secrets of radio-telephony for several years, but to the average citizen it was a closed chapter. However, in the space of little more than a year more than 1,000,000 radio outfits had been installed, according to official estimates of the United States bureau of standards. Radio-telephony, in the opinion of experts, would to-day probably be languishing in much the same manner that radio-telegraphy languished had it not been for the establishment of a radio broadcasting service by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company at Pittsburgh, Pa., and at Newark, N. J.

As though a match had been set to tinder, the nation was swept with a wave of enthusiasm that will constitute one of the wonders of the year. People in every station in life wanted to build or buy a radio receiving device so that they might pick up the music that filled the ether. In the summer of 1921 there were about 50,000 radio receiving sets and in December, 1922, there are more than 1,000,000, representing at least a twenty-fold increase.

In order to satisfy the desires of the enthusiasts newspapers throughout the nation established radio departments and printed numerous articles containing explanations of the theory and practice of radio, advice on building sets, answered questions and told of the many news events transpiring in the radio world and of concern to the radio public. The Chicago Daily News was the only newspaper in the middle west to print a special Radio Magazine Section for the huge and ever-increasing family of fans, though other papers conducted radio columns.

Fast as the fans increased the broadcasters were even faster. In 1922 nearly 600 broadcasting stations had been licensed to send out programs, which included every variety of audible entertainment. Speeches, vocal music, instrumental selections, orchestral, band and choir music, as well as grand opera, were broadcast by these stations. Market reports, stock quotations and weather forecasts were also put into the air by the broadcasters.

The broadcasting was done on three wave lengths. General radio work was broadcast on 360 meters wave length, while weather reports were sent out on 485 meters, the wave length used by many stations that confine their broadcasts to commercial matter. In August the department of commerce authorized a new wave length of 400 meters to be used by stations whose equipment and character of programs met a prescribed standard.

Each broadcasting station has a signal call, composed of three or four letters. Three letters were assigned the United States to begin all broadcasting calls at a conference of wireless interests of various nations which met in Switzerland several years ago. These letters are K, W and N. The government reserves for itself the letter N to begin the call of its stations. Thus we have NSF, the navy station at Anacostia, District of Columbia. The government also employs several of the W groups for the army and the K groups for the post-office department. The letters were assigned in alphabetical order except in special cases. Thus we have WMAQ, the call letters of the station from which The Daily News radio service broadcasts its programs.

During the year ineffectual attempts have been made to remedy legislative measures which were not considered adequate to the new situation, but owing to a disagreement among the radio interests the proposed measures made little headway in congress. The proposals endeavor to fulfill a need for systematic control of the air, but the clash of interests has prevented even a compromise.

DICTIONARY OF RADIO TERMS.

Aerial—A system of wires insulated from and suspended at advantageous heights from the ground, generally being connected through suitable apparatus to earth. Used to radiate energy in form of ether waves from oscillations flowing along it and to receive energy in form of oscillations from ether waves crossing it. When used for reception the correct name is antenna. Both terms are used for either receiving or radiating.

Aerial Circuit—Consists of aerial and earth, including all coils and condensers which may be between these and forming a direct path to earth and aerial.

Aerial Tuning Condenser—Variable condenser in aerial circuit. Used to vary oscillation constant.

Alternator—Dynamo arranged to produce alternating currents by employing collecting slip rings instead of commutator.

Alternating Current—One having its direction of flow constantly changed and incidentally its magnitude. That is, one which periodically changes its direction of flow.

Ammeter—Instrument for measuring current, in amperes in a circuit, is connected in series with circuit. Exists in a variety of forms, the most common of which depends upon the fact that the force a magnet exerts depends upon the number of ampere turns. Therefore, the greater the number of amperes sent through its coils the greater will be the attraction of a balanced armature.

Ampere—Unit of current. Is that current which when passed through a certain solution of silver nitrate and water deposits .001118 gram of silver per second. Flow of one coulomb per second. One ampere flow through one ohm when an E. M. F. of one volt is applied.

Ampere Hour—Commercial unit of quantity. Is that quantity which flows in one hour through circuit carrying a current of one ampere. Is equal to 3,690 coulombs.

Amplifier—Device used to increase the volume of intensity of a received impulse or signal. See magnetic amplifier, microphonic amplifier, vacuum tube amplifier.

Antenna—Aerial when used for receiver. Actually a feeler. See aerial.

Aperiodic—Untuned.

Apparatus—A group of instruments necessary for the carrying out of any experiment or for the carrying on of any process.

Arc—When two carbon rods in contact and having an electric current passing through them are separated a conducting arc of carbon vapor is formed between them, producing an intense white light.

Arc Lamp—A mechanism for automatically "striking" an arc, i e., bringing the two carbons together and then automatically separating them to the correct distance. Mechanism provided to "feed" the carbons as they are burned away. The negative carbon is pointed, while the positive has a hollow crater tip. In England arc lamps are usually connected in parallel series, but in America the series connection is used.

Au.—Aurum, or gold.

Audibility Meter—An instrument used to measure approximately the comparative strength of incoming signals.

Bank Winding—An improved and modern form of winding inductance, one layer on top of another, in such a manner that a distributive capacity is reduced to a minimum.

Battery—A collection of voltaic cells or storage cells, or of leyden jars, joined up in series.

In fact, any collection of units multiplied and used together is called a battery.

Beat Reception—The method of detecting received oscillations, usually undamped, by causing them to interact with other locally produced sustained oscillation of slightly different frequency and generally of later amplitude. The beat or resultant note is the difference between the frequencies of the two independent oscillations. The method is one of extreme sensitiveness and selectivity. May also be employed, though not so effectively, for reception of damp wave trains, and in which case a hissing sound is only reproduced in the telephones by incoming signals. Also known as interference and heterodyne reception.

Bolometer—Type of Wheatstone bridge having an easily heated resistance, such as a very fine wire in one arm. A barretter may be used.

Booster—An American expression signifying a small dynamo used in conjunction with main dynamo temporarily to raise, when necessary, to its normal pressure. It is generally driven by a motor supplied with energy from the main generator and thus becomes a continuous current transformer. Frequently used for charging accumulators of a generating plant.

Bradfield Insulator—A particular kind of leading-in insulator, consisting of an ebonite tube provided with zinc cone and ebonite spark disks for breaking up continuous streams of rain running down outside which might cause serious earthing of aerial. The whole is held in position, half way through roof of operating room, by means of a stuffing box. The aerial is led in by means of a steel rod running through the center of the tube.

B. S. G.—British standard gauge of wire.

Buckling of Plates—During the discharge of a secondary cell the plates gradually expand, owing to the fact that lead sulphate has about twice the volume of the same quantity of lead peroxide. Should this expansion or discharge take place too quickly the plates will bend or buckle.

Bushing—A piece of composition or fiber used for the purpose of separating electrical circuits in any given piece of apparatus.

Buzzer—Same as electric bell, but with hammer and gong removed. Used for testing receiver gear by means of a small local circuit. Make-and-break contact is made to serve as small spark gap, the small spark thus formed setting up oscillations which are plainly recorded by the detector; sometimes shunted across and exciting the closed circuit.

B. W. G.—Birmingham wire gauge.

Capacity—Power of containing. A condenser has unit capacity (farad) when a charge of one coulomb creates a difference of potential of one volt between its terminals. This farad being too large for practical purposes, the microfarad is used.

Carborundum—A potential crystal rectifier. An artificial silicate of carbon (SiC) produced in an electrical furnace. Has various tints from deep gray to violet purple. Is next in hardness to diamond. Silver gray kind is most sensitive for detector use.

Cartridge Fuse—One in which the fuse wire is surrounded by some noninflammable substance inclosed in a cartridgelike cardboard tube and having brass slugs to caps at ends. Used to prevent a hot wire from "flying" when fused.

Cat Whisker—So called on account of its appearance. Usually a fine spring wire resting lightly on any mineral or crystal or a detector.

Choke Cells—Cells wound to have great self-induction. Usually wound over an iron core, which is generally composed of a bundle of wires, "tails" or laminated sheets insulated from each other to prevent eddy currents. The choke effect is called impedance. See also air core, choke and inductive coil.

Cipher—Commercially, groups of five letters, or groups having the secret meaning. Compare code. Some government ciphers have more than five letters per group.

Circuit Closed, Oscillating—The path in which the electric flows is called a circuit. It may consist partly of a metallic conductor and partly of the die-electric of a condenser. If this condenser has its plates very near together so that the lines of electrostatic force are mostly contained between the two plates the circuit is called a closed oscillating circuit.

Circuit Open or Radiating—A circuit comprising in part a metallic conductor and in part a condenser the plates or faces of which are very far apart, so that the lines of electrostatic force extending from one plate to the other stretch far out into the surrounding space.

Clark Cell—Formerly the standard cell, but now replaced by the Weston cell. Container in a glass tube. At the bottom is mercury, the H. P. element, then a paste of mercurous sulphate and saturated zinc sulphate, above which is a quantity of saturated zinc sulphate. A zinc rod is held in position with its base in the zinc sulphate paste but not in contact with the mercury. A platinum wire, insulated by a small glass tube, makes contact with the mercury and forms positive pole E. M. P. 1.43 volts at 15 degrees centigrade.

Cleats—Porcelain wall fasteners for wires, consisting of a base having two grooves.

Clips—Small mechanical spring devices to receive the wires, and a covering piece. The whole being held in place by a single screw through the middle. Used to make a contact for connection with any circuit.

Closed Coupling—Exists where primary and secondary of jigger or oscillating transformer are very close together when inductively coupled; or if direct coupled, when a large proportion of the turns are common. Causes much mutual inductiveness.

Commutator—A two-way switch used for changing the direction of a current in a circuit. On a dynamo or motor, refers to the number of copper strips fixed on a cylinder of insulator and parallel to the axis of armature shaft, to which are affixed the ends of armature windings. Produces a direct current from the alternating current which dynamos naturally generate.

Compass, Radio—A name given to a form of radio telegraphic direction finder by which the bearing of a transmitting station can be ascertained by the receiving station.

Condenser—Two or more sheets of metal separated by an insulator called a dielectric, which forms a collector of electrical energy; BIII condenser, leyden jar; variable condenser, disk condenser.

Conductance—Property of a body for conducting electricity. Unit of ohm which is the reciprocal of the ohm.

Conductor—A material through which electricity flows freely. All metals are so styled.

Continuous Waves—C. W. A. wave train whose amplitudes are constant. One having no damping. In practice it is produced by an arc discharge in place of spark, also by oscillating valve. H. F. alternator, or reflection alternator (Goldschmidt), also by frequency-multiplying transformers as in Telefunken, and also by the Marconi "timed spark" discharges.

Core Type—Transformer having a majority of its core inside both coils.

Coupling Waves—The two waves produced when oscillating circuits are coupled.

Coupling—A measure of the mutual inductance between two oscillatory circuits. The connecting of two oscillatory circuits.

Crystals—Bornite, carborundum, copper pyrites, galena, graphic tellurium, iron pyrites, negyagite—pericon, radiocite, silicon, sylvanite, tellurium and zincite.

Crystal Detector—One depending upon fact that certain combinations of metallic crystals and metals permit a current to pass more readily in one direction than the other, thus having a rectifying effect upon the train of oscillation, converting it to an intermittent direct current which may be made to work a sensitive telephone. Crystals may be cleaned with carbon disulphide.

Current—Rate of flow of electricity, the unit of which is the ampere.

Damping—The dying down of amplitude in train of waves, due to radiation from and resistance of an oscillating circuit.

Detector—Any apparatus which converts the oscillations which are received by the aerial into visible or audible signs. (See coherer, crystal, electrolytic, magnetic, vacuum tube.)

Direct Coupling—A coupling in which the inductance coils of both circuits are metallically or directly connected.

Direction Finder—Two Bellin aerials at right angles, each of which has in the middle of the lower side a coil which acts inductively upon another coil in detector circuit and which is capable of being swung until parallel with either aerial coil. The loudest signals are heard when swinging detector coil is parallel to coil of aerial whose plane is in direction of oncoming waves. In practice calibration is arranged to give readings so that weakest signals indicate direction, since zero position is much more sharply defined than maximum. Also known as radio compass.

Directive Aerial—A bent aerial gives greater radiation in plane of aerial, but in opposite direction to which open or free end points. If an inclosed aerial, radiation is equal in both directions of the plane and zero is at right angles to the plane.

Direct Loose Coupling—One in which the two inductance coils though metallically connected are at a distance from each other, or in which only a few turns are common to both circuits.

Direct Tight Couplings—Exist where one circuit has its inductance formed by taking off a number of turns from the coil actually employed as inductance in the other circuit. Or when radio between common turns is large. Also called direct close coupling.

Disk Condenser—A variable condenser having its two sets of plates composed of semicircular interleafing metal vanes, separated by insulating disks or air, the whole being mounted in a circular case. One set of vanes is fixed, while the other, mounted on an insulating spindle, is capable of being turned to an angle of 180 degrees, thereby permitting of any desired amount of interleafing of vanes, and thus any required amount of capacity.

Dry Cell—Consists of a zinc retainer having a lining of plaster of paris and flour, moistened with a saturated solution of sal ammoniac, in the center of which is a carbon rod surrounded by manganese dioxide and crushed carbon. The whole is sealed with pitch, with two small vent holes left for the gases to escape. It is fitted with the necessary terminals and an outer cardboard sheath. Polarizes rather rapidly.

Electric Field—Surrounding an electrified body in which its influence can be noticed. Electric strain in an electric medium caused by an electrified body.

Electric Induction—Electric strain in dielectric medium. (See induction.) Production of electrical effects at a distance.

Electricity—From Greek word "elektron," meaning amber. One of the earliest known methods of producing electric charges was by rubbing amber with silk. The word was first used by Dr. Gilbert of Colchester, England, in the year 1600.

Electrodes—Specially constructed terminals for passing an electric current through any desired substance. (See electrolysis.)

Electrodynamics—Science of electricity in motion. Current electricity. Electrokinetics.

Electrolysis—The decomposing of a compound into its component elements by passing an electric current through it. Electrodes, points at which the current enters (then a node) and leaves (cathode or kathode) the compound to be decomposed (electrolyte). Element given off at the anode is the anion; that given off at the cathode is the cation or kation. In case of water oxygen is the anion and hydrogen is the cation.

Electrolytic Detector—Consists of a fine platinum wire just touching an electrolyte contained in a small platinum cup. Electrolyte may be either 10 per cent solution of sulphuric acid, dilute alkaline solution, or a 20 per cent solution of nitric acid. Current from a local battery, which is connected to cup and point, keeps point covered with small bubbles owing to the electrolysis. Passing oscillations break through these bubbles, destroying their insulating properties and permit a momentary current from local battery to flow through phones.

Electromagnet—A rod of iron, usually soft, rendered temporarily magnetic by a current passing through the insulated wire coiled around it. The current does not actually enter the iron, merely flows around it.

Electron—Ultimate or final atom of negative electricity. An atom plus electron is a negative ion. Electrons also called negative corpuscles.

Element—A pure simple substance which is indivisible into other component substances by any known method. Compare compounds. There are about eighty known elements. Each element has a symbol, which is usually the first or first two letters of its Latin name, e. g., au stands for aurum, which is Latin for gold. Most metallic elements in the Latin end in um.

E. M. F.—Electromotive force. Unit is the volt, which is that electric pressure necessary to force a current of one ampere through the conductor having a resistance of one ohm.

E. P. S.—Accumulator having pasted plates after the Faure for principal but built up on a special of grid.

Ether—Name given to an imponderable medium presumed to permeate all matter and space. The standard or ultimate dielectric medium through the action of which all electric and magnetic phenomena are to be referred.

Excite—To electrify or to magnetize, as, for instance, a dynamo's field magnet.

External Circuit—The whole of a circuit, including the instruments, outside the generator.

Farad—Unit of capacity. Conductor, as capacity of one farad when a charge of one coulomb raises its potential by one volt This being too big for practical purposes, the microfarad is usually employed. See microfarad.

Flat Top Aerial—Aerial whose upper portion is parallel to earth. See T aerial and inverted L aerial.

Forced Oscillations—Oscillations having different frequencies to natural frequency of a circuit in which they are set up.

Freak—A sudden peculiar change in the working range of radio station without any alterations being made with regard to power or arrangement of instrument. Range may increase or decrease, while being strong at much more distant one. Usually occur at night and early morning, mainly in fine weather and between 20 and 40 degrees both sides of the equator.

Free Oscillations—Oscillations having the same frequency as the natural frequency of the circuit in which they are set up.

Frequency—Number of waves of complete oscillation per second. Periodicity.

Frequencies, Audo—Frequencies corresponding to normally audible vibrations below 10,000 cycles per second.

Frequencies, Radio — Frequencies higher than those corresponding to the normally audible vibrations and usually about 10,000 cycles per second.

Fundamental Wave Length — Natural wave length of an aerial or circuit.

Fuse—A short length of conducting material having a low melting point, usually lead wire, inserted in a circuit in such a manner that should a current rise above a safe amount the fuse melts, thus breaking the circuit and preventing damage to instruments.

Galena — A natural crystal sulphide of lead (PbS.S.G.7.5); also called lead glance. Has a blue-gray color similar to freshly cut lead. When heated in air becomes lead sulphate (PbSO4). The cubical crystal is a nonpotential rectifier. Is a thermo-electric detector. In use as such it has an adjustable graphite point or fine metal wire resting on its surface.

Galvanometer—An instrument used for detecting the presence of and ascertaining the force and direction of current in a circuit. Consists of a small iron needle pivoted in the center of a hollow coil of wire, moving a pointer on a graduated scale. See mirror galvanometer and tangent galvanometer.

Glass Plate Condenser—One formed of thin zinc sheets separated by glass plates, the whole being immersed in oil.

Grid—The frame of wire gauze placed between and insulated from the plate and filament of a vacuum tube.

Grid Leak—A nonconductive resistance between the grid and filament of three-element vacuum tube and designed to permit excess grid charges to leak off to an external source.

Ground—Earth connection.

Ground Clamp—A metal device fastened to a gas or water pipe so as to secure an effective ground connection.

Harmonics—Incidental waves differing in length and frequency to the true and original wave of a transmitter. They are most noticeable in undamped wave operation. In an earth aerial the first harmonic is three times that of the natural frequency, or one-third wave length of aerial; second is five times the natural frequency, or one-fifth wave length, while the third is seven times and one-seventh respectively.

Henry—Unit of inductance. Is that inductance in a circuit when amperage per second is changing at a rate of one ampere per second and producing indifference of potential in that circuit of one volt.

Hertzian Waves—Ether waves, named after the discoverer.

High Frequency—Frequencies over a few thousand per second.

Highly Damp Train—One having very few oscillations, owing to the rapidly dying away.

High-Frequency Resistance — Conductors offer more resistance to high-frequency currents than to low-frequency currents owing to the fact that since they, the H. F. C., use only the surface, a smaller amount of material is offered for the passage of the currents than in the case of L. F. C., which soak in and utilize the whole of the conductor. It is also called skin effect.

Hydrometer — Instrument for measuring the specific gravity (density) of a liquid by flotation. Used for testing state of charge and discharge of storage cells.

Impedance—The resistance which a coil of wire offers to a current due to back T. M. F. apart from that offered by the ohmage. It is due to reactance.

Impedance Coil—A coil of wire wound over a soft iron core.

Inductance—Electrical inertia.

Inductance Coil—A coil of wire so arranged as to have a large amount of inductance. Also called choking coil, impedance, reactance, retardation coil.

Inductance—The transfer of an electric or magnetic state from an electrified or magnetized body to a nonelectrified or nonmagnetized body by proximity without contact.

Induction Coil (or Rhumkorf Coil)—An instrument which increases the voltage of a direct current at the expense of a corresponding loss of amperage by induction. Comprises an iron core having a few windings of comparatively thick wire over which is wound a secondary winding of much thinner wire and of many more turns. Usually an automatic make and break, of the hammer type, is in series with the source of supply to the primary winding. Two ends of secondary winding are attached to suitable dischargers.

Inductive Close Coupling—One in which the inductances of the two circuits are very close to each other but without actual metallic contact.

Inductive Coupling — Two oscillatory circuits coupled by bringing the inductance coil of one into the field of force produced by that of the other.

Inertia—That property of matter which tends to preserve a state of rest or to resist a change of motion.

Interference—In the case of wave motion two sets of waves which proceed from one and the same source or from duplicate sources may arrive at a distant point in such a manner that the motions or changes which constitute these waves annul one another at that point. The waves are then said to interfere.

Inverted "L" Aerial—One whose down leads are tapped off from one end of its horizontal span. See length of aerials.

Ion—An atom of matter carrying an electron or an atom deprived of electrons. Monad-ion unit charge; dyad-ion, divalent, carries two units, while triad-ion carries three unit charges. Positive ion is an atom minus an electron and a negative ion is an atom plus an electron.

Jamming — Expression denoting interference from another station. QRM.

Jigger—Term generally accepted to denote an oscillation transformer. Used for transforming trains or oscillations from one circuit to another. Dr. J. Erskine Murry refers to the high frequency oscillations as "jigs."

Joule's Law—Heat produced in a current is directly proportional to square of the current to resistance at the time.

Key—The transmitting key is a switch by which the primary circuit may be readily and rapidly broken.

Kilowatt—One thousand watts. K. W.

Knife Switch—One in which the movable arm wedges in between two parallel spring clips.

Length of Aerial—An aerial is measured from many of its extremities to point of connec-

tion with instrument, the measure of one component wire alone being taken into consideration. In a "T" aerial only half the horizontal span must be added to the length of the down leads. In inverted "L" aerial total horizontal span must be added to down leads. In umbrella type length of aerial is taken as length of one radial lead added to down lead.

Magnetic Detector—Consists of a soft iron band slowly rotating through a small transformer placed beneath two permanent magnets having their like poles adjacent. Primary windings of transformer are connected to earth and aerial, while the telephones are connected across the secondary. Iron band passing beneath the magnets is in a series of constantly changing fields, thereby producing a strain on the magnetic lines of force. As an oscillation this strain breaks down, causing a sudden change in the magnetization of the iron band, which takes place within the secondary winding and causes an induced current to flow through it and thus operate the telephones.

Magnetic Poles—The points on a magnet where attraction is strongest. Of the earth, north magnetic is situated in latitude 70 degrees north and longitude 97 degrees west. The south pole is at latitude 70 degrees south and longitude 102 degrees east. Note that the magnetic poles do not coincide with the geographic poles.

Megomite—A substance very similar to micanite.

Mho—Unit of conductivity. Is the reciprocal of the resistance.

Microfarad (Mfd.)—Practical unit of capacity—millionth part of a farad.

Microhm—One millionth of an ohm.

Microphone—A sound magnifier. Varying the pressure imposed by sound waves causes a diaphragm to equally vary its normal pressure to unsuitable conductors, this in turn equally varying the electrical resistance of the points of contact, thus permitting a current whose strength varies as the imposed sound waves to pass into a telephone.

Molecule—The smallest group of atoms of an element or a compound which can exist by themselves. Kelvin stated that if a drop of water could be magnified to the size of the earth its component molecule would be the size of cricket balls.

Morse—Samuel F. B. Morse, an American, was the first to devise a method of sending intelligible signals by means of electrical impulses by varying duration along a wire. This system is the well-known Morse code. There are two generally used forms of this code—the American and the universal or continental Morse code. The latter is now universally used except in certain countries where special codes have been formed to meet the requirements of local language, such as Japan, Turkey, etc.

Multiple Tuner—Consists of three adjustable circuits, by means of which a large variety of tunes can be obtained.

Negative Pole—One by which current is said to return to source after having passed through circuit.

Noninductive Coil—Is formed by doubling the wire and winding from the loop at one end.

Noninductive Circuit—A circuit which possesses very small or negligible inductance. Such an inductance can be made by doubling a single length of wire and winding it on a bobbin, so that a current flowing through it makes as many turns one way as the other and there is little or no self-length magnetic field.

Ohm—Unit of resistance. Resistance offered by a coulomb of mercury at temperature of melting ice, 14.452 grams in mass of constant cross section, and having length of 106.3 cms. Circuit has resistance of one ohm when one volt is required to force a current of one ampere through it. Voltage divided by amperage gives ohms.

Ohms Law—Current in amperes is equal to pressure in volts divided by resistance in ohms.

Oscillating Current—Alternating current having a frequency of hundreds of thousands or even millions per second.

Oscillation Transformer—See jigger.

Oscillations—Alternating currents of very high frequency are called electrical oscillations. If the amplitude is constant they are called sustained or persistent or undamped oscillations, but if the amplitude dies away they are called damped oscillations. If the oscillations take place with the natural frequency of the circuit and without any external impressed electromotive force they are called free oscillations, but if they take place under the action of an external E. M. F., the frequency of which is not in accord with the natural frequency of the circuit, they are called forced oscillations.

Oscillator—A device for producing oscillations.

Oscillatory Circuit—A circuit possessing inductance and capacity through which an oscillating current will flow.

Parallel—When two or more paths are open to a current they are said to be in parallel. Also known as shunts.

Patent—A privilege granted by any recognized government on payment of certain fee whereby a person is permitted the monopoly of manufacture and sale of a certain invention for a term of years.

Plugs—Round brass rods fitted with wooden or obnite handles having a hole down center to receive flex wire, which is attached to a rod by screws. Used in connection with plug sockets fitted on various instruments where quick changes of connections are required.

Polarized Relay—One in which a magnetized swinging arm is placed between poles of two electromagnets. When current passes one pole must change so that arm is now attracted by one and repelled by the other. Much more sensitive to weak currents than the ordinary relay.

Potential Rectifier—A crystal or form of rectifier which requires initial current to pass through it to become sensitive.

Potentiometer—A device for tapping off any desired fraction of an existing potential drop and for applying it to the points required. It is quite distinct from an ordinary variable resistance.

Quenched Spark—A form of spark which, owing to the arrangement of the discharger, extinguishes itself after allowing a few oscillations to pass, thus permitting a secondary or aerial circuit to oscillate with its own natural frequency without interacting with the primary.

Quenched Spark Transmitter—A radio telegraphic transmitter employing a quenched spark.

Radiation—The transmission of energy through space in the form of electromagnetic waves. If these waves are very short—namely, a small fraction of an inch—the radiation is called heat or light; if the waves are much longer, the wave length being measured in feet or miles, it is called electromagnetic radiation.

Radio Compass (also named direction finder, goniometer)—A radio receiving device making use of a loop antenna capable of revolving its plane in any given direction so as to secure maximum signals response and thereby locate the direction of a transmitter. In American practice, however, the minimum signal response is used instead of the maxi-

mum, as the latter is not sharp enough for accurate work. Also several radio-compass stations are employed simultaneously at various points of the coast, enabling the plotting and accurate securing of a ship's position. Also employed by other leading maritime nations on a similar plan of action, though not always the same radio system of direction finding. The Bellini-Tosi method is probably the pioneer system in Europe.

Radio Telegraph—One which depends upon the radiation of electrical energy in form of ether waves. Popular terms are wireless telegraph and radio.

Radio Telephony—Transmission of speech by means of electromagnetic ether waves.

Reaction Circuit—A circuit comprising a vacuum tube amplifier so arranged that part of the magnified energy in the plate circuit is led back to, or caused to react upon, the grid circuit, thus increasing the energy received by the grid and greatly magnifying the response to weak signals. The coupling between the grid circuit and plate circuit may be magnetic or electric. Also known as regenerative Armstrong or Franklin circuit and ultramagnifier or ultra-audion.

Regenerative Circuit (often called the Armstrong circuit)—See reaction circuit.

Relay—An instrument containing a sensitive magnet which, upon receiving a weak current from one circuit, closes another circuit of higher power.

Resistance (radiation)—This is the ratio of the total energy radiated (per second) by the antenna to the square of the R. M. S. current at a potential node (generally the ground connection).

Resistance, Radio Frequency—This is the ratio of the heat produced per second in watts to the square of the R. M. S. current (r. f.) in amperes in a conductor.

Sounder—Telegraph receiving instrument. Consists of a brass armature pivoted on end over two electromagnets. Is connected up similar to a single-stroke bell. When a current passes the magnets attract the armature, causing it to click against a metallic rest. Upon the circuit being broken, the key being released, a spring jerks the armature back into place, giving a click as it strikes another rest. Dots and dashes are recognized by the time interval between these two clicks.

Spark Gap—A break in an oscillating circuit which acts as an automatic safety valve to the condenser. The air in the gap having a high resistance the condenser cannot discharge until the potential is sufficient to break down its insulation, thus permitting only heavy discharges to take place.

Spreader—A spar or pole used for keeping the component wires of an aerial parallel to each other. A double-lug steel band is fitted to each end to facilitate attachment to aerial and bridle by shackles.

Stand-By—Position of the tuner whereby waves of widely varying length are received. In operating the expression is used to mean "Wait and listen" or "Don't interrupt." The international signal is QRX.

Static—Atmospheric disturbance.

Static Induction—Effect inducting a temporary electric charge in an electrified body by bringing near to it but without contact an electrified body. Transference without contact.

Step-Down Transformer—One which has many more turns of wire in the primary than in the secondary, thereby increasing amperage and voltage.

Step-Up Transformer—One in which secondary has many more turns of wire than the primary, thereby increasing voltage at the expense of amperage.

Storage Battery—A number of secondary cells capable of being charged or discharged at the same time through the same circuit. A quantity of cells used as one. Also known as accumulators.

Storage Cell—Secondary cell or accumulator. One which stores up electrical energy in form of chemical energy. See secondary cell.

S. W. G.—A British standard wire gauge.

Switch—Apparatus for readily connecting and disconnecting two wires.

T Aerial—One having its own down leads tapped from the middle of the horizontal span.

Telefunken—German system of radio telegraphy. Translated into English is "spark telegraphy," or, more literally, "far or distant spark." Distinctive features are its quenched spark and electrolytic detector.

Telegraph—Any apparatus for transmitting intelligence from one point to another at a distance. Literally, "writing at a distance." Generally used in conjunction with the Morse code.

Telephone—An instrument having a disk of soft iron, diaphragm, held over and near to an electromagnet whose windings are such that very weak electric currents, whether direct or indirect impulse, will cause disk to be attracted, attraction and retraction of this diaphragm producing audible sound waves. Speaking at a distance, literally.

Telephone Condenser—A condenser of tinfoil and mica, variable by a plug, which is used for putting telephones in most sensitive condition.

Telegraphy, Radio—The art of sending and receiving radiograms.

Telephony, Radio—The art of sending and receiving radiophones.

Tesla Coil—An oscillation transformer for producing high potential discharges from oscillations of low potential. Somewhat similar to an ordinary transformer, though much more heavily insulated, and has ends of secondary connected to a condenser which discharges across a spark gap, thus increasing rapidity of oscillations, which then pass into a second induction coil. The second coil has no iron core.

Transformer—An instrument similar in action and construction to an induction coil, inasmuch as there are two separate coils, one having few turns and the other many turns, placed close together to permit of induction and having a common laminated core. Being used for alternating currents, it does not require an automatic make and break like the induction coil, as the alternations produce sufficient alternations in the magnet field to induce a current into the secondary winding.

Velocity of Electric Waves—186,000 miles per second.

Velocity of Ether—186,000 miles per second, or the same as light and electric waves.

Velocity of Light—186,000 miles per second.

Volt—V.—That electric pressure which steadily applied to a resistance of one ohm produces a current of one ampere.

Voltaic Cell—Named after volts.

Volt Box—Potentiometer.

Voltmeter—Instrument for measuring voltage of circuit. Connected across mains.

Watt—Unit of electric power. One joule per second. To find power multiply voltage by amperage. Kilowatt equals 1,000 watts; 746 watts equal one electric horse power.

Watt Hour—Commercial unit of electric work is work done in one hour by current of one ampere flowing between two points of a conductor having a difference of potential of one volt.

Wave Length—Distance between two successive antinodes in same direction.

Wave Motion—An up-and-down movement of the particles of a fluid substance, the motion being transferred from each particle to the next in a horizontal direction but with little or no permanent lateral displacement.

Wave Length, Natural—In a loaded antenna (that is, with series inductance of capacity) the natural wave length corresponds to the lowest free oscillation.

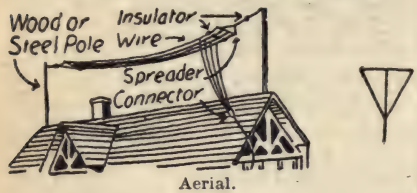
Weston Cell—The present standard cell. Consists of mercury with a paste of mercurous and cadmium sulphides which form the cathode and has an anode of 12.5 per cent cadmium amalgam in an electrolyte of saturated solution of cadmium sulphate. Has a constant E. M. F. of 1.125 volts at 20 degrees centigrade.

Wheatstone Bridge—Instrument for determining resistance of a body by balancing it with another of known resistance.

Wireless Telegraphy—Popular expression used to denote a telegraph employing ether waves as a method of transference of intelligence, instead of using a flow of current along a wire.

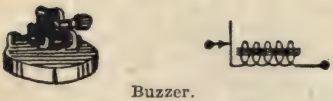
STANDARD RADIO SYMBOLS.

Object. Symbol.



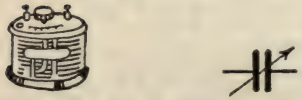
Aerial.

Battery.



Buzzer.

Fixed Condenser.



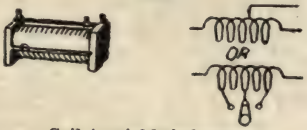
Variable condenser.

Connection.

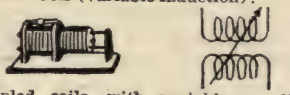
Object. Symbol.

No connection.

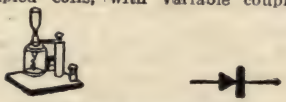
Coil.



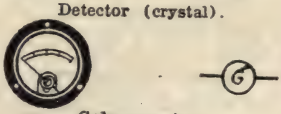
Coil (variable induction).



Coupled coils, with variable coupling.

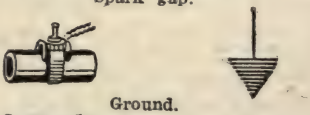


Detector (crystal).

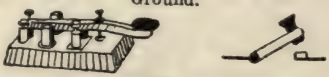


Galvanometer.

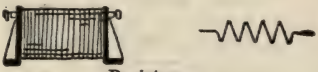
Spark gap.



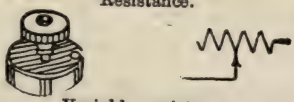
Ground.



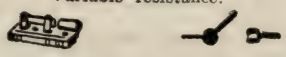
Key.



Resistance.

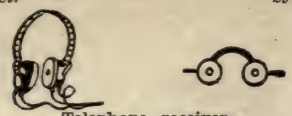


Variable resistance.

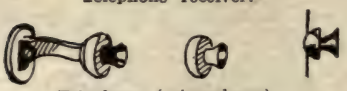


Switch.

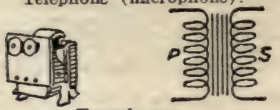
Object. Symbol.



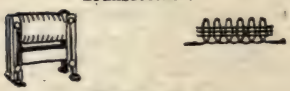
Telephone receiver.



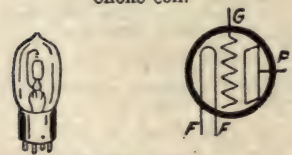
Telephone (microphone).



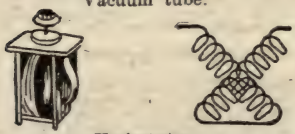
Transformer.



Choke coil.



Vacuum tube.



Variometer.

UNITED STATES BROADCASTING STATIONS.

KDAB—Inter. Ship. Corp., Hog Island, Pa.
KDAH—Davis Packing Co., Fairport, Va.
KDEN—Henry Ford, Northville, Mich.
KDEP—Henry Ford, Northville, Mich.
KDGA—Standard Oil Co. of N. J., tel. broadcasting stations.
KDGT—S. W. Wireless Tel. & Tel. Co., Tulsa, Okla.
KDGU—Bethlehem Ship Build. Corp., Quincy, Mass.
KDIC—Gen. Pet. Co. of Cal., Ferris Oil Field, Wyo.
KDJ—Geo. H. Taylor, Fall River Mills, Cal.
KDKA—Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.
KDKF—Seamen's church, New York city.
KDLY—Sugarland Indus., Sugarland, Tex.
KDMK—Radio Tel. & Tel. Co., Fort Worth, Tex.
KDN—Leo J. Meyberg, San Francisco, Cal.
KDNT—San Joaquin Light and Power Corp., Bakersfield, Cal.
KDNU—San Joaquin Light and Power Corp., Fresno, Cal.
KDPH—Detroit Edison Co., Detroit, Mich.
KDPI—Detroit Edison Co., Superior, Mich.
KRPJ—Detroit Edison Co., Port Huron, Mich.
KDPM—Westinghouse Elec. Co., Cleveland, O.
KDPS—Humble Oil Refining Co., Baytown, Tex.
KDPT—So. Electric Co., San Diego, Cal.
KDPU—California Edison Co., Cascada, Cal.
KDPV—So. California Edison, Camp 60, Cal.
KDPW—So. California Edison, Camp 61, Cal.
KDQ—Louis Wasmer, Seattle, Wash.
KDQN—Pac. Gas & Elec. Co., Fall River Valley, Cal.
KDQO—Pac. Gas & Elec. Co., San Francisco, Cal.
KDQU—Pac. Gas & Elec. Co., San Francisco, Cal.
KDRO—Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., San Francisco, Cal.
KDYL—Telegram Publishing Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.
KDYM—Savoy theater, San Diego, Cal.
KDYN—Great Western Radio Corp., Redwood City, Cal.
KDYO—Carlson & Simpson, San Diego, Cal.
KDYP—Howard N. Findlay, Hera, N. J.
KDYQ—Oregon Institute of Technology, Portland, Ore.
KDYR—Pasadena Star News Pub. Co., Pasadena, Cal.
KDYS—The Tribune, Great Falls, Mont.
KDYT—Richard T. Green Co.
KDYU—Herald Publishing Co., Klamath Falls, Ore.
KDYV—Cope & Cornwell Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.
KDYW—Smith, Hughes & Co., Phœnix, Ariz.
KDYX—Star Bulletin, Honolulu, Hawaii.
KDYY—Rocky Mountain Radio Corp., Denver, Col.
KDYZ—Mortimer L. Schiff.
KDZA—Arizona Daily Star, Tucson, Ariz.
KDZB—Frank E. Siefert, Bakersfield, Cal.
KDZC—Boland & Cornelius.
KDZD—W. R. Mitchell, Los Angeles, Cal.
KDZE—The Rhodes Co., Seattle, Wash.
KDZF—Automobile Club of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal.
KDZG—Cyrus Peirce & Co., San Francisco, Cal.
KDZH—Fresno Evening Herald, Fresno, Cal.
KDZI—Electric Supply Co., Wenatchee, Wash.
KDZJ—Excelsior Radio Co., Eugene, Ore.
KDZK—Nevada Machinery & Electric Co., Reno, Nev.
KDZL—Rocky Mountain Radio Corp., Ogden, Utah.
KDZM—E. A. Hollingworth, Centralia, Wash.
KDZN—Calcite Transportation Co.
KDZO—Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
KDZP—Newberry Electric Corp., Los Angeles, Cal.
KDZQ—Morton Generator Co., Denver, Col.
KDZR—Bellingham Publishing Co., Bellingham, Wash.
KDZS—F. N. Fansler.
KDZT—Seattle Radio Assn., Seattle, Wash.
KDZU—Western Radio Corp., Denver, Col.
KDZV—Argonaut S. S. Co.
KDZW—Claudem W. Gerdes, San Francisco, Cal.
KDZX—Glad Tidings tabernacle, San Francisco, Cal.
KDZY—C. E. Davis Packing Co.
KDZZ—Kinney Bros. & Sipprell, Everett, Wash.
KEA—Adam Lipko, Seldovia, Alaska.
KED—Philippine Insular government, Balabac, P. I.
KEN—Dr. A. E. Banks, San Diego, Cal.
KEO—Philippine government, Bongao, P. I.
KEV—Philippine government, Cagayan de Sulu, P. I.
KEW—Philippine government, Balabac, P. I.
KFAB—Pacific Radiofone Co., Portland, Ore.
KFAC—Glendale Daily Press, Glendale, Cal.
KFAD—McArthur Bros. Mercantile Co., Phoenix, Ariz.
KFAE—State College of Wash., Pullman, Wash.
KFAF—Western Radio Corp., Denver, Col.
KFAJ—University of Colorado, Boulder, Col.
KFAN—The Electric Shop, Moscow, Idaho.
KFAP—Standard Publishing Co., Butte, Mont.
KFAQ—City of San Jose, San Jose, Cal.
KFAR—Studio Lighting Service Co., Hollywood, Cal.

KFAS—Reno Motor Supply Co., Reno, Nev.
KFAT—S. T. Donohue, Eugene, Ore.
KFAU—Independent School District of Boise, Boise, Idaho.
KFAV—Cooke & Chapman, Venice, Cal.
KFAW—The Radio Den, Santa Ana, Cal.
KFAY—W. J. Virgin Milling Co., Central Point, Ore.
KFBA—Ramey & Bryant Radio Co., Lewiston, Idaho.
KFBB—F. A. Buttrey & Co., Havre, Mont.
KFBC—W. K. Asbill, San Diego, Cal.
KFBD—Clarence V. Welch, Hanford, Cal.
KFBE—Reuben H. Horn, San Luis Obispo, Cal.
KFBF—F. H. Smith (Butte S. of T.), Butte, Mont.
KFBG—First Presbyterian church, Tacoma, Wash.
KFBH—Thomas Musical Co., Marshfield, Ore.
KFBI—Airline Transpn. Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
KFBJ—Boise Radio Supply Co., Boise, Idaho.
KFBK—Kimball Upson Co., Sacramento, Cal.
KFBL—Leese Bros., Everett, Wash.
KFBM—Cook & Foster, Astoria, Ore.
KFBN—Borch Radio Corp., Cal. (portable).
KFBQ—Savage Electric Co., Prescott, Ariz.
KFBS—Trinidad Elec. Supply Co., Trinidad, Col.
KFBV—Clarence O. Ford, Colorado Springs, Col.
KFCB—Nielsen Radio Supply Co., Phoenix, Ariz.
KFCC—Auto. Supply Co., Wallace, Idaho.
KFCD—Salem Electric Co., Salem, Ore.
KFDA—Adler's Music Store, Baker, Ore.
KFEC—Moier Frank Co., Portland, Ore.
KFC—Northern Radio & Electric Co., Seattle, Wash.
KFI—Earle C. Anthony (Inc.), Los Angeles, Cal.
KFL—Garrison Babcock, Portland, Ore.
KFM—Southern California Edison Co., Seattle, Wash.
KFR—Airline Transportation Co., Camp 61-C.
KFT—American Tugboat Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
KFU—The Precision Shop, Sycamore street, Gridley, Cal.
KFV—Foster Bradbury Radio store, Herald block, Yakima, Wash.
KFZ—Doerr Mitchell Electric Co., 118-120 Lincoln street, Spokane, Wash.
KGA—Tribune Publishing Co., Everett, Wash.
KGB—Wm. A. Mullins Electric Co., Tacoma, Wash.
KGC—Elec. Ligh'g Supply Co., Hollywood, Cal.
KGF—Pomona Fixture & Wiring Co., Pomona, Cal.
KGG—Hallock & Watson Radio Service, Portland, Ore.
KGI—R. C. of A., Oakland, Cal.
KGN—N. W. Radio Mfg. Co., Portland, Ore.
KGO—Altadena Radio Lab., Altadena, Cal.
KGU—Marion A. Murony, Honolulu, Hawaii.
KGW—Oregonian Pub. Co., Portland, Ore.
KGY—St. Martin's college, Lacey, Wash.
KHD—C. F. Aldrich Marble & G. Co., Colorado Springs, Col.
KHJ—C. R. Kierulff & Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
KHQ—Louis Wasmer, Seattle, Wash.
KIT—United Press, Kahuku, Hawaii.
KJB—Puget Sound Tel. Co., San Francisco, Cal.
KJC—Standard Radio Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
KJJ—The Radio Shop, Sunnyvale, Cal.
KJQ—C. O. Gould, Stockton, Cal.
KJR—Vincent I. Kraft, N. E. Seattle, Wash.
KJS—Bible Institute of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Cal.
KLB—J. J. Dunn & Co., Pasadena, Cal.
KLN—Noggle Electric Works, Del Monte, Cal.
KLP—Colin B. Kennedy Co., Los Altos, Cal.
KLS—Warner Bros., Oakland, Cal.
KLX—Tribune Publishing Co., Oakland, Cal.
KLZ—Reynolds Radio Co., Denver, Col.
KMC—Lindsay Weatherill & Co., Reedley, Cal.
KMJ—San Joaquin Light & Power Corp., Fresno, Cal.
KMO—Love Electric Co., Tacoma, Wash.
KNJ—Roswell Public Serv. Co., Roswell, N. M.
KNN—Bullock's, Los Angeles, Cal.
KNR—Beacon Light Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
KNT—North Coast Products Co., Aberdeen, Wash.
KNV—Radio Supply Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
KNX—Electric Lighting Supply Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
KOA—Y. M. C. A., Denver, Col.
KOE—N. M. Col. Agr. & M. Arts, New Mexico.
KOE—Spokane Chronicle, Spokane, Wash.
KOG—Western Radio Elec. Co., Los Ang., Cal.
KOJ—University of Nevada, Reno, Nev.
KON—Holzwasser (Inc.), San Diego, Cal.
KOP—Detroit Police Dept., Detroit, Mich.
KOQ—Modesto Evening News, Modesto, Cal.
KPO—Hale Bros., San Francisco, Cal.
KQI—University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
KQL—Arno A. Kluge, Los Angeles, Cal.
KQP—Blue Diamond Electric Co., Hood River, Ore.
KQT—Electric Power & Appliance Co., Yakima, Wash.
KQV—Doubleday Hill Electric Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
KQW—Charles D. Herrold, San Jose, Cal.
KQY—Stubbs Electric Co., Portland, Ore.
KRE—Maxwell Electric Co., Berkeley, Cal.
KSC—O. A. Hale & Co., San Jose, Cal.
KSD—Post Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo.
KSL—The Emporium, San Francisco, Cal.
KSS—Prest & Dean Rad. Rsch. Lab., Long Beach, Cal.
KTA—Examiner Printing Co., San Francisco, Cal.
KTW—First Presbyterian church, Seattle, Wash.
KUO—Examiner Printing Co., San Francisco, Cal.
KUS—City Dye Works & Laundry Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
KUY—Coast Radio Co., El Monte, Cal.
KVQ—J. C. Hobrecht, Sacramento, Cal.
KWG—Portable Wireless Tel. Co., Stockton, Cal.
KWH—Los Angeles Examiner, Los Angeles, Cal.
KXD—Herald Publishing Co., Modesto, Cal.
KXS—Braun Corp., Los Angeles, Cal.
KYF—Thearle Music Co., San Diego, Cal.
KYG—Willard P. Hawley, Jr., N. Portland, Ore.
KYI—Alfred Harrell, Bakersfield, Cal.
KYJ—Leo. J. Meyberg Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
KYW—Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
KYY—The Radio Telephone Shop, San Francisco, Cal.
KZC—Public Mkt. & Mkt. Stores Co., Seattle, Wash.
KZI—Irving S. Cooper, Los Angeles, Cal.
KZM—Preston D. Allen, Oakland, Cal.
KZN—The Desert News, Salt Lake City, Utah.
KZV—Wenatchee Battery & Motor Co., Wenatchee, Wash.
KZY—Atlantic Pacific Radio Sup. Co., Oakland, Cal.
WAAB—Times Picayune, New Orleans, La.
WAAC—Tulane University, New Orleans, La.
WAAD—Ohio Mechanics Institute, Cincinnati, O.
WAAE—St. Louis Chamber of Com., St. Louis, Mo.
WAAF—Union Stock Yard & Trans. Co., Chicago, Ill.
WAAG—Elliott Electric Co., Shreveport, La.
WAAH—Commonwealth Electric Co., St. Paul, Minn.
WAAI—Sullivan Pond Creek Co., Pike, Kas.
WAAJ—Eastern Radio Institute, Boston, Mass.
WAAK—Gimbel Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.
WAAL—Minneapolis Trib. & And. Bmsh. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
WAAM—I. R. Nelson Co., Newark, N. J.
WAAN—University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
WAAO—Radio Service Co., Charlestown, W. Va.
WAAP—Otto W. Taylor, Wichita, Kas.

WAAQ—New England Motor Sales Co., Greenwich, Conn.
WAAR—Groves Thornton Hardware Co., Huntington, W. Va.
WAAS—Georgia Radio Co., Decatur, Ga.
WAAT—Jersey Review, Jersey City, N. J.
WAAU—H. C. Kuser, Philadelphia, Pa.
WAAV—Athens Radio Co., Athens, O.
WAAW—Omaha Grain Exchange, Omaha, Neb.
WAAX—Radio Service Corp., Crafton, Pa.
WAAY—Yahrling Rayner Piano Co., Youngstown, O.
WAAZ—Hollister Miller Motor Co., Emporia, Kas.
WAH—Midland Refining Co., El Dorado, Kas.
WBAA—Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.
WBAB—Andrew J. Potter, Syracuse, N. Y.
WBAD—Sterling Electric Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
WBAE—Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill.
WBAF—Fred M. Middleton, Moorestown, O.
WBAG—Diamond State Fibre Co., Bridgeport, Pa.
WBAH—The Dayton Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
WBAJ—Marshall Gerken Co., Toledo, O.
WBAM—I. B. Rennyson, New Orleans, La.
WBAN—Wireless Phone Corporation, Paterson, N. J.
WBAO—James Millikin Univ., Decatur, Ill.
WBAP—Wortham Carter Publishing Co., Fort Worth, Tex.
WBAQ—Myron L. Harmon, South Bend, Ind.
WBAR—Hamilton Oil Corp., Orange, Tex.
WBAS—Hamilton Oil Corp., Orange Field, Tex.
WBAT—Hamilton Oil Corp., Tulsa, Okla.
WBAU—Republican Pub. Co., Hamilton, O.
WBAV—Erner & Hopkins Co., Columbus, O.
WBAW—Marietta College, Marietta, O.
WBAX—John H. Stenger, Jr., Wilkesbarre, Pa.
WBAY—American Telephone & Tel. Co., New York, N. Y.
WBAZ—Times Dispatch Publishing Co., Richmond, Va.
WBI—Northern State Normal School, Marquette, Mich.
WBL—T. & H. Radio Co., Anthony, Kas.
WBS—D. W. May (Inc.), Newark, N. J.
WBT—Southern Radio Corp., Charlotte, N. C.
WBU—City of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
WBZ—Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., Springfield, Mass.
WCAA—Mende Pocahontas Coal Co., Tralee, W. Va.
WCAB—Newburgh News Ptg. & Pub. Co., Newburgh, N. Y.
WCAC—John Fink Jewelry Co., Fort Smith, Ark.
WCAD—St. Lawrence University, Canton, O.
WCAE—Kaufman & Bear Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
WCAF—Michigan Limestone & Chem. Co., Rogers, Mich.
WCAG—Daily States Publishing Co., New Orleans, La.
WCAH—Entrekin Electric Co., Columbus, O.
WCAI—American Legion State Headquarters, Topeka, Kas.
WCAJ—Nebraska Wesleyan University, University Place, Neb.
WCAK—Alfred P. Daniel, Houston, Tex.
WCAL—St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.
WCAM—Villanova College, Villanova, Pa.
WCAN—Southeastern Radio Tel. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
WCAO—Sanders & Stayman Co., Baltimore, Md.
WCAP—Central Radio Service, Decatur, Ill.
WCAQ—Tri-State Radio Mfg. & S. Co., Defiance, O.
WCAR—Alamo Radio Electric Co., San Antonio, Tex.
WCAS—Wm. Hood Dunwoody Ind. Inst., Minneapolis, Minn.
WCAT—South Dakota School of Mines, Rapid City, S. D.
WCAU—Philadelphia Radiophone Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
WCAV—J. C. Dice Electric Co., Little Rock, Ark.
WCAW—Quincy Her'd & Quincy E. S. Co., Quincy, Ill.
WCAX—University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.
WCAY—Kesselman O'Driscoll Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
WCAZ—R. E. Compton & Q. W.-Genl., Quincy, Ill.
WCD—Raleigh Wyoming Coal Co., Edwright, W. Va.
WCE—Findley Electric Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
WCG—I. W. T. Co., New York, N. Y.
WCI—R. C. of A., Barnegat, N. J.
WCJ—A. C. Gilbert Co., New Haven, Conn.
WCK—Stix-Baer-Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.
WCM—University of Texas, Austin, Tex.
WCN—Clark University, Worcester, Mass.
WCX—Detroit Free Press, Detroit, Mich.
WDAA—Ward-Belmont School, Nashville, Tenn.
WDAB—H. C. Summers & Son., Portsmouth, O.
WDAC—Illinois Watch Co., Springfield, Ill.
WDAE—Tampa Daily Times, Tampa, Fla.
WDAF—Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo.
WDAG—J. Laurance Martin, Amarillo, Tex.
WDAH—Mine & Smelter Supply Co., El Paso, Tex.
WDAI—Hughes Electric Corp., Syracuse, N. Y.
WDAJ—Atlanta & West Pt. R. R. Co., College Park, Ga.
WDAK—The Courant, Hartford, Conn.
WDAL—Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla.
WDAN—Glenwood Radio Corp., Shreveport, La.
WDAO—Automotive Electric Co., Dallas, Tex.
WDAP—Mid-West Radio Central, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
WDAQ—Hartman-Riker Elec. & Mch. Co., Brownsville, Pa.
WDAR—Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.
WDAS—Samuel A. Waite, Worcester, Mass.
WDAT—Delta Electric Co., Worcester, Mass.
WDAU—Slocum & Kilburn, New Bedford, Mass.
WDAV—Muskogee Daily Phœnix, Muskogee, Okla.
WDAW—Georgia Railway & Power Co., Atlanta, Ga.
WDAX—First National Bank, Centerville, Ia.
WDAY—Kenneth M. Hance, Fargo, N. D.
WDK—R. D. Mayes, Detroit, Mich.
WDM—Church of the Covenant, Washington, D. C.
WDR—Inter-City Radio Co., Susanville, Cal.
WDS—Mann S. Valentine, Richmond, Va.
WDT—Ship Owners' Radio Service, New York, N. Y.
WDY—Radio Corporation of America, Roselle Park, N. J.
WDW—Radio Construction & Elec. Co., Washington, D. C.
WDV—John O. Yeiser, Jr., Omaha, Neb.
WDZ—James L. Bush, Tuscola, Ill.
WEAA—Fallain & Lathrop, Flint, Mich.
WEAB—Standard Radio Equipment Co., Fort Dodge, Ia.
WEAC—Baines Electric Service Co., Terre Haute, Ind.
WEAD—Northwestern Kansas Radio Supply Co., Atwood, Kas.
WEAE—Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.
WEAF—Western Electric Co., New York, N. Y.
WEAG—Nichols-Hineline-Bassett Lab., Edgewood, R. I.
WEAH—Wich. B. of T. & Lander R. Co., Wichita, Kas.
WEAI—Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
WEAJ—University of South Dakota, Vermilion, S. D.
WEAK—Julius B. Abercrombie, St. Joseph, Mo.
WEAM—Borough of North Plainfield, North Plainfield, N. J.
WEAN—Shepard Co., Providence, R. I.
WEAO—Ohio State University, Columbus, O.

WEAP—Mobile Radio Co., Mobile, Ala.
WEAQ—Young Men's Christian Ass'n, Berlin, N. H.
WEAR—Baltimore American & N. P. Co., Baltimore, Md.
WEAS—Hecht Co., Washington, D. C.
WEAT—John J. Fogarty, Tampa, Fla.
WEAU—Davidson Bros. Co., Sioux City, Ia.
WEAV—Sheridan Electric Service Co., Rushville, Neb.
WEAW—Arrow Radio Laboratories, Anderson, Ind.
WEAX—T. J. M. Daly, Little Rock, Ark.
WEAY—Will Horwitz, Jr., Houston, Tex.
WEAZ—Donald Redmond, Waterloo, Ia.
WEB—Benwood Co., St. Louis, Mo.
WEH—Miland Refining Co., Tulsa, Okla.
WEW—St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.
WEY—Cosradio Co., Wichita, Kas.
WFAA—A. H. Belo & Co., Dallas, Tex.
WFAB—Carl F. Woese, Syracuse, N. Y.
WFAC—Superior Radio Co., Superior, Wis.
WFAD—Watson Weldon Motor Supply Co., Salina, Kas.
WFAF—H. C. Spratley Co., Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
WFAG—Radio Engineering Laboratory, Waterford, N. Y.
WFAH—Electric Supply Co., Port Arthur, Tex.
WFAJ—Hi-Grade Wireless Instr. Co., Asheville, N. C.
WFAK—Domestic Electric Co., Brentwood, Mo.
WFAL—Houston Chronicle Pub. Co., Houston, Tex.
WFAM—Times Publishing Co., St. Cloud, Minn.
WFAN—Hutchinson Electric Service Co., Hutchinson, Minn.
WFAP—Brown's Business College, Peoria, Ill.
WFAQ—Mo. W. Col. & Cam. Rad. Co., Cameron, Mo.
WFAR—Hall & Stubbs, Sanford, Me.
WFAS—United Radio Corp., Fort Wayne, Ind.
WFAT—Daily Argus-Leader, Sioux Falls, S. D.
WFAV—University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
WFAW—Arrow Radio Laboratories, Anderson, Ind.
WFAX—A. L. Kent, Binghamton, N. Y.
WFAY—Daniels Radio Supply Co., Independence, Kas.
WFAZ—South Bend Tribune, Charleston, S. C.
WFI—Strowbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa.
WFO—Rike-Kumler Co., Dayton, O.
WGAB—QRV Radio Co., Houston, Tex.
WGAC—Orpheum Radio Stores Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WGAD—Sp.-Am. S. of Radiotelegraphy, Ensenada, P. R.
WGAF—Goller Radio Service, Tulsa, Okla.
WGAG—Wisconsin Radio Show, Milwaukee, Wis.
WGAH—New Haven Electric Co., New Haven Conn.
WGAJ—W. H. Gass, Shenandoah, Ia.
WGAK—Macon Electric Co., Macon, Ga.
WGAL—Lancaster Elec. Sup. Constr Co., Lancaster, Pa.
WGAM—Orangeburg Radio Equip. Co., Orangeburg, S. C.
WGAN—Cecil E. Lloyd, Pensacola, Fla.
WGAQ—W. G. Patterson, Shreveport, La.
WGAR—Southwest American, Fort Smith, Ark.
WGAS—Ray-Di-Co. Organization, Chicago, Ill.
WGAT—American Legion, Lincoln, Neb.
WGAU—Marcus G. Limb, Wooster, O.
WGAV—B-H Radio Co., Savannah, Ga.
WGAW—Ernest C. Albright, Altoona, Pa.
WGAX—Radio Electric Co., Washington, O.
WGAY—North Western Radio Co., Madison, Wis.
WGAZ—South Bend Tribune, South Bend, Ind.
WGF—The Register & Tribune, Des Moines, Ia.
WGH—Montgomery Light & Power Co., Montgomery, Ala.
WGI—American Radio Research Corp., Medford Hillside, Mass.
WGL—Thomas F. J. Howlett, Philadelphia, Pa.
WGM—Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.
WGO—Inter City Radio Co., Chicago, Ill.
WGR—Federal Telegraph Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
WGU—The Fair, Chicago, Ill.
WGV—Interstate Electric Co., New Orleans, La.
WGY—General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.
WHA—University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
WHAA—State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.
WHAB—Clark W. Thompson, Galveston, Tex.
WHAC—Cole Bros. Electric Co., Waterloo, Ia.
WHAD—Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.
WHAE—Automotive Electric Service Co., Sioux City, Ia.
WHAF—Radio Electric Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
WHAG—University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O.
WHAH—John T. Griffin, Joplin, Mo.
WHAI—Radio Equipment & Mfg. Co., Davenport, Ia.
WHAJ—Bluefield Daily Teleg., Bluefield, W. Va.
WHAK—Roberts Hardware Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
WHAL—Phillips, Jeffery & Derby, Lansing, Mich.
WHAM—University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.
WHAN—Southwestern Radio Co., Wichita, Kas.
WHAO—Frederic A. Hill, Savannah, Ga.
WHAP—Dewey L. Otta, Decatur, Ill.
WHAQ—Semmes Motor Co., Washington, D. C.
WHAR—Paramount Radio & Elec. Co., Atlantic City, N. J.
WHAS—Courier-Journal & Louisville Times, Louisville, Ky.
WHAT—Yale Democrat-Yale Telep. Co., Yale, Okla.
WHAU—Corinth Radio Supply Co., Corinth, Miss.
WHAV—Wilmington Electrical Sup. Co., Wilmington, Del.
WHAW—Pierce Electric Co., Tampa, Fla.
WHAX—Holyoke Street Ry. Co., Holyoke, Mass.
WHAY—Huntington Press, Huntington, Ind.
WHAZ—Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst., Troy, N. Y.
WHB—Sweeney School Co., Kansas City, Mo.
WHD—West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.
WHK—Warren R. Cox, Cleveland, O.
WHN—Ridgewood Times P. & P. Co., Ridgewood, N. Y.
WHQ—Rochester Times Union, Rochester, N. Y.
WHU—Wm. B. Duck Co., Toledo, O.
WHW—Stuart W. Seeley, Lansing, Mich.
WHX—Iowa Radio Corp., Des Moines, Ia.
WIAA—Waupaca Civic & Com. Assn., Waupaca, Wis.
WIAB—Joslyn Automobile Co., Rockford, Ill.
WIAC—Galveston Tribune, Galveston, Tex.
WIAD—Ocean City Yacht Club, Ocean City, N. J.
WIAE—Mrs. Robert E. Zimmerman, Vinton, Ia.
WIAF—Gustav E. DeCortin, New Orleans, La.
WIAG—Matthews Electrical Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.
WIAH—Continental Radio & Mfg. Co., Newton, Ia.
WIAI—Heer Stores Co., Springfield, Mo.
WIAJ—Fox River Valley Radio S. Co., Neenah, Wis.
WIAK—Journal-Stockman Co., Omaha, Neb.
WIAL—Standard Service Co., Norwood, O.
WIAM—F. M. Tarbox, Dunmore, Pa.
WIAN—Chronicle & News Pub. Co., Allentown, Pa.
WIAO—School of Engineering of Milwaukee and Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wis.
WIAP—Radio Development Corp., Springfield, Mass.
WIAQ—Chronicle Publishing Co., Marion, Ind.
WIAR—J. A. Rudy & Sons., Paducah, Ky.
WIAS—Burlington Hawkeye-Home E. Co., Burlington, Ia.
WIAT—Leon T. Noel, Tarkio, Mo.

WIAU—American Trust & Savings Bank, Le Mars, Ia.
WIAV—New York Radio Laboratories, Binghamton, N. Y.
WIAW—Saginaw Radio Electric Co., Saginaw, Mich.
WIAX—Capital Radio Co., Lincoln, Neb.
WIAY—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.
WIAZ—Electric Supply Sales Co., Miami, Fla.
WII—Radio Corp., New Brunswick, N. J.
WIK—K. & L. Electric Co., McKeesport, Pa.
WIL—Continental Electric Sup. Co., Washington, D. C.
WIO—Tropical Radio Teleg. Co., Fort Morgan, Ala.
WIP—Gimbel Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.
WIZ—Cino Radio Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.
WJAB—American Radio Co., Lincoln, Neb.
WJAC—Nebraska Wesleyan University, University Place, Neb.
WJAD—Jackson's Radio Eng. Lab., Waco, Tex.
WJAE—Texas Radio Syndicate, San Antonio, Tex.
WJAF—Muncie Press, Muncie, Ind.
WJAG—Huse Publishing Co., Norfolk, Neb.
WJAH—Central Park Amusement Co., Rockford, Ill.
WJAJ—Y. M. C. A., Dayton, O.
WJAK—White Radio Laboratory, Stockdale, O.
WJAL—Victor Radio Corp., Portland, Me.
WJAM—D. M. Perham, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
WJAN—Peoria Star-Peoria Radio S. Co., Peoria, Ill.
WJAP—Kelley-Duluth Co., Duluth, Minn.
WJAQ—Capper Publications, Topeka, Kas.
WJAR—The Outlet Co., Providence, R. I.
WJAS—Pittsburgh Radio Supply House, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WJAT—Kelly-Vawter Jewelry Co., Marshall, Mo.
WJAU—Yankton College, Yankton, S. D.
WJAV—Indian Pipe Line Corp., Princeton, Ind.
WJAW—Reinemund Hdwe. Co., Audubon, Ia
WJAX—Union Trust Co., Cleveland, O.
WJAY—Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, Ia.
WJAZ—Chicago Radio Lab., Chicago, Ill.
WJC—Indian Pipe Line Corp., Owensboro, Ky.
WJD—Richard H. Howe, Granville, O.
WJH—White & Boyer Co., Washington, D. C.
WJK—Service Radio Equipment Co., Toledo, O.
WJT—Electric Equipment Co., Erie, Pa.
WJX—De Forest Radio T. & T. Co., New York, N. Y.
WJZ—Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., Newark, N. J.
WKAA—Republican Times & H. F. Parr, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
WKB—Sweeney School Co., Kansas City, Mo.
WKAC—Star Publishing Co., Lincoln, Neb.
WKAD—Chas. Looff (Crescent Park), East Providence, R. I.
WKAF—W. S. Radio Supply Co., Wichita Falls, Tex.
WKAG—Edwin T. Bruce, Louisville, Ky.
WKAH—Planet Radio Co., West Palm Beach, Fla.
WKAJ—Fargo Plumbing & Heating Co., Fargo, N. Dak.
WKAK—Okfuskee County News, Okemah, Okla.
WKAL—Gray & Gray, Orange, Tex.
WKAM—Hastings Daily Tribune, Hastings, Neb.
WKAN—Alabama Radio Mfg. Co., Montgomery, Ala.
WKAP—Dutee W. Flint, Cranston, R. I.
WKAQ—Radio Corp. of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R.
WKAR—Michigan Agriculture College, East Lansing, Mich.
WKAS—L. E. Lines Music Co., Springfield, Mo.
WKAT—Frankfort Morning Times, Frankfort, Ind.
WKAV—Laconia Radio Club, Laconia, N. H.
WKAW—Turner Cycle Co., Beloit, Wis.
WKAX—Wm. A. MacFarlane, Bridgeport, Conn.
WKAY—Brenau College, Gainesville, Ga.
WKAZ—Landau's Music & Jewelry Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
WKC—Joseph M. Zamoiski, Baltimore, Md.
WKI—Riechman-Crosby Co., Memphis, Tenn.
WKY—Oklahoma Radio Shop, Oklahoma City, Okla.
WLAB—George F. Grossman, Carrollton, Mo.
WLAC—North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.
WLAD—Arvanette Radio Supply Co., Hastings, Neb.
WLAF—Johnson Radio Supply Co., Lincoln, Neb.
WLAG—Cutting & Washington R. Corp., Minneapolis, Minn.
WLAH—Samuel Woodworth, Syracuse, N. Y.
WLAJ—Waco Electrical Supply Co., Waco, Tex.
WLAK—Tulsa Radio Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.
WLAM—Morrow Radio Co., Tulsa, Okla.
WLAN—Putman Hardware Co., Springfield, O.
WLAO—Anthracite Radio Shop, Houlton, Me.
WLAP—W. V. Jordan, Louisville, Ky.
WLAQ—A. E. Schilling, Kalamazoo, Mich.
WLAR—Mickel Music Co., Marshalltown, Ia.
WLAS—Hutchinson Grain Radio Co., Hutchinson, Kas.
WLAT—Charles G. Bosch Co., Burlington, Ia.
WLAV—Electric Shop, Pensacola, Fla.
WLAW—Police Dept. City of N. Y., New York, N. Y.
WLAX—Greencastle Com. Broadcast. Sta., E. Greencastle, Ind.
WLAY—Northern Commercial Co., Fairbanks, Alaska.
WLAZ—Hulton Jones Elec. Co., Warren, Okla.
WLB—University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
WLC—Inter. Radio Teleg. Co., Rockland, Me.
WLK—Hamilton Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
WLW—Crosley Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.
WMAB—Radio Supply Co., Oklahoma, Okla.
WMAC—J. Edw. Pege, Cazenovia, N. Y.
WMAD—Atchinson County Mail, Rock Port, Mo.
WMAF—Round Hills Radio Corp., Dartmouth, Mass.
WMAG—Tucker Electric Co., Liberal, Kas.
WMAH—General Supply Co., Lincoln, Neb.
WMAJ—Drovers Telegram Co., Kansas City, Mo.
WMAK—Norton Laboratories, Lockport, N.Y.
WMAL—Trenton Hardware Co., Trenton, N. J.
WMAM—Beaumont Radio Equip. Mail, Rock port, Mo
WMAN—Louisiana State Fair Ass'n, Shreveport, La.
WMAP—Utility Battery Service Co., Easton, Pa.
WMAQ—Chicago Daily News, The Fair, Chicago, Ill.
WMAR—Waterloo Elec. Supply Co., Waterloo, Ia.
WMAS—Radio Equipment Co., Richmond, Va.
WMAT—Paramount Radio Corp., Duluth, Minn.
WMAV—Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.
WMAX—K. K. Radio Supply Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.
WME—Swan Island Rockland R. C. S., Washington, D. C.
WMV—Doubleday Hill Elec. Co., Belfast, Me.
WNAB—Park City Daily News, Bowling Green, Ky.
WNAC—Shepard Stores, Boston, Mass.
WNAD—Oklahoma Radio Engineering, Norman, Okla.
WNAF—Enid Radio Distributing Co., Enid, Okla.
WNAG—Rathert Radio Elec. Shop, Cresco, Ia.

WNAH—Wilkes-Barre Radio Repair Shop, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
WNAL—R. J. Rockwell, Omaha, Neb.
WNAN—Broad St. Baptist Church, Columbus, O.
WNJ—Shotton Radio Mfg. Co., Albany, N. Y.
WNN—Inter Radio Telegraph Co., E. Hampton, N. Y.
WNO—Wireless T. Co. of H. Co., N. J., Jersey City, N. J.
WOAA—Dr. Walter Hardy, Ardmore, Okla.
WOAE—Midland College, Fremont, Neb.
WOAI—Southern Equipment Co., San Antonio, Tex.
WOC—Palmer School of Chiropractic, Davenport, Ia.
WOE—Buckeye Radio Service Co., Akron, O.
WOH—Hatfield Electric Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
WOI—Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.
WOK—Pine Bluff Co., Pine Bluff, Ark.
WOO—John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, Pa.
WOQ—Western Radio Co., Kansas City, Mo.
WOR—L. Bamberger & Co., Newark, N. J.
WOS—Missouri State Marketing Bur., Jefferson City, Mo.
WOU—Metropolitan Utilities District, Omaha, Neb.
WOZ—Palladium Printing Co., Richmond, Ind.
WPAN—Levy Bros. Dry Goods Co., Houston, Tex.
WPA—Fort Worth Record, Ft. Worth, Tex.
WPE—Central Radio Co., Kansas City, Mo.
WPG—Nushawg Poultry Farm, New Lebanon, O.
WPI—Electric Supply Co., Clearfield, Pa.
WPJ—St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa.
WPL—Fergus Electric Co., Zanesville, O.
WPM—Thomas J. Williams, Wash., D. C.
WPO—United Equipment Co., Memphis, Tenn.
WQAQ—West Texas Radio Co., Abilene, Tex.
WRAU—Amarillo Daily News, Amarillo, Tex.
WRK—Doron Bros. Electric Co., Hamilton, O.
WRL—Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.
WRM—University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
WRP—Fed. Inst. of Radio Telegraphy, Camden, N. J.
WRR—City of Dallas, Dallas, Tex.
WRW—Tarrytown Radio Research Lab., Tarrytown, N. Y.
WSA—Cutting Westinghouse R. Corp., Siasconset, N. Y.
WSAV—Clifford W. Vick R. Const. Co., Houston, Tex.
WSB—Atlanta Journal, Atlanta, Ga.
WSC—Inter. Radio Tele. Co., Babylon, N. Y.
WSE—Ind. Wireless Tel. Co., New York City.
WSK—Panama R. R. Co., Chatham, Mass.
WSL—J. & M. Electric Co., Utica, N. Y.
WSN—Ship Owners Radio Service, Norfolk, Va.
WSO—Radio Corp of Am., Rockland, Me.
WSV—L. M. Hunter & G. K. Carrington, Little Rock, Ark.
WSX—Erie Radio Co., Erie, Pa.
WSY—Alabama Power Co., Birmingham, Ala.
WTAW—Agricultural-Mechanical Col. Sta., College Station, Tex.
WTG—Kansas State Agricultural Col., Manhattan, Kas.
WTK—Paris Radio Electric Co., Paris, Tex.
WTP—George M. McBride, Bay City, Mich.
WTT—Coast Fisheries.
WWB—Daily News Printing Co., Canton, O.
WWI—Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.
WWJ—Detroit News, Detroit, Mich.
WWL—Loyola University, New Orleans, La.
WWT—McCarthy Bros & Ford, Buffalo, N. Y.
WWX—Postoffice Dept., Washington, D. C.
WWZ—John Wanamaker, New York, N. Y.

CANADIAN BROADCASTING STATIONS.

CFAC—Geo. Melrose Bell, Calgary, Alta.
CFCA—Toronto Star, Toronto, Ont.
CFCB—Marconi Co., Vancouver, B. C.
CFCE—Marconi Co., Halifax, N. S.
CFCF—Marconi Co., Montreal, Que.
CFCH—Abitibi Power & Paper Co., Iroquois Falls.
CFCI—Motor Products Corp., Walkerville, Ont.
CFCN—W. W. Grant Radio, Ltd., Calgary, Alta.
CFPC—Inter Radio Devel. Co., Fort France, Ont.
CFTC—Bell Telegraph Co., Toronto, Ont.
CFYC—W. W. Odlum, Vancouver, B. C.
CHBC—Albertan Pub. Co., Calgary, Alta.
CHCA—Geo. Melrose Bell, Vancouver, B. C.
CHCB—Marconi Co., Toronto, Ont.
CHCE—Independent Teleg. Co., Toronto, Ont.
CHCF—Geo. Melrose Bell, Winnipeg, Man.
CHCQ—Calgary Herald, Ltd., Calgary, Alta.
CHCS—Radio Shoppe, London, Ont.
CHCX—B. L. Silver, Montreal, Que.
CHCZ—Toronto Globe, Toronto, Ont.
CHVC—Metropolitan Motors, Toronto, Ont.
CHXC—J. R. Booth, Jr., Ottawa, Ont.
CHYC—Nor. Electric Co., Montreal, Que.
CJBC—Dupuis Freres, Montreal, Que.
CJCA—Edmonton Journal, Edmonton, Alta.
CJCB—J. C. Bennett, Nelson, B. C.
CJCD—T. Eaton Co., Toronto, Ont.
CJCE—Vancouver Daily Sun., Vancouver, B. C.
CJCF—The News Record, Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
CJCG—Manitoba Free Press, Winnipeg, Man.
CJCI—McLean Holt & Co., St. John, N. B.
CJCN—Simons, Agnew & Co., Toronto, Ont.
CJCS—Eastern Teleg. Co., Halifax, N. S.
CJGC—London Free Press Ptg. Co., London, Ont.
CJNC—The Tribune, Winnipeg, Man.
CJSC—Evening Telegram, Toronto, Ont.
CKAC—La Presse, Montreal, Que.
CKCD—Daily Province—Vancouver, B. C.
CKCE—Canada Indep. Tel. Co., Toronto, Ont.
CKCK—Geo. Melrose Bell, Regina, Sask.
CKCR—Jones Electric Co., St. John, N. B.
CKCS—Bell Telephone Co., Montreal, Que.
CKKC—Radio Equip. & Sup. Co., Toronto, Ont.
CKOC—Wentworth Radio Sup. Co., Hamilton, Ont.
CKOC—Radio Supply Co., London, Ont.
CKZC—Lynn V. Salton, Winnipeg, Man.

FIRST WOMAN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Mrs. W. H. Felton, 87 years of age, served twenty-two hours and twenty-five minutes as United States senator from Georgia on Nov. 21-22, 1922, having been appointed to the position by Gov. Thomas W. Hardwick on Oct. 3. At the election on Nov. 7 Walter F. George was elected senator at the polls, but he delayed his appearance at the special session of congress one day, permitting Mrs. Felton to be sworn in on Nov. 21 and to serve until the following day, when he took his seat. She was the first woman to become a member of the United States senate. Mrs. Felton made one brief address before Mr. George was sworn in.

GEORGES CLEMENCEAU IN THE UNITED STATES.

Georges Clemenceau, the veteran French statesman and one of the outstanding figures of the world war, arrived in New York, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1922, on a brief visit to the United States to explain unofficially France's postwar policy. He spoke at the Metropolitan Opera house in New York on Nov. 21, at the Tremont temple in Boston, Nov. 24, at the Auditorium in Chicago on Nov. 28, and at a number of other places. M. Clemenceau laid especial emphasis upon the necessity of cooperation between the United States, Great Britain and France and upon the necessity of military preparedness in France.

GERMAN REPARATIONS AND INTERALLIED DEBTS.

MORATORIUM FOR GERMANY.

On page 391 of this volume will be found an article describing in detail the efforts by European statesmen to restore the old world to a condition of normalcy. The proceedings of the conferences at Cannes, Genoa and The Hague, at which it was sought without success to settle the German reparations, Russian and other questions, are cited. It may be added that later in the year (Aug. 31) the reparations commission agreed on a plan which temporarily at least deferred the threatened bankruptcy of Germany. This plan was as follows:

"The reparations commission, after examining the new request for a moratorium, dated July 12, 1922, and taking into account the fact that the German state has lost its credit, both internal and external, and that the mark has depreciated continuously down to 3-1,000ths of its normal value, decides:

"First — To defer its decision on the request of the German government until the commission has completed its scheme for the radical reform of German public finances, including:

"(a) Balancing of the budget; (b) in the event of the governments represented on the reparations commission giving their prior consent thereto, reduction of Germany's foreign obligations in so far as may be considered necessary for the restoration of her credit; (c) currency reform; (d) the issue of foreign and internal loans in order to consolidate the financial situation.

"Secondly—With a view to giving time for reparations and the carrying out of the measures referred to under paragraph 1 above, the commission agrees to accept in payment of the cash installments falling due Aug. 15 and Sept. 15, and, unless, in the meantime other arrangements are made, of the further cash installments falling due between Oct. 15 and Dec. 31, 1922, German government six months' treasury bills payable in gold and guaranteed in such manner as may be agreed upon between the German government and the government of Belgium (to which power the payments have been assigned) or, in default of such agreement, by the deposit of gold in a foreign bank approved by Belgium."

This plan was followed, but in the early part of December the financial situation was not improved and France was pressing her claims with vigor, threatening to act independently and seize the Ruhr region if the payment of indemnities was not resumed at the end of the moratorium. Another conference on this subject was scheduled to take place in Brussels in December.

FALL IN VALUE OF GERMAN MARK.

The inability of Germany to pay the indemnities demanded by the allies and the continued issue of paper money had a disastrous effect on the German monetary unit, the mark. On Nov. 3, 1922, it had fallen as low as 6,156 for $1. The par value of a gold mark is 23.8 cents. The accompanying diagram, reproduced from the Federal Reserve Bulletin, shows the decline in value of the German mark from January, 1921, to October, 1922. As already indicated, this value declined still further in October and November.

UNITED STATES WITHDRAWS.

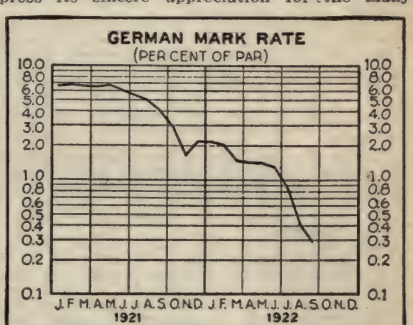
The United States formally withdrew from the reparations commission in Paris, France, on Feb. 19, 1921, when Roland W. Boyden of Beverly, Mass., presented the following statement to the commission in Paris, France:

"I am instructed by my government to announce the retirement of its unofficial representatives from the reparations commission. This decision has been reached only after long hesitation and careful consideration. All representation upon the commission was, in the beginning, unofficial in anticipation of ratification of the treaty of Versailles by the signatory powers.

"The other powers have ratified and their representation has long become official. The United States has not ratified, and, as time has passed, its unofficial representation on the commission gradually has become anomalous.

"My government, under the foregoing condition, has felt itself unable to co-operate with the allied powers at Brussels and elsewhere in the preparation of plans which seem to involve a change in the treaty. It realizes fully the great difficulty of these problems and recognizes the value of unified action; even as it cannot at present take part in such a discussion or even express any views upon the subject discussed, it feels that it is undesirable to retain even unofficial representation on the commission that is likely to be charged with the execution of such plans.

"My government instructs me further to express its sincere appreciation for the many courtesies which the commission and its members have shown the United States and its unofficial representatives."



In addition to Mr. Boyden some twenty Americans serving on subcommissions withdrew in accordance with the notice. Mr Boyden, however, continued to act as an "observer."

U. S. AND COSTS OF OCCUPATION.

On March 10, 1922, at a meeting in Paris, France, of the allied finance ministers engaged in dividing up German payments to the reparations commission, Roland W. Boyden, the unofficial observer of the United States with the commission on reparations, presented the following memorandum:

"I have received this morning (March 10) a cable from Washington instructing me to inform you that the costs of the American armies of occupation up to May 1, 1921, amount to approximately $241,000,000. The allied governments, with the possible exception of Great Britain, have received the whole of their costs of occupation up to that date and apparently the expenditure for the British army will be met by the present arrangement. Taking these facts into consideration the government of the United States counts on obtaining the total payments of the costs of its army of occupation with interest due to May 1, 1921, before any part of the German payments shall be distributed for reparations or for any other purpose.

"With respect to current costs I have received instructions to declare that the government of the United States will demand their payment, but that if it receives assurance of payment it does not foresee difficulties in arranging practical delays within which payments may be made."

The demand contained in the memorandum was virtually ignored by the allied finance ministers, who proceeded with their work of dividing up the payments made by Germany in accordance with a plan adopted at Cannes. Considerable discussion followed, some of the allies—France in particular—taking the view that because the United States had not ratified the treaty of Versailles, but had made a separate treaty with Germany, it was not entitled to divide any of the German payments with the allies. On behalf of the United States it was asserted that the allied refusal to set aside a part of the German payments for the expenses of the American armies of occupation was based on a mere technicality and was inequitable.

AMERICAN POSITION EXPLAINED.

The position taken by the United States was made clear by the following identic note, dated March 22, 1922, and addressed to the governments of Belgium, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan:

"The government of the United States has believed, and still believes, that the governments of the allied powers have no disposition to question the right of the United States to be paid, upon an equal footing with them, the actual cost of its army of occupation which it has maintained in Germany since the joint armistice agreement of Nov. 11, 1918.

"While the attitude of the government of the United States in expecting full payment of these costs has been repeatedly set forth, it is deemed to be appropriate, in view of recent developments, to make this statement of its position.

"The amount of the claim of the United States for its army costs is understood to be well known and to be free from any substantial dispute. According to the information and accounts in the possession of the allied governments, it appears that the total cost of all the armies of occupation from Nov. 11, 1918, to May 1, 1921, amounted to 3,639,282,000 gold marks; that the amounts due to Belgium, France and Italy for their army costs for that period have been paid in full (chiefly through deliveries of property) and that the unpaid balance of army costs due May 1, 1921, amounted to 1,660,090,000 gold marks due to the United States and the British Empire as follows:

United States .....966,374,000 gold marks
British Empire .....693,716,000 gold marks

"It is understood that between May 1, 1921, and Dec. 31, 1921, the British government received cash payments as against this balance of about 130,696,000 gold marks. In view of the position taken by the government of the United States, this payment was expressly made and received subject to the rights of the United States.

"In November, 1921, the commission appointed by the supreme council to give its opinion on the expenses of the armies of occupation made its report dealing with the army costs since May 1, 1921. This included calculations with respect to the American army, and its actual costs since that date were included in the proposed provision for payment pari passu with the other powers.

"It had been supposed that this report to the supreme council would be referred to the conference of ambassadors and would pave the way for suitable action with respect to the American army costs both current and accumulated. It was with surprise that the government of the United States recently learned that negotiations in connection with and following the meeting at Cannes in January last apparently contemplated the substitution for the recommendation of the army costs commission of other arrangements which would ignore American army costs altogether, although estimates both for army costs and reparations were being made on the basis of the entire capacity of the German government to pay.

"When it came to the notice of this government that it was proposed at the meeting of the finance ministers, to convene at Paris on March 8, definitely to assign the greater portion of the amount heretofore paid in cash by Germany, and not yet finally allocated, to the payment of army costs without making any provision for those of the American army, it was deemed advisable again to direct attention to the position of the United States. The government of the United States has been advised that all the arrangements of the finance ministers have been made subject to the rights of the United States, and that these ministers have also suggested that the government of the United States should take up the question directly with the governments concerned.

"The armistice agreement concluded between the allied and associated governments and Germany on Nov. 11, 1918, provided for military occupation by the allied and United States forces jointly, and it was expressly provided that:

"'The upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhine districts (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the German government.'

"It is not believed that the meaning of this agreement can be regarded as doubtful. It had not only its express provision but its necessary implications. It is the view of this government, and it is confidently believed that it is the view of all the governments concerned, that this agreement on the part of the allied and associated governments with Germany and with each other had the clear import that the powers associated in this joint enterprise should stand upon an equal footing as to the payment of all the actual costs of their armies of occupation, and that none of the powers could, consistently with the agreement, make any arrangement for a preferential or exclusive right of payment.

"Further, it is assumed that it would not for a moment be contended that any of the allied powers would have been entitled to enter into any arrangement by which all the assets or revenues of the German empire and its constituent states would be taken for their benefit to the exclusion of any of the other powers concerned.

"It was apparently in recognition of the existing and continuing obligation as to army costs that, in the treaty of Versailles, in undertaking to place a first charge upon all the assets and revenues of the German empire and its constituent states (article 248), priority was given to the total cost of all armies of the allied and associated governments in occupied German territory from the date of the signature of the armistice agreement.

"Articles 249 and 251 of the treaty of Versailles provide:

"'Art. 249. There shall be paid by the German government the total cost of all armies of the allied and associated governments in occupied German territory from the date of the signature of the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, including the keep of men and beasts, lodging and billeting, pay and allow-

ances, salaries and wages, bedding, heating, lighting, clothing, equipment, harness and saddlery, armament and rolling stock, air services, treatment of sick and wounded, veterinary and remount services, transport service of all sorts (such as by rail, sea or river, motor lorries), communications and correspondence, and in general the cost of all administrative or technical services the working of which is necessary for the training of troops and for keeping their numbers up to strength and preserving their military efficiency.'

"'Art. 251. The priority of the charges established by article 248 shall, subject to the qualifications made below, be as follows:

"'(a) The cost of the armies of occupation as defined under article 249 during the armistice and its extensions;

"'(b) The cost of any armies of occupation as defined under article 249 after the coming into force of the present treaty; . . .'

"By the treaty between the United States and Germany, signed Aug. 25, 1921, the ratifications of which were exchanged on Nov. 11, 1921, it is provided that the United States shall have and enjoy the rights and advantages stipulated for the benefit of the United States in the treaty of Versailles, notwithstanding the fact that the treaty has not been ratified by the United States.

"The government of the United States entertains the view, and submits it to the consideration of the allied governments, that the United States is entitled to payment of the costs of its army of occupation pari passu with the allied governments, and that payments received by them from Germany in the circumstances disclosed cannot be used to the exclusion of the United States without its consent.

"The government of the United States is unable to conclude that the justice of its claim is not fully recognized. The governments of the allied powers will not be unmindful of the fact that the government of the United States has repeatedly and earnestly been solicited not to withdraw its army of occupation and this army has been continued upon the basis of the right to be paid its actual cost upon an equal footing with the allies.

"But, while it is believed that the allied governments cannot fail to appreciate the manifest equity of the claim of the United States, it is understood that it has been suggested that there are technical difficulties which stand in the way of its recognition. While willing to take into full consideration every possible question, this government is unable to find any such technical obstacle.

"It is assumed that if any technical question were raised it would be based upon the fact that the United States has not ratified the treaty of Versailles. It may be pointed out, however, that Germany has explicitly consented to the priority of payment of the cost of the American army of occupation nothwithstanding the fact that the treaty of Versailles has not been ratified by the United States.

"Hence any technical objection to the application of the payments made by Germany to the discharge of the just claim of the United States for the cost of its army of occupation upon the ground that the United States had not ratified the treaty of Versailles would necessarily rest, not upon any action or lack of action on the part of Germany, but solely upon the refusal of the governments of the allied powers themselves to permit the discharge of an admittedly equitable claim and thus to seek to maintain in their behalf exclusively a first charge upon all the assets and revenues of the German empire and its constituent states for demands exhausting the full capacity of the German government to pay.

"The government of the United States finds it impossible to conceive that any such attitude would be taken by the allied governments.

"The government of the United States believes that its right to be paid the actual cost of its army of occupation pari passu with the cost of the armies of the allied powers is not only a clearly equitable right but is free from any technical objection.

"This government will welcome any suggestion from the allied governments for the reasonable adjustment of this matter. Upon receiving assurances of payment this government will be only too happy to proceed to the consideration of suitable means by which its just claim may be satisfied.

"Pending such consideration and adjustment this government earnestly hopes that the allied governments will be disposed to refrain from giving effect to any arrangements for the distribution of cash payments received from Germany to the exclusion of the claim of the United States."

TROOPS ORDERED HOME.

Before the foregoing note was made public President Harding had directed that all the American troops in occupied Germany should be returned to the United States by July 1. The announcement came in the form of an official statement issued by Secretary of War Weeks on March 20. This was as follows:

"Some months ago the president directed that the troops in Europe, at least in excess of 2,000 officers and men, should be returned to the United States by the regular transport service which was then and is now in operation. He has now directed that this service be continued until all of the troops have been brought to the United States, which would mean that before the end of the fiscal year the entire force will have been returned. Additional transports will not be operated to complete this movement."

Some American troops, however, were still in the Rhineland in December, 1922.

BALFOUR NOTE ON WAR DEBTS.

On Aug. 1, 1922, the earl of Balfour sent the following note on war debts to the French ambassador in London and also to the diplomatic representatives of Italy, the Serbo-Croat-Slovene State, Roumania, Portugal and Greece:

"Your Excellency: As your excellency is aware, the general question of the French debt to this country has not as yet been the subject of any formal communication between the two governments, nor are his majesty's government anxious to raise it at the present moment. Recent events, however, leave them little choice in the matter, and they feel compelled to lay before the French government their views on certain aspects of the situation created by the present condition of international indebtedness.

"Speaking in general terms, the war debts, exclusive of interest, due to Great Britain at the present moment amount in the aggregate to about £3,400,000,000, of which Germany owes £1,450,000,000, Russia £650,000,000 and our allies £1,300,000,000. On the other hand, Great Britain owes the United States about a quarter of this sum—say, £850,000,000 at par of exchange, together with interest accrued since 1919.

"No international discussion has yet taken place on the unexampled situation partially disclosed by these figures, and pending a settlement which would go to the root of the problem his majesty's government have silently abstained from making any demands upon their allies, either for the payment of interest or

the repayment of capital. But if action in the matter has hitherto been deemed inopportune this is not because his majesty's government either underrate the evils of the present state of affairs or because they are reluctant to make large sacrifices to bring it to an end. On the contrary, they are prepared, if such a policy formed part of a satisfactory international settlement, to remit all the debts due to Great Britain by our allies in respect of loans or by Germany in respect of reparations.

"Recent events, however, make such a policy difficult of accomplishment. With the most perfect courtesy and in the exercise of their undoubted rights the American government have required this country to pay the interest accrued since 1919 on the Anglo-American debt, to convert it from an unfunded to a funded debt and to repay it by a sinking fund in twenty-five years. Such a procedure is clearly in accordance with the original contract. His majesty's government make no complaint of it; they recognize their obligations and are prepared to fulfill them. But evidently they cannot do so without profoundly modifying the course which in different circumstances they would have wished to pursue. They cannot treat the repayment of the Anglo-American loan as if it were an isolated incident in which only the United States of America and Great Britain had any concern. It is but one of a connected series of transactions in which this country appears sometimes as debtor, sometimes as creditor, and if our undoubted obligations as a debtor are to be enforced our not less undoubted rights as a creditor cannot be left wholly in abeyance.

"His majesty's government do not conceal the fact that they adopt this change of policy with the greatest reluctance. It is true that Great Britain is owed more than it owes and that if all interallied war debts were paid the British treasury would, on balance, be a large gainer by the transaction. But can the present world situation be looked at only from this narrow financial standpoint? It is true that many of the allied and associated powers are, as between each other, creditors or debtors, or both. But they were, and are, much more. They were partners in the greatest international effort ever made in the cause of freedom, and they are still partners in dealing with some, at least, of its results. Their debts were incurred, their loans were made, not for the separate advantages of particular states, but for a great purpose common to them all, and that purpose has been in the main accomplished.

"To generous minds it can never be agreeable, although for reasons of state it may perhaps be necessary, to regard the monetary aspect of this great event as a thing apart, to be torn from its historical setting and treated as no more than an ordinary commercial dealing between traders who borrow and capitalists who lend. There are, moreover, reasons of a different order to which I have already referred, which increase the distaste with which his majesty's government adopt so fundamental an alteration in method of dealing with loans to allies. The economic ills from which the world is suffering are due to many causes, moral and material, which are quite outside the scope of this dispatch. But among them must certainly be reckoned the weight of international indebtedness, with all its unhappy effects upon credit and exchange, upon national production and international trade. The peoples of all countries long for a speedy return to the normal. But how can the normal be reached while conditions so abnormal are permitted to prevail? And how can these conditions be cured by any remedies that seem at present likely to be applied?

"For evidently the policy hitherto pursued by this country of refusing to make demands upon its debtors is only tolerable so long as it is generally accepted. It cannot be right that one partner in the common enterprise should recover all that she has lent and that another, while recovering nothing, should be required to pay all that she has borrowed. Such a procedure is contrary to every principle of natural justice and cannot be expected to commend itself to the people of this country. They are suffering from an unparalleled burden of taxation, from an immense diminution in national wealth, from serious want of employment and from the severe curtailment of useful expenditure. These evils are courageously borne. But were they to be increased by an arrangement which, however legitimate, is obviously one-sided, the British taxpayer would inevitably ask why he should be singled out to bear a burden which others are bound to share.

"To such a question there can be but one answer, and I am convinced that allied opinion will admit its justice. But while his majesty's government are thus regretfully constrained to request the French government to make arrangements for dealing to the best of their ability with Anglo-French loans they desire to explain that the amount of interest and repayment for which they ask depends not so much on what France and other allies owe to Great Britain as on what Great Britain has to pay America. The policy favored by his majesty's government is, as I have already observed, that of surrendering their share of German reparation and writing off, through one great transaction, the whole body of interallied indebtedness. But if this be found impossible of accomplishment we wish it to be understood that we do not in any event desire to make a profit out of any less satisfactory arrangement. In no circumstances do we propose to ask more from our debtors than is necessary to pay to our creditors. And, while we do not ask for more, all will admit that we can hardly be content with less. For it should not be forgotten, though it sometimes is, that our liabilities were incurred for others, not for ourselves. The food, the raw material, the munitions required by the immense naval and military efforts of Great Britain and half the £2,000,000,000 advanced to allies were provided not by means of foreign loans but by internal borrowing and war taxation. Unfortunately, a similar policy was beyond the power of other European nations. Appeal was therefore made to the government of the United States; and under the arrangement then arrived at the United States insisted, in substance if not in form, that, though our allies were to spend the money, it was only on our security that they were prepared to lend it. This co-operative effort was of infinite value to the common cause, but it cannot be said that the role assigned in it to this country was one of special privilege or advantage.

"Before concluding I may be permitted to offer one further observation in order to make still clearer the spirit in which his majesty's government desire to deal with the thorny problem of international indebtedness.

"In an earlier passage of this dispatch I pointed out that this, after all, is not a question merely between allies. Ex-enemy countries also are involved, for the greatest of all international debtors is Germany. Now his majesty's government do not suggest that, either as a matter of justice or expediency, Germany should be relieved of her obligation to the other allied states. They speak only for Great Britain, and they content themselves with saying once again, so deeply are they convinced of the economic injury inflicted on the world by the existing state of things, that this country would be prepared (subject to the just claims of other parts of the empire) to aban-

don all further right to German reparation and all claims to repayment by allies, provided that this renunciation formed part of a general plan by which this great problem could be dealt with as a whole and find a satisfactory solution. A general settlement would, in their view, be of more value to mankind than any gains that could accrue even from the most successful enforcement of legal obligations.

"I have, etc., BALFOUR."

WRONG IMPRESSION CREATED.

The foregoing note created the impression among many in Great Britain that the American government was playing an unjustifiable and ungenerous part in the matter of settling the debts incurred by the allies in the great war. Much irritation was also caused in France, where it was recognized that the note would imperil the success of the reparations conference arranged to begin in London on Aug. 7; in fact, it had that effect, as the meeting adjourned without anything decisive having been accomplished.

In the United States and also in some quarters in Great Britain it was felt that the note, though courteous in tone, was a serious diplomatic blunder in that it was likely to endanger the friendship existing between the two countries. It was pointed out that Lord Balfour was in error in assuming that the United States had "insisted, in substance if not in form, that, though our allies were to spend the money [borrowed from the United States], it was only on our security that they [the United States] were prepared to lend it."

SECRETARY MELLON'S STATEMENT.

The fact that Lord Balfour had been misinformed in this matter was brought out clearly by the secretary of the treasury in Washington, Andrew W. Mellon, in a formal statement, issued Aug. 24. The text of this statement follows:

"A number of inquiries have been received, as a result of statements recently published, with respect to the exact status of the obligations of foreign governments held by the United States. Especial attention has been directed to the origin of the indebtedness of the British government, amounting to about $4,135,000,000. It has been said that this liability was not incurred for the British government but for the other allies, and that the United States, in making the original arrangements, had insisted in substance that, though the other allies were to use the money borrowed, it was only on British security that the United States was prepared to lend it. It is apparent from the inquiries which have reached the treasury department that it is supposed that this, in substance, is the explanation of the existing indebtedness of Great Britain.

"It should be said that the obligations of foreign governments in question had their origin almost entirely in purchases made in the United States, and the advances by the United States government were for the purpose of covering payments for these purchases by the allies.

"The statement that the United States government virtually insisted upon a guaranty by the British government of amounts advanced to the other allies is evidently based upon a misapprehension. Instead of insisting upon a guaranty, or any transaction of that nature, the United States government took the position that it would make advances to each government and would not require any government to give obligations for advances made to cover the purchases of any other government. Thus the advances to the British government, evidenced by its obligations, were made to cover its own purchases, and advances were made to the other allies to cover their purchases.

"The nature of the arrangements is shown by a memorandum which the secretary of the treasury, in June, 1918, handed to the British ambassador, as follows:

"'So far as the purchases of the allied governments for war purposes within the United States and its territories and insular possessions are concerned it is the expectation of the secretary of the treasury to continue as heretofore the advances necessary to enable the financing of such purchases. The secretary quite agrees with what he understands to be the views of the chancellor of the exchequer that advances shall be made to each allied government for the commodities purchased in the United States by it and that no allied government should be required to give its obligations for such purchases when merely serving as a conduit for the supply of the materials so purchased to another allied government. Any other course would indeed be incompatible with what the secretary of the treasury deems a cardinal principle, which should be followed in respect to such advances, namely, that the allied government for the use of which the commodity is purchased must give its own obligation therefor and the obligation of any other allied government cannot be accepted by the United States as an equivalent.'

"It is well to further quote from a memorandum handed to the British ambassador in June, 1920, by the secretary of the treasury regarding these loans as follows:

"'It has been at all times the view of the United States treasury that questions regarding the indebtedness of the government of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the United States government and the funding of such indebtedness had no relation either to questions arising concerning the war loans of the United States and of the united kingdom to other governments or to questions regarding the reparation payments of the central empires of Europe. These views were expressed to the representatives of the British treasury constantly during the period when the United States government was making loans to the government of the united kingdom and since that time in Washington, in Paris and in London.'

"From these two statements it appears to be quite clear that the respective borrowing nations each gave their own obligations for the money advanced by the United States and that no guaranty of the obligations of one borrowing nation was asked from any other nation. This is the understanding of the treasury as to the status of the foreign obligations growing out of the war, now held by the United States."

FOREIGN DEBTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Including the last interest period in 1921.

Country.	Obligations.	Unpaid interest.	Total debt.
Armenia	$11,959,917.49	$1,009,868.67	$12,969,786.16
Austria	24,055,708.92	721,671.27	24,777,380.19
Belgium	375,280,147.37	34,007,409.62	409,287,557.99
Cuba	9,025,500.00	.....	9,025,500.00
Czecho-Slovakia	91,179,528.72	8,125,165.24	99,304,693.96
Esthonia	13,999,145.60	1,389,668.37	15,388,813.97
Finland	8,281,926.17	598,339.79	8,880,265.96
France	3,350,762,938.19	284,148,863.64	3,634,911,801.83

Country.	Obligations.	Unpaid interest.	Total debt.
Great Britain	$4,166,318,358.44	$407,303,283.93	$4,573,621,642.37
Greece	15,000,000.00	.....	15,000,000.00
Hungary	1,685,835.61	50,575.07	1,736,410.68
Italy	1,648,034,050.90	161,078,880.80	1,809,112,931.70
Latvia	5,132,287.14	386,962.52	5,519,249.66
Liberia	26,000.00	1,568.85	27,568.85
Lithuania	4,981,628.03	498,162.80	5,479,790.83
Poland	135,661,660.58	9,837,443.36	145,499,103.94
Roumania	36,128,494.94	3,477,534.09	39,606,029.03
Russia	192,601,297.37	26,120,560.18	218,721,857.55
Serbia	51,153,160.21	4,778,797.79	55,931,958.00
Total	10,141,267,585.68	943,534,755.99	11,084,802,341.67

AMERICAN WAR CLAIMS AGAINST GERMANY.

On Aug. 10, 1922, an agreement was signed in Berlin between the United States and Germany providing for the determination of the amount of the war claims against Germany, amounting to nearly $300,000,000. The agreement contained the following provisions:

Article 1. The commission shall pass upon the following categories of claims which are more particularly defined in the treaty of Aug. 25, 1921, and in the treaty of Versailles:

(1) Claims of American citizens, arising since July 31, 1914, in respect of damage to or seizure of their property, rights and interests, including any company or association in which they are interested, within German territory as it existed on Aug. 1, 1914;

(2) Other claims for loss or damage to which the United States or its nationals have been subjected with respect to injuries to persons, or to property, rights and interests, including any company or association in which American nationals are interested, since July 31, 1914, as a consequence of the war;

(3) Debts owing to American citizens by the German government or by German nationals.

Art. 2. The government of the United States and the government of Germany shall each appoint one commissioner. The two governments shall by agreement select an umpire to decide upon any cases concerning which the commissioners may disagree, or upon any points of difference that may arise in the course of their proceedings.

Art. 3. The commissioners shall meet at Washington within two months after the coming into force of the present agreement.

Art. 4. The commissioners shall keep an accurate record of the questions and cases submitted and correct minutes of their proceedings.

Art. 5. Each government shall pay its own expenses, including compensation of its own commissioner, agent or counsel. All other expenses, including honorarium of the umpire, shall be borne by the two governments.

Art. 6. The two governments may designate agents and counsel who may present oral or written arguments to the commission.

The decisions of the commission and those of the umpire (in case there may be any) shall be accepted as final and binding upon the two governments.

Art. 7. The present agreement shall come into force on the date of its signature.

War Claims Commission.

Germany requested that the umpire should be an American and accordingly President Harding appointed Associate Justice William R. Day of the United States Supreme court to act in that capacity. Justice Day resigned his position to devote his whole time to the work of adjusting the war claims. Germany appointed Dr. Kiesselbach, a Hamburg attorney, as her commissioner, while the United States selected Robert C. Morris of New York city, a lawyer, to act in a similar capacity for the American government.

STATUS OF REPARATIONS PAYMENTS.

The allied supreme council at a conference held in Paris, France, Jan. 24-29, 1921, fixed the reparations Germany was to pay as follows:

"For the purpose of satisfying the obligations imposed upon her by articles 231 and 232 of the treaty of Versailles, Germany shall, irrespective of the restitution she is to make under article 238 and of any other obligation under the treaty, pay:

"1. Fixed annuities payable half yearly in equal parts as follows: (a) Two annuities of 2,000,000,000 gold marks from May 1, 1921, to May 1, 1923; (b) three annuities of 3,000,000,000 gold marks from May 1, 1923, to May 1, 1926; (c) three annuities of 4,000,000,000 gold marks from May 1, 1926, to May 1 1929; (d) three annuities of 5,000,000,000 gold marks from May 1, 1929, to May 1, 1932; (e) thirty-one annuities of 6,000,000,000 gold marks from May 1, 1932, to May 1, 1963. [The total of the fixed annuities was thus 226,000,000,000 gold marks or approximately $53,788,000,000.]

"2. Forty-one annuities running from May 1, 1921, equal in amount to 12 per cent ad valorem of German exports, payable in gold two months after the close of each half year."

On April 27, 1921, the allied reparations commission in Paris issued the following official communique:

"The reparations commission, in pursuance of stipulations of article 233 of the treaty of Versailles, has decided unanimously to fix at 132,000,000,000 gold marks the amount of damages for which reparations is due by Germany in terms of article 232, second paragraph, and of annex 1 of part 8 of said treaty.

"In fixing this amount the reparations commission had effected the necessary deductions from the amount of damages in order to make allowance for restitutions effected or to be effected in execution of article 238, and in consequence no credit will be allowed to Germany in respect to such restitutions.

"The commission has not included in the above amount the sum in respect to further obligations incumbent on Germany in virtue of the third paragraph of article 232 to 'make reimbursement of all sums which Belgium has borrowed from allied and associated governments up to Nov. 11, 1918, together with interest at the rate of 5 per cent on such sums.'"

The 132,000,000,000 gold marks (normal value $31,416,000,000) mentioned in the communique referred to the principal only and not to the total sum of principal and interest for forty-two years. This was placed by the allies earlier in the year at 225,000,000,000 gold marks, or $55,188,000,000.

The allied supreme council met in London on April 30, with Prime Minister Lloyd George, Premier Briand, Count Sforza of Italy, Baron Hayashi of Japan and M. Jasper of Belgium and other delegates present. M. Briand's views prevailed and the plans for the occupation of the Ruhr region and the terms for reparations payments were ap-

proved. The council, however, decided to grant Germany a few days grace and not to enforce the penalties on May 1 as had been proposed. After long consideration by members of the council and study by experts the following ultimatum was adopted and on May 5 sent to Germany:

"The allied powers, taking note of the fact that, in spite of the successive concessions made by the allies since the signature of the treaty of Versailles, and in spite of the warnings and sanctions agreed upon at Spa and at Paris, as well as of the sanctions announced in London and since applied, the German government is still in default in the fulfillment of the obligations incumbent upon it under the terms of the treaty of Versailles as regards (1) disarmament; (2) the payment due on May 1, 1921, under article 235 of the treaty, which the reparations commission has already called upon it to make at this date; (3) the trial of the war criminals as further provided for by the allied notes of Feb. 13 and May 7, 1920; and (4) certain other important respects, notably those which arise under articles 264 to 267, 269, 273, 321, 322 and 327 of the treaty, decide:

"(a) To proceed forthwith with such preliminary measures as may be required for the occupation of the Ruhr valley by the allied forces on the Rhine in the contingency provided for in paragraph (d) of this note:

"(b) In accordance with article 233 of the treaty to invite the reparations commission to prescribe to the German government without delay the time and manner for securing and discharging the entire obligation incumbent upon that government, and to announce their decision on this point to the German government at latest on May 6:

"(c) To call upon the German government categorically to declare within a period of six days from the receipt of the above decision its resolve (1) to carry out without reserve or condition their obligations as defined by the reparations commission; (2) to accept without reserve or condition the guaranties in respect of those obligations prescribed by the reparations commission; (3) to carry out without reserve or delay the measures of military, naval, and aerial disarmament notified to the German government by the allied powers in their note of Jan. 29, 1921, those overdue being completed at once, and the remainder by the prescribed dates; (4) to carry out without reserve or delay the trial of the war criminals and the other unfulfilled portions of the treaty referred to in the first paragraph of this note:

"(d) Failing fulfillment by the German government of the above conditions by May 12, to proceed to the occupation of the valley of the Ruhr and to take all other military and naval measures that may be required. Such occupation will continue so long as Germany fails to comply with the conditions summarized in paragraph (c)."

The ultimatum was accompanied by a schedule prescribing the time and manner for securing and discharging the entire obligation of Germany for reparation under articles 231, 232 and 233 of the treaty of Versailles. It follows in part:

"The reparations commission has, in accordance with article 233 of the treaty of Versailles, fixed the time and manner for securing and discharging the entire obligation of Germany for reparation under articles 231, 232 and 233 of the treaty, as follows:

"This determination is without prejudice to the duty of Germany to make restitution under article 238, or to other obligations under the treaty.

"1. Germany will perform in the manner laid down in this schedule her obligations to pay the total fixed in accordance with articles 231, 232 and 233 of the treaty of Versailles by the commission—viz., 132 milliards (132,000,000,000) of gold marks ($31,416,000,000) less (a) the amount already paid on account of reparations; (b) sums which may from time to time be credited to Germany in respect of state properties in ceded territory, etc., and (c) any sums received from other enemy or ex-enemy powers in respect of which the commission may decide that credits should be given to Germany, plus the amount of the Belgian debt to the allies, the amounts of these deductions and additions to be determined later by the commission."

The total amount of German payments in cash, in kind and by cessions of state property up to Dec. 31, 1921, was 6,487,856,000 gold marks ($1,594,009,728).

ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

AMUNDSEN EXPEDITION.

Capt. Roald Amundsen began another voyage into the arctic regions in the summer of 1922. He started from Nome, Alaska, June 29, in his power schooner Maud and arrived at Deering, on the north side of the Seward peninsula, on July 8. Early in August the ship was frozen in the ice near Wrangel island, off the northeastern coast of Siberia. Before this happened Capt. Amundsen, with Lieut. Oscar Omdal, an aviator, and a moving picture operator, had transferred to another ship and proceeded to Wainwright, 100 miles southwest of Point Barrow. The explorer had intended to start from this place with Lieut. Omdal on an airplane flight across the north pole to Spitzbergen, or Cape Columbia, but he arrived too late and all the conditions were unfavorable. He therefore decided to remain at Wainwright throughout the winter and attempt his flight in May or June, 1923. The Maud, which before leaving Seattle was fitted out with a powerful radio apparatus, is under command of Capt. Oscar Wisting. Other members of the ship's complement are Carl Hansen, mate; Dr. H. U. Sverdrup and Finn Malmgren, scientists, and G. N. Olonkin and S. Sivertson, engineers.

The expedition, Capt. Amundsen has repeatedly declared, is primarily a scientific one, and, while he hopes to reach the north pole—he discovered the south pole in 1911—the study of ocean and magnetic currents, the drift of the ice pack and movements of the air will be his first objective.

Special investigation will be made to determine whether land exists in the neighborhood of the pole, as some oceanographers, basing their belief on sudden shifts in polar ocean currents, have maintained. Much attention will be given to the ocean itself, and through holes bored in the ice scientists of the expedition will measure the depth of the water, direction and strength of submarine currents and take samples from different levels for chemical analysis.

The Maud was stocked with provisions to last seven years. If Amundsen and his pilot reach Cape Columbia they will find depots of provisions arranged for them in advance by Capt. G. Hansen. They estimated that the flight could be made in about fifteen hours with favorable weather conditions. The machine to be used is of the Larsen all-metal type. It is able to carry, in addition to the two men and fuel, enough provisions and equipment so that the explorers will not be in immediate danger of death from hunger or exposure in case a forced landing has to be made before the objective is reached.

MACMILLAN EXPEDITION.

The schooner Bowdoin, carrying Dr. Donald B. MacMillan and six companions on an exploration trip in the arctic regions, left Wiscasset, Me., July 16 and Halifax, N. S., July 22, 1921. The little ship of only 115 tons was built at East Boothbay, Me., and was named for MacMillan's alma mater. The mapping of Baffin land was the main purpose of the expedition. The Bowdoin was frozen in on Nov. 9 in a harbor south of the Trinity islands and remained there until Aug. 1, 1922, when it was released and proceeded on its homeward journey. In the fall of 1921 the members of the expedition explored the west coast of Baffin land to a point 78 west longitude, 64 north latitude. Two new islands were discovered off the Melville peninsula. Another large island was discovered thirty miles north of Spicer island. Some of the islands located on the latest maps were found to be nonexistent. In a letter written Aug. 24, 1922, in Labrador, Dr. MacMillan had the following to say of the work of the expedition in the winter of 1921-1922:

"We selected the harbor I have named Bowdoin after the most painstaking examination of every bay and inlet along the coast. On Nov. 9 we were settled for the winter. We were not idle at Bowdoin harbor. Under the superintendence of Prof. Goddard of Dartmouth college and Carnegie institute we built a magnetic observatory and carried on for a period of ten months an uninterrupted observation of terrestrial magnetism. We took meteorological observations throughout the year.

"The lowest temperature recorded was 60 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit. For two months we took tidal observations. Moreover, my men with dog teams traveled more than 2,000 miles, going north to Cape Dorchester, south and east to Lake Harbor and inward to Amadjaak lake, a body of water which had never hitherto been explored by white men. We found the land very different from the current delineations on the latest maps. Nearly all points are incorrect.

"The waters of Chorbak inlet reach nearly to Fox channel. We discovered a land of uncharted lakes, the breeding place for innumerable ducks, geese, swan and shore birds. Here also lay the hitherto undiscovered home of the lesser snow goose and the blue goose. Eskimos gave us vivid descriptions of an area of about 625 square miles so white with geese that the land appears as if it were covered with snow.

"I have recorded fifty species of birds, and have a good collection of bird skins and eggs. Prof. Robinson has a fine botanical collection of sixty flowering arctic plants."

The Bowdoin arrived at Sydney, N. S., on Sept. 6, 1922, with all on board well.

THE SHACKLETON EXPEDITION.

As noted on page 206, Sir Ernest Shackleton, leader of the expedition to the antarctic regions which left London Sept. 17, 1921, died on Jan. 5, 1922, on board his ship, the Quest, while near the island of South Georgia. This misfortune virtually put an end to the enterprise, although Frank Wild, the second in command, and Frank Worsley attempted to carry out a part of the work planned. Moving pictures of bird and animal life were taken and complete geological and biological data gathered in South Georgia, Tristan da Cunha and other remote islands. The Quest was found to be underpowered and otherwise unfitted for antarctic work and it was decided to return to Europe.

THE POLAR RECORD.

Year. Explorer.	Deg.	Min.
Arctic.		
1854—E. K. Kane	80	56
1871—Capt. Hall	82	16
1876—Capt. Nares	83	10
1879—Lieut. De Long	77	15
1882—Lieut. Greely	83	24
1890—Lieut. Peary	83	50
1891—Lieut. Peary	83	24
1895—Fridtjof Nansen	86	14
1900—Duke d'Abruzzi	86	33
1902—Lieut. Peary	84	17
1904—Anthony Fiala	83	13
1906—Commander Peary	87	6
1909—Commander Peary	90	(Pole)
Antarctic.		
1774—Capt. Cook	71	15
1823—Capt. Weddell	74	15
1842—Capt. Ross	77	49
1895—Borchgrevink	74	10
1898—De Gerlache	71	36
1900—Borchgrevink	78	50
1902—Capt. Robert F. Scott	82	17
1909—Lieut. Shackleton	88	23
1911—Roald Amundsen	90	(Pole)
1912—Capt. Robert F. Scott	90	(Pole)

BLOODLESS REVOLUTION IN ITALY.

The fascisti, under the leadership of Benito Mussolini, obtained complete political control of Italy toward the end of October, 1922. They became known early in 1921 by their conflicts with socialists, communists and radicals of all kinds. Their plan was to meet force with force and to combat the bolshevik tendencies that seemed to be increasing everywhere and to be threatening the economic and political welfare of the state. The name was taken from "fascio," which in turn comes from the Latin word "fascina," meaning a bundle of sticks, or, as used in fortifications, a bundle of fagots or brushwood. The members of the organization, which was more or less secret, wore black shirts as their uniform and later the term "black shirt" was used oftener than "fascisti" to designate them.

There were innumerable clashes with the socialists and communists and occasionally with the government troops, though these as a rule sympathized with the fascisti and in some cases aided them. The agitation increased rapidly in the latter half of 1922, when town after town and city after city fell into the hands of the "black shirts." These for the most part were young men, and their numbers grew until it was estimated that by October, 1922, more than half a million drilled and armed men were enrolled.

The cabinet of Luigi Facta resigned Oct. 26 and within the next two or three days the fascisti took possession of Rome and all the other large cities of Italy. In the capital they paraded to the number of 100,000 before King Victor Emmanuel and made it clear that their movement was not antiroyalist or prorepublican. On Oct. 30 Benito Mussolini became premier and in a sense the virtual dictator of Italy. His policies, while called reactionary by his enemies, appeared to please the majority of the Italian people.

PIERCE BUTLER SUCCEEDS JUSTICE WILLIAM R. DAY.

William R. Day of Ohio resigned from the position of associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States on Oct. 24, 1922, for the purpose of devoting all his time to his duties as umpire in the German-American claims negotiations. The nomination of Pierce Butler of St. Paul, Minn., to succeed Judge Day was sent to the United States senate Nov. 23 by President Harding and was confirmed. Mr. Butler is 56 years of age and a democrat.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES (DEC. 1, 1922).

Commander in Chief—President Warren G. Harding.
Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.
The Assistant Secretary of War—J. Mayhew Wainwright.
General of the Armies—Gen. John J. Pershing, chief of staff.
Deputy Chief of Staff—Maj.-Gen. John L. Hines.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

General.

John J. Pershing.

Major-Generals.

Morton, Charles G.
Bullard, Robert L.
Kernan, Francis J.
Summerall, Charles P.
Edwards, Clarence R.
McAndrews, James W.
Hines, John L.
Allen, Henry T.
Shanks, David C.
Cronkhite, Adelbert.
Wright, William M.
Read, George W.
Muir, Charles H.
Menoher, Chas. T.
Bell, George, Jr.
Bailey, Charles J.
Sturgis, Samuel D.
Hale, Harry C.
Bundy, Omar.
Brewster, Andrew.
Lewis, Edward M.
Hawze, Robert L.
Lassiter, William.
Duncan, George B.
Hinds, Ernest.

Brigadier-Generals.

Treat, Charles G.
Kuhn, Joseph E.
Sage, William H.
Kennedy, Chase W.
Blatchford, Richard M.
Babbitt, Edwin B.
Barrette, John D.
McRae, James H.
Graves, William S.
McGlachlin, Edw. F., Jr.
MacArthur, Douglas.
Jervey, Henry.
Hutcheson, Grote.
Gordon, Walter H.
Weigel, William.
McAlexander, Ulysses G.
Hersey, Mark L.
Helmick, Eli A.
Sladen, Fred W.
Bandholtz, Harry H.
Ely, Hanson E.
Smith, William R.
Aultman, Dwight E.
Hagood, Johnson.
Nolan, Dennis E.
Connor, William D.
Conner, Fox.
Brown, Preston.
Craig, Malin.
Todd, Henry D., Jr.
Bowley, Albert J.
Johnston, William H.
Alexander, Robert.
Callan, Robert E.
Winn, Frank L.
Martin, Charles H.
Russel, Edgar.
Castner, Joseph C.
Poore, Benjamin A.
Moseley, George V. H.

ARMY AND CORPS AREAS.

First Army.

First Corps Area—Includes the North Atlantic coast artillery district and the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island; headquarters, 99 Chauncy street, Boston, Mass. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards.

Second Corps Area—Includes the states of New York, New Jersey and Delaware; headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y. The island of Porto Rico, with the islands and keys adjacent thereto, is for administrative purposes attached to the second corps area. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Robert L. Bullard.

Third Corps Area—Includes the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia; headquarters, Fort McHenry, Md. (temporarily at Baltimore, Md.). Commander, Maj.-Gen. Charles J. Bailey.

Second Army.

Fourth Corps Area—Includes the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana; headquarters, Fort McPherson, Ga. (temporarily at Charleston, S. C.). Commander, Brig.-Gen. Walter H. Gordon.

Fifth Corps Area—Includes the states of Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana and Kentucky; headquarters, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Commander, Maj.-Gen. George W. Read.

Sixth Corps Area—Includes the states of Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin; headquarters, Fort Sheridan, Ill. (temporarily at Chicago, Ill.). Commander, Maj.-Gen. H. C. Hale.

Third Army.

Seventh Corps Area—Includes the states of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota; headquarters, Fort Crook, Neb. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Francis J. Kernan.

Eighth Corps Area—Includes the states of Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona; headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex. (For the purposes of administrative and tactical control in connection with the border patrol and field operations incident thereto, such part of the state of Arizona as lies west of the 114° meridian and south of the 33° parallel is attached to the ninth corps area. Commander, Maj.-Gen. E. M. Lewis.

Ninth Corps Area—Includes the North Pacific coast artillery district, the South Pacific coast artillery district, the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and California; headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (temporarily at San Francisco, Cal.). The territory of Alaska is attached to the ninth corps area for administrative purposes. (For the purpose of administrative and tactical control in connection with the border patrol and field operations incident thereto, such part of the state of Arizona as lies west of the 114° meridian and south of the 33° parallel is attached to the 9th corps area.) Commander, Maj.-Gen. Charles G. Morton.

Departments.

The Hawaiian Department—Includes the Hawaiian islands and their dependencies; headquarters, Honolulu, Hawaii. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Charles P. Summerall.

The Philippine Department—Includes all of the Philippine archipelago and troops in China; headquarters, Manila, P. I. Commander, Maj.-Gen. William M. Wright.

The Panama Canal Department—Includes the entire Canal Zone; headquarters, Quarry Heights, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis.

Forces in Germany — Commander, Maj.-Gen. Henry T. Allen.

AIR SERVICE HEADQUARTERS.

First Wing—Kelly field, Texas.
Second Wing—Langley field, Hampton, Va.
First Day Pursuit Group—Ellington field, Texas.
First Surveillance Group—Kelly field, Texas.
Second Bombardment Group—Kelly field, Texas.
Fourth Observation Group—Manila, P. I.
Fifth Observation Group—Luke field, Hawaii.
Sixth Observation Group—France field, Canal Zone.
Seventh Observation Group—Langley field, Virginia.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

First Gas Regiment—Edgewood arsenal, Maryland.

COAST ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS.

Balboa—Fort Amador, Canal Zone.
Boston—Fort Warren, Massachusetts.
Cape Fear—Fort Caswell, North Carolina.
Charleston—Fort Moultrie, South Carolina.
Chesapeake Bay—Fort Monroe, Virginia.
Columbia—Fort Stevens, Oregon.
Cristobal—Fort DeLesseps, Canal Zone.
Delaware—Fort DuPont, Delaware.
Eastern New York—Fort Totten, New York.
Galveston—Fort Crockett, Texas.
Honolulu—Fort Armstrong, Hawaii.
Key West—Key West barracks, Florida.
Long Island Sound—Fort H. G. Wright, New York.

Los Angeles—Fort McArthur, California.
Manila and Subig Bay—Fort Mills, Philippines.
Mobile—Fort Morgan, Alabama.
Narragansett Bay—Fort Adams, Rhode Island.
New Bedford—Fort Rodman, Massachusetts.
New Orleans—Jackson barracks, Louisiana.
Pearl Harbor—Fort Kamahameha, Hawaii.
Pensacola—Fort Barrancas, Florida.
Portland—Fort Williams, Maine.
Portsmouth—Fort Constitution, New Hampshire.
Potomac—Fort Washington, Maryland.
Puget Sound—Fort Worden, Washington.
San Diego—Fort Rosecrans, California.
Sandy Hook—Fort Hancock, New York.
San Francisco—Fort Winfield Scott, California.
Savannah—Fort Screven, Georgia.
Southern New York—Fort Hamilton, New York.
Tampa—Fort Dade, Florida.

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Army and Navy General Hospital—Hot Springs, Ark.
Fitzsimons General Hospital—Denver, Col.
Letterman General Hospital—Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
Sternberg General Hospital—Manila, P. I.
Tripler General Hospital—Honolulu, Hawaii.
Walter Reed General Hospital—Takoma, D. C.
William Beaumont General Hospital—El Paso, Tex.

GENERAL SERVICE SCHOOLS.

The School of the Line—Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
The General Staff School—Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
The Army War College—Washington Barracks, D. C.

COMMISSIONED AND ENLISTED STRENGTH OF REGULAR ARMY.

Authorized by acts of June 4, 1920 and June 30, 1921.

	Officers.	Men.
General officers of the line	68	.....
General staff corps: war department general staff	88	.....
General staff with troops	131	.....
Adjutant-general's department (includes one major-general as the adjutant-general and one brigadier-general as assistant to the adjutant-general)	117	.....
Inspector-general's department (includes one major-general as inspector-general)	62	.....
Judge-advocate general's department (includes one major-general as judge-advocate general)	115	.....
Quartermaster corps (includes one major-general as quartermaster-general and three brigadier-generals as assistants to the quartermaster-general)	1 054	11,200
Military storekeeper	1	.....
Medical department (includes one major-general as surgeon-general and two brigadier-generals as assistants to the surgeon-general). General officers of the staff, 3; medical corps, 1,053; dental corps, 180; veterinary corps, 175; medical administrative corps, 81. Total	1,489	8,591
Finance department (includes one brigadier-general as chief of finance)	163	709
Corps of engineers (includes one major-general as chief of engineers and one brigadier-general as assistant to the chief of engineers)	602	6,519
Ordnance department (includes one major-general as chief of ordnance and two brigadier-generals as assistants to the chief of ordnance)	353	2,976
Signal corps (includes one major-general as chief signal officer)	301	3,000
Chemical warfare service (includes one brigadier-general as chief of the chemical warfare service)	101	776
Bureau of insular affairs (includes one major-general as chief of the bureau)	3	.....
Chaplains (includes one colonel as chief of chaplains)	139	.....
Professors of military academy	7	.....
Cavalry (includes one major-general as chief of cavalry)	951	11,184
Field artillery (includes one major-general as chief of field artillery)	1,901	19,573
Coast artillery corps (includes one major-general as chief of coast artillery)	1,201	18,110
Infantry (includes one major-general as chief of infantry)*	4,201	58,401
Air service (includes one major-general as chief of air service and one brigadier-general as assistant to the chief of air service)†	1,516	10,300
Detached officers' list	2,111	.....
Detached enlisted men	....	6,543
Total (‡)	16,675	157,882

*Includes all tank units. †Includes flying cadets not to exceed 318. ‡Includes enlisted men of Philippine scouts.

According to the annual report of the secretary of war, John W. Weeks, the actual strength of the regular army under the appropriation act of June, 1922, was reduced from its total in June, 1920, of 280,000 enlisted men and 17,726 officers to a total of 125,000 enlisted men and about 12,000 officers. "The fiscal year thus closed with the regular army shaken under an economy drive which in its present effects has been quite damaging," wrote the secretary.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The following is from the annual report of Secretary Weeks to the president in the fall of 1922:

"Just as the last year has been a year of reductions for the regular army, so has it been for the national guard a year of measurable delay. The national guard was given under the new defense project an excellent program of development. As in the case of its associate component, the regular army, its actual accomplishments in pursuance of that project have been somewhat hindered by the present need for national and state policies of retrenchment. The numbers of the guard have been held down by the failure of federal funds and equipments and the training of units has been somewhat handicapped by the shortage of regular officers who were available and suitable as instructors. Under the terms of the new project, the strength of the national guard at the end of the past fiscal year was to be 238,950. Its actual strength was 159,658, or a shortage of 33 per cent. Nevertheless it is gratifying to all concerned that the progress has been what it is and that the spirit of the guard is shown so strongly in its reconstruction. The states have proved most eager to do their share in development. The citizens have accepted the idea and have supported

the units loyally. The applicants for enlistment have been in excess of the needs. Above all the spirit of co-operation between the national guard and the regular army and the officers' reserve corps has been so good that we are assured of our 'one army' in fact as we have endeavored to arouse an interest in its name. Nothing but finances stand between us and a complete realization of the objects of the act of June 4, 1920. The actual amounts required are not great, and the present indication of enthusiastic support warrants the hope and belief that in a very short time the national guard will be able to reach the proportions required of it in its part of our defense project.

THE ORGANIZED RESERVES.

"Our third and last line of defense consists of the organized reserves. The units composing this force, according to the basic plan for mobilization, have been allocated to territorial districts throughout the country so that each unit is definitely associated with a particular community. Reserve officers who live in that community are being assigned to its unit. As soon as officers have been assigned it is planned to begin recruiting the unit with carefully selected noncommissioned officers and specialists when these are available. The framework thus created will be of a homogeneous character suitable for the most effective absorption of recruits during mobilization. This framework would, however, prove of slight value unless the officers and noncommissioned officers are given enough training to keep them somewhat informed of their duties. This training we have been unable to give thus far, because of shortage of funds and of regular officers who could handle the instruction. The actual organization of the units was, however, begun early in the fiscal year. Forty-two groups of regular officers and noncommissioned officers were sent out to commence the organization of the divisions and the nondivisional units. The work has been very slow because of the shortage of suitable personnel, funds and facilities. Here again it appears that the tendency to cut our activities for economical reasons is a tendency that should be guarded. We are making progress and any progress is good progress. This progress is, however, scant, and not really enough. Any further cuts would force us to lose what we have gained, and would accordingly be inexcusable. It has taken time and money to build what we have. It has taken blood and money to prove that we have not, even now, what we need. We should when practicable add to what we have and attain to the progress called for in our defense project under the terms of law.

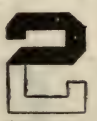
THE DEVELOPMENT OF OFFICERS.

"I shall now give a word to what is really the backbone of our military system. There can be no doubt that our true strength of defense rests upon the foundation of our leadership. I do not belittle the enlisted man—ours is the best in the world. It is because I appreciate him that I emphasize the need for officers who can give to the soldier his best opportunity to fight for his country and for his life. We must have officers sufficient to handle the great army of the United States. We have not these officers now. A very few of them can come from the military academy—not enough, I believe. Some can come from the ranks. Many can come from the body of officers of the national guard. The greatest part must, however, be reserve officers. We now have a fine body of national guard officers and an equally fine body of reserve officers. In spite of the fact that many of these had service in war, they will quickly become unfit for further service unless they can receive at least a small amount of steady training and education. Our reserve officers are the first to complain that their present lack of training is causing them to lose the knowledge that they gained in the war. Where is their training to come from? Only through the regular officer. From all directions and from all classes is coming the evidence that we have not sufficient regular officers to perform the tasks that are demanded of them, not only by the law, but by our own citizens who desire to see that law realized in fact. In my last annual report I stated that with 18,000 officers authorized we would not have enough to do all that might profitably be done. Now I must state that we have absolutely not enough to do what is necessary to our safety as an organized state. I appreciate the urgency of our financial situation that prevents us from reaching our maximum requirements. I cannot believe, however, that the importance of this need for a minimum strength is fully recognized by all who do recognize the urgency of the financial problems. I earnestly advocate a reconstituting of our officer body to a minimum of 13,000 at the earliest date."

CLOTH SHOULDER INSIGNIA WORN BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

ARMY INSIGNIA.

1st Army.



2d Army.

3d Army.
(Army of Occupation.)

CORPS INSIGNIA.

1st Corps.

2d Corps.

3d Corps.

4th Corps.

5th Corps.

6th Corps.

7th Corps.

8th Corps.

9th Corps.

DIVISIONAL INSIGNIA.

1st Div.

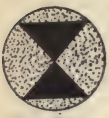
2d Div.

3d Div.

4th Div.

5th Div.

6th Div.


7th Div.

11th Div.

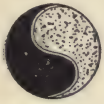
12th Div.

19th Div.

26th Div.

27th Div.

28th Div.


29th Div.

30th Div.

31st Div.

32d Div.

33d Div.

34th Div.

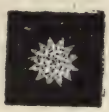
35th Div.

36th Div.

37th Div.

38th Div.

39th Div.


40th Div.

41st Div.

42d Div.

76th Div.

77th Div.

78th Div.

79th Div.

80th Div.

81st Div.

82d Div.

83d Div.

85th Div.

86th Div.

87th Div.

88th Div.

89th Div.

90th Div.

91st Div.

92d Div.

93d Div.

RANK AND INSIGNIA OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

The following table shows the rank of commissioned officers in the United States army and marine corps and the corresponding grades in the navy:

ARMY AND MARINE CORPS.	NAVY.
General.	Admiral.
Lieutenant-general.	Vice-admiral.
Major-general.	Rear-admiral.
Brigadier-general.	Commodore.
Colonel.	Captain.
Lieutenant-colonel.	Commander.
Major.	Lieutenant-commander.
Captain.	Lieutenant.
First lieutenant.	Lieutenant, jr. grade.
Second lieutenant.	Ensign.

Commissioned army officers wear the following insignia on the shoulder loop.

RANK AND INSIGNIA.

General—Four silver stars.
Lieutenant-general—Three silver stars.
Major-general—Two silver stars.
Brigadier-general—One silver star.
Colonel—Silver eagle.
Lieutenant-colonel—Silver oak leaf.
Major—Gold oak leaf.
Captain—Two silver bars.
First lieutenant—One silver bar.
Second lieutenant—No insignia.
Chaplain—Cross.

Commissioned officers of the navy wear the following devices on the collar:
Admiral—Anchor and four stars.
Vice-admiral—Anchor and three stars.
Rear-Admiral—Anchor and two stars.
Captain—Anchor and silver eagle.
Commander—Anchor and silver leaf.
Lieutenant-commander—Anchor and gold leaf.
Lieutenant—Anchor and two bars.
Lieutenant, junior grade—Anchor and one bar.
Ensign—One bar.

Following are the army service insignia:
Infantry—Crossed guns.
Cavalry—Crossed sabers.
Field artillery—Crossed cannon and numbers.
Coast artillery—Crossed cannon.
Engineer corps—Castle.
Aviation corps—Globe with wings.
Medical corps—Winged staff and serpents.
Signal corps—Crossed flags.
Quartermaster corps—Eagle on wheel.
Motor transport corps—Winged hat on bronze wheel.

Hat Cords.

Generals wear hat cords the color of gold, while those of other officers are gold and black. The branch of the service to which each enlisted man belongs is indicated by the color of the hat cord he wears:
Infantry—Light blue.
Cavalry—Yellow.
Artillery—Scarlet.
Engineers corps—Scarlet intertwined with white.
Signal corps—Orange intertwined with white.
Medical department—Maroon.
Quartermaster corps—Buff.
Ordnance department—Black intertwined with white.
Motor transport corps—Purple.

Chevrons.

First class privates wear on their coat sleeves or shirts the design of the department or service to which they belong. The designs or chevrons sewn on the sleeves of noncommissioned officers are as follows:
Lance corporal—One inverted V-shaped bar.
Corporal—Two bars.
Sergeant—Three bars.
First sergeant—Diamond mark under bars.
Stable sergeant—Horse's head under bars.
Color sergeant—Star under bars.
Battalion quartermaster sergeant—Three horizontal bars.
Chief trumpeter—One bar and bugle.

ARMY OFFICERS HONORED BY CONGRESS.

Following is a list of officers of the army who have by name been thanked or presented with medals or swords by congress:

Thanks of Congress.

Lieut.-Col. Joseph Bailey	June 11,	1864
Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks	Jan. 28,	1864
Maj.-Gen. Jacob Brown	Nov. 3,	1814
Maj.-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside	Jan. 28,	1864
Maj.-Gen. E. P. Gaines	Nov. 3,	1814
Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant	Dec. 17,	1863
Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock	April 21,	1866
Maj.-Gen. W. H. Harrison	April 4,	1818
Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker	Jan. 28,	1864
Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard	Jan. 28,	1864
Maj.-Gen. Andrew Jackson	Feb. 27,	1815
Brig.-Gen. Nathaniel Lyon	Dec. 24,	1861
Maj.-Gen. Alexander McComb	Nov. 3,	1814
Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade	Jan. 28,	1864
Maj.-Gen. John J. Pershing	Sept. 18,	1919
Maj.-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans	March 3,	1863
Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott	March 9,	1848
Maj.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan	Feb. 9,	1865
Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman	Feb. 19,	1864
Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman	Jan. 10,	1865
Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor	July 16,	1846
Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor	March 2,	1847
Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor	March 9,	1848
Bvt.-Maj.-Gen. Alfred H. Terry	Jan. 24,	1865
Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas	March 3,	1865
Bvt.-Maj.-Gen. J. E. Wool	Jan. 24,	1854

Gold Medals.

Maj.-Gen. Jacob Brown	Nov. 3,	1814
Col. George Crogan	Feb. 13,	1835
Maj.-Gen. E. P. Gaines	Nov. 3,	1814
Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant	Dec. 17,	1863
Maj.-Gen. W. H. Harrison	April 4,	1818
Maj.-Gen. Andrew Jackson	Feb. 27,	1815
Maj.-Gen. Alexander McComb	Nov. 3,	1814
Brig.-Gen. James Miller	Nov. 3,	1814
Brig.-Gen. E. P. Porter	Nov. 3,	1814
Brig.-Gen. E. W. Ripley	Nov. 3,	1814
Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott	Nov. 3,	1814
Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott	March 9,	1848
Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor	July 16,	1846
Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor	March 2,	1847
Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor	March 9,	1848

Swords.

Lieut. Cyrus A. Baylor	Feb. 13,	1835
Maj.-Gen. W. O. Butler	March 2,	1847
Ensign Joseph Duncan	Feb. 13,	1835
Brig.-Gen. T. L. Hamer	March 2,	1847
Maj.-Gen. J. P. Henderson	March 2,	1847
Capt. James Hunter	Feb. 13,	1835
Lieut. Benjamin Johnston	Feb. 13,	1835
Col. Richard M. Johnson	April 4,	1818
Lieut. John Meek	Feb. 13,	1835
Brig.-Gen. J. A. Quitman	March 2,	1847
Ensign Edmond Shipp	Feb. 13,	1835
Brig.-Gen. T. E. Twiggs	March 2,	1847
Bvt.-Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool	Jan. 24,	1854
Brig.-Gen. W. J. Worth	March 2,	1847

RANK OF GENERAL.

The rank of general in the United States army has been held by the following:

Ulysses S. Grant.	John J. Pershing.
William T. Sherman.	Tasker H. Bliss.
Philip H. Sheridan.	Peyton C. March.

RANK OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

The rank of lieutenant-general in the United States army has been held by the following:

George Washington.	Samuel B. M. Young.
Winfield Scott.	Adna R. Chaffee.
Ulysses S. Grant.	Arthur McArthur.
William T. Sherman.	John C. Bates.
Philip H. Sheridan.	Henry C. Corbin.
John M. Schofield.	Hunter Liggett.
Nelson A. Miles.	Robert L. Bullard.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

Nov. 1, 1922.

Commander in Chief—President Warren G. Harding.
Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Theodore Roosevelt.
Commander of Fleet—Admiral H. P. Jones.

GENERAL BOARD.

Rear-Admiral W. L. Rodgers.
Rear-Admiral H. McL. P. Huse.
Rear-Admiral J. Strauss.
Rear-Admiral W. V. Pratt.
Capt. F. H. Schofield.
Commander M. K. Metcalf.
Commander F. A. Todd.
Lieut.-Col. L. C. Lucas (retired), U. S. M. C.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

United States Naval Stations.

Cavite, P. I.
Guantanamo bay, Cuba.
Guam.
Key West, Fla.
New London, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
Newport, R. I.
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
San Juan, P. R.
Tutuila, Samoa.
Virgin islands.

Submarine Bases.

Cavite, P. I.
Coco Solo, C. Z.
Hampton Roads, Va.
Key West, Fla.
New London, Conn.
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
San Pedro, Cal.

Torpedo Stations.

Alexandria, Va.
Newport, R. I.
Keyport, Wash.

Naval Districts.

1. Navy yard, Boston, Mass.—Rear-Admiral H. A. Wiley, commandant.
3. New York, N. Y.—Rear-Admiral C. T. Vogelsang, commandant.
4. Philadelphia, Pa.—Capt. L. M. Nulton, commandant.
5. Norfolk, Va.—Rear-Admiral H. Rodman, commandant.
6. Navy yard, South Carolina—Rear-Admiral A. P. Niblack, commandant.
7. Key West, Fla.—Capt. W. S. Crosley, commandant.
8. New Orleans, La.—Rear-Admiral T. P. Magruder, commandant.
9. Great Lakes, Ill.—Capt. W. Evans, commandant.
11. San Diego, Cal.—Rear-Admiral R. Welles, commandant.
12. San Francisco, Cal.—Rear-Admiral A. S. Halstead, commandant.
13. Seattle, Wash.—Rear-Admiral J. A. Hoogewerf, commandant.
14. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii — Rear-Admiral E. Simpson, commandant.
15. Balboa, Canal Zone — Rear-Admiral M. M. Taylor, commandant.
16. Cavite, P. I.—Rear-Admiral G. R. Marvell, commandant.

Naval Training Stations.

Newport, R. I.—Capt. F. T. Evans, commandant.
Hampton Roads, Va.—Capt. R. Z. Johnston, commandant.
Great Lakes, Ill.—Capt. W. Evans, commandant.
San Francisco, Cal. — Commander E. S. Root, commandant.
San Diego, Cal.—Rear-Admiral R. Welles, commandant.

United States Navy Yards.

Washington, D. C.—Capt. J. H. Dayton, commandant.
Boston, Mass.—Rear-Admiral H. A. Wiley, commandant.
Portsmouth, N. H.—Capt. N. E. Irwin, commandant.
New York, N. Y.—Capt. C. T. Vogelsang, commandant.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Capt. L. M. Nulton, commandant.
Norfolk, Va.—Rear-Admiral P. Andrews, commandant.
Charleston, S. C.—Rear-Admiral A. P. Niblack, commandant.
Mare Island, Cal.—Rear-Admiral J. S. McKean, commandant.
Bremerton, Wash.—Rear-Admiral J. A. Hoogewerf, commandant.

SHIPS IN COMMISSION NOV. 1, 1922.

Battle Ships, First Line (B. B.).

Name.	Tons.	Name.	Tons.
Arizona	31,400	New York	27,000
Arkansas	26,000	North Dakota	20,000
Delaware	20,000	Oklahoma	27,500
Florida	21,825	Pennsylvania	31,400
Idaho	32,000	Tennessee	32,300
Maryland	32,600	Texas	27,000
Mississippi	32,000	Utah	21,825
Nevada	27,500	Wyoming	26,000
New Mexico	32,000		

Cruisers, Second Line (O. C. A.).

Pueblo	13,680	Charleston	9,700
Rochester	9,700	Pittsburgh	9,700
Huron	13,680		

Light Cruisers, Second Line (O. C. L.).

Birmingham	3,750	Galveston	3,200
Cleveland	3,200	Tacoma	3,200
Denver	3,200		

Aircraft Carriers, Second Line (O. C. L.).

Langley		Pittsburgh	13,680

Mine Layers, Second Line.

Aroostook	3,800	Shawmut	3,800

Destroyers, First Line.

Name.	Tons.	Name.	Tons.
Ausburne, Chas. (reserve)	1,216	Jones, Paul	1,215
Bainbridge	1,215	Jones, William	1,215
Barker	1,215	Kane	1,215
Barry	1,215	Kennedy	1,215
Billingsley	1,215	Kidder	1,215
Borie	1,215	King	1,215
Breck	1,215	Lardner	1,215
Brooks	1,215	LaVallette	1,215
Bruce	1,215	Lawrence	1,215
Bulmer	1,215	Lee, S. P.	1,215
Burnes, J. F.	1,215	Litchfield	1,215
Case	1,215	Macdonough	1,215
Chase	1,215	MacLeish	1,215
Chauncey	1,215	Marcus	1,215
Childs	1,205	McCormick	1,215
Coghland	1,215	McDermut	1,215
Converse	1,215	McFarland	1,215
Corry	1,215	Melvin	1,215
Dale	1,215	Mervine	1,215
Delphy	1,215	Mullany	1,215
Edsall	1,215	Nicholas	1,215
Edwards, J. D.	1,215	Noa	1,215
Farenholt	1,215	Osborne	1,215
Farquhar	1,215	Overton	1,215
Farragut	1,215	Parrott	1,215
Flusser	1,215	Paulding, J. K.	1,215
Ford, J. D.	1,215	Peary	1,215
Fox	1,215	Percival	1,215
Fuller	1,215	Pillsbury	1,215
Gilmer	1,215	Pope	1,215
Goff	1,215	Preble	1,215
Hamilton, Paul	1,215	Preston	1,215
Hatfield	1,215	Preston, W. B.	1,215
Hopkins	1,215	Pruitt	1,215
Hulbert	1,215	Putnam	1,215
Humphreys	1,215	Reid	1,215
Isherwood	1,215	Reno	1,215
James, Reuben	1,215	Sands	1,215
		Selfridge	1,215

Name.	Tons.	Name.	Tons.
Sharkey	1,215	Toucey	1,215
Shirk	1,215	Tracy	1,215
Sicard	1,215	Trever	1,215
Simpson	1,215	Truxton	1,215
Sloat	1,215	Whipple	1,215
Smith, Robert	1,215	Williamson	1,215
Somers	1,215	Woodbury	1,215
Stewart	1,215	Wood	1,215
Stoddert	1,215	Worden	1,215
Sturtevant	1,215	Yarborough	1,215
Sumner	1,215	Young	1,215
Thompson	1,215	Zeilin	1,215
Thompson, S.	1,215		

Auxiliaries—Destroyer Tenders (A. D.).

Altair	13,925	Denebola	13,925
Black Hawk	13,500	Melville	7,150
Bridgeport	11,750	Rigel	13,925
Buffalo	6,525		

Auxiliaries—Submarine Tenders (A. S.).

Beaver	5,970	Fulton	1,408
Bushnell	3,580	Rainbow	4,360
Camden	9,000	Savannah	10,800
Canopus	9,325		

Auxiliaries—Repair Ships (A. R.).

Prometheus	12,585	Vestal	12,585

Auxiliaries—Store Ships (A. F.).

Arctic	12,600	Rappahannock	17,000
Bridge	8,500		

Auxiliaries—Aircraft Tenders.

Wright	11,000

Auxiliaries—Colliers (A. C.).

Abarenda	6,680	Jason	19,250
Ajax	9,250	Proteus	19,080
Orion	19,250		

Auxiliaries—Oilers (A. O.).

Brazos	14,800	Cuyama	14,500
Kanawha	14,500	Patoka	16,800
Neches	14,800	Ramapo	16,800
Pecos	14,800	Sapelo	16,800
Thompson, Sara	5,836	Trinity	16,800
Barnes, R. L.	5,380		

Auxiliaries—Ammunition Ships (A. E.).

Nitro	10,600	Pyro	10,600

Auxiliary Cargo Ships (A. K.).

Beaufort	4,565	Newport News	10,000
Capella	11,450	Sirius	11,450
Kittery	3,330	Vega	11,450

Auxiliaries—Transports (A. P.).

Henderson	10,000	Argonne	13,400
Chaumont	13,400		

Auxiliaries—Hospital Ships (A. H.).

Mercy	10,100	Relief	9,800

SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Nov. 1, 1922.

BATTLE SHIPS.

Name.	*Built.	†Tons.	‡Speed.	§Men.
Arizona	1917	31,400	21.0	1,630
Arkansas	1912	26,000	21.0	1,594
California‖	....	32,300	21.0	1,630
Colorado‖	....	32,600	21.0	1,630
Delaware	1910	20,000	21.56	1,384
Florida	1911	21,825	21.04	1,384
Idaho	1919	32,000	21.0	1,600
Illinois	1901	11,552	17.45	861
Indiana	1895	10,288	15.55	851
Iowa	1897	11,340	17.1	886
Kearsarge	1899	11,520	16.8	883
Kentucky	1899	11,520	16.9	883
Maryland‖	....	32,600	21.0	1,600
Massachusetts	1896	10,288	16.21	851
Mississippi	1917	32,000	21.0	1,600
Montana‖	....	43,200	23.0	....
Nevada	1915	27,500	20.53	1,598
New Mexico	1918	32,000	21.0	1,560
New York	1914	27,000	21.47	1,545
North Carolina‖	....	43,200	23.0	....
North Dakota	1910	20,000	21.01	1,285
Ohio	1904	12,500	17.82	960
Oklahoma	1915	27,500	20.58	1,628
Oregon	1896	10,288	16.79	851
Pennsylvania	1916	31,400	21.05	1,560
South Dakota‖	....	43,200	23.0	....
Tennessee‖	....	32,300	21.0	....
Texas	1913	27,000	21.05	1,628
Utah	1911	21,825	21.04	1,384
West Virginia‖	....	32,600	21.0	....
Wisconsin	1901	11,552	17.17	834
Wyoming	1912	26,000	22.22	1,594

ARMORED CRUISERS.

Charleston	1906	9,700	22.04	795
Frederick	1905	13,680	22.41	1,125
Huntington	1905	13,680	22.15	1,125
Montana	1908	14,500	22.26	1,151
North Carolina	1908	14,500	21.91	1,151
Pittsburgh	1905	13,680	22.44	1,125
Pueblo	1905	13,680	22.24	1,125
St. Louis	1906	9,700	22.13	799
Seattle	1906	14,500	22.27	1,151
South Dakota	1907	13,680	22.24	1,125

CRUISERS—FIRST CLASS.

Brooklyn	1896	9,215	21.91	702
Rochester	1893	8,200	21.0	627

CRUISERS—SECOND CLASS.

Chicago	1887	4,500	19.0	433
Columbia	1893	7,350	22.80	480
Minneapolis	1894	7,350	23.07	489
Olympia	1894	5,865	21.69	439

CRUISERS—THIRD CLASS.

Albany	1900	3,430	20.52	338
Anniston	1893	2,089	18.9	275
Birmingham	1908	3,750	24.33	422
Chattanooga	1904	3,200	16.65	311
Chester	1908	3,750	26.52	404
Cincinnati	1894	3,183	19.91	329
Cleveland	1903	3,200	16.45	311
Denver	1904	3,200	16.75	330
Des Moines	1904	3,200	16.65	330
Galveston	1904	3,200	16.41	349
New Orleans	1898	3,430	20.00	338
Raleigh	1893	3,183	21.12	294
Salem	1908	3,750	25.95	404
Tacoma	1904	3,200	16.58	311

*Completed. †Displacement. ‡Knots. §Including officers. ‖Under construction or authorized.

DECOMMISSIONING OF SHIPS.

During the fiscal year 1921-22 the navy placed out of commission or ordered out of commission a grand total of 376 vessels, separated into various classes as follows:

Monitor, 2d line	1	Battle ships, 2d line	6
Light cruisers, 2d line	3	Cruiser, 2d line	1
Destroyers, 1st line	173	Mine depot ships	2
Submarines, 2d line	14	Light mine layers	8
Submarine chasers	28	Eagles	25
Yachts	3	Gunboats	2
Submarine tender	1	Destroyer tenders	4
Colliers and oilers	13	Store ships	4
Hospital ship	1	Cargo vessels	4
Mine sweepers	15	Fleet tugs	15
District tugs	16	Unclassified	3
Ferryboats and launches	14	Harbor tugs	15
		Auxiliaries, miscellaneous	5

OFFICER PERSONNEL.

The following is from the annual report of the secretary of the navy, Edwin Denby:

"The fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, marked the return of the officer personnel of the navy to a permanent basis. On Dec. 31, 1921, all temporary appointments terminated. On that date 1,011 officers holding temporary appointments reverted to either an enlisted or a

civilian status. In addition, on the same date 1,059 permanent officers who had been serving under temporary appointments in higher ranks returned to their permanent ranks.

"In accordance with the naval appropriation act making provisions for the fiscal year 1923, all but fourteen officers of the naval reserve force were relieved from active duty on June 30, 1922. The number employed on active duty on July 1, 1921, was 717, and this number was reduced to fourteen, who are on duty in connection with the reserve force.

"Including the reserve officers on active duty the officer personnel, line, staff and warrant was reduced from 9,509 on July 1, 1921, to 7,855 on June 30, 1922, a net reduction of approximately 17 per cent.

"Two of the large problems which the department had to solve have been the relief of all reserve officers manning the auxiliaries and the decommissioning of the destroyers with the consequent changes of officer personnel. The release of the reserve officers required approximately 380 regular active officers to perform the duties formerly performed by the reservists. The decommissioning of the destroyers did not materially reduce the existing shortage of officers, as the destroyers on both coasts were greatly underofficered. To officer the reduced operating force plan for the year 1922-23 there are required 5,700 line officers and there are available but 4,200. This number does not allow for any emergencies or for performing additional duties not specified under the operating force plan for the coming year. Because of the frequent changes and the unsettled conditions that have existed it has been impossible to maintain permanency in the officer personnel. The authorized number of line officers is 5,499. On June 30, 1922, there were 4,436 line officers in the service, leaving a shortage of 1,100.

NAVAL RESERVE FORCE.

"On June 30, 1922, the personnel of the naval reserve force consisted of 5,340 officers and 10,966 men. The marked decrease in numbers during the year was due to the general disenrollment of all classes, except class 1, which took place on Sept. 30, 1921, due to the lack of appropriation for the payment of retainer pay. Practically all members of classes 2, 3, 4 and 5 were disenrolled or placed in an inactive status, and class 6 now consists largely of former members of the above-mentioned classes who maintained their connection with the naval reserve by transferring their enrollments to that class, and thus forms the nucleus of the volunteer naval reserve.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL.

"The naval appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1922 was not approved until July 12, 1921, and the amount carried in this bill for the pay of the enlisted force was insufficient for the annual pay of 100,000 men and 6,000 apprentice seamen, for which congress had apparently intended to appropriate. There were in the navy on this date 113,103 men and it was estimated that the appropriation for pay would permit of an average number for the year of about 100,000 men only. It was necessary, therefore, to take steps for a prompt reduction of enlisted personnel in order to avoid a deficiency in pay. Accordingly all first enlistments were stopped and on July 18, 1921, instructions were issued to all commanding officers to grant discharges immediately to men who so requested within three months of expiration of their enlistments. The total number of men in the service was reduced by this means to 100,910 by September, 1921.

"On Sept. 30, 1921, there were 12,327 chief petty officers, or 2,575 in excess of the number required for an enlisted force of 100,000 men. This was the result of a very great expansion of the navy during the war, when it was called upon to man the transports, auxiliaries, the navy officers' training school vessels and to furnish armed guards to all the merchant ships in the Atlantic trade. At the time of demobilization these men were turned back into the regular service in the ratings which they held, and as a much smaller proportion of chief petty officers desired their discharges than men of lower ratings an excess of chief petty officers resulted.

"In order to reduce this excess of chief petty officers commanding officers were directed to grant discharge by special order to any chief petty officer who so requested, without regard to vacancies created in complement. As the result of this order 1,219 chief petty officers were discharged by July 1, 1922. The excess of chief petty officers was further increased when former enlisted men holding temporary commissions and warrants reverted to their former enlisted status. The law in regard to this became effective Dec. 31, 1921, and during the year a total of 791 men so reverted, of whom fully 98 per cent were chief petty officers.

"By the operation of the various orders relative to discharges it was estimated that the limit of 86,000 men, authorized by congress in the current appropriation bill, would be reached by July 1, 1922, and it was the desire of the department to start out the year with as nearly that number as possible. There had been inserted in the appropriation bill provisions relative to the transfer of men into the fleet naval reserve in order to effect the required reduction without working unnecessary hardship on individual men who had given the government years of faithful service. As the men most entitled to consideration were those who had served longest, and as these were generally chief petty officers, the department was able, by extending the benefits of the provisions of the bill to such men, to reduce the total number to the required 86,000 and at the same time reduce the excess in chief petty officer ratings.

"On June 30, 1922, there were in the service 89,513 men, including approximately 2,600 men who were later transferred to the fleet naval reserve under the naval appropriation act.

THE MARINE CORPS.

"Although the amount appropriated for the maintenance of the marine corps for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, was over $5,000,000 less than the sum provided for the preceding fiscal year no deficiency was incurred. The accomplishment of this task was effected only by the most careful economy along all lines and by the thorough co-operation of all hands. Due to this economical administration and hearty co-operation of officers and men throughout the marine corps it was even possible to defray out of the current funds the additional expense incurred by reason of the mail guard duty, amounting to $416,780.96. In 1921 there occurred a series of daring robberies in which the government suffered losses running into millions of dollars, these robberies being principally from registered mail conveyed in trains and trucks throughout the United States. In spite of extreme precautions adopted and an increase in personnel in the postoffice department for guards and protection the situation assumed such serious proportions that the postmaster-general on Nov. 8, 1921, requested the services of the marines as guardians of the United States mails. This request was immediately complied with and a force of approximately fifty-three officers and 2,200 men was dispatched throughout the country on this responsible and

arduous duty. Marines were detailed to accompany mail trucks as guards, in mail coaches and at outlying points in postoffices and distributing stations."

The commander of the United States marine corps is Maj.-Gen. John A. Lejeune.

ARMY AND NAVY PAY.

The act of June 10, 1922, readjusted the annual pay of the commissioned officers and enlisted men of the army and navy and marine corps. This act is given in full beginning on page 318 of this volume. The pay of some of the higher ranks is as follows:

Rank.	Per year.
Major-general	$8,000
Rear-admiral	8,000
Brigadier-general	6,000
Rear-admiral (lower half)	6,000
Commodore	6,000
Surgeon-general	6,000
General of armies	10,000

(For the pay of officers of rank below that of brigadier-general or rear-admiral see the act referred to above.)

The monthly base pay of all enlisted men in the army, navy and marine corps is shown in the following table. The periods are 1st, 1 to 4 years inclusive; 2d, 5 to 8 years inclusive; 3d, 9 to 12 years inclusive; 4th, 13 to 16 years inclusive; 5th, 17 to 20 years inclusive; 6th, over 20 years.

Classification.	Period. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
First grade	$126.00	$132.30	$138.60	$144.90	$151.20	$157.50
Second grade	84.00	88.20	92.40	96.60	100.80	105.00
Third grade	72.00	75.60	79.20	82.80	86.40	90.00
Fourth grade	54.00	56.70	59.40	62.10	64.80	67.50
Fifth grade	42.00	44.10	46.20	48.30	50.40	52.50
Sixth grade	30.00	31.50	33.00	34.50	36.00	37.50
Specialist, 1st class	60.00	61.50	63.00	64.50	66.00	67.50
2d class	55.00	56.50	58.00	59.50	61.00	62.50
3d class	50.00	51.50	53.00	54.50	56.00	57.50
4th class	45.00	46.50	48.00	49.50	51.00	52.50
5th class	36.00	37.50	39.00	40.50	42.00	43.50
6th class	33.00	34.50	36.00	37.50	39.00	40.50
Seventh grade	21.00	22.05	23.10	24.15	25.20	26.25
1st class	51.00	52.05	53.10	54.15	55.20	56.25
2d class	46.00	47.05	48.10	49.15	50.20	51.25
3d class	41.00	42.05	43.10	44.15	45.20	46.25
4th class	36.00	37.05	38.10	39.15	40.20	41.25
5th class	27.00	28.05	29.10	30.15	31.20	32.25
6th class	24.00	25.05	26.10	27.15	28.20	29.25

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md.

The United States naval academy is a school for the practical and theoretical training of young men for the naval service of the United States. The students are styled midshipmen.

The course of study is four years. Midshipmen who graduate are appointed to fill vacancies in the lower grade of the line of the navy, and occasionally to fill vacancies in the marine corps and in certain of the staff corps of the navy.

Appointments — Five midshipmen are allowed for each senator, representative and delegate in congress, five for the District of Columbia, fifteen each year from the United States at large and 100 from enlisted men of the navy. The appointments from the District of Columbia and from the United States at large are made by the president. Enlisted men of the navy are appointed by the secretary of the navy after competitive examination. One midshipman is allowed from Porto Rico, who must be a native of that island. The appointment is made by the president on the recommendation of the governor of Porto Rico. Candidates must be actual residents of the districts from which they are nominated.

Examinations—Two examinations for the admission of midshipmen are held each year. The first is held on the third Wednesday in February and the other on the third Wednesday in April under the supervision of the civil service commission at certain specified points in each state and territory. All those qualifying mentally, who are entitled to appointment in order of nomination, will be notified by the bureau of navigation, navy department, Washington, D. C., when to report at the academy for physical examination, and if physically qualified will be appointed. Alternates are given the privilege of reporting for mental examination at the same time as the principals. Examination papers are all prepared at the academy and the examinations of candidates are finally passed upon by the academic board. Certificates from colleges and high schools are considered in lieu of the entrance examinations at the naval academy.

Mental Requirements—Candidates will be examined in punctuation, spelling, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, United States history, world's history, algebra through quadratic equations and plane geometry (five books of Chauvenet's geometry or an equivalent).

Physical Requirements—All candidates are required to be citizens of the United States and must be not less than 16 years of age nor more than 20 years of age on April 1 of the calendar year in which they enter the naval academy. A candidate is eligible for appointment the day he becomes 16 and is ineligible on the day he becomes 20 years of age. Candidates are required to be of good moral character, physically sound, well formed and of robust constitution. The height of candidates for admission must not be less than five feet two inches between the ages of 16 and 18 years, and not less than five feet four inches between the ages of 18 and 20 years. The minimum weight at 16 years is 105 pounds, with an increase of five pounds for each additional year or fraction of a year over one-half. Candidates must be unmarried.

Pay—The pay of a midshipman is $750 a

year, beginning at the date of his admission. Midshipmen must supply themselves with clothing, books, etc., the total expense of which amounts to $350. Traveling expenses to the academy are paid by the government.

Enlistment—Each midshipman on admission is required to sign articles by which he binds himself to serve in the United States navy during the pleasure of the president of the United States.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

West Point, N. Y.

The United States military academy is a school for the practical and theoretical training of cadets for the military service of the United States. When any cadet has completed the course of four years satisfactorily he is eligible for promotion and commission as a second lieutenant in any arm or corps in the army in which there may be a vacancy, the duties of which he may have been judged competent to perform.

Appointments—Each congressional district and territory, including Porto Rico, Alaska and Hawaii, is entitled to have two cadets at the academy. The District of Columbia has two. Each state is also entitled to have four cadets from the state at large and eighty-two are allowed from the United States at large, two of whom are appointed upon the recommendation of the vice-president and twenty from among honor graduates of "honor schools." The president is also authorized to appoint not to exceed 180 men from the regular army and national guard who have served for one year. The total number in the academy in June, 1922, was 1,154. The appointments from a congressional district are made upon the recommendation of the representative in congress from that district and those from the state at large upon the recommendations of the senators of the state. The appointments for the United States at large are made by the president upon his own selection. The appointments from the District of Columbia are made on the recommendation of the district commissioners and those from Porto Rico on the recommendation of the resident commissioner. As far as practicable appointments are made one year in advance of admission. For each candidate appointed two alternates should be nominated. Four cadets from the Philippines are admitted.

Examinations—On the first Tuesday in March of each year the candidate selected for appointment must appear for mental and physical examination before boards of army officers at such places as the war department may designate. Candidates who pass will be admitted to the academy on July 1 following.

Mental Requirements—Each candidate must show that he is well versed in algebra, to include quadratic equations and progressions, plane geometry, English grammar, composition and literature, and general and United States history. Under certain conditions fully explained in the war department circular of information relative to the appointment and admission of cadets, a copy of which may be obtained upon application to the adjutant of the academy, candidates may, upon presentation of satisfactory high school or college certificates, be excused from the mental examination.

Physical Requirements—No candidate will be admitted who is under 17 or over 22 years of age, or less than five feet four inches in height at the age of 17, or who is deformed or afflicted with any disease or infirmity which would render him unfit for military service. Candidates must be unmarried.

Pay—The pay of a cadet is $780 a year and one ration a day or commutation therefor at $1.08 a day. The total is $1,174.20, to begin with his admission to the academy. No cadet is allowed to receive money or other supplies from his parents or from any other person without the sanction of the superintendent.

Admission—Before receiving his warrant of appointment a candidate for admission is required to sign an agreement to serve in the army of the United States eight years from the time of his admission to the academy.

AIR MAIL SERVICE CHRONOLOGY.

The New York-Washington mail route was inaugurated May 15, 1918; 218 miles.

The Cleveland-Chicago route was inaugurated May 15, 1919; 325 miles.

The New York-Cleveland service was inaugurated July 1, 1919; 430 miles.

The Chicago-Twin Cities service was inaugurated Aug. 10, 1920; 400 miles.

The Chicago-St. Louis service was inaugurated Aug. 16, 1920; 300 miles.

The New York-San Francisco service was inaugurated Sept. 8, 1920; 2,651 miles.

LYNCHINGS IN THE UNITED STATES.

1895	171	1909	87
1896	131	1910	74
1897	106	1911	71
1898	127	1912	64
1899	107	1913	48
1900	115	1914	59
1901	135	1915	69
1902	96	1916	55
1903	104	1917	38
1904	87	1918	67
1905	66	1919	84
1906	60	1920	61
1907	63	1921	64
1908	100		

DEATH OF CONGRESSMAN JAMES R. MANN.

James R. Mann, representative of the 2d Illinois district, died in Washington, D. C., Nov. 30, 1922, after a brief illness from pneumonia. He was born near Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 20, 1856, was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1876, studied law and began practice in Chicago in 1881. Mr. Mann was elected to the 55th congress from the 1st Illinois district in 1897 and re-elected to each succeeding congress. His district after 1903 became the 2d. He was a skillful parliamentarian and was republican leader in the house for many years.

BIRMINGHAM (ALA.) MINE DISASTER.

Eighty-three miners were killed and sixty injured by a dust explosion in the dolomite mine No. 3 of the Woodward Iron company at Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 22, 1922. There were 475 men at work in the mine at the time, but most of them escaped through a shaft connecting No. 3 mine with No. 2 mine. The explosion occurred about 1,100 feet from the main entrance in what was called the "yards," where loaded cars were assembled to be sent to the surface.

ORGANIZED MILITARY FORCES OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

The following table, compiled by the statistical branch of the general staff, war department, Washington, D. C., shows the strength of the regular armies and reserves on active duty in midsummer, 1922, and their percentage of the population. The figures are approximate:

Country.	Population.	Army.	Pct.
France	41,475,000	5,238,000	12.6
Turkey	8,000,000	988,500	12 4
Italy	36,740,000	3,300,000	9.0
Greece	9,000,000	780,000	8.7
Jugo Slavia	14,365,000	1,240,000	8.6
Czecho-Slovakia	13,636,000	1,150,000	8.4
Roumania	17,000,000	1,265,000	7.4
Sweden	5,813,000	419,000	7.2
Abyssinia	8,000,000	571,000	7.1
Netherlands	6,725,000	362,000	5.4
Belgium	7,555,600	350,100	4.6
Spain	20,695,000	916,600	4.4
Poland	25,406,000	1,100,000	4.3
Argentina	9,000,000	340,000	3.8
Japan	55,961,000	2,050,000	3.7
Australia	5,500,000	110,000	2.0
Russia	130,707,600	1,595,000	1.2
Germany	60,282,000	570,000	.9
Great Britain	47,150,000	442,500	.9
Hungary	7,690,000	51,000	.7
Colombia	5,847,400	34,000	.6
Canada	8,800,000	51,000	.6
Mexico	15,000,000	85,000	.6
United States	105,709,000	370,700	.4
Austria	6,400,000	21,500	.3
China	340,000,000	1,083,000	.3
Brazil	30,645,300	97,000	.3
South Africa	7,525,000	15,000	.2
India	335,000,000	297,000	.1

AVAILABLE MILITARY MAN POWER OF EACH COUNTRY.

Country.	Active army.	Trained res	Untrained res.	Total.	†Pct.
Abyssinia	571,000	(*)	(*)	700,000	8.8
Albania	13,500	(*)	75,000	88,500	10.4
Arabia	(*)	500,000	(*)	(*)	(*)
Argentina	31,400	309,000	450,000	790,400	8.8
Australia	2,600	108,000	660,000	770,600	14.0
Austria	21,500	600,000	150,000	772,500	12.1
Belgium	120,000	230,000	775,000	1,125,000	14.9
Bolivia	7,100	30,000	200,000	237,000	7.9
Brazil	37,000	60,000	500,000	597,000	1.9
Bulgaria	25,500	600,000	75,000	700,500	14.6
Canada	4,000	47,000	1,300,000	1,350,000	15.4
Chile	26,300	178,000	431,000	636,000	16.9
China	1,083,000	(*)	13,917,000	15,000,000	4.4
Colombia	6,300	27,700	335,000	369,000	6.3
Costa Rica	1,000	480	35,000	56,500	7.9
Cuba	12,600	(*)	300,000	312,600	10.8
Czecho-Slovakia	150,000	1,000,000	500,000	1,650,000	12.1
Denmark	27,500	159,000	279,500	466,000	15.8
Ecuador	6,000	(*)	90,000	96,000	4.8
Egypt	17,000	10,000	(*)	(*)	(*)
Esthonia	25,000	51,000	104,000	180,000	13.8
Finland	30,600	140,000	330,000	500,600	14.9
France	818,000	4,420,000	(*)	5,238,000	12.6
Germany	100,000	4,900,000	1,000,000	6,000,000	10.0
Great Britain	237,500	205,000	4,655,500	5,098,000	10.8
Greece	310,000	470,000	220,000	1,000,000	11.1
Guatemala	6,000	none	85,500	91,500	4.6
Honduras	2,900	43,600	21,500	68,000	10.7
Hungary	51,000	550,000	150,000	751,000	9.8
India	221,000	76,000	(*)	(*)	(*)
Italy	250,000	3,300,000	250,000	3,800,000	10.3
Japan	302,000	1,953,000	4,134,000	6,519,000	11.6
Latvia	20,000	40,000	140,000	200,000	14.1
Liberia	3,300	3,500	(*)	(*)	(*)
Lithuania	45,000	85,000	30,000	160,000	10.6
Mexico	85,000	50,000	1,000,000	1,135,000	7.6
Netherlands	32,500	424,000	200,000	656,000	9.8
Newfoundland	(*)	(*)	37,000	37,000	14.5
New Zealand	800	23,000	196,200	220,000	17.5
Nicaragua	2,000	(*)	118,000	120,000	16.1
Norway	30,000	315,000	60,000	405,000	16.9
Panama	670	(*)	35,000	35,000	8.7
Paraguay	1,500	23,000	74,500	99,000	9.9
Peru	7,500	20,000	79,000	106,500	2.4
Poland	290,000	810,000	900,000	2,000,000	7.9
Portugal	71,000	622,000	238,000	931,000	15.5
Roumania	165,000	1,000,000	400,000	1,665,000	9.8
Russia	1,370,000	3,572,000	10,743,000	15,685,000	12.0
Salvador	7,500	2,000	170,000	179,500	13.8
Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes	140,000	1,100,000	800,000	2,040,000	14.2
Siam	20,000	50,000	730,000	800,000	8.9
Spain	216,600	700,000	2,151,000	3,067,700	14.8
Sweden	19,500	400,000	150,000	569,500	9.8
Switzerland	220	620,000	none	620,000	16.0
Turkey	188,500	800,000	500,000	1,488,500	18.6
U. of S. Africa	2,200	10,000	1,117,800	1,130,000	15.0
United States	‡158,000	§2,624,000	12,918,000	15,699,800	14.9
Uruguay	18,400	7,200	149,500	175,100	11.7
Venezuela	9,000	12,000	100,000	121,000	4.2

* Unknown. † Man power in percent of population. ‡ Strength March 31, 1922, including Philippine scouts. §The trained reserves include national guard and organized reserves; all others are veterans of world war.

STATES, CAPITALS, GOVERNORS AND LEGISLATURES.

State or territory.	Capital.	Governor.	Term. yrs.	Salary.	Term expires.	Next legislature.	Limit session.
Alabama	Montgomery	W. W. Brandon, D	4	$5,000	Jan. 1927	‡Jan. 1923	50 days
Alaska Territory	Juneau	†Scott C. Bone, R	4	7,000	Apr. 1926	*Mar. 1923	60 days
Arizona	Phoenix	G. W. P. Hunt, D	2	6,500	Jan. 1925	*Nov. 1923	None.
Arkansas	Little Rock	T. C. McRae, D	2	5,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	60 days
California	Sacramento	F. W. Richardson, R.	4	10,000	Jan. 1927	*Jan. 1923	60 days
Colorado	Denver	W. E. Sweet, D	2	5,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	90 days
Connecticut	Hartford	C. A. Templeton, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	None.
Delaware	Dover	Wm. D. Denney, R.	4	4,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	None.
Dist. of Columbia	Washington						
Florida	Tallahassee	C. A. Hardee, D	4	6,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	60 days
Georgia	Atlanta	C. N. Walker, D	2	5,000	June 1925	June 1923	50 days
Hawaii	Honolulu	†W. R. Farrington, R.	4	7,000	June 1926	*Jan. 1923	
Idaho	Boise City	Chas. C. Moore, R	2	5,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	60 days
Illinois	Springfield	Len Small, R	4	12.000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	None.
Indiana	Indianapolis	W. T. McCray, R	4	8,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	60 days
Iowa	Des Moines	N. E. Kendall, R	2	5,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	None.
Kansas	Topeka	J. M. Davis, R	2	5,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	40 days
Kentucky	Frankfort	E. P. Morrow, R	4	6,500	Dec. 1923	*Jan. 1924	60 days
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	J. M. Parker, D	4	7,500	May 1924	*May 1924	60 days
Maine	Augusta	P. P. Baxter, R	2	5,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	None.
Maryland	Annapolis	A. C. Ritchie, D	4	4,500	Jan. 1924	*Jan. 1924	90 days
Massachusetts	Boston	C. H. Cox, R	2	10,000	Jan. 1925	Jan. 1923	None.
Michigan	Lansing	A. J. Groesbeck, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	None.
Minnesota	St. Paul	J. A. O. Preus, R	2	7,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	90 days
Mississippi	Jackson	L. M. Russell, D	4	5,000	Jan. 1924	*Jan. 1924	60 days
Missouri	Jefferson City	A. M. Hyde, R	4	5,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	70 days
Montana	Helena	J. M. Dixon, R	4	7,500	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	60 days
Nebraska	Lincoln	C. W. Bryan, D	2	7,500	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	60 days
Nevada	Carson City	J. G. Scrugham, D	4	7,200	Jan. 1927	*Jan. 1923	60 days
New Hampshire	Concord	F. H. Brown, D	2	3,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	None.
New Jersey	Trenton	Geo. E. Silzer, D	3	10,000	Jan. 1926	Jan. 1923	None.
New Mexico	Santa Fe	J. F. Hinkle, D	2	5,000	Jan. 1925	Jan. 1923	60 days
New York	Albany	A. E. Smith, D	2	10,000	Jan. 1925	Jan. 1923	None.
North Carolina	Raleigh	C. Morrison, D	4	5,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	60 days
North Dakota	Bismarck	R. A. Nestos, Ind	2	5,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	60 days
Ohio	Columbus	A. V. Donahey, D	2	10,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1924	None.
Oklahoma	Okla. City	J. C. Walton, D	4	4,500	Jan. 1927	*Jan. 1923	None.
Oregon	Salem	W. M. Pierce, D	4	5,000	Jan. 1927	*Jan. 1923	40 days
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Gifford Pinchot, R.	4	10,000	Jan. 1927	*Jan. 1923	None.
Philippines	Manila	†Leonard Wood, R		20.000	Indef.		
Porto Rico	San Juan	†E. M. Reily, R		10,000	Indef.		
Rhode Island	Providence	W. S. Flynn, D	2	8,000	Jan. 1925	Jan. 1923	None.
South Carolina	Columbia	Thos. G. McLeod, D.	2	5,000	Jan. 1925	Jan. 1923	None.
South Dakota	Pierre	W. H. McMaster, R.	2	3,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	60 days
Tennessee	Nashville	A. Peay, D	2	4,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	75 days
Texas	Austin	P. M. Neff, D	2	4,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	90 days
Utah	Salt Lake City	C. R. Mabey, R	4	6,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	60 days
Vermont	Montpelier	R. Procter, R	2	3,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	None.
Virginia	Richmond	E. L. Trinkle, D	4	5,000	Feb. 1926	*Jan. 1924	90 days
Washington	Olympia	Louis F. Hart, R	4	6,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	60 days
West Virginia	Charleston	E. F. Morgan, R	4	10,000	Mar. 1925	*Jan. 1923	45 days
Wisconsin	Madison	J. J. Blaine, R	2	5,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	None.
Wyoming	Cheyenne	John W. Hay, R	4	4,000	Jan. 1927	*Jan. 1923	40 days

*Biennial sessions. †Appointed by the president. ‡Quadrennial sessions.

THE SAGE FOUNDATION.

March 12, 1907, Mrs. Russell Sage of New York announced that she had set aside the sum of $10,000,000 to be known as the Sage Foundation and to be devoted to the improvement of the social and living conditions in the United States.

Following is a part of the statement given out by Mrs. Sage as to the object of the gift: "I have set aside $10,000,000 for the endowment of this foundation. Its object is the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States. The means to that end will include research, publication, education, the establishment and maintenance of charitable and beneficial activities, agencies and institutions and the aid of any such activities, agencies and institutions already established."

The general director of the fund is John M. Glenn. Office, 130 East 22d street, New York, N. Y.

GREAT STEAMSHIP DISASTERS.

General Slocum.
Date—June 15, 1904.
Place—East River, N. Y.
Persons aboard—1,400.
Lives lost—958.
Cause—Fire.

Titanic.
Date—April 15, 1912.
Place—Atlantic ocean.
Persons aboard—2,223.
Lives lost—1,517.
Persons saved—706.
Cause—Iceberg.

Empress of Ireland.
Date—May 29, 1914.
Place—St. Lawrence.
Persons aboard—1,479.
Lives lost—1,027.
Persons saved—452.
Cause—Collision.

Lusitania.
Date—May 7, 1915.
Place—Atlantic ocean.
Persons aboard—1,906
Lives lost—1,198.
Persons saved—708.
Cause—Torpedoed.

Eastland.
Date—July 24, 1915.
Place—Chicago river.
Persons aboard—2,000
Lives lost—812.
Cause—Capsized.

Provence II.
Date—Feb. 26, 1916.
Place—Mediterranean.
Persons aboard—4,000
Lives lost—910.
Cause—Torpedoed.

NATIONAL WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES (1912).

Geographic division and state.	Real property and improvements.	Live stock.	Farm implements and machinery.	Manufac. machin'y, tools and implmts.	Gold and silver coin and bullion.	Railroads and their equipment.	Street railways, shipping, waterworks, etc.
New England	$7,248,043,478	$152,411,703	$53,648,227	$766,480,256	$168,386,104	$501,391,191	$867,812,193
Maine	485,858,919	32,745,172	15,628,096	69,941,215	14,779,215	149,196,850	77,912,060
New Hampshire	335,212,237	16,015,159	6,020,570	38,561,611	8,023,193	76,619,613	31,072,620
Vermont	255,994,278	30,651,098	10,694,726	19,089,082	6,499 412	66,338,921	20,642,085
Massachusetts	4,118,215,738	43,148,947	12,110,883	377,373,043	101,876,063	135,123,384	348,842,372
Rhode Island	600,747,009	6,874,570	1,883,634	93,860,055	13,603,256	12,483,737	53,771,682
Connecticut	1,452,015,297	22,976,457	7,310,318	167,155,250	23,604,965	61,638,686	135,571,374
Middle Atlantic	30,315,761,320	519,253,198	177,725,806	1,994,416,371	899,203,161	1,500,820,231	2,792,249,523
New York	16,910,262,952	263,577,707	89,172,586	813,601,441	632,554,526	553,314,487	1,787,201,570
New Jersey	3,856,914,601	45,847,959	13,865,402	303,596,418	54,897,349	165,778,631	302,215,110
Pennsylvania	9,548,523,767	209,827,532	74,687,818	877,218,512	211,751,286	781,727,113	702,832,843
East North Central	23,748,446,047	1,301,591,448	289,229,016	1,415,243,372	488,763,883	3,079,251,197	2,035,016,810
Ohio	5,173 708,410	273,611,491	54,181,255	423,068,286	112,275,002	607,038,239	584,792,833
Indiana	2,957,867,352	227,006,381	43,733,375	178,384,997	57,444,477	480,251,362	286,566,614
Illinois	10,046 319,512	386,701,265	79,473,427	451,299,068	205,185,274	926,403,787	748,713,023
Michigan	3,067,378,894	184,782,900	54,140,466	199,266,379	63,658,411	584,884,648	268,201,502
Wisconsin	2,503,171,879	229,489,411	57,700,493	163,224,642	50,200,719	480,673,161	146,742,838
West North Central	18,690,288,308	1,338,987,471	403,249,087	363,455,087	285,898,127	3,313,505,472	843,052,977
Minnesota	3,301,615,408	217,832,281	56,775,152	83,647,680	51,531,987	564,652,082	231,846,178
Iowa	5,111,250,343	491,613,546	102,981,406	58,520,370	49,566,432	635,695,172	133,831,854
Missouri	3,264,058,859	308,100,681	55,328,257	125,037,985	93,140,304	618,546,469	267,556,780
North Dakota	1,261,388,140	125,614,381	49,878,002	5,244,543	12,453,723	277,870,640	17,051,547
South Dakota	639,661,792	145,815,404	38,100,632	6,043,576	12,334,760	258,641,210	25,801,674
Nebraska	2,316,850,464	265,473,943	48,111,560	35,084,497	30,453,382	384,432,025	79,476,484
Kansas	2,705,483,302	284,537,235	52,074,078	49,876,436	36,417,539	578,665,874	87,488,460
South Atlantic	7,536,324,781	485,664,137	107,212,399	545,733,504	226,711,255	1,976,695,855	680,270,319
Delaware	172,148,377	8,794,481	3,417,202	16,693,931	3,936,059	20,908,048	20,411,455
Maryland	1,345,483,922	45,903,766	12,509,481	85,042,692	28,722,903	91,591,546	165,625,265
District of Columbia	902,023,891	1,794,926	83,608	13,785,676	8,778,789	19,468,338	64,167,592
Virginia	1,176,103,685	85,954,360	19,756,852	66,657,021	37,836,727	296,128,318	103,841,555
West Virginia	1,399,189,713	55,993,204	7,405,732	60,271,939	23,590,424	232,878,472	67,305,992
North Carolina	700,300,022	85,068,318	20,315,423	85,119,631	37,626,636	326,771,879	44,410,575
South Carolina	506,607,276	61,304,088	15,604,670	98,942,660	25,507,035	220,932,828	55,766,258
Georgia	901,983,602	106,429,447	23,176,865	90,428,881	45,623,056	465,990,385	129,508,626
Florida	429,484,293	34,421,547	4,942,566	28,791,073	15,089,626	302,026,041	29,233,001
East South Central	3,381,631,974	439,418,056	80,653,752	222,238,538	149,234,864	1,137,275,275	304,130,933
Kentucky	1,139,433,836	136,524,104	21,961,843	41,218,821	41,650,223	247,266,327	91,799,742
Tennessee	831,914,027	126,175,142	22,504,071	50,649,681	39,068,353	253,394,762	118,787,097
Alabama	933,661,266	86,921,130	17,812,825	95,250,311	38,211,885	352,614,162	65,268,571
Mississippi	476,622,845	89,797,680	18,376,013	35,119,725	30,304,403	284,000,024	28,275,523
West South Central	8,666,784,508	722,172,650	128,079,443	250,665,542	175,407,024	2,107,781,380	346,620,452
Arkansas	890,976,538	88,301,395	18,487,026	30,524,632	27,064,086	333,824,378	32,908,222
Louisiana	1,028,988,975	64,772,977	17,065,106	88,307,350	32,739 070	390,186,948	93,342,172
Oklahoma	3,138,755,256	174,193,995	30,404,140	21,965,234	34,258,132	383,688,745	48,415,760
Texas	3,608,063,739	394,904,283	62,123,171	109,868,326	81,345,736	1,000,081,309	171,954,298
Mountain	2,799,845,396	460,554,283	55,554,446	163,747,325	69,651,582	1,499,071,030	564,515,334
Montana	450,271,730	91,707,546	11,913,204	6,199,272	11,119,466	275,535,572	106,010,526
Idaho	143,201,061	58,398,555	11,912,252	18,598,415	7,757,979	159,755,166	95,201,419
Wyoming	90,280,515	54,434,914	4,128,753	3,043,914	3,593,443	105,078,595	26,723,620
Colorado	1,223,511,598	88,059,546	14,400,570	91,353,941	23,696,056	369,238,739	197,641,592
New Mexico	147,056,680	55,003,870	4,716,452	3,664,788	6,644,604	187,646,905	18,070,248
Arizona	183,408,911	43,997,536	1,992,308	12,609,832	4,729,163	130,657,476	37,982,596
Utah	376,008,261	39,301,735	4,777,304	24,491,145	9,580,423	129,582,931	57,983,901
Nevada	186,106,640	29,650,581	1,713,603	3,786,018	2,530,448	143,575,646	24,921,432
Pacific	8,289,267,259	318,336,039	72,872,372	369,471,279	153,386,734	1,032,742,871	1,339,186,922
Washington	1,888,850,453	68,242,365	18,797,487	111,048,892	35,799,788	351,546,678	227,341,952
Oregon	1,163,594,445	74,362,095	14,545,429	38,107,957	25,139,773	179,916,887	145,746,770
California	5,236,822,361	175,731,579	39,529,456	220,314,430	92,447,173	501,279,306	966,098,200
United States	110,676,333,071	6,238,388,985	1,368 224,548	6,091,451,274	2,616,642,734	16,148,532,502	10,265,207,322

Note—Total for street railways, shipping, waterworks, etc., includes $402,351,858, value of ships belonging to the United States navy, and $290,000,000, value of privately owned water supply systems, not distributed by states.

The national wealth of the United States is estimated by the United States census bureau at $187,739,000,000, or $1,965 for each man, woman and child in the country. The total includes the value of all kinds of real, personal and other property, taxable and exempt, in the United States exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Omitting the value of property exempt from taxation for the reason that it was not included in the figures for 1850, 1860 and 1870, the wealth for the several census years is as follows:

Year.	Total.	Per cap.
1912	$175,426,000,000	$1,836
1904	100,273,000,000	1,234
1900	82,305,000,000	1,083
1890	61,204,000,000	975
1880	41,642,000,000	836
1870	24,055,000,000	624
1860	16,160,000,000	514
1850	7,136,000,000	308
Including exempt property (1880 to 1912):		
1912	$187,739,000,000	$1,965
1904	107,104,000,000	1,318
1900	88,517,000,000	1,165
1890	65,037,000,000	1,036
1880	43,642,000,000	870

WEALTH BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES (1912).

Geographic division and state.	Total.	Taxable.	Exempt.	Per capita 1912—Total.	Taxable.	Exempt.
New England	$11,805,422,012	$10,922,179,117	$883,242,895	$1,744	$1,614	$131
Maine	1,069,594,027	1,030,366,547	39,227,480	1,420	1,368	52
New Hampshire	649,320,469	613,441,572	35,878,897	1,493	1,411	83
Vermont	527,261,775	496,935,964	30,325,811	1,470	1,385	85
Massachusetts	6,302,988,392	5,735,230,115	567,758,277	1,805	1,642	163
Rhode Island	970,802,690	892,693,475	78,109,215	1,709	1,571	137
Connecticut	2,285,454,659	2,153,511,444	131,943,215	1,969	1,855	114
Middle Atlantic	46,211,667,778	41,411,819,840	4,799,847,938	2,290	2,052	238
New York	25,011,105,223	21,912,629,507	3,098,475,716	2,626	2,300	325
New Jersey	5,743,032,278	5,361,917,422	381,114,856	2,140	1,998	142
Pennsylvania	15,457,530,277	14,137,272,911	1,320,257,366	1,939	1,774	166
East North Central	39,502,313,584	37,551,136,365	1,951,177,219	2,106	2,002	104
Ohio	8,908,432,943	8,552,130,667	356,302,276	1,817	1,744	73
Indiana	5,194,682,500	4,951,061,490	243,621,010	1,894	1,806	89
Illinois	15,484,450,232	14,596,467,087	887,983,145	2,660	2,507	153
Michigan	5,427,022,651	5,169,022,582	258,000,069	1,873	1,784	89
Wisconsin	4,487,725,258	4,282,454,539	205,270,719	1,875	1,790	86
West North Central	31,208,417,942	29,617,836,203	1,590,581,739	2,617	2,483	133
Minnesota	5,547,327,017	5,266,950,787	280,376,230	2,582	2,452	131
Iowa	7,868,454,211	7,437,094,834	431,359,377	3,539	3,345	194
Missouri	5,842,017,009	5,546,493,103	295,523,906	1,752	1,663	89
North Dakota	2,141,626,961	2,037,626,024	104,000,937	3,374	3,210	164
South Dakota	1,398,573,425	1,330,693,417	67,880,008	2,239	2,130	109
Nebraska	3,794,986,781	3,605,133,830	189,852,951	3,110	2,954	156
Kansas	4,615,432,538	4,393,844,208	221,588,330	2,652	2,525	127
South Atlantic	14,843,963,211	13,777,891,828	1,066,071,383	1,179	1,094	85
Delaware	307,948,613	293,721,979	14,226,634	1,493	1,424	69
Maryland	2,177,958,864	2,002,216,720	175,742,144	1,651	1,518	133
District of Columbia	1,173,857,112	767,316,951	406,540,161	3,425	2,239	1186
Virginia	2,289,913,786	2,174,685,192	115,228,594	1,086	1,032	55
West Virginia	2,303,571,209	2,179,527,639	124,043,570	1,800	1,703	97
North Carolina	1,807,573,780	1,745,233,696	62,340,084	794	767	27
South Carolina	1,351,400,753	1,301,406,985	49,993,768	869	837	32
Georgia	2,382,600,866	2,299,197,590	83,403,276	883	853	31
Florida	1,049,138,228	1,014,585,076	34,553,152	1,307	1,264	43
East South Central	7,660,040,736	7,342,852,219	317,188,517	890	854	37
Kentucky	2,267,777,525	2,152,097,565	115,679,960	977	927	50
Tennessee	1,920,348,261	1,834,354,927	85,993,334	864	826	39
Alabama	2,127,054,930	2,050,014,767	77,040,163	964	929	35
Mississippi	1,344,860,020	1,306,384,960	38,475,060	726	705	21
West South Central	15,434,960,541	14,687,498,597	747,461,944	1,662	1,581	80
Arkansas	1,829,521,736	1,757,533,669	71,988,067	1,120	1,076	44
Louisiana	2,164,437,746	2,056,572,346	107,865,400	1,260	1,197	63
Oklahoma	4,581,091,918	4,321,150,418	259,941,500	2,475	2,335	140
Texas	6,859,909,141	6,552,242,164	307,666,977	1,679	1,604	75
Mountain	6,753,014,065	6,500,317,073	252,696,992	2,371	2,282	89
Montana	1,149,732,986	1,113,008,146	36,724,840	2,834	2,743	91
Idaho	608,305,157	591,073,842	17,231,315	1,680	1,632	48
Wyoming	353,844,827	344,834,812	9,010,015	2,241	2,184	57
Colorado	2,386,923,583	2,286,478,777	100,444,806	2,785	2,668	117
New Mexico	513,733,026	501,627,424	12,105,602	1,440	1,406	34
Arizona	501,852,186	487,099,365	14,752,821	2,255	2,189	66
Utah	781,613,390	734,811,880	46,801,510	1,979	1,860	119
Nevada	457,008,910	441,382,827	15,626,083	5,038	4,865	172
Pacific	13,626,919,363	12,921,668,488	705,250,875	2,969	2,816	154
Washington	3,218,360,623	3,054,690,780	163,669,843	2,511	2,384	128
Oregon	1,944,354,463	1,843,542,127	100,812,336	2,661	2,523	138
California	8,464,204,277	8,023,435,581	440,768,696	3,284	3,113	171
The United States	187,739,071,090	175,425,551,588	12,313,519,502	1,965	1,836	129

Note—The totals at the head of the first two columns include $402,351,858, value of ships belonging to the United States navy, and $290,000,000, value of privately owned water supply systems, not distributed by states.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEALTH (1912).

Real property and improvements taxed	$98,362,813,569
Real property and improvements exempt	12,313,519,502
Live stock	$6,238,388,985
Farm implements and machinery	1,368,224,548
Manufacturing machinery, tools and implements	6,091,451,274
Gold and silver coin and bullion	2,616,642,734
Railroads and their equipment	16,148,532,502
Street railways, etc.:	
Street railways	4,596,563,292
Telegraph systems	223,252,516
Telephone systems	1,081,433,227

Pullman and cars not owned by railroads	$123,362,701
Shipping and canals	1,491,117,193
Irrigation enterprises	360,865,270
Privately owned waterworks	290,000,000
Privately owned central electric light and power stations	2,098,613,122
All other:	
Agricultural products	5,240,019,651
Manufactured products	14,693,861,489
Imported merchandise	826,632,467
Mining products	815,552,233
Clothing and personal adornments	4,295,008,593
Furniture, carriages and kindred property	8,463,216,222
Total	187,739,071,090

COMPARATIVE WEALTH OF NATIONS.

In its report on the national wealth of the United States in 1912 the census bureau quotes the following statement concerning the wealth of the principal nations as given by Augustus D. Webb, fellow of the Royal Statistical society, and published in the New Dictionary of Statistics for 1911:

Country.	Amount.
United States (1904)	*$107,104,192,410
British empire (1903)	*108,279,625,000
United kingdom	*72,997,500,000
Canada	*6,569,775,000
Australasia	*5,353,150,000
India	*14,599,500,000
South Africa	*2,919,900,000
Rest of empire	*5,839,800,000
France ("recently")	†46,798,500,000
Denmark (1900)	*1,946,600,000
Germany (1908)	*77,864,000,000
Australia (1903)	†4,578,903,000
New Zealand (1905)	*$1,605,945,000
Cape of Good Hope (1907)	‡428,939,492

*Total wealth. †Private wealth. ‡Fixed property.

The census bureau also quotes the following figures from Dr. Karl Helfferich's "Germany's Economic Progress and Economic Wealth":

Country.	Total Wealth.
German empire (1910-1911)	$68,020,000,000 to 76,160,000,000
France (1908)	55,391,000,000
England (not stated)	54,740,000,000
United States (not stated)	119,000,000,000

Wealth in 1914.

The Journal of the Royal Statistical society, London, in July, 1919, published the following estimate of the wealth of the nations specified in 1914, the year when the world war began:

Country.	Total.	Per capita.
United kingdom	$70,564,000,000	$1,548
United States	204,393,000,000	2,063
Germany	80,540,575,000	1,187
France	58,398,000,000	1,475
Italy	21,801,920,000	623
Austria-Hungary	30,172,300,000	589
Spain	14,307,510,000	701
Belgium	5,839,800,000	764
Holland	5,109,628,000	813
Russia	58,398,000,000	414
Sweden	4,574,510,000	818
Norway	1,070,630,000	438
Denmark	2,433,250,000	857
Switzerland	3,893,200,000	998
Australia	7,445,745,000	1,548
Canada	11,119,953,000	1,460
Japan	11,679,600,000	214
Argentina	11,679,600,000	1,655

ROSENWALD RURAL SCHOOLS.

Julius Rosenwald of Chicago during the last eight years has given $1,107,000 toward the construction of 1,633 rural schoolhouses for negroes in fourteen southern states. This aid has been furnished on the fundamental condition that the negroes themselves, through their own contributions, from white friends or from public funds, raise an amount equal to or larger than that furnished by Mr. Rosenwald through the Julius Rosenwald fund.

On this co-operative plan, up to Nov. 20, 1922, 1,633 schoolhouses, utilizing the services of 3,807 teachers and providing for 171,000 pupils, were built at a total cost of approximately $5,700,000. Of this amount the negroes gave about $1,510,000, the whites $345,000, the public funds $2,738,000 and Mr. Rosenwald $1,107,000. Classified by types the buildings include 443 one-teacher schools, 618 two-teacher schools, 262 three-teacher schools, 153 four-teacher schools, 51 five-teacher schools, 47 six-teacher schools, 22 schools above six-teacher and 37 teachers' homes.

By states the number of school buildings erected and the amounts contributed from the Julius Rosenwald fund follow:

State.	Schools.	Contribution.
Alabama	260	$121,400
Arkansas	77	55,100
Florida	7	7,900
Georgia	77	52,750
Kentucky	66	42,300
Louisiana	167	113,000
Maryland	27	19,500
Mississippi	193	165,400
North Carolina	267	179,165
Oklahoma	25	21,930
South Carolina	104	92,000
Tennessee	136	91,000
Texas	96	72,133
Virginia	131	73,900
Total	1,633	$1,107,478

ROSENWALD AID TO NEGRO Y. M. C. A AND Y. W. C. A.

Julius Rosenwald in 1910 offered, through the Chicago Y. M. C. A., to give $25,000 toward the cost of a negro Y. M. C. A. building for men and boys in any city of the United States which, by popular subscriptions, would raise $75,000 additional, thus assuring a building to cost complete a minimum of $100,000. Under this offer buildings were erected at a cost of $2,150,000 in thirteen cities, having a total negro population of one million.

In 1920 Mr. Rosenwald made a second offer to contribute $25,000 to any city raising not less than $125,000, being influenced by interest awakened in Akron, O., Dayton, O., Detroit, Jersey City, Augusta, Ga., Montclair, N. J., Atlantic City, Orange, N. J., Los Angeles, Nashville and Chicago for a second building. Owing to the excessive cost and adverse conditions no city had qualified up to Nov. 15, 1922, but the Chicago Y. M. C. A. reported that Atlantic City, which had bought a site for $50,000, intended inaugurating a campaign for building funds in the spring of 1923; also that Detroit, Jersey City and Dayton might soon qualify.

Mr. Rosenwald gave $25,000 toward the cost of a Y. W. C. A. building erected in New York and he promised $25,000 to a Y. W. C. A. building now under construction in Philadelphia. There is no general offer to aid Y. W. C. A's, New York and Philadelphia presenting exceptional situations.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF STATES (1919).

[From United States census report.]

State.	Receipts.	Payments.
Alabama	$12,686,004	$12,702,744
Arizona	6,337,708	6,893,750
Arkansas	6,346,282	6,035,773
California	71,453,970	71,264,080
Colorado	15,240,687	15,578,127
Connecticut	23,913,514	22,250,486
Delaware	2,915,762	2,267,037
Florida	5,209,678	4,913,941
Georgia	13,437,352	13,806,462
Idaho	7,426,427	8,086,806
Illinois	38,659,407	29,766,724
Indiana	18,038 489	17,822,596
Iowa	19,203,370	15,641,716
Kansas	15,067,276	15,197,300
Kentucky	19,135,191	19,932,330
Louisiana	15,863,852	16,404,086
Maine	8,918,377	8,788,182
Maryland	21,937,692	21,635,184
Massachusetts	86,920,368	83,939,967
Michigan	40,010,563	40,200,369
Minnesota	32,445,795	31,663,094
Mississippi	13,525,419	12,341,471
Missouri	20,946,825	20,029,349
Montana	16,120,546	16,576,447
Nebraska	10,013,192	9,666,974
Nevada	3,220,144	2,890,696
New Hampshire	4,767,494	4,481,816
New Jersey	33,153,527	29,974,749
New Mexico	8,096,822	7,932,077
New York	127,830,894	136,072,373
North Carolina	10,314,337	10,304,870
North Dakota	11,720,011	10,228,535
Ohio	39,956,365	41,172,078
Oklahoma	21,105,562	21,669,879
Oregon	12,483,926	11,608,823
Pennsylvania	55,334,272	53,588,572
Rhode Island	5,431,253	5,535,883
South Carolina	8,378,971	8,459,774
South Dakota	26,152,998	25,394,706
Tennessee	11,622,903	10,209,023
Texas	56,708,769	58,982,784
Utah	11,280,540	10,866,365
Vermont	4,903,325	5,481,416
Virginia	17,783,042	17,304,264
Washington	20,039,838	19,276,413
West Virginia	13,287,252	14,970,331
Wisconsin	24,434,940	21,946,856
Wyoming	5,093,038	4,490,830
Total	1,074,873,969	1,056,348,825

PAYMENTS FOR HIGHWAYS.

State.	Amount.
Alabama	$108.632
Arizona	275,000
Arkansas	344,854
California	1,309,588
Colorado	1,174,145
Connecticut	2,263,500
Delaware	44,101
Florida	54.150
Georgia	246.463
Idaho	592.963
Illinois	937,989
Indiana	1,250.865
Iowa	1,754.946
Kansas	66.782
Kentucky	821.466
Lousiana	419,056
Maine	1,198.573
Maryland	1.838.205
Massachusetts	2,812,414
Michigan	3,475,360
Minnesota	1,773.530
Mississippi	12.394
Missouri	597,959
Montana	75 539
Nebraska	168.895
Nevada	26,657
New Hampshire	480.044
New Jersey	3,819,926
New Mexico	$23,238
New York	11,453,589
North Carolina	208.132
North Dakota	50.111
Ohio	2,240.476
Oklahoma	1,957,262
Oregon	3,667
Pennsylvania	7,345,378
Rhode Island	672.469
South Carolina	32,277
South Dakota	11.511
Tennessee	569.522
Texas	1,244.121
Utah	269.286
Vermont	688.711
Virginia	778.619
Washington	3.448,753
West Virginia	331,525
Wisconsin	2,233 871
Wyoming	31.952
Total	61,628,466

ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

State.	Valuation.	Pct. real value. Realty	Pct. real value. Personal.
Alabama	$675.162,002	60	60
Arizona	834,020,532	100	100
Arkansas	553.485,082	43	43
California*	...	...	...
Colorado	1,422,113,275	100	100
Connecticut	1,377,229,551	100	100
Delaware*	...	...	...
Florida	352.038.848	32	21
Georgia	1,079.236,826	40	40
Idaho	468.121,167	60	60
Illinois	2,638,222,219	23	23
Indiana	2,233.701,065	40	75
Iowa	1,444.412,079	15	18
Kansas	3,418.798,222	85	100
Kentucky	2,248.356,058	80	80
Louisiana	726,291,145	50	50
Maine	521,402,933	100	100
Maryland	1,392,944,923	42	100
Massachusetts	4.706.209,126	100	100
Michigan	4.779.013,200	92	92
Minnesota	1.919.797,044	40	30
Mississippi	649.644,340	60	60
Missouri	2,202.683.993	50	50
Montana	571.948,991	45	45
Nebraska	568,456,926	20	20
Nevada	188.901,637	70	70
New Hampshire	503.406,919	100	100
New Jersey	3,277,547,392	100	100
New Mexico	371,559,631	75	75
New York	12,520,819,811	86	86
North Carolina	1,029,993,778	40	60
North Dakota	496,978,049	30	20
Ohio	9.599,586,925	100	100
Oklahoma	1,664.448,745	100	100
Oregon	928,605,570	60	60
Pennsylvania*	...	...	...
Rhode Island	800,837,838	75	60
South Carolina	411,124,063	25	25
South Dakota	1,598,544,562	80	80
Tennessee	726,369,281	40	40
Texas	3.012,819,287	50	50
Utah	600.481,853	100	100
Vermont	287.064,516	65	65
Virginia	1,392,944,923	42	67
Washington	1,035,938,644	42	42
West Virginia	1,449,451,754	100	100
Wisconsin	4,237,461,709	100	100
Wyoming	298,538,152	60	60
Total	83,202,153,672	...	...

*General property not assessed for state purposes.

Note—The assessed valuation is that of

property subject to general tax. The per cent of estimated real value is that reported as the basis of assessment in practice.

GROSS DEBTS OF STATES.

State.	Total.	Per capita.
Alabama	$15,351,702	$6.43
Arizona	4,276,008	15.48
Arkansas	2,266,410	1.26
California	50,186,383	15.86
Colorado	5,938,978	5.87
Connecticut	12,425,568	9.70
Delaware	1,646,280	7.59
Florida	790,391	0.84
Georgia	6,081,208	2.07
Idaho	3,244,639	7.09
Illinois	3,266,888	0.52
Indiana	959,862	0.54
Iowa	551,646	0.25
Kansas	1,627,017	0.86
Kentucky	6,285,962	2.60
Louisiana	14,345,981	7.61
Maine	4,652,539	5.95
Maryland	29,439,376	21.30
Massachusetts	133,089,048	34.77
Michigan	10,476,838	3.32
Minnesota	1,608,821	0.69
Mississippi	8,443,254	4.23
Missouri	$6,799,763	$1.97
Montana	2,856,300	5.89
Nebraska	209,834	0.16
Nevada	1,565,969	13.65
New Hampshire	2,346,494	5.26
New Jersey	126,947	0.04
New Mexico	3,949,189	9.05
New York	238,600,763	22.22
North Carolina	10,090,104	4.09
North Dakota	1,230,963	1.53
Ohio	24,955,065	4.70
Oklahoma	7,591,588	3.14
Oregon	6,276,886	7.12
Pennsylvania	5,113,429	0.58
Rhode Island	7,726,767	12.12
South Carolina	7,525,736	4.53
South Dakota	18,988,087	25.50
Tennessee	17,988,352	7.75
Texas	5,928,818	1.30
Utah	5,272,817	11.64
Vermont	1,203,351	3.28
Virginia	23,597,016	10.59
Washington	4,758,603	2.89
West Virginia	19,669,925	13.54
Wisconsin	2,082,404	0.81
Wyoming	972,964	5.15
Total	744,382,923	7.08

STATISTICS OF CHIEF AMERICAN CITIES (1919).

[From United States census report.]

City.	*Incorp.	†Area.
New York, N. Y.	1653	191,360
Chicago, Ill.	1837	123,383
Philadelphia, Pa.	1683	85,120
Detroit, Mich.	1824	49,839
Cleveland, O.	1836	36,089
St. Louis, Mo.	1822	39,040
Boston, Mass.	1822	27,870
Baltimore, Md.	1796	52,480
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1816	25,394
Los Angeles, Cal.	1851	232,606
San Francisco, Cal.	1850	26,880
Buffalo, N. Y.	1832	24,894
Milwaukee, Wis.	1846	16,216
Washington, D. C.	1802	38,409
Newark, N. J.	1836	14,715
Cincinnati, O.	1819	45,530
New Orleans, La.	1805	125,440
Minneapolis, Minn.	1867	31,834
Kansas City, Mo.	1853	37,395
Seattle, Wash.	1869	37,481
Indianapolis, Ind.	1831	25,313
Jersey City, N. J.	1827	8,320
Rochester, N. Y.	1834	18,910
Portland, Ore.	1851	40,333
Denver, Col.	1859	37,120
Providence, R. I.	1832	11,388
Louisville, Ky.	1824	14,349
Toledo, O.	1837	18,010
St. Paul, Minn.	1854	33,388
Columbus, O.	1816	14,427
Oakland, Cal.	1854	31,591
Atlanta, Ga.	1847	16,773
Akron, O.	1836	14,532
Omaha, Neb.	1857	23,597
Worcester, Mass.	1848	23,731
Birmingham, Ala.	1871	31,651
Richmond, Va.	1782	15,360
Syracuse, N. Y.	1848	11,782
New Haven, Conn.	1784	11,460
San Antonio, Tex.	1837	22,861
Dayton, O.	1841	10,107
Memphis, Tenn.	1849	12,352
Bridgeport, Conn.	1836	9,370
Scranton, Pa.	1866	12,362
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1850	11,360
Paterson, N. J.	1851	5,157
Hartford, Conn.	1784	10,163
Dallas, Tex.	1856	14,605
Youngstown, O.	1868	15,902
Springfield, Mass.	1852	20,451
Houston, Tex.	1839	23,369
Des Moines, Ia.	1857	34,423
Fall River, Mass.	1854	21,723
New Bedford, Mass.	1847	12,206
Nashville, Tenn.	1806	11,544
Trenton, N. J.	1792	4,490
Salt Lake City, Utah	1851	32,702
Camden, N. J.	1828	4,915
Norfolk, Va.	1845	5,120
Albany, N. Y.	1686	11,924
Lowell, Mass.	1836	8,308
Cambridge, Mass.	1846	4,014
Reading, Pa.	1847	6,091
Wilmington, Del.	1832	4,320
Spokane, Wash.	1883	24,819
Fort Worth, Tex.	1872	13,293
Kansas City, Kas.	1886	10,001
Lynn, Mass.	1850	6,943
Yonkers, N. Y.	1872	12,880
Duluth, Minn.	1870	37,715
Tacoma, Wash.	1875	25,168
Lawrence, Mass.	1853	4,185
Elizabeth, N. J.	1855	6,191
Utica, N. Y.	1832	10,404
Somerville, Mass.	1871	2,600

*Year (first) of incorporation as a city.
†Land area in acres.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

City.	*Receipts.	†Payments.
New York, N. Y.	$259,193,469	$245,963,030
Chicago, Ill.	98,603,590	96,221,929
Philadelphia, Pa.	64,434,580	68,531,706
Detroit, Mich.	32,916,403	35,042,753
Cleveland, O.	26,913,725	29,958,354
St. Louis, Mo.	25,426,048	24,320,654
Boston, Mass.	43,496,379	38,670,836
Baltimore, Md.	19,544,420	17,317,227
Pittsburgh, Pa.	25,983,215	25,652,753
Los Angeles, Cal.	26,578,036	25,140,826
San Francisco, Cal.	19,684,774	19,816,476
Buffalo, N. Y.	21,982,298	20,847,088
Milwaukee, Wis.	16,996,789	17,224,741
Washington, D. C.	19,410,589	16,973,913
Newark, N. J.	17,559,789	19,985,949
Cincinnati, O.	16,772,286	17,175,211
New Orleans, La.	6,748,495	10,206,881
Minneapolis, Minn.	13,313,113	13,067,316
Kansas City, Mo.	13,699,165	13,146,201

City.	*Receipts.	†Payments.
Seattle, Wash.	$18,954,555	$19,358,783
Indianapolis, Ind.	6,526,527	6,587,309
Jersey City, N. J.	9,905,000	12,582,821
Rochester, N. Y.	9,517,337	11,130,810
Portland, Ore.	12,469,262	11,508,822
Denver, Col.	7,989,052	20,655,671
Providence, R. I.	7,904,207	7,456,131
Louisville, Ky.	6,272,069	5,711,587
Toledo, O.	6,081,439	6,160,620
St. Paul, Minn.	7,023,191	7,276,363
Columbus, O.	6,091,687	7,077,922
Oakland, Cal.	5,889,429	5,389,349
Atlanta, Ga.	4,386,216	3,999,698
Akron, O.	3,904,130	4,925,052
Omaha, Neb.	5,889,007	6,867,702
Worcester, Mass.	6,398,358	5,638,597
Birmingham, Ala.	2,857,525	2,513,000
Richmond, Va.	4,999,061	4,746,069
Syracuse, N. Y.	4,955,373	5,192,936
New Haven, Conn.	3,641,638	4,354,414
San Antonio, Tex.	3,064,083	3,183,397
Dayton, O.	4,338,095	4,553,248
Memphis, Tenn.	3,661,635	3,961,950
Bridgeport, Conn.	4,589,030	6,916,608
Scranton, Pa.	2,507,876	2,347,121
Grand Rapids, Mich.	3,652,940	3,411,126
Paterson, N. J.	2,721,462	3,444,304
Hartford, Conn.	5,147,842	6,185,462
Dallas, Tex.	4,150,505	4,144,974
Youngstown, Ohio	2,712,077	3,273,986
Springfield, Mass.	4,811,114	5,343,423
Houston, Tex.	3,760,703	3,323,310
Des Moines, Ia.	4,095,625	4,717,288
Fall River, Mass.	3,526,559	2,996,350
New Bedford, Mass.	4,082,034	4,102,074
Nashville, Tenn.	2,748,245	2,297,220
Trenton, N. J.	2,686,873	3,055,895
Salt Lake City, Utah	3,933,362	3,320,835
Camden, N. J.	2,639,873	2,534,153
Norfolk, Va.	2,959,230	3,271,104
Albany, N. Y.	3,808,751	3,494,772
Lowell, Mass.	3,015,676	3,038,464
Cambridge, Mass.	4,366,392	4,062,532
Reading, Pa.	1,581,949	1,613,103
Wilmington, Del.	2,193,558	2,031,037
Spokane, Wash.	3,796,433	3,377,104
Fort Worth, Tex.	2,080,920	2,530,805
Kansas City, Kas.	2,904,814	3,125,077
Lynn, Mass.	2,753,981	2,360,625
Yonkers, N. Y.	4,346,659	4,355,204
Duluth, Minn.	3,268,308	3,210,245
Tacoma, Wash.	4,019,283	3,675,856
Lawrence, Mass.	2,382,874	2,472,707
Elizabeth, N. J.	1,933,775	1,654,979
Utica, N. Y.	2,063,097	1,948,078
Somerville, Mass.	2,405,130	2,196,986

*Receipts from revenue. †For cost of government.

DEBTS OF AMERICAN CITIES.

City.	*Total.	Per capita.
New York, N. Y.	$1,009,309,052	$183.87
Chicago, Ill.	73,149,582	27.89
Philadelphia, Pa.	141,761,945	79.60
Detroit, Mich.	26,288,105	27.89
Cleveland, O.	73,012,386	95.75
St. Louis, Mo.	15,427,456	20.25
Boston, Mass.	84,030,049	113.72
Baltimore, Md.	65,528,222	100.54
Pittsburgh, Pa.	52,949,507	91.44
Los Angeles, Cal.	48,327,031	87.61
San Francisco, Cal.	43,034,322	86.24
Buffalo, N. Y.	38,235,227	76.87
Milwaukee, Wis.	19,854,258	44.53
Washington, D. C.	3,075,968	7.21
Newark, N. J.	41,604,402	103.01
Cincinnati, O.	67,482,103	169.13
New Orleans, La.	44,667,332	117.56
Minneapolis, Minn.	19,573,577	53.15
Kansas City, Mo.	13,396,849	42.49
Seattle, Wash.	37,469,785	12.34
Indianapolis, Ind.	6,804,145	22.44
Jersey City, N. J.	25,528,562	87.14

City.	*Total.	Per capita.
Rochester, N. Y.	$15,838,204	$57.36
Portland, Ore.	20,724,029	82.45
Denver, Col.	14,345,579	57.45
Providence, R. I.	14,140,571	60.12
Louisville, Ky.	11,220,199	48.07
Toledo, O.	12,444,713	53.51
St. Paul, Minn.	10,136,521	43.78
Columbus, O.	10,602,690	46.38
Oakland, Cal.	8,225,350	39.25
Atlanta, Ga.	4,023,869	20.77
Akron, O.	10,298,546	54.87
Omaha, Neb.	18,445,214	99.10
Worcester, Mass.	6,073,690	34.86
Birmingham, Ala.	6,279,104	36.76
Richmond, Va.	12,533,955	74.73
Syracuse, N. Y.	10,941,842	65.75
New Haven, Conn.	5,577,460	35.31
San Antonio, Tex.	5,313,970	34.49
Dayton, O.	7,487,176	50.56
Memphis, Tenn.	13,525,498	91.55
Bridgeport, Conn.	8,958,653	64.98
Scranton, Pa.	2,829,731	20.72
Grand Rapids, Mich.	3,961,718	29.42
Paterson, N. J.	5,282,430	39.34
Hartford, Conn.	11,741,775	88.28
Dallas, Tex.	6,163,596	46.70
Youngstown, O.	5,873,736	46.88
Springfield, Mass.	7,968,115	64.90
Houston, Tex.	14,298,075	116.98
Des Moines, Iowa	6,395,864	52.73
Fall River, Mass.	5,043,354	41.92
New Bedford, Mass.	8,149,372	69.53
Nashville, Tenn.	7,653,942	65.48
Trenton, N. J.	3,520,033	30.39
Salt Lake City, Utah	6,777,097	59.86
Camden, N. J.	4,962,278	43.94
Norfolk, Va.	9,131,592	81.44
Albany, N. Y.	7,282,246	65.24
Lowell, Mass.	2,864,220	25.68
Cambridge, Mass.	6,047,163	55.55
Reading, Pa.	2,086,163	19.60
Wilmington, Del.	6,132,849	57.73
Spokane, Wash.	8,134,551	78.06
Fort Worth, Tex.	6,341,392	61.53
Kansas City, Kas.	5,852,304	59.50
Lynn, Mass.	3,731,657	38.22
Yonkers, N. Y.	9,052,415	93.26
Duluth, Minn.	6,895,538	72.01
Tacoma, Wash.	9,013,587	94.96
Lawrence, Mass.	3,449,504	37.10
Utica, N. Y.	2,678,344	29.32
Somerville, Mass.	1,506,000	16.62

*Net debt or funded and floating debt less sinking fund assets.

DEATH OF JOHN WANAMAKER.

John Wanamaker, merchant, philanthropist and leader in civic, industrial, political and religious affairs, died at his home in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 12, 1922. He was born in that city July 11, 1838, and spent his whole life there, the greater part of the time as the head of a great clothing and department store. He was postmaster-general of the United States in the cabinet of President Harrison, 1889-1893, but held no other public office of importance. Many hospitals and educational and religious institutions benefited largely from his philanthropy.

PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION OF ILLINOIS REJECTED.

In accordance with its terms, the proposed new state constitution for Illinois was submitted to the voters of the state for adoption or rejection at an election held on Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1922. The result was the defeat by a decisive majority of the new basic law framed by the constitutional convention and signed by the officers and members at Springfield Sept. 12, 1922. The text of the rejected constitution will be found on page 760 of this volume.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Headquarters, Geneva, Switzerland.
Covenant in effect, June 28, 1919.
Nations in league, 52.
First meeting of league council, Jan. 16, 1920.
First league assembly held, Nov. 15-Dec. 18, 1920.
Second league assembly held, Sept. 5-Oct. 5, 1921.
Third league assembly held, Sept. 4-30, 1922.
Secretary-general, Sir James Eric Drummond, Great Britain.

THIRD LEAGUE ASSEMBLY.

The third assembly of the league of nations was held in Geneva, Switzerland, beginning Sept. 4 and ending Sept. 30, 1922. Augustin Edwards of Chile was elected president and the following were named vice-presidents: Lord Balfour, Great Britain; M. Hanotaux, France; M. Teixeira Gomes, Portugal; Hjalmar Branting, Sweden, and M. Nintchitch of the Serb, Croat and Slovene state. Forty-six of the member nations were represented at the opening sessions and when Hungary was admitted the number was increased to forty-seven. The full list of the nations in the league follows:

Albania.
Argentina.
Australia.
Austria.
Belgium.
Bolivia.
The British Empire
Brazil.
Bulgaria.
Canada.
Chile.
China.
Colombia.
Costa Rica.
Cuba.
Czecho-Slovakia.
Denmark.
Esthonia.
Finland.
France.
Greece.
Guatemala.
Haiti.
Honduras.
Hungary.
India.
Italy.
Japan.
Latvia.
Liberia.
Lithuania.
Luxemburg.
The Netherlands.
New Zealand.
Nicaragua.
Norway.
Panama.
Paraguay.
Persia.
Peru.
Poland.
Portugal.
Roumania.
Salvador.
Serb-Croat-Slovene State.
Siam.
South Africa.
Spain.
Sweden.
Switzerland.
Uruguay.
Venezuela.

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

Among the questions on which action was taken was that of the reduction of land and naval armaments. At the session of Sept. 26 the following proposal by Lord Robert Cecil from the temporary mixed commission was adopted:

"1. No scheme for the reduction of armaments can ever be really successful unless it is general.

"2. In the present state of the world the majority of governments would be unable to accept the responsibility for a serious reduction of armaments unless they received in exchange a satisfactory guaranty of the safety of their countries.

"3. Such a guaranty can be found in a general defensive agreement between all the countries concerned, binding them to provide immediate and effective assistance in accordance with a prearranged plan in the event of one of them being attacked, provided that the obligation to render assistance to a country attacked shall be limited in principle to those countries situated in the same part of the globe. In cases, however, where, for historical, geographical or other reasons, a country is in special danger of attack, detailed arrangements should be made for its defense in accordance with the above-mentioned plan.

"4. It is understood that the whole of the above resolutions are conditioned on a reduction of armaments being carried out on lines laid down beforehand, and on the provision of effective machinery to insure the realization and the maintenance of such reduction."

M. de Jouvenel of France suggested the following method of reduction, which was approved:

"The committee recommends that as a preliminary step the European states existing before the war under the present description, whose legal position has not been modified by the war and which are not at this moment engaged in military operations justifying their armaments, be invited to reduce their total military, naval and air expenditure to the figures for 1913, calculated on the basis of prewar prices according to the method followed by the temporary mixed commission."

M. de Jouvenel further submitted the following proposition, which was adopted:

"The assembly—

"Considering that moral disarmament is an essential condition of material disarmament, and that this moral disarmament can only be achieved in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and security;

"Declares that such confidence cannot be attained so long as the world continues to suffer from disorganization of the exchanges, economic chaos and unemployment, and that the only method of remedying these evils is to put an end to the uncertainty which prevails regarding the means for the restoration of the devastated regions and the settlement of the interallied debts;

"Expresses the hope that, in so far as these questions can be regulated by the unaided effort of the European nations, the governments signatory of the international treaties and agreements which deal with these questions, within the framework of which they must be considered, will achieve as soon as possible a general settlement of the problems of reparation and interallied debts;

"And it further recommends that the council shall devote constant attention to every effort made in this direction by the governments concerned, it being understood that it can only usefully assist in the solution of these problems if requested to do so by the governments in question."

NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

On the question of naval armaments the following resolution was adopted:

"1. The assembly recommends that the principles of the Washington naval treaty should be extended to all states nonsignatory of that treaty, whether members of the league or not.

"2. It recommends that an international conference should be summoned by the council as soon as possible, to which all states, whether members of the league or not, should be invited, with a view to considering the extension of the principles of the Washington convention to all states nonsignatory of that treaty, it being understood that any special cases, including that of new states, shall be given consideration at the conference.

"3. It recommends that the report of the temporary mixed commission, together with the report and the draft convention prepared by the permanent advisory commission, should be forwarded immediately to the various governments for consideration."

CONCILIATION COMMISSIONS.

With a view to promoting the development of the procedure of conciliation in the case of international disputes the assembly recommended that members of the assembly conclude agreements with the object of laying

their disputes before conciliation commissions formed by themselves. They were advised to adopt the following rules based on the Hague convention of Oct. 18, 1907:

Article 1. The conciliation commission shall be constituted as follows:

Each party shall appoint two members, one from among its own nationals, the other from among the nationals of a third state. The two parties shall jointly appoint the chairman of the commission from among the nationals of a third state. The parties may appoint the members of the commission beforehand and for a period which they themselves shall determine. They may also confine themselves to appointing only the chairman beforehand, in which case the other members shall be appointed after a consultation with the chairman at the moment when a dispute arises, their mandate being limited to the settlement of such dispute.

Art. 2. Disputes which fall within the competence of the conciliation commission shall be referred to it for consideration by means of a notification made by one of the contracting parties to the chairman of the commission and to the other party. The notification shall be communicated to the secretary-general of the league. If all the members of the commission have been appointed beforehand, the chairman shall convene the commission as soon as possible. If they have not been so appointed the chairman shall invite the parties to appoint the other members within a period laid down by the convention.

Art. 3. The conciliation commission shall meet at the seat of the league, unless the parties have fixed a different place of meeting in the convention made by them or for the purposes of a particular case. The commission, if it considers it necessary, may meet at a different place. The commission may in all circumstances ask the secretary-general to render it assistance in its work.

Art. 4. Subject to the right of the parties and of the commission itself to extend this period, the conciliation commission shall complete its work within a period of six months from the day it first met.

Art. 5. Both parties shall be heard by the commission. The parties shall furnish the commission with all the information which may be useful for the inquiry and the drawing up of the report, and shall in every respect assist it in the accomplishment of its task. The commission shall itself regulate all details of procedure not provided for in the convention and establish rules of procedure for the obtaining of evidence.

Art. 6. The commission shall take its decision by a majority vote of its members; the presence of all the members is required for a valid decision. Each member shall have one vote.

Art. 7. The commission shall make a report on each dispute submitted to it. In proper cases the report shall include a proposal for the settlement of the dispute. The reasoned opinion of the members who are in the minority shall be recorded in the reports. The chairman of the commission shall immediately bring the report to the knowledge of the parties and of the secretary-general of the league.

Art. 8. The report of the conciliation commission may be published by one of the parties before the settlement of the dispute only if the other party gives its consent. The commission may, by unanimous vote, decree the immediate publication of its report.

Art. 9. Each party shall pay the allowances of the members of the commission which it has appointed and shall pay half of the allowances of the chairman. Each party shall bear the costs of procedure which it has incurred and half of those which the commission may declare to be joint costs.

On Sept. 30 the following nonpermanent members of the league council were elected: Brazil, Spain, Uruguay, Belgium, Sweden and China.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT.

The full text of the league of nations covenant, constituting part 1 of the treaty of Versailles, follows:

The High Contracting Parties,

In order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security

by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war,

by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations,

by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments, and

by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another,

Agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations.

Article 1.

The original Members of the League of Nations shall be those of the Signatories which are named in the Annex to this Covenant and also such of those other States named in the Annex as shall accede without reservation to this Covenant. Such accession shall be effected by a Declaration deposited with the Secretariat within two months of the coming into force of the Covenant. Notice thereof shall be sent to all other Members of the League.

Any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony not named in the Annex may become a Member of the League if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the Assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military, naval and air forces and armaments.

Any member of the League may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this Covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

Article 2.

The action of the League under this Covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of an Assembly and of a Council, with a permanent Secretariat.

Article 3.

The Assembly shall consist of Representatives of the Members of the League.

The Assembly shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require at the Seat of the League or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

At meetings of the Assembly each Member of the League shall have one vote, and may have not more than three Representatives.

Article 4.

The Council shall consist of Representatives of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, together with representatives of four other Members of the League. These four members of the League shall be selected by the Assembly from time to time in its discretion. Until the appointment of the Representatives of the four Members of the League first selected by the Assembly, Representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Spain and Greece shall be members of the Council.

With the approval of the majority of the

Assembly, the Council may name additional Members of the League whose Representatives shall always be members of the Council; the Council with like approval may increase the number of Members of the League to be selected by the Assembly for representation on the Council.

The Council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year, at the Seat of the League, or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

Any Member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a Representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the Council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that Member of the League.

At meetings of the Council, each Member of the League represented on the Council shall have one vote, and may have not more than one representative.

Article 5.

Except where otherwise expressly provided in this Covenant or by the terms of the present Treaty, decisions at any meeting of the Assembly or of the Council shall require the agreement of all the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

All matters of procedure at meetings of the Assembly or of the Council, including the appointment of Committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the Assembly or by the Council and may be decided by a majority of the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

The first meeting of the Assembly and the first meeting of the Council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

Article 6.

The permanent Secretariat shall be established at the Seat of the League. The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary General and such secretaries and staff as may be required.

The first Secretary General shall be the person named in the Annex; thereafter the Secretary General shall be appointed by the Council with the approval of the majority of the Assembly.

The secretaries and staff of the Secretariat shall be appointed by the Secretary General with the approval of the Council.

The Secretary General shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Assembly and of the Council.

The expenses of the Secretariat shall be borne by the Members of the League in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

Article 7.

The Seat of the League is established at Geneva.

The Council may at any time decide that the Seat of the League shall be established elsewhere.

All positions under or in connection with the League, including the Secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women.

Representatives of the Members of the League and officials of the League when engaged on the business of the League shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The buildings and other property occupied by the League or its officials or by Representatives attending its meetings shall be inviolable.

Article 8.

The Members of the League recognise that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each State, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several Governments.

Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years.

After these plans shall have been adopted by the several Governments, the limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Council.

The Members of the League agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The Council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those Members of the League which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The Members of the League undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military, naval and air programmes and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to war-like purposes.

Article 9.

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to advise the Council on the execution of the provisions of Articles 1 and 8 and on military, naval and air questions generally.

Article 10.

The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

Article 11.

Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the Members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency should arise the Secretary General shall on the request of any Member of the League forthwith summon a meeting of the Council.

It is also declared to be the friendly right of each Member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threaten to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

Article 12.

The Members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the Council.

In any case under this Article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

Article 13.

The Members of the League agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognise to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject-matter to arbitration.

Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration.

For the consideration of any such dispute the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the Court agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

The Members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered, and that they will not resort to war against a Member of the League which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award, the Council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto.

Article 14.

The Council shall formulate and submit to the Members of the League for adoption plans for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice. The Court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The Court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly.

Article 15.

If there should arise between Members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration in accordance with Article 13, the Members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary General, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof.

For this purpose the parties to the dispute will communicate to the Secretary General, as promptly as possible, statements of their case with all the relevant facts and papers, and the Council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

The Council shall endeavour to effect a settlement of the dispute, and if such efforts are successful, a statement shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute and the terms of settlement thereof as the Council may deem appropriate.

If the dispute is not thus settled, the Council either unanimously or by a majority vote shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

Any Member of the League represented on the Council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same.

If a report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report.

If the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the Council, to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the Council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement.

The Council may in any case under this Article refer the dispute to the Assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the Council.

In any case referred to the Assembly, all the provisions of this Article and of Article 12 relating to the action and powers of the Council shall apply to the action and powers of the Assembly, provided that a report made by the Assembly, if concurred in by the Representatives of those Members of the League represented on the Council and of a majority of the other Members of the League, exclusive in each case of the Representatives of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force as a report by the Council concurred in by all the members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute.

Article 16.

Should any Member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles 12, 13 or 15, it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other Members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a Member of the League or not.

It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military, naval or air force the Members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League.

The Members of the League agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article, in order to minimise the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking State, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the members of the League which are co-operating to protect the covenants of the League.

Any Member of the League which has violated any covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a Member of the League by a vote of the Council concurred in by the Representatives of all the other Members of the League represented thereon.

Article 17.

In the event of a dispute between a Member of the League and a State which is not a Member of the League, or between States not Members of the League, the State or States not Members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, upon such conditions as the Council may deem just. If such invitation is accepted, the provisions of Articles 12 to 16 inclusive shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the Council.

Upon such invitation being given the Council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

If a State so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, and shall resort to war against a Member of the League, the provisions of Article 16 shall be applicable as against the State taking such action.

If both parties to the dispute when so invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, the Council may take such measures and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

Article 18.

Every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the Secretariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

Article 19.

The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by Members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

Article 20.

The Members of the League severally agree that this Covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings inter se which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

In case any Member of the League shall, before becoming a Member of the League, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this Covenant, it shall be the duty of such Member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

Article 21.

Nothing in this Covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

Article 22.

To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilisation and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant.

The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as Mandatories on behalf of the League.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognised subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the Mandatory.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the Mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience and religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defence of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other Members of the League.

There are territories, such as South-West Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population or their small size, or their remoteness from the centres of civilisation, or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the Mandatory, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the Mandatory as integral portions of its territory subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population.

In every case of mandate the Mandatory shall render to the Council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control, or administration to be exercised by the Mandatory shall, if not previously agreed upon by the Members of the League, be explicitly defined in each case by the Council.

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the Mandatories and to advise the Council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates.

Article 23.

Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the Members of the League:

(a) will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women, and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organisations;

(b) undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control;

(c) will entrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children, and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs;

(d) will entrust the League with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest;

(e) will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all Members of the League. In this connection, the special necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918 shall be borne in mind;

(f) will endeavour to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.

Article 24.

There shall be placed under the direction of the League all international bureaux already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. All such international bureaux and all commissions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed under the direction of the League.

In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions but which are not placed under the control of international bureaux or commissions, the Secretariat of the League shall, subject to the consent of the Council and if desired by the parties, collect and distribute all relevant information and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable.

The Council may include as part of the expenses of the Secretariat the expenses of any bureau or commission which is placed under the direction of the League.

Article 25.

The Members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and cooperation of duly authorised voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

Article 26.

Amendments to this Covenant will take effect when ratified by the Members of the League whose Representatives compose the Council and by a majority of the Members of the League whose Representatives compose the Assembly.

No such amendment shall bind any Member of the League which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a Member of the League.

ANNEX.

I. Original Members of the League of Nations Signatories of the Treaty of Peace.

U. S. of America.	Cuba.	Nicaragua.
Belgium.	Ecuador.	Panama.
Bolivia.	France.	Peru.
Brazil.	Greece.	Poland.
British Empire	Guatemala.	Portugal.
Canada.	Haiti.	Roumania.
Australia.	Hedjaz.	Serb-Croat-Slovene State
South Africa.	Honduras.	
New Zealand.	Italy.	Siam.
India.	Japan.	Czecho-Slovakia.
China.	Liberia.	Uruguay.

States Invited to Accede to the Covenant.

Argentine Republic.	Netherlands.	Spain.
	Norway.	Sweden.
Chile.	Paraguay.	Switzerland.
Colombia.	Persia.	Venezuela.
Denmark.	Salvador.	

II. First Secretary General of the League of Nations:

The Honorable Sir James Eric Drummond, K. C. M. G., C. B.

COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

The inaugural session of the Court of International Justice was held in the Carnegie Peace palace at The Hague, Holland, Feb. 15, 1922. In the presence of Queen Wilhelmina, representatives of the league of nations and other bodies and of the whole diplomatic corps, each member of the court rose in turn and took the oath of office. Addresses were made by M. Van Karnebeek, president of the league, on behalf of the Dutch government; by the lord mayor of The Hague; by Judge B. J. C. Loder, president of the court, and others.

Following are the members of the court:

Viscount Robert Bannatyne Finlay, Great Britain.
Charles Andre Weiss, France.
Dionisio Anzilotti, Italy.
John Bassett Moore, United States.
Rafael Altamira, Spain.
Ruy Barbosa, Brazil.
Antonio de Bustamente, Cuba.
Max Huber, Switzerland.
B. J. C. Loder, the Netherlands.
Didrik Galtrup Gjedde Nyholm, Denmark.
Yorozo Oda, Japan.

The four deputy judges elected were:
Demetriu Negulescu, Roumania.
Wang Chung-hui, China.
Mihailo Johanovic, Jugo Slavia.
Frederick V. N. Beichman, Norway.

THE GREEK-TURKISH CONFLICT.

The war between Greece and Turkey, which was an outcome of the world war and the treaty of Sevres, resulted in 1922 in the complete overthrow of the Greek armies in Asia Minor by the Turkish nationalist forces under Mustapha Kemal Pasha, and a revolution in Greece, which led to the exiling of King Constantine and his brother Andrew and the execution of a number of prominent cabinet ministers and others held responsible for the war and its outcome. In 1921 the Greeks began a campaign on March 29 which was at first successful, but ended in a reverse. They tried it again in June, but with the same result. Operations were suspended during the winter, but were resumed in the summer of 1922. The Greeks had some minor successes, but on Aug. 29 the Turks began an offensive which speedily resulted in the defeat of the Greeks and their evacuation of the territory they had held in the vicinity of Eskishehr, Karahissar and Smyrna. The Greek armies appeared to be badly led and soon became demoralized.

On Sept. 9 the Turks occupied Smyrna, which four days later was the scene of a fire which made 60,000 Greeks and Armenians homeless. It was reported that more than 1,200 of these people were massacred by Turkish irregulars. The Turks hurried on toward Constantinople and invaded the neutral zone established by the allies. The British, at Chanak and other points, maintained their positions firmly until the Turks agreed to an armistice and the holding of a preliminary conference at Mudania. This began Oct. 3 and ended Oct. 10 in an agreement that the Greeks should evacuate eastern Thrace and turn it over to the Turks, and that Constantinople should be governed by nationalist and allied officials. It was also agreed that a peace conference should be held to make the final arrangements and decide such questions as the control of the Dardanelles, the Bosporus and the Black sea and other details.

SULTAN DETHRONED.

Sultan Mohammed VI. was dethroned by the nationalist assembly at Angora on Nov. 3, and fearing for his life he fled from Constantinople Nov. 17 on a British warship and took refuge on the island of Malta. Abdul Medjid Effendi was immediately elected caliph of the Mohammedan world, but without temporal authority, and on Nov. 24 was installed in his office in Constantinople.

The surrender of eastern Thrace to the Turks caused a panic among the Greek residents and virtually all of them fled to western Thrace and Greece. The Greeks and Armenians in Asia Minor also fled by the thousands and Greece was almost overwhelmed in the effort to take care of the refugees.

REVOLUTION IN GREECE.

The crushing of the Greek armies in Asia Minor led to a military coup d'etat in Greece on Sept. 27. Army and naval officers planned and carried out a bloodless revolution, resulting in the abdication and exile of King Constantine on the date named, the placing of Crown Prince George on the throne and the assumption of authority by a small group of military men, led by Col. Gonitas, Col. Plastivas and Col. Phocas. The ministers and others held responsible for the war against the Turks were arrested, tried by court-martial and sentenced to death. On the morning of Nov. 28 on the outskirts of Athens, M. Gounaris, M. Stratos, M. Protopapadakis, M. Baltazzi, M. Theotokis and Gen. Hadjanestis were shot to death by a firing squad. Prince Andrew was ordered to leave Greece.

LAUSANNE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Delegates empowered to arrange permanent peace in the near east met in Lausanne, Switzerland, Nov. 20. The United States was represented unofficially by Ambassador Child and Minister Grew, and though they acted merely as observers their influence on the proceedings was considerable. Ismet Pasha and Nouri Bey were the principal Turkish delegates, while among those who took an active part in the discussion Lord Curzon of Great Britain and Commissar Tchitcherin of Russia were the most prominent.

THIRD (EXTRA) SESSION OF THE 67TH CONGRESS.

For the purpose of beginning early consideration of the merchant marine bill, popularly known as the ship-subsidy bill, the 67th congress was called into extra session, beginning Nov. 20, 1922, and ending a few minutes before the opening of the regular session, Dec. 4. On Nov. 21 President Harding appeared before a joint session of both houses and delivered a message strongly urging the passage of the merchant marine bill. The message is given in full, beginning on page 612 of this volume.

The bill came to a vote in the house on Nov. 29 and was passed with 208 members for and 184 against the measure on the final roll call. Sixty-nine republicans voted against the bill and only four democrats for it. The vote follows:

YEAS—208.

Ansorge	Gorman	Morgan
Anthony	Gould	Morin
Appleby	Graham, Ill.	Mott
Arentz	Graham, Pa.	Mudd
Atkeson	Greene, Mass.	Murphy
Bacharach	Greene, Vt.	Nelson, Me.
Beedy	Griest	Newton, Mo.
Begg	Hadley	Norton
Benham	Hardy, Col.	O'Connor
Bird	Hawley	Ogden
Bixler	Hays	Olpp
Blakeney	Henry	Paige
Bland, Ind.	Hersey	Parker, N. J.
Bond	Hickey	Parker, N. Y.
Bowers	Hicks	Patterson, Mo.
Brennan	Hill	Patterson, N. J.
Britten	Himes	Perkins
Brooks, Ill.	Hogan	Perlman
Brooks, Pa.	Huck	Petersen
Burdick	Hukriede	Porter
Burton	Humphrey, Neb.	Pringey
Butler	Husted	Purnell
Cable	Hutchinson	Radcliffe
Campbell, Kas.	Ireland	Ransley
Campbell, Pa.	Jefferis, Neb.	Reber
Cannon	Johnson, Wash.	Reece
Chalmers	Kahn	Reed, N. Y.
Chandler, N. Y.	Kearns	Reed, W. Va.
Chindblom	Kelly, Pa.	Rhodes
Clarke, N. Y.	Kendall	Ricketts
Classon	Kiess	Riddick
Clouse	King	Riordan
Colton	Kirkpatrick	Roach
Connolly, Pa.	Kissel	Robertson
Copley	Kline, N. Y.	Rodenberg
Coughlin	Kline, Pa.	Rogers
Crago	Kraus	Rose
Crowther	Langley	Rossdale
Cullen	Larson, Minn.	Sanders, Ind.
Curry	Lawrence	Sanders, N. Y.
Dale	Layton	Scott, Tenn.
Dallinger	Leatherwood	Shelton
Darrow	Lee, N. Y.	Shreve
Dempsey	Lehlbach	Siegel
Dupre	Longworth	Sinnott
Echols	Luce	Slemp
Edmonds	Luhring	Smith, Idaho
Elliott	McFadden	Snell
Ellis	McLaughlin, Mich.	Snyder
Fairfield	McLaughlin, Pa.	Sproul
Faust	McPherson	Stephens
Fenn	MacGregor	Strong, Pa.
Fess	MacLafferty	Swing
Fish	Madden	Taylor, N. J.
Fitzgerald	Magee	Taylor, Tenn.
Focht	Merritt	Temple
Foster	Miller	Tilson
Free	Mills	Timberlake
Freeman	Millspaugh	Tinkham
Frothingham	Mondell	Treadway
Fuller	Montoya	Underhill
Gernerd	Moore, Ill.	Vaile
Gifford	Moore, O.	Vare
Glynn	Moores, Ind.	Vestal
Goodykoontz	Morehead	Volk
Walters	Wheeler	Wurzbach
Ward, N. Y.	White, Me.	Wyant
Wason	Winslow	Yates
Watson	Wood, Ind.	Zihlman
Webster	Woodyard	

NAYS—184.

Abernethy	Gilbert	Oldfield
Ackerman	Goldsborough	Oliver
Almon	Green, Iowa	Park, Ga.
Anderson	Griffin	Parks, Ark.
Andrew, Mass.	Hammer	Pou
Andrews, Neb.	Hardy, Tex.	Quin
Bankhead	Harrison	Rainey, Ala.
Barbour	Haugen	Rainey, Ill.
Barkley	Hawes	Raker
Beck	Hayden	Rankin
Bell	Hoch	Rayburn
Black	Hooker	Robison
Bland, Va.	Huddleston	Rouse
Blanton	Hudspeth	Rucker
Boies	Hull	Sanders, Tex.
Bowling	James	Sandlin
Box	Jeffers, Ala.	Scott, Mich.
Briggs	Johnson, Ky.	Sears
Browne, Wis.	Johnson, Miss.	Shaw
Buchanan	Johnson, S. D.	Sinclair
Bulwinkle	Jones, Tex.	Sisson
Burke	Keller	Smithwick
Burtness	Kelley, Mich.	Speaks
Byrnes, S. C.	Ketcham	Stafford
Byrns, Tenn.	Kincheloe	Steagall
Cantrill	Kindred	Stedman
Carew	Kleczka	Steenerson
Carter	Knight	Stevenson
Christopherson	Knutson	Stoll
Clague	Kopp	Strong, Kas.
Cole, Iowa	Kunz	Sullivan
Collier	Lampert	Summers, Wash
Collins	Lanham	Sumners, Tex.
Connally, Tex.	Lankford	Swank
Cooper, O.	Larsen, Ga.	Sweet
Cooper, Wis.	Lazaro	Tague
Cramton	Lea, Cal.	Taylor, Col.
Crisp	Lee, Ga.	Thomas
Davis, Minn.	Lineberger	Thorpe
Davis, Tenn.	Linthicum	Tillman
Deal	Little	Tincher
Denison	Logan	Towner
Dickinson	London	Tucker
Dominick	Lowrey	Turner
Doughton	Lyon	Tyson
Dowell	McClintic	Upshaw
Drane	McDuffie	Vinson
Drewry	McLaughlin, Neb.	Voigt
Driver	McSwain	Volstead
Evans	Maloney	Ward, N. C.
Favrot	Mansfield	Weaver
Fields	Mapes	White, Kas.
Fisher	Martin	Williams, Ill.
Frear	Mead	Williamson
French	Michener	Wilson
Fulmer	Montague	Wingo
Funk	Moore, Va.	Wise
Gahn	Nelson, A. P.	Woodruff
Garner	Nelson, J. M.	Woods, Va.
Garrett, Tenn.	Newton, Minn.	Wright
Garrett, Tex.	O'Brien	Young.
Gensman		

Two answered "present" and thirty-eight did not vote.

When the session adjourned the bill was before the senate committee on commerce.

JAPANESE CANNOT BE AMERICAN CITIZENS.

In a decision announced Nov. 13, 1922, the United States Supreme court held that Japanese cannot be naturalized or become citizens of the United States. The only persons of Japanese blood who may have the right of citizenship are those born in the United States. The decision was handed down in a case brought by Takao Ozawa, who in 1914 applied for citizenship in Hawaii.

Sixty-Eighth Congress.

From March 4, 1923, to March 3, 1925.

SENATE.

President, Calvin Coolidge, vice-president of the United States; compensation, $12,000 a year. Republicans, 53; democrats, 42; farmer-labor, 1; total, 96. Compensation of senators, $7,500 a year; term six years.

ALABAMA.
Oscar W. Underwood, Dem..Birmingham..1927
James T. Heflin, Dem.....Lafayette..1925

ARIZONA.
Henry F. Ashurst, Dem.....Prescott..1929
Ralph H. Cameron, Rep.....Phoenix..1927

ARKANSAS.
Thaddeus H. Caraway, Dem...Jonesboro..1927
Joseph T. Robinson, Dem.....Lonoke..1925

CALIFORNIA.
Samuel M. Shortridge, Rep..S. Francisco..1927
Hiram W. Johnson, Rep.-Prog.Sacramento..1929

COLORADO.
Lawrence C. Phipps, Rep.....Denver..1925
Samuel D. Nicholson, Rep.....Pueblo..1927

CONNECTICUT.
Frank B. Brandegee, Rep...New London..1927
George P. McLean, Rep.....Simsbury..1929

DELAWARE.
Thomas F. Bayard, Dem....Wilmington..1929
L. Heisler Ball, Rep.....Marshalltown..1925

FLORIDA.
Duncan U. Fletcher, Dem...Jacksonville..1927
Park Trammell, Dem.....Lakeland..1929

GEORGIA.
William J. Harris, Dem.....Cedartown..1925
Walter F. George, Dem.....Vienna..1929

IDAHO.
Frank R. Gooding, Rep.....Gooding..1927
William E. Borah, Rep.....Boise..1925

ILLINOIS.
Medill McCormick, Rep.....Chicago..1925
William B. McKinley, Rep...Champaign..1927

INDIANA.
James E. Watson, Rep.....Rushville..1927
Samuel M. Ralston, Dem...Indianapolis..1929

IOWA.
Albert B. Cummins, Rep...Des Moines..1927
Smith W. Brookhart, Rep..Washington..1925

KANSAS.
Charles Curtis, Rep.....Topeka..1927
Arthur Capper, Rep.....Topeka..1925

KENTUCKY.
Richard P. Ernst, Rep.....Covington..1927
Augustus O. Stanley, Dem....Henderson..1925

LOUISIANA.
Edwin S. Broussard, Dem...New Iberia..1927
Joseph E. Ransdell, D..Lake Providence..1925

MAINE.
Frederick Hale, Rep.....Portland..1929
Bert M. Fernald, Rep.....West Poland..1925

MARYLAND.
Ovington E. Weller, Rep.....Baltimore..1927
William C. Bruce, Dem.....Ruxton..1929

MASSACHUSETTS.
Henry Cabot Lodge, Rep.....Nahant..1929
David I. Walsh, Dem.....Fitchburg..1925

MICHIGAN.
Woodbridge N. Ferris, D..Grand Rapids..1929
James Couzens, Rep.....Detroit..1925

MINNESOTA.
Henrik Shipstead, Far.-Lab..Minneapolis..1929
Knute Nelson, Rep.....Alexandria..1925

MISSISSIPPI.
Hubert D. Stephens, Dem..New Albany..1929
Pat Harrison, Dem.....Gulfport..1925

MISSOURI.
Selden P. Spencer, Rep.....St. Louis..1927
James A. Reed, Dem.....Kansas City..1929

MONTANA.
Burton K. Wheeler, Dem.....Butte..1929
Thomas J. Walsh, Dem.....Helena..1925

NEBRASKA.
Robert B. Howell, Rep.....Omaha..1929
George W. Norris, Rep.....McCook..1925

NEVADA.
Tasker L. Oddie, Rep.....Reno..1927
Key Pittman, Dem.....Tonopah..1929

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
George H. Moses, Rep.....Concord..1927
Henry W. Keyes, Rep..North Haverhill..1925

NEW JERSEY.
Walter E. Edge, Rep.....Atlantic City..1925
Edward I. Edwards, Dem....Jersey City..1929

NEW MEXICO.
Andreius A. Jones, Dem...E. Las Vegas..1929
Holm O. Bursum, Rep.....Socorro..1925

NEW YORK.
James W. Wadsworth, Rep...Groveland..1927
Royal S. Copeland, Dem.....New York..1929

NORTH CAROLINA.
Lee S. Overman, Dem.....Salisbury..1927
F. M. Simmons, Dem.....Newbern..1925

NORTH DAKOTA.
Lynn J. Frazier, Rep., Nonp....Hoople..1929
Edwin F. Ladd, Rep.....Fargo..1927

OHIO.
Frank B. Willis, Rep.....Delaware..1927
S. D. Fess, Rep.....Yellow Springs..1929

OKLAHOMA.
John W. Harreld, Rep....Oklahoma City..1927
Robert L. Owen, Dem.....Muskogee..1925

OREGON.
Robert N. Stanfield, Rep.....Portland..1927
Charles L. McNary, Rep.....Salem..1925

PENNSYLVANIA.
George W. Pepper, Rep.....Philadelphia..1927
David A. Reed, Rep.....Pittsburgh..1929

RHODE ISLAND.
Peter Goelet Gerry, Dem.....Warwick..1929
LeBaron B. Colt, Rep.....Bristol..1925

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Ellison D. Smith, Dem.....Florence..1927
Nathaniel B. Deal, Dem.....Laurens..1925

SOUTH DAKOTA.
Peter Norbeck, Rep.....Redfield..1927
Thomas Sterling, Rep.....Vermilion..1925

TENNESSEE.
Kenneth D. McKellar, Dem....Memphis..1929
John K. Shields, Dem.....Knoxville..1925

TEXAS.
Earle B. Mayfield, Dem.....Austin..1929
Morris Sheppard, Dem.....Texarkana..1925

UTAH.
Reed Smoot, Rep.....Provo City..1927
William H. King, Dem...Salt Lake City..1929

VERMONT.
William P. Dillingham, Rep..Montpelier..1927
Frank L. Greene, Rep.....St. Albans..1929

VIRGINIA.
Claude A. Swanson, Dem.....Chatham..1929
Carter Glass, Dem.....Lynchburg..1925

WASHINGTON.
Wesley L. Jones, Rep.....Seattle..1927
Clarence C. Dill, Dem.....Spokane..1929

WEST VIRGINIA.
Matthew M. Neely, Dem.....Fairmont..1929
Davis Elkins, Rep.....Morgantown..1925

WISCONSIN.
Irvine L. Lenroot, Rep.....Superior..1927
Robert M. LaFollette, Rep.....Madison..1929

WYOMING.
John B. Kendrick, Dem.....Sheridan..1929
Francis E. Warren, Rep.....Cheyenne..1925

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, (DEC. 1, 1922).

Republicans, 222; democrats, 209; socialist, 1; farmer-labor, 2; total, 435. Asterisk (*) after names indicates that members served in 67th congress. †At large. Compensation of speaker, $12,000; of other members, $7,500 a year. Term, two years.

ALABAMA.

1. John McDuffie,* Dem.....Monroeville
2. John R. Tyson,* Dem.....Montgomery
3. Henry B. Steagall,* Dem.....Ozark
4. Lamar Jeffers,* Dem.....Oxford
5. W. B. Bowling,* Dem.....Lafayette
6. William B. Oliver,* Dem.....Tuscaloosa
7. M. C. Allgood, Dem.....Oneonta
8. Edward B. Almon,* Dem.....Tuscumbia
9. George Huddleston,* Dem.....Birmingham
10. William B. Bankhead,* Dem.....Jasper

ARIZONA.

Carl Hayden,*† Dem.....Phoenix

ARKANSAS.

1. W. J. Driver,* Dem.....Osceola
2. William A. Oldfield,* Dem.....Batesville
3. John N. Tillman,* Dem.....Fayetteville
4. Otis Wingo,* Dem.....De Queen
5. Heartsill Ragon, Dem.....Clarkesville
6. L. E. Sawyer, Dem.....Hot Springs
7. Tilman B. Parks,* Dem.....Hope

CALIFORNIA.

1. Clarence F. Lea,* Dem.....Santa Rosa
2. John E. Raker,* Dem.....Alturas
3. Charles F. Curry,* Rep.....Sacramento
4. Julius Kahn,* Rep.....San Francisco
5. John I. Nolan,* Rep.....San Francisco
6. James H. McLafferty, Rep.....Berkeley
7. H. E. Barbour,* Rep.....Fresno
8. Arthur M. Free,* Rep.....San Jose
9. Walter F. Lineberger,* Rep....Long Beach
10. Henry Z. Osborne,* Rep.....Los Angeles
11. Philip D. Swing,* Rep.....El Centro

COLORADO.

1. William N. Vaile,* Rep.....Denver
2. Charles B. Timberlake,* Rep.....Sterling
3. Guy W. Hardy,* Rep.....Canon City
4. E. T. Taylor,* Dem.....Glenwood Springs

CONNECTICUT.

1. E. Hart Fenn,* Rep.....Wethersfield
2. Richard P. Freeman,* Rep...New London
3. John Q. Tilson,* Rep.....New Haven
4. Schuyler Merritt,* Rep.....Stamford
5. Patrick B. O'Sullivan, Dem.....Derby

DELAWARE.

William H. Boyce, Dem.....Dover

FLORIDA.

1. Herbert J. Drane,* Dem.....Lakeland
2. Frank Clark,* Dem.....Gainesville
3. J. H. Smithwick,* Dem.....Pensacola
4. William J. Sears,* Dem.....Kissimmee

GEORGIA.

1. R. Lee Moore, Dem.....Savannah
2. Frank Park,* Dem.....Sylvester
3. Charles R. Crisp,* Dem.....Americus
4. W. C. Wright,* Dem.....Newnan
5. William D. Upshaw,* Dem.....Atlanta
6. James W. Wise,* Dem.....Fayetteville
7. Gordon Lee,* Dem.....Chickamauga
8. Charles H. Brand,* Dem.....Athens
9. Thomas M. Bell,* Dem.....Gainesville
10. Carl Vinson,* Dem.....Milledgeville
11. W. C. Lankford,* Dem.....Douglas
12. William W. Larsen,* Dem.....Dublin

IDAHO.

Addison T. Smith,*† Rep.....Twin Falls
Burton L. French,*† Rep.....Moscow

ILLINOIS.

Richard Yates,*† Rep.....Springfield
Henry R. Rathbone,† Rep.....Kenilworth
1. Martin B. Madden,* Rep.....Chicago
2. (Vacancy).
3. Elliott W. Sproul,* Rep.....Chicago
4. John W. Rainey,* Dem.....Chicago
5. Adolph J. Sabath,* Dem.....Chicago
6. James R. Buckley, Dem.....Chicago
7. M. A. Michaelson,* Rep.....Chicago
8. Stanley Kunz,* Dem.....Chicago
9. Fred A. Britten,* Rep.....Chicago
10. Carl R. Chindblom,* Rep.....Chicago
11. Frank R. Reid, Rep.....Aurora
12. Charles E. Fuller,* Rep.....Belvidere
13. John C. McKenzie,* Rep.....Elizabeth
14. William J. Graham,* Rep.....Aledo
15. Edward J. King,* Rep.....Galesburg
16. William E. Hull, Rep.....Peoria
17. Frank H. Funk,* Rep.....Bloomington
18. William P. Holaday, Rep.....Georgetown
19. Allen F. Moore,* Rep.....Monticello
20. Henry T. Rainey, Dem.....Carrollton
21. J. Earl Major, Dem.....Springfield
22. Edward E. Miller, Rep.....East St. Louis
23. William W. Arnold, Dem.....Robinson
24. Thomas S. Williams,* Rep.....Louisville
25. Edward E. Dennison,* Rep.....Marion

INDIANA.

1. William E. Wilson, Dem.....Evansville
2. Arthur H. Greenwood, Dem....Washington
3. Frank Gardner, Dem.....Scottsburg
4. Harry D. Canfield, Dem.....Batesville
5. Everett Sanders,* Rep.....Terre Haute
6. Richard N. Elliott,* Rep.....Connersville
7. Merrill Moores,* Rep.....Indianapolis
8. Albert H. Vestal,* Rep.....Anderson
9. Fred S. Purnell,* Rep.....Attica
10. William R. Wood,* Rep.....Lafayette
11. Samuel E. Cook, Dem.....Peru
12. Louis W. Fairfield,* Rep.....Angola
13. A. J. Hickey,* Rep.....Laporte

IOWA.

1. W. F. Kopp,* Rep.....Mount Pleasant
2. Harry E. Hull,* Rep.....Williamsburg
3. T. S. B. Robinson, Rep.....Hampton
4. Gilbert N. Haugen,* Rep.....Northwood
5. Cyrenus Cole,* Rep.....Cedar Rapids
6. C. William Ramseyer,* Rep....Bloomfield
7. Cassius C. Dowell,* Rep.....Des Moines
8. Horace M. Towner,* Rep.....Corning
9. William R. Green,* Rep....Council Bluffs
10. J. L. Dickinson,* Rep.....Algona
11. W. D. Boies,* Rep.....Sheldon

KANSAS.

1. Dan'l R. Anthony, Jr.,* Rep..Leavenworth
2. Edward C. Little,* Rep.....Kansas City
3. W. H. Sproul, Rep.....Pittsburg
4. Homer Hoch,* Rep.....Marion
5. J. G. Strong,* Rep.....Blue Rapids
6. Hays B. White,* Rep.....Mankato
7. J. N. Tincher,* Rep.....Medicine Lodge
8. Richard E. Bird,* Rep.....Wichita

KENTUCKY.

1. Alben W. Barkley,* Dem.....Paducah
2. David H. Kincheloe,* Dem...Madisonville
3. Robert Y. Thomas, Jr.,* Dem..Central City
4. Ben Johnson,* Dem.....Bardstown
5. M. A. Thatcher, Rep.....Louisville
6. Arthur B. Rouse,* Dem.....Burlington
7. James C. Cantrill,* Dem.....Georgetown
8. Ralph Gilbert,* Dem.....Shelbyville
9. William J. Fields,* Dem.....Olive Hill
10. John W. Langley,* Rep.....Pikeville
11. J. M. Robison,* Rep.....Barbourville

LOUISIANA.

1. James O'Connor,* Dem.....New Orleans
2. H. Garland Dupre,* Dem.....New Orleans
3. Whitmell P. Martin,* Dem....Thibodaux
4. John N. Sandlin,* Dem.....Minden
5. Riley J. Wilson,* Dem.....Harrisonburg
6. George K. Favrot,* Dem.....Baton Rouge
7. Ladislas Lazaro,* Dem.....Washington
8. James B. Aswell,* Dem.....Natchitoches

MAINE.

1. Carroll L. Beedy,* Rep.....Portland
2. Wallace H. White, Jr.,* Rep.....Lewiston
3. John E. Nelson,* Rep.....Augusta
4. Ira G. Hersey,* Rep.....Houlton

MARYLAND.

1. T. A. Goldsborough,* Dem.....Denton
2. Willard E. Tydings, Dem.....Baltimore
3. John P. Hill,* Rep.....Baltimore
4. J. Charles Linthicum,* Dem.....Baltimore
5. Sydney E. Mudd,* Rep.....LaPlata
6. Frederick N. Zihlman,* Rep...Cumberland

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Allen T. Treadway,* Rep.....Stockbridge
2. Frederick H. Gillett,* Rep.....Springfield
3. Calvin D. Paige,* Rep.....Southbridge
4. Samuel E. Winslow,* Rep.....Worcester
5. John Jacob Rogers,* Rep.....Lowell
6. A. Piatt Andrew,* Rep.....Gloucester
7. William P. Connery, Dem.....Lynn
8. Frederick W. Dallinger,* Rep..Cambridge
9. Charles L. Underhill,* Rep.....Somerville
10. Peter F. Tague,* Dem.....Boston
11. George Holden Tinkham,* Rep...Boston
12. James A. Gallivan,* Dem.....Boston
13. Robert Luce,* Rep.....Waltham
14. Louis A. Frothingham,* Rep.....Easton
15. William S. Greene,* Rep.....Fall River
16. Charles L. Gifford, Rep.....Barnstable

MICHIGAN.

1. Robert H. Clancy, Dem.....Detroit
2. Earl C. Michener,* Rep.....Adrian
3. J. M. C. Smith,* Rep.....Charlotte
4. John C. Ketcham,* Rep.....Hastings
5. Carl E. Mapes,* Rep.....Grand Rapids
6. Grant M. Hudson, Rep.....East Lansing
7. Louis C. Cramton,* Rep.....Lapeer
8. Bird J. Vincent, Rep.....Saginaw
9. James C. McLaughlin,* Rep.....Muskegon
10. Roy O. Woodruff,* Rep.....Bay City
11. Frank D. Scott,* Rep.....Alpena
12. W. Frank James,* Rep.....Hancock
13. Clarence J. McLeod, Rep.....Detroit

MINNESOTA.

1. Sydney Anderson,* Rep.....Lanesboro
2. Frank Clague,* Rep.....Redwood Falls
3. Charles R. Davis,* Rep.....St. Peter
4. Oscar Keller, Rep.....St. Paul
5. W. H. Newton,* Rep.....Minneapolis
6. Harold Knutson,* Rep.....St. Cloud
7. O. J. Kvale, Far.-Lab.....Benson
8. O. J. Larson,* Rep.....Duluth
9. Knud Wefald, Far.-Lab.....Hawley
10. Thomas D. Schall,* Rep.....Excelsior

MISSISSIPPI.

1. J. E. Rankin,* Dem.....Tupelo
2. B. G. Lowery,* Dem.....Blue Mountain
3. Benjamin G. Humphreys,* Dem..Greenville
4. Jeff Busby, Dem.....Winona
5. Ross A. Collins,* Dem.....Meridian
6. T. W. Wilson, Dem.....Hattiesburg
7. Percy E. Quin,* Dem.....McComb City
8. James W. Collier,* Dem.....Vicksburg

MISSOURI.

1. M. A. Romjue, Dem.....Macon
2. Ralph Lozier, Dem.....Keytesville
3. J. L. Milligan, Dem.....Richmond
4. Charles L. Faust,* Rep.....St. Joseph
5. Henry K. Jost, Dem.....Kansas City
6. C. C. Dickinson, Dem.....Clinton
7. Samuel C. Major, Dem.....Fayette
8. Sid C. Roach,* Rep.....Linn Creek
9. Clarence Cannon, Dem.....Warrenton
10. Cleveland Newton,* Rep.....St. Louis
11. Harry B. Hawes,* Dem.....St. Louis
12. Leonidas C. Dyer,* Rep.....St. Louis
13. J. S. Wolff, Dem.....Potosi
14. J. F. Fullbright, Dem.....Cape Girardeau
15. Joseph Manlove, Dem.....Aurora
16. Thomas L. Rubey, Dem.....Lebanon

MONTANA.

1. John M. Evans, Dem.....Missoula
2. Scott Leavitt, Rep.....Lewiston

NEBRASKA.

1. John H. Morehead, Dem.....Falls City
2. Willis G. Sears, Rep.....Omaha
3. Edgar Howard, Dem.....Columbus
4. M. O. McLaughlin,* Rep.....York
5. A. C. Shallenberger, Dem.....Alma
6. Robert G. Simmons, Rep.....Scotts Bluff

NEVADA.

C. L. Richards,† Dem.....Reno

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. William M. Rogers, Dem.....Wakefield
2. Edward H. Wason,* Rep.....Nashua

NEW JERSEY.

1. Francis F. Patterson,* Rep.....Camden
2. Isaac Bacharach,* Rep.....Atlantic City
3. Elmer H. Geran, Dem.....Asbury Park
4. Charles Brown, Dem.....Princeton
5. Ernest R. Ackerman,* Rep.....Plainfield
6. Randolph Perkins,* Rep...Woodcliff Lake
7. George N. Seger, Rep.....Paterson
8. Frank J. McNulty, Dem.....Newark
9. Daniel F. Minahan, Dem.....Orange
10. Frederick R. Lehlbach,* Rep.....Newark
11. John J. Eagan, Dem.....Weehawken
12. Charles F. X. O'Brien,* Dem...Jersey City

NEW MEXICO.

John Morrow, Dem.....Raton

NEW YORK.

1. Robert L. Bacon, Rep.....Westbury
2. J. J. Kindred,* Dem.....Astoria
3. Geo. W. Lindsay, Dem.....Brooklyn
4. Thomas H. Cullen,* Dem.....Brooklyn
5. Loring M. Black, Dem.....Brooklyn
6. Charles I. Stengle, Dem.....Brooklyn
7. John F. Quayle, Dem.....Brooklyn
8. William E. Cleary, Dem.....Brooklyn
9. David J. O'Connell, Dem.....Brooklyn
10. Emanuel Celler, Dem.....Brooklyn
11. Daniel J. Riordan,* Dem....New York city
12. Samuel Dickstein, Dem.....New York city
13. C. D. Sullivan,* Dem.....New York city
14. Nathan D. Perlman,* Rep..New York city
15. John J. Boylan, Dem.....New York city
16. W. Bourke Cockran,* Dem..New York city
17. O. L. Mills,* Rep.....New York city
18. John F. Carew,* Dem.....New York city
19. Samuel Marx, Dem.....New York city
20. Fiorello La Guardia, Rep....New York city
21. Royal H. Weller, Dem.....New York city
22. A. J. Griffin,* Dem.....New York city
23. Frank Oliver, Dem.....New York city
24. James V. Ganley, Dem.....New York city
25. J. Mayhew Wainwright, Rep.....Rye
26. Hamilton Fish, Jr.,* Rep....Poughkeepsie
27. Charles B. Ward,* Rep.....Debruce
28. Parker Corning, Dem.....Bethlehem
29. James S. Parker,* Rep.....Salem
30. Frank Crowther,* Rep.....Schenectady
31. Bertrand H. Snell,* Rep.....Potsdam
32. Luther W. Mott,* Rep.....Oswego
33. Homer P. Snyder,* Rep.....Little Falls
34. John D. Clarke, Rep.....Fraser
35. Walter W. Magee,* Rep.....Syracuse
36. John Taber, Rep.....Auburn
37. Gale H. Stalker, Rep.....Elmira
38. Meyer Jacobstein, Dem.....Rochester
39. Archie D. Sanders,* Rep.....Stafford
40. S. Wallace Dempsey,* Rep.....Lockport
41. Clarence MacGregor,* Rep.....Buffalo
42. James M. Mead,* Dem.....Buffalo
43. Daniel A. Reed,* Rep.....Dunkirk

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. Hallet S. Ward,* Dem.....Washington
2. Claude Kitchin,* Dem.....Scotland Neck
3. C. L. Abernethy, Dem.....Newbern
4. Edward W. Pou,* Dem.....Smithfield
5. Charles M. Stedman,* Dem.....Greensboro
6. Homer L. Lyon,* Dem.....Whiteville
7. William C. Hammer,* Dem.....Asheboro
8. Robert L. Doughton,* Dem..Laurel Springs
9. A. L. Bulwinkle,* Dem.....Gastonia
10. Zebulon Weaver,* Dem.....Asheville

NORTH DAKOTA.

1. O. B. Burtness,* Rep.....Grand Forks
2. George M. Young,* Rep.....Valley City
3. J. H. Sinclair,* Rep.....Kenmare

OHIO.

1. Nicholas Longworth,* Rep.....Cincinnati
2. A. E. B. Stephens, Rep.....North Bend
3. Roy G. Fitzgerald, Rep.....Dayton
4. John S. Cable,* Rep.....Lima

5. C. J. Thompson,* Rep.....Defiance
6. Charles C. Kearns,* Rep.....Batavia
7. Charles Brand, Rep.....Yellow Springs
8. R. Clint Cole, Rep.....Findlay
9. J. R. Sherwood, Dem.....Toledo
10. I. M. Foster, Rep.....Athens
11. M. G. Underwood, Dem.....Logan
12. John C. Speaks, Rep.....Columbus
13. J. T. Begg, Rep.....Sandusky
14. M. L. Davey, Dem.....Akron
15. C. Ellis Moore, Rep.....Cambridge
16. J. H. McSweeney, Dem.....Canton
17. William M. Morgan, Rep.....Newark
18. Frank Murphy, Rep.....Steubenville
19. John G. Cooper,* Rep.....Youngstown
20. C. A. Mooney, Dem.....Cleveland
21. Robert Crosser, Dem.....Cleveland
22. T. E. Burton, Rep.....Cleveland

OKLAHOMA.

1. E. B. Howard, Dem.....Vinita
2. W. W. Hastings, Dem.....Muskogee
3. Charles D. Carter,* Dem.....Ardmore
4. T. McKeown, Dem.....Chandler
5. F. B. Swank,* Dem.....Norman
6. Elmer Thomas, Dem.....Lawton
7. James V. McClintic,* Dem.....Snyder
8. M. C. Garber, Rep.....Perry

OREGON.

1. Willis C. Hawley,* Rep.....Salem
2. W. H. Graham, Rep.....The Dalles
3. Elton Watkins, Dem.....Portland

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. W. S. Vare,* Rep.....Philadelphia
2. G. S. Graham,* Rep.....Philadelphia
3. H. C. Ransley,* Rep.....Philadelphia
4. G. W. Edwards,* Rep.....Philadelphia
5. J. J. Connolly,* Rep.....Philadelphia
6. G. A. Walsh, Dem.....Philadelphia
7. G. P. Darrow,* Rep.....Philadelphia
8. T. S. Butler,* Rep.....West Chester
9. H. H. Watson,* Rep.....Langhorne
10. W. W. Griest,* Rep.....Lancaster
11. L. H. Watres, Rep.....
12. J. J. Casey, Dem.....
13. C. F. Ditchey, Dem.....
14. W. M. Cross, Dem.....
15. L. T. McFadden,* Rep.....Canton
16. E. R. Kiess,* Rep.....Williamsport
17. H. W. Cummins, Dem.....
18. E. M. Beers, Rep.....
19. C. F. Sites, Dem.....
20. G. M. Wertz, Rep.....
21. J. B. Kurtz, Rep.....
22. S. F. Glatfelter, Dem.....
23. W. L. Swoops, Rep.....
24. S. A. Kendall, Rep.....Pittsburgh
25. H. W. Temple,* Rep.....Washington
26. T. W. Phillips, Jr., Rep.....Easton
27. N. L. Strong,* Rep.....Brookville
28. H. J. Bixler,* Rep.....Johnsonbury
29. M. W. Shreve,* Rep.....Erie
30. Everett Kent, Dem.....
31. A. M. Wayant,* Rep.....Butler
32. S. G. Porter,* Rep.....Pittsburgh
33. M. C. Kelly,* Rep.....Edgewood
34. J. M. Morin,* Rep.....Pittsburgh
35. J. M. Magee, Rep.....Pittsburgh
36. G. E. Campbell,* Dem.....Crafton

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Clark Burdick,* Rep.....Newport
2. Richard S. Aldrich, Rep.....Warwick
3. Jeremiah E. O'Connell, Dem....Providence

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. W. T. Logan,* Dem.....Charleston
2. James F. Byrnes,* Dem.....Aiken
3. Fred H. Dominick,* Dem.....Newberry
4. J. J. McSwain,* Dem.....Greenville
5. William F. Stevenson,* Dem...Chesterville
6. Allard H. Gasque, Dem.....Florence
7. H. P. Fulmer,* Dem.....Norway

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1. C. A. Christopherson,* Rep....Sioux Falls
2. Royal C. Johnson,* Rep.....Aberdeen
3. William Williamson,* Rep.....Oacoma

TENNESSEE.

1. B. Carroll Reece, Rep.....Butler
2. J. Will Taylor,* Rep.....LaFollette
3. S. D. McReynolds, Dem.....Chattanooga
4. Cordell Hull, Dem.....Carthage
5. E. L. Davis,* Dem.....Tullahoma
6. Joseph W. Byrns,* Dem.....Nashville
7. W. C. Salmon, Dem.....Columbia
8. Gordon Browning, Dem.....Huntingdon
9. Finis J. Garrett,* Dem.....Dresden
10. Hubert F. Fisher,* Dem.....Memphis

TEXAS.

1. Eugene Black,* Dem.....Clarksville
2. John C. Box,* Dem.....Jacksonville
3. Morgan D. Sanders,* Dem.....Kaufman
4. Sam Rayburn,* Dem.....Bonham
5. Hatton W. Summers,* Dem.....Dallas
6. Luther A. Johnson, Dem.....Corsicana
7. Clay S. Briggs,* Dem.....Galveston
8. Daniel E. Garrett,* Dem.....Houston
9. Joseph J. Mansfield,* Dem.....Columbus
10. James P. Buchanan,* Dem.....Brenham
11. Tom Connally,* Dem.....Marlin
12. Fritz G. Lanham,* Dem.....Fort Worth
13. T. G. Williams, Dem.....Decatur
14. Harry Wurzbach,* Rep.....Sequin
15. John N. Garner,* Dem.....Uvalde
16. Claude Hudspeth,* Dem.....El Paso
17. Thomas L. Blanton,* Dem.....Abilene
18. Marvin Jones,* Dem.....Amarillo

UTAH.

1. Don B. Colton,* Rep.....Vernal
2. E. O. Leatherwood, Rep....Salt Lake City

VERMONT.

1. Frederick G. Fleetwood, Rep...Morrisville
2. Porter H. Dale,* Rep.....Island Pond

VIRGINIA.

1. Schuyler Otis Bland,* Dem..Newport News
2. J. T. Deal,* Dem.....Norfolk
3. Andrew J. Montague,* Dem.....Richmond
4. Patrick H. Drewry,* Dem.....Pekosburg
5. J. M. Hooker, Dem.....Stuart
6. Clifford A. Woodrun, Dem.....Roanoke
7. Thomas W. Harrison,* Dem....Winchester
8. Robert W. Moore,* Dem.....Fairfax
9. George C. Peery, Dem.....Big Stone Gap
10. Henry St. G. Tucker, Dem.....Lexington

WASHINGTON.

1. John F. Miller,* Rep.....Seattle
2. Lindley H. Hadley,* Rep.....Bellingham
3. Albert Johnson,* Rep.....Hoquiam
4. J. W. Summers,* Rep.....Walla Walla
5. J. S. Webster,* Rep.....Spokane

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. Benjamin L. Rosenbloom,* Rep..Wheeling
2. R. E. L. Allen, Dem.....Morgantown
3. Stuart F. Reed,* Rep.....Clarksburg
4. George W. Johnson, Dem.....Parkersburg
5. J. Lilly, Dem.....Hinton
6. J. Alfred Taylor, Dem.....Fayetteville

WISCONSIN.

1. Henry A. Cooper, Rep.....Racine
2. Edward Voigt,* Rep.....Sheboygan
3. John M. Nelson,* Rep.....Madison
4. John C. Shafer, Rep.....Milwaukee
5. Victor L. Berger, Soc.....Milwaukee
6. Florian Lampert,* Rep.....Oshkosh
7. Joseph D. Beck,* Rep.....Viroqua
8. Edward E. Browne,* Rep.....Waupaca
9. George C. Schneider, Rep.....Appleton
10. James A. Frear,* Rep.....Hudson
11. H. H. Peavey, Rep.....Washburn

WYOMING.

Charles E. Winter, Rep.....Cheyenne

ALASKA.

Dan A. Sutherland, Rep.....Fairbanks

HAWAII.

William P. Jarrett, Dem.....Honolulu

PHILIPPINES.

Jaime C. De Veyra,* Nat.....Leyte
Isauro Gabaldon, Nat.....Nueva Ecija

PORTO RICO.

Felix Cordova Davila,* Un.....Manati

GENERAL ELECTION CALENDAR.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

STATE.

Gubernatorial if not otherwise specified.

Alabama—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.

Arizona—Biennially; first Tuesday after first Monday in November. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Arkansas—Biennially; second Monday in September. Next election Sept. 8, 1924.

California—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.

Colorado—Biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Connecticut—State officers except attorney-general biennially; attorney-general quadrennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Delaware—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Florida—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Georgia—Biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Idaho—Biennally. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Illinois—Governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor and attorney-general every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924. State treasurer biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Indiana—Governor, every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924. Other state officers biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Iowa—Governor, lieutenant-governor, superintendent of instruction, one justice of the Supreme court and one railroad commissioner biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Kansas—Biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Kentucky—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 6, 1923.

Louisiana—Every fourth year; third Tuesday in April. Next election April 15, 1924.

Maine—Biennially; second Monday in September. Next election Sept. 8, 1924.

Maryland—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 6, 1923.

Massachusetts—Annually. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Michigan—Biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Minnesota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Mississippi—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 6, 1923.

Missouri—Principal state officers every fourth year. Next election of governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer and attorney-general Nov. 4, 1924.

Montana—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Nebraska—Biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Nevada — Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

New Hampshire — Biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

New Jersey—Governor every third year, other officers appointed. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.

New Mexico—Every fourth year, on Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

New York—Biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

North Carolina—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

North Dakota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Ohio — Governor, lieutenant-governor, state treasurer and attorney-general biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Oklahoma—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.

Oregon—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.

Pennsylvania — Governor, lieutenant-governor and secretary of internal affairs every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.

Rhode Island—Biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

South Carolina—Biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

South Dakota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Tennessee—Biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Texas—Biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Utah—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Vermont—Biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Virginia—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 3, 1925.

Washington—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

West Virginia—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Wisconsin—Biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Wyoming—Biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

CENTER OF NEGRO POPULATION.

The center of negro population as determined by the bureau of the census on the basis of the fourteenth census enumeration, taken Jan. 1, 1920, is located in latitude 34° 46′ 52″ and longitude 85° 30′ 48″, being in the extreme northwestern corner of Georgia, in Dade county, about 1¾ miles north-northeast of Rising Fawn town, and that for the first time in the history of the country this center has moved northeast, being approximately 9.4 miles farther east and 19.4 miles farther north in 1920 than it was in 1910. Its former movements have all been in a southwesterly direction. In 1790 it was located 25 miles west-southwest of Petersburg, Dinwiddie county, Virginia, and 100 years later, in 1890, it had moved southwest 463 miles, to a point 15.7 miles southwest of Lafayette, Walker county, Ga., the same county in which it was located in 1880. Between 1890 and 1900 it crossed the state line into Alabama, its location in 1900 and again in 1910 being in DeKalb county, Alabama. Its northeastward movement after 1910 has brought it back to the state of Georgia.

The northeasterly movement of the center of negro population between 1910 and 1920 is due principally to the great increase in the negro population of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. The total increase in the negro population of the United States was 635,368 and it will be noted that the increase in the northern states mentioned was 56 per cent of the total increase. This northward movement of the negro population was due mainly to the expansion of certain industries during the world war, the high wages paid being the attraction. It is probably true that there has been a considerable return movement since the war, due to the depression in certain industries, and that a large number of negroes have moved south to their former homes.

Election Returns.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1920.

[From official reports on file in state department, Washington, D. C.]

State.	Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.	Far.-Lab. Christ'sen.	Pro. Watkins.	Pluralities Rep.	Pluralities Dem.	*Total vote.
Alabama	74690	163254	2369	.....	757	.....	88564	241070
Arizona	37016	29546	222	15	4	7470	.....	66803
Arkansas	71117	107409	5111	.....	.....	.....	36292	183637
California	624992	229191	64070	.....	25204	395801	.....	943463
Colorado	173248	104936	8046	3016	2807	68312	.....	292053
Connecticut	229238	120721	10350	1947	1771	108517	.....	364027
Delaware	52858	39911	988	93	986	12947	.....	94836
Florida	44853	90515	5189	.....	5124	.....	45662	145681
Georgia	43720	109856	465	.....	8	.....	66136	154049
Idaho	91351	46930	38	6	6	44421	.....	138334
Illinois	1420480	534395	74747	49630	11216	886085	.....	2090468
Indiana	696370	511364	24703	16499	13462	185006	.....	1262398
Iowa	634674	227921	16981	10321	4197	406753	.....	894094
Kansas	369268	185464	15511	.....	.....	183804	.....	570243
Kentucky	452480	456497	6409	.....	3325	.....	4017	918711
Louisiana	38538	87519	.....	.....	.....	.....	48981	126057
Maine	136355	58961	2214	.....	.....	77394	.....	197530
Maryland	236117	180626	8876	1645	.....	55491	.....	427264
Massachusetts	681153	276691	32269	.....	.....	404462	.....	990113
Michigan	762865	233450	28947	10480	9646	529415	.....	1045388
Minnesota	519421	142994	56106	.....	11489	376427	.....	730010
Mississippi	11576	69277	1639	.....	.....	.....	57701	82492
Missouri	727521	574924	20242	3291	5142	152597	.....	1331120
Montana	109430	57372	.....	12204	.....	52058	.....	179006
Nebraska	247498	119608	9600	.....	5947	127890	.....	382653
Nevada	15479	9851	1864	.....	.....	5628	.....	27194
New Hampshire	95196	62662	1234	.....	.....	32534	.....	159092
New Jersey	615333	258761	23385	2264	4895	356572	.....	908638
New Mexico	57634	46668	.....	1097	.....	10966	.....	105399
New York	1871167	781238	203201	18413	19653	1089929	.....	2893672
North Carolina	232848	305447	466	.....	17	.....	72599	538758
North Dakota	160072	37422	8282	.....	.....	122650	.....	295776
Ohio	1182022	780037	57147	.....	294	401985	.....	2019509
Oklahoma	243841	217053	25726	.....	.....	26788	.....	486610
Oregon	143592	80019	9801	.....	3595	63573	.....	237007
Pennsylvania	1218215	503202	70021	15642	42612	715013	.....	1849692
Rhode Island	107463	55062	4351	.....	510	52401	.....	167386
South Carolina	2244	64170	28	.....	.....	.....	61926	66442
South Dakota	109874	35938	.....	34707	900	73936	.....	181419
Tennessee	219829	206558	2268	.....	.....	13271	.....	428655
Texas	114538	288767	8121	.....	.....	.....	174229	411426
Utah	81555	56639	3159	4475	.....	24916	.....	145828
Vermont	68212	20919	.....	.....	774	47293	.....	89905
Virginia	87456	141670	807	240	824	.....	54214	230997
Washington	223137	84298	8913	77246	3800	138839	.....	397394
West Virginia	282007	220789	5618	.....	1528	61218	.....	509942
Wisconsin	498576	113422	85041	.....	8647	385154	.....	705686
Wyoming	35091	17429	1288	2180	265	17662	.....	56253
Total	16152200	9147353	919799	265411	189408	7715168	710321	26674171
Plurality	7004847							

*Does not include blank or void ballots or votes for other candidates than those specified in table.

Cox, Soc.-Lab., received 31,175 votes, and Macauley, S. Tax., 5,837. In Texas 47,968 American party votes and 27,247 "black and tan" republican votes were cast.

ALABAMA (Population, 1920, 2,348,174). Counties. (67)

Population in 1920.		President 1920 Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.	Soc. Debs.
18908	Autauga	911	210	5
20730	Baldwin	1127	556	134
32067	Barbour	1565	203	13
23144	Bibb	1643	364	136
25538	Blount	3533	3465	45
25333	Bullock	877	2	—
29531	Butler	1298	153	12
47822	Calhoun	3422	1139	22
41201	Chambers	1993	322	8
20862	Cherokee	1968	1576	58
22770	Chilton	960	2273	48
20753	Choctaw	1071	82	3
26409	Clarke	1253	43	1
22645	Clay	2165	2128	2
13360	Cleburne	684	971	2
30070	Coffee	1721	673	4
31997	Colbert	1869	650	62
24593	Conecuh	1315	189	—
14839	Coosa	1007	741	14
38103	Covington	2038	548	64
23017	Crenshaw	1411	310	4
33034	Cullman	2564	3492	37
22711	Dale	1386	768	5
54697	Dallas	2702	78	—
34426	DeKalb	3894	4852	46
28085	Elmore	1763	335	2
22464	Escambia	1455	178	2
47275	Etowah	5917	3218	100
18365	Fayette	1413	1865	15
22011	Franklin	2092	2930	64
29315	Geneva	1487	1088	24
18133	Greene	520	10	—
24289	Hale	953	18	—
21547	Henry	715	489	1
37334	Houston	2045	571	30
35864	Jackson	2513	1483	9
310054	Jefferson	24982	7124	555
18149	Lamar	1627	576	6
39556	Lauderdale	2644	1161	56

Pop.		Cox.	Harding.	Debs.
24307	Lawrence	934	831	1
32821	Lee	1620	155	111
31341	Limestone	1812	285	14
25406	Lowndes	727	6	—
23561	Macon	693	64	2
51268	Madison	2821	489	24
36065	Marengo	1307	42	—
22008	Marion	2461	1865	3
32669	Marshall	4041	3879	36
100117	Mobile	6157	2681	131
28884	Monroe	1295	20	6
80853	Montgomery	6411	314	32
40196	Morgan	4057	1201	50
25373	Perry	1195	32	13
25373	Pickens	1419	263	17
31631	Pike	1586	204	3
27064	Randolph	1357	1113	—
27448	Russell	671	29	45
27097	Shelby	2523	3235	13
23383	St. Clair	1932	2561	47
25569	Sumter	1088	15	3
41005	Talladega	2136	930	11
29744	Tallapoosa	2257	269	24
53680	Tuscaloosa	3437	491	16
50593	Walker	4703	4488	186
14279	Washington	575	85	3
31080	Wilcox	1099	2	—
14378	Winston	1037	2307	—
	Total	159965	74556	2369
	Plurality	85409		
	Per cent	67.70	30.98	.99
	Total vote	241070		

For president in 1920 Watkins, Pro., received 748 votes.

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 99,409 votes; Hughes, Rep., 28,809; Benson, Soc., 1,925, and Hanly, Pro., 1,102.

For United States Senator (Unexpired Term) 1920.

J. Thomas Heflin, Dem. 160,680
C. P. Lunsford, Rep. 68,460
W. H. Chichester, Soc. 2,820

For United States Senator (Full Term) 1920.

Oscar W. Underwood, Dem. 154,664
L. H. Reynolds, Rep. 77,337
A. M. Forsman, Soc. 1,984

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. The counties of Choctaw, Clarke, Marengo, Mobile, Monroe and Washington.
John McDuffie, Dem. 12,978
C. H. Hutchinson, Soc. 165

2. The counties of Baldwin, Butler, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Escambia, Montgomery, Pike and Wilcox.
John R. Tyson, Dem. 18,469
Ed J. Green, Soc. 66

3. The counties of Barbour, Bullock, Coffee, Dale, Geneva, Henry, Houston, Lee and Russell.
Henry B. Steagall, Dem. 12,759
Dallas B. Smith, Rep. 2,582

4. The counties of Calhoun, Chilton, Cleburne, Dallas, Shelby and Talladega.
Fred L. Blackmon, Dem. 12,286
A. P. Longshore, Rep. 8,305

5. The counties of Autauga, Chambers, Clay, Coosa, Elmore, Lowndes, Macon, Randolph and Tallapoosa.
W. B. Bowling, Dem. 13,290
W. M. Russell, Rep. 4,793

6. The counties of Bibb, Greene, Hale, Perry, Sumter and Tuscaloosa.
W. B. Oliver, Dem. 8,721

7. The counties of Cherokee, Cullman, DeKalb, Etowah, Blount, Marshall and St. Clair.
L. B. Rainey, Dem. 23,709
Charles B. Kennemer, Rep. 22,970
J. O. Meadows, Soc. 233

8. The counties of Colbert, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, Morgan and Jackson.
E. B. Almon, Dem. 17,640
W. E. Hotchkiss, Rep. 5,306
Fred L. Gentry, Soc. 143

9. The county of Jefferson.
George Huddleston, Dem. 26,776
Alex C. Birch, Rep. 4,452

10. The counties of Pickens, Fayette, Franklin, Lamar, Marion, Winston and Walker.
W. B. Bankhead, Dem. 15,465
W. L. Chenault, Rep. 13,737
C. H. Walker, Soc. 187

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Democrats	34	101	135
Republicans	1	5	6

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—W. W. Brandon.
Secretary of State—S. H. Blan.
State Treasurer—W. B. Allgood.
Lieutenant-Governor—C. S. McDowell.
Attorney-General—H. G. Davis.

ARIZONA (Population, 1920, 334,162).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (14)	Pres. 1920— Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.
13196	Apache	618	679
48465	Cochise	4430	5341
9982	Coconino	781	1342
25078	Gila	2894	3311
10140	Graham	1261	1062
15362	Greenlee	1131	905
89317	Maricopa	8825	11336
5259	Mohave	722	996
16077	Navajo	1031	1078
34680	Pima	2455	3392
16130	Pinal	1264	1493
12689	Santa Cruz	706	850
24016	Yavapai	2251	3625
14904	Yuma	1177	1606
	Total	29546	37016
	Plurality		7470
	Per cent	44.23	55.40
	Total vote	66807	

For president in 1920 Debs, Soc., received 226 votes; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 15; Watkins, Pro., 4.

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 33,170 votes; Hughes, Rep., 20,524; Benson, Soc., 3,174; Hanly, Pro., 1,153.

For Governor, 1922.

George W. P. Hunt, Dem., elected.

For United States Senator, 1922.

Henry F. Ashurst, Dem., elected.

For Representative in Congress, 1922.

Carl Hayden, Dem., elected.

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Democrats	9	20	29
Republicans	10	19	29

State Officers.

Governor—George W. P. Hunt, Dem.
Secretary of State—James H. Kerby, Dem.
State Auditor—Richard H. Ramsay, Dem.
State Treasurer—Wayne Hubbs, Dem.
Attorney-General—John W. Murphy, Dem.
Supt. of Public Instruction—C. O. Case, Dem.
State Mine Inspector—T. C. Foster, Dem.

ARKANSAS (Population, 1920, 1,752,204).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (75)	President 1920 Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.	Soc. Debs.
21483	Arkansas	1156	1199	32
23410	Ashley	1317	725	32
10216	Baxter	707	484	70
36253	Benton	2837	1916	116
16098	Boone	1106	646	64
15070	Bradley	1146	540	71
11807	Calhoun	736	337	66
17786	Carroll	1344	1138	65
21749	Chicot	887	489	10
25632	Clark	1507	1020	19
27276	Clay	1775	1536	181
12696	Cleburne	678	459	69
12260	Cleveland	809	475	15
27670	Columbia	2052	857	17
22578	Conway	—	—	—
37541	Craighead	2079	1058	104
25739	Crawford	1861	1497	40
29305	Crittenden	906	167	8
18579	Cross	845	457	42
14424	Dallas	1139	658	22
20297	Desha	931	360	23
21822	Drew	1397	773	28
27681	Faulkner	1971	1148	133
19364	Franklin	1502	769	121
11182	Fulton	763	502	18
25785	Garland	1619	1419	89
10710	Grant	619	230	16
26105	Greene	1865	1072	80
31602	Hempstead	2239	1754	75
17784	Hot Springs	1061	910	53
18565	Howard	1452	1208	28
23976	Independence	1546	1077	87
13871	Izard	841	495	26
25446	Jackson	1575	1131	98
60330	Jefferson	2670	1048	65
21062	Johnson	1579	996	180
15522	Lafayette	954	501	6
22098	Lawrence	1686	699	49
28852	Lee	1108	354	38
18774	Lincoln	888	988	9
16301	Little River	853	618	50
25866	Logan	1840	1871	68
33400	Lonoke	1711	697	73
14918	Madison	1463	1715	52
10154	Marion	744	371	182
24021	Miller	1545	836	85
47320	Mississippi	1809	1050	121
21601	Monroe	834	912	30
11112	Montgomery	430	615	74
21934	Nevada	1220	1292	39
11199	Newton	486	828	60
20636	Ouachita	1307	1141	26
9905	Perry	738	592	37
44530	Phillips	1965	868	9
12397	Pike	848	921	47
20848	Poinsett	1201	663	88
16412	Polk	1208	1173	154
27153	Pope	2080	1117	69
17447	Prairie	962	842	41
109464	Pulaski	6506	3713	152
17713	Randolph	1412	652	28
16781	Saline	1206	403	61
13232	Scott	771	751	80
14590	Searcy	594	1070	96
56739	Sebastian	3852	2492	242
18301	Sevier	1235	599	162
11132	Sharp	995	400	49
28385	St. Francis	1252	903	57
8779	Stone	516	367	52
29691	Union	1763	491	60
13666	Van Buren	1440	1388	74
35468	Washington	2637	2118	124
34603	White	2088	1355	148
21547	Woodruff	1049	943	40
25655	Yell	1925	1042	79
	Total	107409	71117	5111
	Plurality	36292		
	Per cent	58.50	38.69	2.81
	Total vote		180566	

For president in 1916, Wilson, Dem., received 111,957 votes; Hughes, Rep., 47,148; Benson, Soc., 6,999 and Hanly, Pro., 2,015.

For United States Senator, 1920.

T. H. Caraway, Dem. 126,477
Charles F. Cole, Rep. 65,381

For Governor, 1922.

Thomas C. McRae, Dem. 99,987
John R. Grabiel, Rep. 28,055

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Clay, Craighead, Crittenden, Cross, Greene, Lee, Mississippi, Phillips, Poinsett, St. Francis and Woodruff.
   W. J. Driver, Dem. 19,843
   H. M. Mays, Rep. 7,110
2. Counties of Stone, Sharp, Randolph, Lawrence, Fulton, Izard, Independence, White, Cleburne, Jackson, Prairie and Monroe.
   William A. Oldfield, Dem. 16,080
   Thad Rowden, Rep. 8,137
3. Counties of Washington, Benton, Madison, Carroll, Newton, Boone, Searcy, Baxter, Marion and Van Buren.
   John N. Tillman, Dem. 14,341
   John I. Worthington, Rep. 12,587
4. Counties of Crawford, Logan, Sebastian, Scott, Polk, Sevier, Howard, Pike, Little River, Miller and Montgomery.
   Otis Wingo, Dem. 19,722
   W. H. Dunblazier, Rep. 11,031
5. Counties of Franklin, Johnson, Pope, Yell, Conway, Faulkner, Perry and Pulaski.
   H. M. Jacoway, Dem. 21,165
   George A. McConnell, Rep. 8,043
6. Counties of Desha, Garland, Hot Springs, Saline, Dallas, Grant, Cleveland, Lincoln, Drew, Jefferson, Arkansas and Lonoke.
   Sam M. Taylor, Dem. 18,028
   W. R. Day, Rep. 7,956
7. Counties of Hempstead, Clark, Nevada, Columbia, Union, Ouachita, Calhoun, Bradley, Ashley, Chicot and Lafayette.
   Tilman B. Parks, Dem. 18,303
   J. C. Russell, Rep. 7,064

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Democrats	35	97	132
Republicans	—	3	3

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Thomas C. McRae.
Secretary of State—Ira C. Hopper.
Auditor—James G. Tucker.
Treasurer—Joe Ferguson.
Attorney-General—J. S. Utley.

CALIFORNIA (Population, 1920, 3,426,861).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (58)	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
344177	Alameda	73177	21468	9266
243	Alpine	64	6	—
7793	Amador	1350	639	63
30030	Butte	5409	2262	339
6183	Calaveras	1480	641	111
9290	Colusa	1645	907	72
53889	Contra Costa	9041	3483	1410
2759	Del Norte	596	279	49
6426	El Dorado	1636	726	115
128779	Fresno	14621	9613	1426
11853	Glenn	1916	902	89
37413	Humboldt	6528	1778	763
43453	Imperial	4699	2022	374
7031	Inyo	1195	682	180
54843	Kern	7079	6095	933
22031	Kings	2806	1604	180
5402	Lake	993	571	75
8507	Lassen	1582	643	97
936455	Los Angeles	178117	55661	14674
12203	Madera	1779	1145	181
27342	Marin	5375	1688	632

Pop.		Harding.	Cox.	Debs.
2775	Mariposa	484	320	53
24116	Mendocino	4443	1789	401
24579	Merced	3457	1537	331
5425	Modoc	992	535	36
960	Mono	170	56	22
27980	Monterey	4817	1771	263
20678	Napa	4448	1444	274
10850	Nevada	2055	747	279
61375	Orange	12797	3502	632
18584	Placer	2894	1559	288
5681	Plumas	999	403	114
50297	Riverside	9124	2798	690
91029	Sacramento	15634	7150	944
8995	San Benito	1965	900	74
73401	San Bernardino	12518	5620	890
112248	San Diego	19826	8478	1812
506676	San Francisco	96105	32637	17049
79905	San Joaquin	12003	6487	695
21893	San Luis Obispo	4123	1606	643
36781	San Mateo	7205	1958	956
41097	Santa Barbara	6970	2586	496
100676	Santa Clara	19565	6485	1667
26269	Santa Cruz	5285	1957	412
13361	Shasta	2108	1028	205
1783	Sierra	506	158	24
18545	Siskiyou	2909	1502	337
40602	Solano	7102	2954	743
52090	Sonoma	10377	4070	680
43657	Stanislaus	7038	3055	582
10115	Sutter	1862	636	69
12882	Tehama	2462	1079	231
2551	Trinity	622	285	75
59031	Tulare	9136	4837	527
9979	Tuolumne	1285	659	157
28724	Ventura	5231	1305	181
17105	Yolo	3375	1787	133
10375	Yuba	2012	696	82
	Total	624992	229191	64076
	Plurality	395801		
	Per cent	66.25	24.28	6.79
	Total vote	943344		

For president in 1920 Watkins, Pro., received 25,085 votes.

For president in 1916 Hughes, Rep., received 462,516 votes; Wilson, Dem., 466,289; Benson, Soc., 43,262; Hanly, Pro., 27,713.

For United States Senator, 1922.

Hiram W. Johnson, Rep., elected.
William J. Pearson, Dem.

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Glenn, Butte, Lake, Colusa, Yuba, Sutter, Sonoma and Marin.
   Clarence F. Lea, Dem. 34,427
   Charles A. Bodwell, Ind. 18,569
   A. K. Gifford, Soc. 2,773
2. Counties of Modoc, Siskiyou, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Tehama, Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras, Alpine, Tuolumne and Mariposa.
   John E. Raker, Dem. 26,172
3. Counties of Yolo, Napa, Sacramento, Solano, Contra Costa and San Joaquin.
   Charles F. Curry, Rep. 54,984
   J. W. Stuckenbruck, Dem. 14,964
   Miles William Beck, Soc. 3,631
4. San Francisco (part).
   Julius Kahn, Rep. 50,841
   Milton Harlin, Soc. 9,289
5. San Francisco (part).
   John I. Nolan, Rep. 50,274
   Thomas Conway, Soc. 10,952
6. County of Alameda.
   J. A. Elston, Rep. 75,610
   Maynard Shipley, Soc. 15,151
7. Counties of Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare and Kern.
   H. H. Barbour, Rep. 57,647
   Harry M. McKee, Soc. 8,449
8. Counties of San Mateo, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, San Benito, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura.
   Arthur M. Free, Rep. 46,823
   Hugh S. Hersman, Dem. 26,311
9. Los Angeles (part).
   Charles F. Van de Water,* Rep. 62,952
   Mary E. Garbutt, Soc. 5,819
   Charles H. Randall, Pro. 36,675
   *Subsequently killed in automobile accident.
10. Los Angeles (part).
   Henry Z. Osborne, Rep. 97,469
   Upton Sinclair, Soc. 20,439
11. Counties of San Bernardino, Mono, Inyo, Riverside, Orange, San Diego and Imperial.
   Phil D. Swing, Rep. 59,425
   Hugh L. Dickson, Dem. 22,144

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	35	73	108
Democrats	5	7	12

State Officers.

Governor—Friend W. Richardson, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—C. C. Young, Rep.
Secretary of State—Frank C. Jordan, Rep.
Controller—John S. Chambers, Rep.
Treasurer—Friend William Richardson, Rep.
Attorney-General—U. S. Webb, Rep.
Surveyor-General—W. S. Kingsbury, Rep.

COLORADO (Population, 1920, 939,629).

Population in 1910.	Counties. (63)	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
14430	Adams	2538	1617	137
5148	Alamosa	1090	953	30
13766	Arapahoe	2805	1697	106
3590	Archuleta	704	390	14
8721	Baca	1594	107	181
9705	Bent	1528	905	32
31861	Boulder	6483	4226	298
7753	Chaffee	1527	1244	70
3746	Cheyenne	820	359	67
2891	Clear Creek	771	517	15
8416	Conejos	1587	892	9
5032	Costilla	780	787	19
6383	Crowley	1345	769	35
2172	Custer	540	290	21
13668	Delta	2557	1725	168
256491	Denver	42742	21551	2098
1243	Dolores	192	154	45
3517	Douglas	958	561	16
3385	Eagle	854	667	30
6980	Elbert	1639	687	83
44027	El Paso	9426	5112	284
17883	Fremont	2952	2259	170
9304	Garfield	1914	1472	81
1364	Gilpin	420	194	9
2659	Grand	660	562	15
5590	Gunnison	1064	1024	126
538	Hinsdale	146	64	25
16879	Huerfano	2590	2298	47
1340	Jackson	388	120	1
14400	Jefferson	3632	1983	187
3755	Kiowa	839	515	38
8915	Kit Carson	1857	803	119
6630	Lake	1295	950	89
11218	La Plata	1687	1458	134
27872	Larimer	5633	2709	169
38975	Las Animas	4757	4217	214
8273	Lincoln	1828	983	79
18427	Logan	3150	1916	81
22281	Mesa	3642	3154	305
779	Mineral	184	147	35
5129	Moffat	1287	597	52
6260	Montezuma	946	755	83
11852	Montrose	2197	1500	198
16124	Morgan	2920	1121	99
22623	Otero	2733	2700	143
2620	Ouray	706	443	27
1977	Park	504	328	17
5499	Phillips	1175	468	53
2707	Pitkin	474	407	43
13845	Prowers	2659	1247	90

Pop.		Harding.	Cox.	Debs.
57638	Pueblo	9687	7921	432
3135	Rio Blanco	777	456	11
7855	Rio Grande	1696	996	29
8948	Routt	1878	1244	106
4638	Saguache	1179	733	51
1700	San Juan	332	291	22
5281	San Miguel	925	685	62
4207	Sedgwick	834	385	31
1724	Summit	400	389	16
6696	Teller	1562	1047	87
11208	Washington	2099	1066	95
54059	Weld	10347	5226	246
13897	Yuma	2673	1278	187
	Total	173248	104936	8046
	Plurality	68312		
	Per cent	59.28	35.99	2.72
	Total vote		288614	

For president in 1920 Watkins, Pro., received 2,807 votes; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 3,016.

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 178,816 votes; Hughes, Rep., 102,308; Benson, Soc., 10,049; Hanly, Pro., 2,793.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Samuel D. Nicholson, Rep. 156,577
Tully Scott, Dem. 112,890
G. F. Stevens, Far.-Lab. 9,041
Charles S. Thomas, Ind. 8,665

For Governor, 1922.

William E. Sweet, Dem., elected.
Benjamin Griffith, Rep.

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. City and county of Denver.
   Benjamin C. Hilliard, Dem. 22,557
   William N. Vaile, Rep. 46,658
2. Counties of Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Cheyenne, Douglas, El Paso, Kit Carson, Larimer, Lincoln, Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, Weld and Yuma.
   A. F. Browns, Dem. 29,158
   Charles B. Timberlake, Rep. 57,512
3. Counties of Alamosa, Baca, Bent, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Crowley, Custer, Fremont, Gilpin, Huerfano, Jefferson, Kiowa, Mineral, Otero Park, Prowers, Pueblo, Rio Grande, Saguache and Teller.
   Samuel J. Barris, Dem. 31,896
   Guy U. Hardy, Rep. 43,426
4. Counties of Archuleta, Chaffee, Delta, Dolores, Eagle, Garfield, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Jackson, Lake, La Plata, Mesa, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Routt, San Juan, San Miguel and Summit.
   Edward T. Taylor, Dem. 25,994
   Merle D. Vincent, Rep. 20,991

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	17	37	54
Democrats	17	28	45

State Officers.

Governor—William E. Sweet, Dem.
Secretary of State—Carl S. Milliken, Rep.
Treasurer—Harry E. Mulnix, Rep.
Attorney-General—Russli W. Fleming, Dem.
Auditor—Arthur M. Strong, Rep.

CONNECTICUT (Population, 1920, 1,380,631).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (8)	—President 1920— Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
320936	Fairfield	55251	24761	2115
336027	Hartford	54046	30287	2540
76262	Litchfield	14405	6958	284
47550	Middlesex	8447	4170	136
415214	New Haven	65938	37977	4419
104611	New London	17422	9209	557
27216	Tolland	5135	2308	212
52815	Windham	8594	5071	89
	Total	229238	120721	10352
	Plurality	108517		
	Per cent	63.28	33.32	2.86
	Total vote		362258	

For president in 1920 Christensen, Far.-Lab. received 1,947 votes; Watkins, Pro., 1,771.

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 99,786 votes; Hughes, Rep., 105,514; Benson, Soc., 5,179; Hanly, Pro., 1,789; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 606.

For United States Senator, 1922.

George P. McLean, Rep. 169,524
Thomas J. Spellacy, Dem. 147,276

For Governor, 1922.

Charles A. Templeton, Rep. 170,231
David E. FitzGerald, Dem. 146,764

For Representatives in Congress, 1922.

1. County of Hartford.
   E. Hart Fenn, Rep. 40,124
   Joseph H. Dutton, Dem. 35,003
2. Counties of Tolland, Windham, New London and Middlesex.
   Richard P. Freeman, Rep. 31,484
   Raymond J. Jodoin, Dem. 24,732
3. County of New Haven (except twelve towns).
   John Q. Tilson, Rep. 36,247
   Stephen J. Whitney, Dem. 31,674
4. County of Fairfield.
   Schuyler Merritt, Rep. 35,274
   Archibald McNeil, Dem. 28,992
5. County of Litchfield and twelve towns of New Haven county.
   Patrick B. O'Sullivan, Dem. 27,359
   James P. Glynn, Rep. 27,055

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	28	248	276
Democrats	7	12	19
Independent	..	1	1

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Charles A. Templeton.
Lieutenant-Governor—Hiram P. Bingham.
Secretary—Francis A. Pallotti.
Attorney-General—Frank E. Healy.
Comptroller—Frederick M. Salmon.
Treasurer—G. Harold Gilpatrick.

DELAWARE (Population, 1920, 223,003).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (3)	—Pres. 1920— Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.
31023	Kent	7212	6511
148239	New Castle	24252	36600
43741	Sussex	8434	9747
	Total	39911	52858
	Plurality		12947
	Per cent	42.25	55.59
	Total vote	94899	

For president in 1920 Debs, Soc., received 1,002 votes; Watkins, Pro., 998.

For United States Senator, 1922.

Thomas F. Bayard, Dem. (full term) ..37,304
T. Coleman du Pont, Rep. (full term)..36,979
Thomas F. Bayard, Dem. (short term) .36,984
T. Coleman du Pont, Rep. (short term) .36,894

For Representative in Congress, 1922.

William H. Boyce, Dem. 39,123
Caleb R. Layton, Rep. 32,577

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	7	12	19
Democrats	10	23	33

State Officers.

Governor—William D. Denney, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—J. D. Bush, Rep.
Treasurer—Thomas S. Fouracre, Rep.
Auditor—Joseph M. Harrington, Rep.

FLORIDA (Population, 1920, 968,470).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (61)	—President 1920— Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.	Soc. Debs.
31689	Alachua	3310	1119	112
5622	Baker	346	115	19
11407	Bay	818	551	71
12503	Bradford	1269	248	8
8505	Brevard	894	659	63
5135	Broward	415	442	107
8775	Calhoun	861	99	20
	Charlotte	—	—	—
5220	Citrus	651	94	25
5621	Clay	558	486	38
14290	Columbia	1248	162	68
42753	Dade	4288	3077	375
25434	DeSoto	2496	1077	197
	Dixie	—	—	—
113540	Duval	13650	6628	450
49386	Escambia	3485	1227	205
2442	Flagler	206	74	73
5318	Franklin	587	276	24
23539	Gadsden	1922	38	18
	Glades	—	—	—
9873	Hamilton	706	151	15
	Hardu	—	—	—
4548	Hernando	622	132	29
	Highlands	—	—	—
88257	Hillsborough	6976	3772	968
12850	Holmes	869	537	42
31224	Jackson	2443	508	67
14502	Jefferson	754	239	19
6242	Lafayette	618	69	10
12744	Lake	1720	734	52
9540	Lee	938	626	54
18059	Leon	1412	452	58
9921	Levy	882	377	12
5006	Liberty	416	5	18
16516	Madison	920	30	14
18712	Manatee	1790	884	70
23968	Marion	2436	1232	82
19550	Monroe	979	510	149
11340	Nassau	900	281	22
9360	Okaloosa	568	411	20
2132	Okeechobee	237	58	28
19890	Orange	2035	1447	123
7195	Osceola	728	1035	41
18654	Palm Beach	1488	1892	308
8802	Pasco	1166	630	53
28265	Pinellas	2848	2529	202
38661	Polk	3918	1782	159
14568	Putnam	1557	1181	89
13061	St. Johns	1810	1221	94
7886	St. Lucie	1167	707	64
13670	Santa Rosa	813	333	2
	Sarasota	—	—	—
10986	Seminole	1485	767	73
7851	Sumter	921	219	8
19789	Suwanee	1486	382	111
11219	Taylor	563	128	8
	Union	—	—	—
23374	Volusia	2763	2175	126
5129	Wakulla	530	119	3
12119	Walton	1297	619	36
11828	Washington	750	307	87
	Total	90515	44853	5189
	Plurality	45662		
	Per cent	62.13	30.77	3.56
	Total vote		145681	

For president in 1920, Watkins, Pro., received 5,124 votes.

For president in 1916, Wilson, Dem., received 55,984 votes; Hughes, Rep., 14,611; Benson, Soc., 5,353.

For United States Senator, 1922.

Park Trammell, Dem.	45,707
W. C. Lawson, Ind.-Rep.	6,074
G. A. Klock, Rep.-White	2,847
M. J. Martin, Soc.	3,525
H. B. Jeffries, Ind.	165

For Governor, 1920.

Cary A. Hardee, Dem.	103,407
George E. Gay, Rep.	23,788
W. L. Van Duzer, Rep.-White	2,654
F. C. Whitaker, Soc.	2,823

For Representatives in Congress, 1922.

1. Counties of Lee, DeSoto, Manatee, Polk, Hillsborough, Pinellas, Pasco, Hernando, Citrus, Sumter, Lake, Charlotte, Hardee, Highlands, Glades and Sarasota.

H. J. Drane, Dem.	14,371
William M. Gober, Rep.	2,961

2. Counties of Nassau, Baker, Hamilton, Columbia, Suwanee, Bradford, Alachua, Marion, Levy, Lafayette, Taylor, Madison, Jefferson, Union and Dixie.

Frank Clark, Dem.	6,931

3. Counties of Okaloosa, Leon, Gadsden, Wakulla, Liberty, Franklin, Calhoun, Jackson, Holmes, Washington, Bay, Walton, Santa Rosa and Escambia.

J. H. Smithwick, Dem.	7,564

4. Counties of Broward, Monroe, Dade, Palm Beach, St. Lucie, Osceola, Brevard, Orange, Seminole, Volusia, Putnam, St. Johns, Clay, Duval, Flagler and Okeechobee.

W. J. Sears, Dem.	15,678
Howard McCay, Rep.	3,362

Legislature.

All members of the legislature are democrats.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Cary A. Hardee.
Secretary of State—H. Clay Crawford.
Attorney-General—Rivers Buford.
Comptroller—Ernest Amos.
State Treasurer—J. C. Luning.
State Superintendent of Public Instruction—W. S. Cawthon.
Commissioner of Agriculture—W. A. McRae.

GEORGIA (Population, 1920, 2,895,832).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (155)	—President 1920— Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.	Soc. Debs.
10594	Appling	313	196	—
7656	Atkinson	453	119	6
6460	Bacon	307	219	—
8298	Baker	141	80	—
19791	Baldwin	554	92	—
11814	Banks	479	342	—
13188	Barrow	731	412	—
24527	Bartow	922	754	—
14599	Ben Hill	543	232	2
15573	Berrien	623	58	2
71304	Bibb	2030	458	—
10352	Bleckley	262	—	—
24538	Brooks	597	76	—
6343	Bryan	175	21	—
26133	Bulloch	1098	248	—
30836	Burke	387	39	—
12327	Butts	502	141	—
10225	Calhoun	449	5	—
6969	Camden	152	14	—
11709	Campbell	—	—	—
9228	Candler	673	68	—
34752	Carroll	6632	1227	5
6677	Catoosa	55	33	—
4536	Charlton	157	28	—
100032	Chatham	4243	995	96
5266	Chattahoochee	87	5	—
14312	Chattooga	887	514	7
18869	Cherokee	544	1138	3
26111	Clarke	1419	217	-
7557	Clay	230	63	—
11159	Clayton	475	34	—
7984	Clinch	294	77	—
30437	Cobb	1208	1095	—

Pop.		Cox.	Harding.	Debs.
18653	Coffee	426	230	2
29332	Colquitt	768	523	3
11718	Columbia	476	—	—
11180	Cook	260	303	—
29047	Coweta	1094	169	1
8893	Crawford	235	65	—
18914	Crisp	565	83	—
3918	Dade	494	114	—
4204	Dawson	254	354	—
31785	Decatur	982	300	5
44051	DeKalb	1847	803	4
22540	Dodge	627	177	—
20522	Dooly	544	39	—
20063	Dougherty	621	105	—
10477	Douglas	427	475	3
18983	Early	381	34	—
3313	Echols	(No election).		
9985	Effingham	726	118	—
23905	Elbert	1247	187	1
25862	Emanuel	1444	190	—
6594	Evans	432	16	—
12103	Fannin	549	1083	—
11396	Fayette	331	80	—
39841	Floyd	1923	667	2
11755	Forsyth	813	741	—
19957	Franklin	889	447	—
232606	Fulton	6635	3336	205
8406	Gilmer	546	662	—
4192	Glascock	232	83	—
19370	Glynn	422	132	—
17736	Gordon	713	929	—
20306	Grady	887	232	—
18972	Greene	681	178	2
30327	Gwinnett	1645	1140	5
10730	Habersham	503	626	—
26822	Hall	1475	852	6
18357	Hancock	498	53	—
14440	Haralson	438	1108	—
15775	Harris	398	9	—
17944	Hart	694	323	—
11126	Heard	461	14	—
20420	Henry	608	—	82
21964	Houston	723	39	—
12670	Irwin	525	114	—
24654	Jackson	1069	334	—
16362	Jasper	429	42	—
7322	Jeff Davis	260	303	—
22602	Jefferson	837	82	—
14328	Jenkins	331	49	—
13546	Johnson	306	74	—
13269	Jones	87	31	—
39605	Laurens	1167	350	5
10904	Lee	251	19	—
12707	Liberty	803	175	—
9739	Lincoln	509	3	—
26521	Lowndes	1308	220	—
5240	Lumpkin	155	205	—
17667	Macon	483	68	—
18803	Madison	693	281	—
7604	Marion	236	180	—
11509	McDuffie	382	109	—
5119	McIntosh	119	32	—
26178	Meriwether	1059	186	—
9565	Miller	155	30	—
6885	Milton	278	231	—
25588	Mitchell	930	144	17
20138	Monroe	837	83	—
9167	Montgomery	169	148	—
20143	Morgan	450	176	—
9490	Murray	728	851	—
44195	Muscogee	1372	101	33
21680	Newton	753	349	—
11067	Oconee	641	104	—
20287	Oglethorpe	844	42	1
14025	Paulding	340	954	6
8222	Pickens	437	830	—
11934	Pierce	407	122	—
21212	Pike	1277	280	6
20357	Polk	658	1004	—
11587	Pulaski	338	57	—
15151	Putnam	420	5	—
3417	Quitman	135	4	—
5746	Rabun	312	147	—
16721	Randolph	534	51	—
63692	Richmond	2656	511	—
9521	Rockdale	488	201	—
5243	Schley	235	53	—
23552	Screven	639	260	—
21908	Spalding	830	181	—
11215	Stephens	415	252	—
12089	Stewart	344	31	—
29640	Sumter	1076	296	—
11158	Talbot	379	43	—
8841	Taliaferro	330	12	—
14502	Tattnall	447	301	—
11473	Taylor	491	211	—
15291	Telfair	1069	37	—
19601	Terrell	500	48	—
33044	Thomas	1130	168	—
14493	Tift	576	154	2
13897	Toombs	397	246	—
3937	Towns	256	398	—
7664	Treutlen	263	107	—
36097	Troup	1451	342	—
12466	Turner	393	182	—
10407	Twiggs	273	44	—
6455	Union	469	562	—
14786	Upson	957	170	—
23370	Walker	1347	1069	—
24216	Walton	1189	123	—
28361	Ware	901	215	25
11828	Warren	402	83	—
28147	Washington	1134	118	—
14381	Wayne	407	25	—
5342	Webster	185	24	—
9817	Wheeler	350	101	—
6105	White	209	268	—
16897	Whitfield	762	1073	21
15511	Wilcox	481	106	—
24210	Wilkes	876	12	—
11376	Wilkinson	256	37	—
23863	Worth	626	214	—
	Total	107162	41089	465
	Plurality	66073		
	Per cent	72.06	27.64	.30
	Total vote	148716		

For Governor, 1922.

Clifford M. Walker, Dem. 75,000
(No opposition.)

For United States Senator, 1922.

Walter F. George, Dem. 76,374
(No opposition.)

For Representatives in Congress, 1922.

1. Counties of Bryan, Bulloch, Burke, Candler, Chatham, Effingham, Evans, Jenkins, Liberty, McIntosh, Screven and Tattnall.
   R. Lee Moore, Dem. 5,579
   P. M. Anderson, Rep. 426
2. Counties of Baker, Calhoun, Colquitt, Decatur, Dougherty, Early, Grady, Miller, Mitchell, Tift, Thomas and Worth.
   Frank Park, Dem. 5,449
3. Counties of Ben Hill, Clay, Crisp, Dooly, Lee, Macon, Randolph, Quitman, Schley, Stewart, Sumter, Taylor, Terrell, Turner and Webster.
   Charles R. Crisp, Dem. 7,298
4. Counties of Carroll, Chattahoochee, Coweta, Harris, Heard, Marion, Meriwether, Muscogee, Talbot and Troup.
   W. C. Wright, Dem. 4,777
5. Counties of Campbell, DeKalb, Douglas, Fulton and Rockdale.
   William D. Upshaw, Dem. 4,646
6. Counties of Bibb, Butts, Clayton, Crawford, Fayette, Henry, Jasper, Jones, Monroe, Pike, Spalding and Upson.
   J. W. Wise, Dem. 6,961
7. Counties of Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Cobb, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Murray, Paulding, Polk, Walker and Whitfield.
   Gordon Lee, Dem. 7,584

8. Counties of Clarke, Elbert, Franklin, Greene, Hart, Madison, Morgan, Newton, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Putnam, Walton and Wilkes.
Charles H. Brand, Dem..... 5,148

9. Counties of Banks, Cherokee, Dawson, Fannin, Forsyth, Gilmer, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Lumpkin, Milton, Pickens, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union and White.
Thomas M. Bell, Dem..... 11,088
G. D. Brinkman, Rep..... 538

10. Counties of Baldwin, Columbia, Glascock, Hancock, Jefferson, Lincoln, McDuffie, Richmond, Taliaferro, Warren, Washington and Wilkinson.
Carl Vinson, Dem..... 4,639

11. Counties of Appling, Bacon, Berrien, Brooks, Camden, Charlton, Clinch, Coffee, Echols, Glynn, Irwin, Jeff Davis, Lowndes, Pierce, Wayne and Ware.
W. C. Lankford, Dem..... 6,882

12. Counties of Bleckley, Dodge, Emanuel, Houston, Johnson, Laurens, Montgomery, Pulaski, Telfair, Toombs, Twiggs, Wilcox and Wheeler.
W. W. Larsen, Dem..... 5,020

Legislature.

The legislature consists of 51 senators and 193 representatives. There are no divisions on party lines.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Clifford M. Walker.
Secretary of State—S. Guyt McLendon.
Treasurer—W. J. Speer.
Comptroller—W. A. Wright.
Attorney-General—George Napier.

IDAHO (Population, 1920, 431,866).

Population in 1920. Counties. (44)	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.
35213 Ada	8414	4173
2966 Adams	682	553
27532 Bannock	4879	2986
8783 Bear Lake	1831	1138
6997 Benewah	1326	794
18310 Bingham	3293	1184
4473 Blaine	1169	561
1822 Boise	582	373
12957 Bonner	2217	1468
17501 Bonneville	3259	1419
4474 Boundary	885	750
2940 Butte	646	316
1730 Camas	400	276
26932 Canyon	5633	3375
2191 Caribou	541	181
15659 Cassia	2690	1178
1886 Clark	594	184
4993 Clearwater	947	481
3550 Custer	807	394
5087 Elmore	1065	867
8650 Franklin	1612	899
10380 Fremont	1994	1061
6427 Gem	1404	832
7548 Gooding	1878	788
11749 Idaho	2386	1127
9441 Jefferson	1794	741
5729 Jerome	1737	784
17878 Kootenai	3518	1818
18092 Latah	3855	1567
5164 Lemhi	1289	649
5851 Lewis	1012	712
3446 Lincoln	755	426
9167 Madison	1882	979
9035 Minidoka	1622	1107
15253 Nez Perce	2761	1548
6723 Oneida	1500	752
4694 Owyhee	970	514
7021 Payette	1690	785
5105 Power	1155	560
14250 Shoshone	3112	1733
3921 Teton	906	409
28398 Twin Falls	5894	2882
2524 Valley	492	322
9424 Washington	1864	1414
Total	88975	46579
Plurality	42396	
Per cent	65.62	34.36
Total vote	135592	

For president in 1920 Debs, Soc., received 38 votes.

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 70,054 votes; Hughes, Rep., 55,368; Benson, Soc., 8,066, and Hanly, Pro., 1,127.

For Governor, 1922.

Charles C. Moore, Rep..... 50,538
M. Alexander, Dem..... 35,605

For Representatives in Congress, 1922.

1. Counties of Adams, Benewah, Boise, Bonner, Boundary, Canyon, Clearwater, Custer, Gem, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lemhi, Lewis, Nez Perce, Payette, Shoshone, Valley and Washington.
Burton L. French, Rep..... 24,167
George Watson, Dem..... 13,772

2. Counties of Ada, Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Blaine, Bonneville, Butte, Camas, Caribou, Cassia, Clark, Elmore, Franklin, Fremont, Gooding, Jefferson, Jerome, Lincoln, Madison, Minidoka, Oneida, Owyhee, Power, Teton and Twin Falls.
Addison T. Smith, Rep..... 33,206
W. P. Whitaker, Dem..... 19,875

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republican	25	37	62
Democratic	14	22	36
Progressive	5	6	11

State Officers.

Governor—Charles C. Moore, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—H. C. Baldridge, Rep.
Secretary of State—F. A. Jeter, Rep.
State Treasurer—Dan Banks, Rep.
Attorney-General—A. H. Conner, Rep.

ILLINOIS (Population, 1920, 6,485,280).

Population in 1920. Counties. (102)	State treasurer 1922 Rep. Nelson.	Dem. Bartzen.	Soc. Howe.	Far.-L. Buck.	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.	Far.-L. Chr't'n.
62188 Adams	7471	7538	164	616..	12852	7222	373	1877
23980 Alexander	3527	2763	36	19..	5287	3167	58	5
16025 Bond	2859	1925	39	53..	3662	1533	45	191
15322 Boone	2499	398	92	40..	5386	496	104	10
9336 Brown	851	1389	4	8..	1590	1866	7	5
42648 Bureau	8511	2695	186	88..	9968	2354	607	186
8245 Calhoun	824	984	20	—..	1367	703	14	4
19345 Carroll	2366	437	49	201..	5194	606	87	65
17896 Cass	2306	2752	122	486..	3956	2861	53	374
56959 Champaign	9369	4780	122	172..	15573	5247	159	409
38458 Christian	5869	5841	196	250..	7535	5398	347	741
21165 Clark	4019	3802	33	11..	5312	4181	33	7
17684 Clay	3165	2789	41	28..	3683	2358	75	9

Pop.		Nelson.	Bartzen.	Howe.	Buck.	Harding.	Cox.	Debs.	Chr't'n.
22947	Clinton	2267	2642	145	313..	4564	1661	241	630
35108	Coles	6995	5841	55	29..	8563	5811	86	9
3053017	Cook	378838	360125	23425	5941..	636197	197499	52475	4966
22771	Crawford	4054	4128	20	11..	5188	4092	52	2
12858	Cumberland	2504	2295	21	8..	3095	2162	11	3
31339	DeKalb	5901	1269	91	95..	10374	1700	163	43
19252	DeWitt	3682	2640	66	43..	5001	3079	52	39
19604	Douglas	2672	1437	29	129..	4885	2308	51	148
42120	DuPage	7374	2074	207	228..	12280	2084	349	121
25769	Edgar	5805	5687	50	14..	6750	5694	136	6
9431	Edwards	2240	789	2	1..	3002	742	—	—
19556	Effingham	2659	3520	14	31..	4176	2985	43	16
26187	Fayette	4890	4655	76	52..	5758	3824	108	45
16466	Ford	3255	692	26	61..	4995	958	22	30
57293	Franklin	6618	5283	602	520..	7608	4895	584	1630
48163	Fulton	7269	5969	471	123..	9523	5293	743	248
12856	Gallatin	1477	2130	21	15 .	2184	2000	37	116
22883	Greene	2179	2924	20	30..	3685	3776	63	110
18580	Grundy	3475	1395	51	106..	4647	803	82	225
15920	Hamilton	2898	3274	31	20..	3220	2591	27	24
28523	Hancock	5484	4743	37	20..	7379	5125	64	32
7533	Hardin	1312	1379	12	4 ..	1555	943	8	10
9770	Henderson	2294	890	23	18 .	2747	740	23	14
45162	Henry	7540	3074	200	102 .	12379	2530	436	129
34841	Iroquois	5628	2365	63	52 .	9186	2429	35	20
37091	Jackson	5580	4800	88	283..	8003	4575	75	590
16064	Jasper	2698	3288	41	16..	3279	2971	41	6
28480	Jefferson	5108	5296	71	26..	5711	4772	64	30
12682	Jersey	2609	2502	14	9..	2873	1999	23	20
21917	Jo Daviess	3875	1764	121	62..	6098	1604	203	28
12022	Johnson	2184	1239	22	12..	2972	1137	38	28
99499	Kane	19092	4655	395	288..	26832	4323	756	278
44940	Kankakee	9454	2702	99	977..	12853	2828	82	353
10074	Kendall	3171	262	6	2..	3459	439	8	3
46727	Knox	8490	2724	205	701..	12559	2852	233	1184
74285	Lake	9333	2140	504	284..	15712	2321	787	159
92925	LaSalle	16697	7695	494	281..	23751	6626	927	943
21380	Lawrence	3840	3792	40	9..	4720	3707	100	7
28004	Lee	4925	2133	89	86..	7615	1715	173	38
39070	Livingston	6958	2948	53	117..	10382	3101	74	195
29562	Logan	5284	3958	135	56..	6957	3232	199	198
65175	Macon	10294	4951	435	185..	16486	7917	378	236
57274	Macoupin	6554	6385	712	2368..	8700	5936	1208	3320
106895	Madison	11918	10392	528	980..	19249	10149	1000	2813
37497	Marion	4661	5004	141	2050..	6620	4351	157	1379
14760	Marshall	3397	2443	54	25..	3734	1568	108	80
16634	Mason	2653	2765	14	23..	3842	2595	43	29
13559	Massac	1905	545	15	14..	3731	688	14	29
27074	McDonough	6025	4035	66	34..	7221	3930	118	30
33164	McHenry	4979	1674	66	84..	9885	1536	104	28
70107	McLean	10734	6384	154	824..	16680	6411	133	1904
11694	Menard	2349	1957	16	16..	2882	1864	30	24
18800	Mercer	3915	1713	43	72..	5531	1574	90	102
12839	Monroe	2355	1703	32	57..	2955	932	42	271
41403	Montgomery	5722	5492	242	422..	7429	4756	216	1365
33567	Morgan	6555	4900	58	46..	8169	4447	151	114
14839	Moultrie	2327	2492	40	9..	3279	2513	24	17
26830	Ogle	4616	985	38	46..	9322	1720	75	13
111710	Peoria	19841	8540	557	624..	24541	9453	712	2174
22901	Perry	3646	2888	96	320..	4598	2478	101	544
15714	Piatt	2496	1413	24	15..	4283	1903	34	4
26866	Pike	4096	4444	129	33..	5564	4279	178	68
9625	Pope	1555	792	15	6..	2486	687	24	8
14629	Pulaski	2540	1393	10	9..	4002	2276	45	8
7579	Putnam	1683	353	25	7..	1623	362	72	119
29109	Randolph	4489	3795	125	666..	6180	3181	135	305
14044	Richland	2760	2524	44	12..	3026	2174	41	5
92297	Rock Island	12667	7412	709	827..	21908	5208	2221	1123
38353	Saline	5812	5988	137	216..	6722	3500	70	2321
100262	Sangamon	20898	11934	383	1122..	21820	11000	752	2691
13285	Schuyler	2643	2812	21	11 .	2800	2258	24	8
9489	Scott	1779	1741	2	13..	2075	1786	19	44
29601	Shelby	4404	4702	77	31..	6351	5113	68	33
9693	Stark	2469	792	15	7.	2750	661	13	16
136520	St. Clair	15834	12828	622	3784..	21681	14032	1326	4851
37743	Stephenson	7691	4512	124	91..	9570	2772	272	99
38540	Tazewell	6139	4288	122	208..	7679	3640	229	546
20249	Union	2114	2906	32	5..	3119	3660	25	5
86162	Vermilion	11778	7263	301	1636..	18175	8634	389	1714
14034	Wabash	2086	2108	15	209..	2871	2514	23	10
21488	Warren	4762	2526	44	117..	6309	2236	105	280

Pop.		Nelson.	Bartzen.	Howe.	Buck.	Harding.	Cox.	Debs.	Chr't'n.
18035	Washington	3345	1552	55	147..	4519	1102	66	654
22772	Wayne	4295	3821	49	11..	4908	3137	25	2
20081	White	3403	3889	42	10..	4494	4148	89	5
36174	Whiteside	6536	1784	78	90..	10923	1927	125	220
92911	Will	16113	5429	348	1669..	21746	5410	490	682
61083	Williamson	8821	4404	399	591..	10118	4728	296	2402
90929	Winnebago	14326	1964	1117	971..	19913	3355	1175	507
19340	Woodford	4039	2783	29	23..	4929	1977	76	69
	Total	938263	708611	37639	33883..	1420480	534395	74747	49630
	Plurality	229652				886085			
	Per cent	54.60	41.23	2.17	2.00..	67.81	25.52	3.57	2.37
	Total vote		1718396				2094714		

For president in 1920, Watkins, Pro., received 11,216 votes; Cox, Soc.-Lab., 3,471; Macauley, S.-Tax., 775.

For governor in 1920, Woertendyke, Pro., received 9,876 votes; Spaulding, S. Tax, 930; Francis, Soc.-Lab., 3,020; Harlan, Harding-Coolidge Rep., 5,985; Parker, Co-operative, 1,254; Longworth, Liberal, 357.

For president in 1916, Wilson, Dem., received 950,229 votes; Hughes, Rep., 1,152,549; Benson, Soc., 61,394; Hanly, Pro., 26,074; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 2,488.

State Treasurer, 1922.

Oscar Nelson, Rep. 938,263
Peter Bartzen, Dem. 708,611
Robert H. Howe, Soc. 37,639
Robert M. Buck, Far.-Lab. 33,883

Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1922.

Francis G. Blair, Rep. 950,624
James A. Murphy, Dem. 668,366
Bertha Hale White, Soc. 37,603
Lillian Herstein, Far.-Lab. 32,699

Trustees of the University of Illinois, 1922.

(Three to be elected.)

J. W. Armstrong, Rep. 907,104
Mary E. Busey, Rep. 867,770
Merle J. Trees, Rep. 871,934
Mrs. Mary Ward Hart, Dem. 701,987
Dr. Rowena Morse Mann, Dem. 663,820
Frank T. O'Hair, Dem. 669,763
Winnie Branstetter, Soc. 36,731
Agnes Martin, Soc. 36,177
Ellen Persons, Soc. 35,877
Anna Dooley, Far.-Lab. 32,108
Ruby Huber Ernest, Far.-Lab. 31,151
Lewis P. Hill, Far.-Lab. 31,638

For Representatives in Congress, 1922.

At Large—Richard Yates, Rep. 943,684
Henry R. Rathbone, Rep. 911,599
William Murphy, Dem. 662,059
Simon J. Gorman, Dem. 666,583
Fred William Wenschoff, Soc. 36,311
Andrew Lafin, Soc. 35,655
Edward Ellis Carr, Far.-Lab. 32,595
Henry W. Olinger, Far.-Lab. 30,756

(To fill vacancy.)

Winnifred Mason Huck, Rep. 865,971
Allen D. Albert, Dem. 710,716
F. O. Hartline, Soc. 36,123
Frank Donovan, Far.-Lab. 32,890

1. City of Chicago (part).
Martin B. Madden, Rep. 23,895
George Mayer, Dem. 15,999
Charles Hallbeck, Soc. 427
John H. Kennedy, Far.-Lab. 120

2. City of Chicago (part).
James R. Mann, Rep. 58,694
Adam F. Bloch, Dem. 38,487
Charles V. Johnson, Soc. 3,055
William Emerson, Far.-Lab. 637

3. City of Chicago (part) and towns of Lemont, Palos, Worth, Orland, Bremen, Thornton, Rich, Bloom and Calumet, in Cook county.
Elliott W. Sproul, Rep. 48,486
Thomas M. Crane, Dem. 47,335
Kellam Foster, Soc. 2,537
George Stone, Far.-Lab. 978

4. City of Chicago (part).
Henry G. Bobler, Rep. 13,328
John W. Rainey, Dem. 32,403
John F. Krause, Soc. 1,119

5. City of Chicago (part).
Jacob Gartenstein, Rep. 9,007
Adolph J. Sabath, Dem. 20,377
Michael Sambrowski, Soc. 1,130
William J. Riordan, Far.-Lab. 132

6. City of Chicago (part) and towns of Proviso, Cicero, Oak Park, Berwyn, Riverside, Stickney and Lyons, in Cook county.
John J. Gorman, Rep. 58,886
James R. Buckley, Dem. 58,928
John S. Martin, Soc. 4,341

7. City of Chicago (part) and towns of Hanover, Schaumberg, Elk Grove, Maine, Leyden, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling and Norwood Park, in Cook county.
M. A. Michaelson, Rep. 69,367
Frank M. Padden, Dem. 61,035
John M. Collins, Soc. 7,276
Daniel J. Gilfoy, Far.-Lab. 1,665

8. City of Chicago (part).
Fred S. DeCola, Rep. 9,311
Stanley Henry Kunz, Dem. 18,749
Henry C. Stockbridge, Soc. 542
James M. Cahill, Far.-Lab. 93

9. City of Chicago (part).
Fred A. Britten, Rep. 26,143
James A. Prendergast, Dem. 16,223
Evar Anderson, Soc. 1,176

10. City of Chicago (part), Lake county and towns of Evanston, Niles, New Trier and Northfield, in Cook county.
Carl R. Chindblom, Rep. 62,324
Bernard Moulton Weidinger, Dem. 35,535
Michael J. Scanlan, Soc. 2,614
Ferdinand C. Dahms, Far.-Lab. 792

11. Counties of DuPage, Kane, McHenry and Will.
Frank R. Reid, Rep. 43,581
Edward J. O'Beirne, Dem. 18,816
Frank L. Raymond, Soc. 966

12. Counties of Boone, DeKalb, Grundy, Kendall, LaSalle and Winnebago.
Charles E. Fuller, Rep. 46,893
John A. Dowdall, Dem. 11,733
Fred N. Hale, Soc. 1,838

13. Counties of Carroll, Lee, Jo Daviess, Ogle, Stephenson and Whiteside.
John C. McKenzie, Rep. 30,064
William G. Curtiss, Dem. 12,319
Xavier F. Gehant, Soc. 561

14. Counties of Hancock, Henderson, McDonough, Mercer, Rock Island and Warren.
William J. Graham, Rep. 34,946
L. S. Mayer, Dem. 21,541
John A. Nelson, Soc. 979
William C. Mardis, Far.-Lab. 857

15. Counties of Adams, Fulton, Henry, Knox and Schuyler.
Edward J. King, Rep..... 36,547
Charles C. Craig, Dem..... 23,298
Emil P. Nelson, Soc..... 997

16. Counties of Bureau, Marshall, Peoria, Putnam, Stark and Tazewell.
William E. Hull, Rep..... 39,372
Jesse Black, Jr., Dem..... 30,395
James Lofthouse, Soc..... 972
William T. Smith, Far.-Lab..... 643

17. Counties of Ford, Livingston, Logan, McLean and Woodford.
Frank H. Funk, Rep..... 28,466
Frank Gillespie, Dem..... 22,233
John E. Abbott, Soc..... 389

18. Counties of Clark, Cumberland, Edgar, Iroquois, Kankakee and Vermilion.
William P. Holiday, Rep..... 35,880
Andrew B. Dennis, Dem..... 30,123
James P. Miller, Soc..... 542
C. L. Mulhall, Far.-Lab..... 1,357

19. Counties of Champaign, Coles, DeWitt, Douglas, Macon, Moultrie, Shelby and Piatt.
Allen F. Moore, Rep..... 39,636
Raymond D. Meeker, Dem..... 32,529
John R. Hefner, Soc..... 765

20. Counties of Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Greene, Jersey, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Pike and Scott.
Guy L. Shaw, Rep..... 26,541
Henry T. Rainey, Dem..... 31,430

21. Counties of Christian, Macoupin, Montgomery and Sangamon.
Loren E. Wheeler, Rep..... 33,086
J. Earl Major, Dem..... 37,661
Herman Rahm, Soc..... 1,194
Duncan McDonald, Far.-Lab..... 4,438

22. Counties of Bond, Madison, Monroe, St. Clair and Washington.
Edward E. Miller, Rep..... 34,224
Edward E. Campbell, Dem..... 31,539
Earl G. Galloway, Soc..... 1,174
Daniel L. Thomas, Far.-Lab..... 4,980

23. Counties of Clinton, Crawford, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Jefferson, Lawrence, Marion, Richland and Wabash.
E. B. Brooks, Rep..... 34,610
William W. Arnold, Dem..... 38,908
Frederick A. Cawley, Soc..... 556

24. Counties of Clay, Edwards, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline, Wayne and White.
Thomas S. Williams, Rep..... 29,141
Dempsey T. Woodard, Dem..... 28,252

25. Counties of Alexander, Franklin, Jackson, Perry, Pulaski, Randolph, Union and Williamson.
Edward E. Denison, Rep..... 37,907
A. S. Caldwell, Dem..... 28,697
Norman M. Harris, Soc..... 1,170
James McCollum, Far.-Lab..... 1,943

Vote on Proposition.

Proposed issue of $55,000,000 in bonds to be distributed as adjusted compensation or bonus to former soldiers, sailors and marines who entered the service of the United States from Illinois in the world war. Highest legislative vote, 1,704,857; yes, 1,220,815; no, 502,373.

Question of Public Policy.

Shall the existing state and federal prohibitory laws be modified so as to permit the manufacture, sale and transportation of beer (containing less than 4 per cent by volume of alcohol) and light wines for home consumption? Yes, 1,065,242; no, 512,111.

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Len Small.
Lieutenant-Governor—Fred E. Sterling.
Secretary of State—Louis L. Emmerson.
Auditor—Andrew Russel.
Treasurer—Oscar Nelson.
Attorney-General—Edward J. Brundage.

INDIANA (Population, 1920, 2,980,390).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (92)	Senator 1922 Rep. Beveridge, Rep.	Senator 1922 Dem. Ralston, Dem.
20503	Adams	2836	4521
114303	Allen	13824	16981
23887	Bartholomew	5552	6207
12206	Benton	2930	2734
14084	Blackford	2909	3035
23575	Boone	5821	6494
7019	Brown	887	1496
16315	Carroll	4381	4260
38333	Cass	7318	9767
29381	Clark	5081	6698
29447	Clay	4784	6404
27737	Clinton	6430	7135
11201	Crawford	2246	2777
26856	Daviess	6014	6539
20033	Dearborn	4176	5277
17813	Decatur	4758	4496
25600	Dekalb	5016	5911
56377	Delaware	10555	8023
19915	Dubois	2532	5031
56384	Elkhart	9122	8222
17142	Fayette	4238	3480
30661	Floyd	5234	7550
18823	Fountain	4598	4759
14806	Franklin	3307	4340
16478	Fulton	3873	4021
29201	Gibson	6445	7499
51353	Grant	9019	8850
36770	Greene	6457	7484
24222	Hamilton	6201	4537
17210	Hancock	3545	4927
18656	Harrison	4215	4590
20291	Hendricks	5391	4496
34682	Henry	6255	6063
43965	Howard	6689	5694
31671	Huntington	6593	7638
24228	Jackson	3931	6175
13961	Jasper	3405	2610
23318	Jay	5773	5597
20709	Jefferson	5138	4707
13280	Jennings	3148	3290
20739	Johnson	4448	5744
46195	Knox	7950	9665
27120	Kosciusko	6766	5280
14009	Lagrange	3362	1822
159957	Lake	14564	10248
50443	Laporte	8236	7094
28228	Lawrence	5353	5345
69151	Madison	13060	14299
348061	Marion	42725	49067
23744	Marshall	5227	5212
11865	Martin	2683	2866
28668	Miami	5445	7892
24519	Monroe	4805	5487
28490	Montgomery	7271	7054
20010	Morgan	4639	4818
10144	Newton	2181	1947
22470	Noble	5195	4477
4024	Ohio	1052	1215
16974	Orange	4053	3722
12760	Owen	2793	3525
18875	Parke	4488	4358
16692	Perry	3439	4091
18684	Pike	3515	3798
20256	Porter	3961	2489
19334	Posey	3917	4966
12385	Pulaski	2717	2879
19880	Putnam	4590	5754
26484	Randolph	6643	3916
18694	Ripley	4729	4822
19241	Rush	5310	4493
7424	Scott	1581	2093
25982	Shelby	5421	7025
18400	Spencer	4539	4402
10278	Starke	2346	2167

Pop.		Beveridge.	Ralston.
13360	Steuben	3830	1816
103304	St. Joseph	12657	12990
31630	Sullivan	4326	6701
9311	Switzerland	2478	2755
42813	Tippecanoe	9321	8282
16152	Tipton	3847	4077
6021	Union	1829	1452
92293	Vanderburg	14301	17065
27695	Vermilion	3557	4165
100212	Vigo	12321	17289
27231	Wabash	6448	5627
9699	Warren	2488	1414
19862	Warrick	4192	4857
16645	Washington	3320	4358
48136	Wayne	8304	8008
20509	Wells	3515	4652
17351	White	4162	4122
15660	Whitley	4028	4253
	Total	524558	558169
	Plurality		36611
	Per cent	47.81	50.87
	Total vote	1097362	

For United States senator in 1922 William H. Henry, Soc., received 14,635 votes.

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 696,370 votes; Cox, Dem., 511,364; Debs, Soc., 24,703; Watkins, Pro., 13,462; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 16,499.

For Governor, 1920.

Warren T. McCray, Rep. 683,253
Carroll B. McCullough, Dem. 515,253
Andrew J. Hart, Soc. 23,228
Charles M. Kraft, Pro. 12,235
James M. Zion, Far.-Lab. 16,626

For Secretary of State, 1922.

Ed Jackson, Rep. 540,260
Daniel M. Link, Dem. 516,703
Grover C. Smith, Soc. 14,717

For Representatives in Congress, 1922.

1. The counties of Gibson, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburg and Warrick.
   William E. Wilson, Dem. 42,807
   Oscar R. Luhring, Rep. 35,835
   Francis A. Hollis, Soc. 1,276
2. The counties of Daviess, Greene, Knox, Monroe, Martin, Morgan, Owen and Sullivan.
   Arthur H. Greenwood, Dem. 43,632
   Oscar E. Bland, Rep. 42,752
   John C. Monarch, Soc. 1,751
3. The counties of Clark, Crawford, Dubois, Floyd, Harrison, Lawrence, Orange, Perry, Scott and Washington.
   Frank Gardner, Dem. 43,344
   Samuel A. Lambdin, Rep. 37,202
   William J. McMillen, Soc. 407
4. The counties of Bartholomew, Brown, Dearborn, Decatur, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Johnson, Ohio, Ripley and Switzerland.
   Harry D. Canfield, Dem. 43,749
   John S. Benham, Rep. 41,825
5. The counties of Clay, Hendricks, Parke, Putnam, Vermilion and Vigo.
   Everett Sanders, Rep. 38,759
   Charles W. Bidaman, Dem. 37,748
   Philip K. Reinbolt, Soc. 1,750
6. The counties of Fayette, Franklin, Hancock, Henry, Rush, Shelby, Union and Wayne.
   Richard N. Elliott, Rep. 39,281
   James A. Clifton, Dem. 36,818
7. The county of Marion.
   Merrill Moores, Rep. 49,629
   Joseph P. Turk, Dem. 41,118
   Lester L. Lambert, Soc. 1,394
8. The counties of Adams, Delaware, Jay, Madison, Randolph and Wells.
   Albert H. Vestal, Rep. 43,470
   John W. Tyndall, Dem. 39,169
   Henry C. Becker, Soc. 697
9. The counties of Boone, Carroll, Clinton, Fountain, Hamilton, Howard, Montgomery and Tipton.
   Fred S. Purnell, Rep. 46,919
   George L. Moffett, Dem. 42,074
   John Leese, Soc. 2,040
10. The counties of Benton, Jasper, Lake, Newton, Porter, Tippecanoe, Warren and White
   Will R. Wood, Rep. 45,590
   William F. Spooner, Dem. 30,835
   Frank Field, Soc. 623
11. The counties of Blackford, Cass, Grant, Huntington, Miami, Pulaski and Wabash.
   Samuel E. Cook, Dem. 45,389
   Milton Kraus, Rep. 39,285
   Harvey K. Oatis, Soc. 1,372
12. The counties of Allen, Dekalb, Lagrange, Noble, Steuben and Whitley.
   Louis W. Fairfield, Rep. 36,045
   Charles W. Branstrator, Dem. 34,457
13. The counties of Elkhart, Fulton, Kosciusko, Laporte, Marshall, St. Joseph and Starke.
   Andrew J. Hickey, Rep. 50,003
   Esther Kathleen O'Keefe, Dem. 43,053

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	32	52	84
Democrats	18	48	66

State Officers.

Governor—Warren T. McCray, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Emmett F. Branch, Rep.
Secretary of State—Ed Jackson, Rep.
Auditor of State—Robert Bracken, Dem.
Treasurer—Ora J. Davies, Rep.
Attorney-General—Ulysses S. Lesh, Rep.
Clerk of Supreme Court—Zach T. Dungan, Dem.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Benjamin J. Burris, Rep.

IOWA (Population, 1920, 2,404,021).

Counties. Population in 1923. (99)	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
14259 Adair	4133	1358	34
10521 Adams	2845	1670	14
17285 Allamakee	5192	1833	48
30535 Appanoose	6382	2952	339
12520 Audubon	2963	1405	6
24080 Benton	6539	2343	128
56570 Black Hawk	16920	4000	487
29892 Boone	7093	2240	423
16728 Bremer	6287	902	32
19890 Buchanan	6334	1690	17
18556 Buena Vista	4927	1204	102
17845 Butler	5900	830	36
17783 Calhoun	5277	1479	38
21549 Carroll	6320	2174	69
19421 Cass	6558	1668	104
17560 Cedar	5697	1420	140
34675 Cerro Gordo	8293	2302	138
17760 Cherokee	4544	1211	33
15431 Chickasaw	4517	2171	22
10506 Clarke	3150	1257	18
15660 Clay	4471	1001	53
25032 Clayton	6747	1808	104
43371 Clinton	11746	3153	122
20614 Crawford	5473	2151	194
25120 Dallas	6677	2577	93
12574 Davis	3117	2353	32
16566 Decatur	4187	2592	30
18183 Delaware	5880	1111	39
35520 Des Moines	8287	3449	886
10241 Dickinson	3298	760	23
58262 Dubuque	12436	7636	678
12627 Emmet	3360	991	30
29251 Fayette	8265	1941	118
18860 Floyd	6106	933	97
15807 Franklin	4397	801	66
15447 Fremont	3776	2524	37
16467 Greene	5102	1303	23
14420 Grundy	4662	714	21

Pop.		Harding.	Cox.	Debs.
17596	Guthrie	5338	1647	24
19531	Hamilton	5924	1126	38
14723	Hancock	3617	725	16
23337	Hardin	6646	1076	98
24488	Harrison	6127	3479	66
18298	Henry	5254	1939	38
13705	Howard	3601	1717	51
12951	Humboldt	3577	681	21
11689	Ida	3547	1090	28
18600	Iowa	4892	2019	48
19931	Jackson	4763	1954	175
27855	Jasper	7417	3390	124
16440	Jefferson	4558	1450	34
26462	Johnson	5696	5032	136
18607	Jones	5962	2436	39
20983	Keokuk	6207	2800	47
25082	Kossuth	6018	1682	26
39676	Lee	10763	5177	180
74004	Linn	20036	6932	535
12179	Louisa	3560	962	53
15686	Lucas	3775	1463	157
15431	Lyon	3633	729	57
15020	Madison	4465	1899	44
26270	Mahaska	6739	3339	110
24957	Marion	5435	3861	213
32630	Marshall	9334	2166	196
15422	Mills	3683	1592	36
13921	Mitchell	4476	773	47
17125	Monona	4569	1960	29
23467	Monroe	4500	2081	665
17048	Montgomery	4980	1404	78
29042	Muscatine	8115	2293	1040
19051	O'Brien	5137	1468	68
10223	Osceola	2717	754	46
24137	Page	6949	1931	126
15486	Palo Alto	3904	1467	43
23584	Plymouth	6090	1801	31
15602	Pocahontas	4046	1639	47
154029	Polk	36073	16281	978
61550	Pottawattamie	13506	6659	279
19910	Poweshiek	5806	2125	99
12919	Ringgold	3702	1327	15
17500	Sac	4984	1268	39
73952	Scott	16233	5473	4101
16065	Shelby	4621	1882	29
26458	Sioux	6068	1510	36
26185	Story	8713	1909	50
21861	Tama	6352	2552	93
15514	Taylor	4997	1757	37
17268	Union	4466	2228	48
14060	Van Buren	4321	1682	49
37937	Wapello	9884	4131	409
18047	Warren	5323	2063	34
20421	Washington	5813	2257	32
15378	Wayne	4234	2434	53
37611	Webster	8312	2804	134
13489	Winnebago	3931	469	46
22091	Winneshiek	6684	1933	102
52171	Woodbury	17603	9815	545
11630	Worth	3401	516	34
20348	Wright	5739	1205	55
	Total	634674	227921	16981
	Plurality	406753		
	Per cent	70.91	25.42	1.81
	Total vote		895076	

For president in 1920 Christensen, Far.-Lab., received 10,321 votes; Cox, Soc.-Lab., 982; Watkins, Pro., 4,197.

For United States Senator, 1922.

Smith W. Brookhart, Rep. 389,751
Clyde L. Herring, Dem. 227,833

For Representatives in Congress, 1922.

1. Counties of Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Lee, Louisa, Van Buren and Washington.

W. F. Kopp, Rep. 26,661
J. M. Lindley, Dem. 14,056

2. Counties of Clinton, Iowa, Jackson, Johnson, Muscatine and Scott.

Harry E. Hull, Rep. 27,450
Wayne G. Cook, Dem. 25,620

3. Counties of Blackhawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Delaware, Dubuque, Franklin, Hardin and Wright.

T. J. B. Robinson, Rep. 34,518
Fred P. Hageman, Dem. 24,304

4. Counties of Allamakee, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell, Winneshiek and Worth.

Gilbert N. Haugen, Rep. 32,586
A. M. Schanke, Dem. 24,532

5. Counties of Benton, Cedar, Grundy, Jones, Linn, Marshall and Tama.

Cyrenus Cole, Rep. 33,607
G. A. Smith, Dem. 15,825

6. Counties of Davis, Jasper, Keokuk, Mahaska, Monroe, Poweshiek and Wapello.

C. W. Ramseyer, Rep. 28,702
James E. Craven, Dem. 17,489

7. Counties of Dallas, Madison, Marion, Polk, Story and Warren.

Cassius C. Dowell, Rep. 34,012
W. C. Robb, Dem. 19,987
Charles Gay, Ind. 606

8. Counties of Adams, Appanoose, Clarke, Decatur, Fremont, Lucas, Page, Ringgold, Taylor, Union and Wayne.

H. M. Towner, Rep. 30,551
J. P. Daughton, Dem. 23,478

9. Counties of Adair, Audubon, Cass, Guthrie, Harrison, Mills, Montgomery, Pottawattamie and Shelby.

William R. Green, Rep. 37,757
Paul W. Richards, Dem. 19,722

10. Counties of Boone, Calhoun, Carroll, Crawford, Emmet, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Humboldt, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Webster and Winnebago.

L. J. Dickinson, Rep. 41,290
J. W. Douglas, Dem. 16,781

11. Counties of Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Ida, Lyon, Monona, O'Brien, Osceola, Plymouth, Sac, Sioux and Woodbury.

William D. Bois, Rep. 36,050
Guy M. Gillette, Dem. 24,027

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	47	91	138
Democrats	3	16	19
Independent	..	1	1

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—N. E. Kendall.
Lieutenant-Governor—John Hamill.
Secretary of State—Walter C. Ramsey.
Auditor of State—Glenn C. Haynes.
Treasurer of State—W. J. Burbank.
Attorney-General—Ben J. Gibson.
Supt. of Public Instruction—Mary E. Francis.

KANSAS (Population, 1920, 1,769,257).

Population in 1920	Counties. (105)	Governor, 1922 Rep. Morgan,	Dem. Davis,	Soc. P'lps.
23509	Allen	3315	3047	76
12986	Anderson	1906	2860	40
23411	Atchison	4409	3614	50
9739	Barber	1544	1400	69
18422	Barton	2241	3820	39
23198	Bourbon	3095	4714	58
20949	Brown	3686	2812	32
43842	Butler	3722	4998	102
7144	Chase	1062	1573	23
11598	Chautauqua	1851	1210	116
33609	Cherokee	3440	4460	295
5587	Cheyenne	860	620	137
4989	Clark	702	778	19

Pop.		Morgan.	Davis.	P'ilps.
14365	Clay	2584	2333	70
17714	Cloud	3344	2255	85
14254	Coffey	2496	2675	35
5302	Comanche	857	785	16
35155	Cowley	4262	6649	130
61800	Crawford	5477	10129	370
8121	Decatur	1008	1241	66
25777	Dickinson	3696	4280	74
13488	Doniphan	2466	1127	57
23998	Douglas	4398	2868	51
7057	Edwards	1053	1667	20
9034	Elk	2076	1499	50
14138	Ellis	1287	1882	29
10379	Ellsworth	1478	1807	28
7674	Finney	1266	1020	62
14273	Ford	1838	3431	33
21946	Franklin	3207	3627	47
13452	Geary	1758	1507	58
4748	Gove	779	686	9
7624	Graham	1214	1501	54
1087	Grant	302	190	20
4711	Gray	676	781	48
1028	Greeley	323	143	13
14715	Greenwood	2832	2033	68
2586	Hamilton	572	443	36
13656	Harper	1578	2188	78
20744	Harvey	3036	3759	70
1455	Haskell	432	220	34
3734	Hodgeman	728	595	25
15495	Jackson	2911	2144	41
14750	Jefferson	2484	2152	48
16240	Jewell	3296	2559	79
18314	Johnson	3605	3402	131
2617	Kearny	501	436	40
12119	Kingman	1552	2321	52
6164	Kiowa	1030	975	17
34047	Labette	4136	6047	210
2848	Lane	396	650	24
38402	Leavenworth	5531	4514	288
9894	Lincoln	1700	1406	47
13815	Linn	2147	2295	83
3223	Logan	749	545	38
26154	Lyon	3722	4684	102
22923	Marion	2533	2865	83
22730	Marshall	4052	3576	165
21845	McPherson	3047	3708	83
5542	Meade	997	744	20
19809	Miami	2754	3881	85
13886	Mitchell	2142	2298	83
49645	Montgomery	6622	6451	405
12005	Morris	2122	2060	36
3177	Morton	627	417	34
18487	Nemaha	3006	2630	47
24000	Neosho	3352	3965	97
7490	Ness	1182	986	56
11423	Norton	1735	1632	74
18621	Osage	2870	3864	90
12441	Osborne	2439	1393	59
10714	Ottawa	1790	1883	63
9323	Pawnee	1461	1726	56
12505	Phillips	2337	1757	110
16154	Pottawatomie	2637	1904	34
12909	Pratt	1587	2068	49
6799	Rawlins	1025	865	131
44423	Reno	6039	7265	200
15855	Republic	2676	2664	93
14832	Rice	2304	2575	78
20650	Riley	3252	2114	106
9966	Rooks	1734	1384	90
8360	Rush	1226	1400	81
10748	Russell	1839	1100	86
25103	Saline	3139	4358	133
3121	Scott	483	682	43
92234	Sedgwick	11001	15800	286
3220	Seward	989	1157	65
69159	Shawnee	9473	10227	175
5484	Sheridan	890	793	45
5592	Sherman	747	1107	110
14985	Smith	2518	2053	121
11559	Stafford	1531	2262	62
908	Stanton	254	134	20
3943	Stevens	654	613	45
29213	Sumner	3847	5033	156
5517	Thomas	861	1098	88
5880	Trego	932	793	77
11424	Wabaunsee	1986	1570	29
2424	Wallace	494	337	67
17984	Washington	3193	2214	106
1856	Wichita	387	274	23
21157	Wilson	2585	2714	161
8984	Woodson	1636	1611	58
132218	Wyandotte	12942	13688	682
	Federal service	57	8	—
	Total	252602	271058	9138
	Plurality		18456	
	Per cent.	47.41	50.87	1.72
	Total vote		532798	

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 369,195 votes; Cox, Dem., 185,447, and Debs, Soc., 15,510.

For United States Senator, 1922.

Charles Curtis, Rep. 326,991
George H. Hodges, Dem. 170,443
Dan Beedy, Soc. 13,417

For Governor in 1920.

Henry J. Allen, Rep. 319,836
Jonathan M. Davis, Dem. 214,927
Roy Stanton, Soc. 12,544

For Representatives in Congress, 1922.

1. Counties of Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Nemaha and Shawnee.
   D. R. Anthony, Jr., Rep. 39,463
   Frank Gragg, Dem. 22,480
2. Counties of Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Linn, Miami and Wyandotte.
   Edward C. Little, Rep. 41,482
   W. H. Thompson, Dem. 38,816
3. Counties of Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cowley, Crawford, Elk, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho and Wilson.
   W. H. Sproul, Rep. 38,321
   Charles Steffens, Dem. 37,829
   George W. Snyder, Soc. 2,018
4. Counties of Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Marion, Morris, Osage, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee and Woodson.
   Homer Hoch, Rep. 29,657
   Walter W. Austin, Dem. 17,294
   Thomas McGill, Soc. 1,887
5. Counties of Clay, Cloud, Geary, Dickinson, Marshall, Ottawa, Republic, Riley, Saline and Washington.
   James G. Strong, Rep. 32,064
   Clarence E. Hatfield, Dem. 24,881
6. Counties of Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Ellsworth, Gove, Graham, Jewell, Lincoln, Logan, Mitchell, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Russell, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego and Wallace.
   Hays B. White, Rep. 33,464
   F. W. Boyd, Dem. 26,666
   B. B. Brethauer, Soc. 1,731
7. Counties of Barber, Barton, Clark, Comanche, Edwards, Finney, Ford, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Hamilton, Harper, Hodgeman, Haskell, Kingman, Kiowa, Kearny, Lane, Meade, Morton, Ness, Pawnee, Pratt, Reno, Rice, Rush, Scott, Seward, Stafford, Stevens, Stanton and Wichita.
   J. N. Tincher, Rep. 47,515
   A. S. Allphin, Dem. 32,159
   Edward E. Colglazier, Soc. 1,825
8. Counties of Butler, Harvey, McPherson, Sedgwick and Sumner.
   Richard E. Bird, Rep. 22,721
   W. A. Ayers, Dem. 37,581

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	38	96	134
Democrats	2	29	31

State Officers.

Governor—Jonathan M. Davis, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—Ben S. Paulen, Rep.
Secretary of State—Frank J. Ryan, Rep.
Treasurer—E. T. Thompson, Rep.
Auditor—Norton A. Turner, Rep.
Attorney-General—Charles B. Griffith, Rep.
Superintendent Public Instruction—Jess W. Miley, Rep.

KENTUCKY (Population, 1920, 2,416,630).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (120)	Pres. 1920—Harding. Rep.	Cox. Dem.
17289	Adair	3526	2725
16761	Allen	3476	2255
9982	Anderson	1819	2499
12045	Ballard	1107	3987
25356	Barren	3972	5499
11996	Bath	1997	2440
33988	Bell	6691	2277
9572	Boone	973	3472
18418	Bourbon	4029	5452
29281	Boyd	6334	5103
14998	Boyle	3205	4099
10210	Bracken	1791	2621
20614	Breathitt	2464	2737
19652	Breckinridge	4368	3702
9328	Bullitt	1393	2548
15187	Butler	4097	1356
13975	Caldwell	2958	2746
20802	Calloway	1520	4574
61868	Campbell	12210	10597
8231	Carlisle	688	2688
8346	Carroll	906	3209
22474	Carter	4595	2757
17213	Casey	3543	1951
35883	Christian	8743	7209
17901	Clark	3105	4846
19795	Clay	4015	960
8589	Clinton	2356	431
13125	Crittenden	3149	2138
10648	Cumberland	2380	931
40733	Daviess	7584	9669
10894	Edmonson	2348	1171
8887	Elliott	1860	1764
15569	Estill	2552	1823
54664	Fayette	11032	12926
15614	Fleming	2960	3488
27427	Floyd	2825	3597
19357	Franklin	2710	5878
15197	Fulton	1365	3848
4664	Gallatin	536	1783
12503	Garrard	2994	2434
10435	Grant	1613	2686
32483	Graves	3241	9018
19927	Grayson	4174	2830
11391	Green	2310	1723
20062	Greenup	3111	2754
6945	Hancock	1146	1384
24287	Hardin	3334	5382
31546	Harlan	7493	1805
15798	Harrison	2378	4804
18544	Hart	3264	2972
27609	Henderson	4161	7272
13411	Henry	2208	4640
10244	Hickman	866	3045
34048	Hopkins	6732	7829
11687	Jackson	3174	260
286369	Jefferson	68202	56046
12205	Jessamine	2349	3206
19622	Johnson	4373	1714
73453	Kenton	11411	16300
11655	Knott	802	2295
24172	Knox	5228	1534
10004	Larue	1838	2661
19814	Laurel	4252	1621
17643	Lawrence	2849	2558
11918	Lee	1856	1246
10097	Leslie	2578	142
24467	Letcher	4317	1960
15829	Lewis	4186	1550
16481	Lincoln	3710	3787
9732	Livingston	1790	1933
23633	Logan	3948	6111
8795	Lyon	1275	1968
26284	Madison	6012	5647
13859	Magoffin	2347	1352
15527	Marion	2431	3807
15215	Marshall	1883	3569
7654	Martin	1726	330
17760	Mason	3743	4691
37246	McCracken	6085	8496
11676	McCreary	2889	525
12502	McLean	2408	2754
9442	Meade	1468	2995
5779	Menifee	580	1149
14795	Mercer	2786	3623
10075	Metcalfe	1809	1442
14214	Monroe	3426	1108
12245	Montgomery	2163	3069
16518	Morgan	1802	3347
33353	Muhlenburg	6667	4824
16137	Nelson	2945	5061
9894	Nicholas	1496	2953
26473	Ohio	5371	4011
7689	Oldham	1014	2655
12554	Owen	1049	4623
7820	Owsley	1914	257
11719	Pendleton	2105	2598
26042	Perry	4345	2303
49477	Pike	7911	5619
6745	Powell	835	1038
34010	Pulaski	7262	3749
3871	Robertson	623	940
15406	Rockcastle	3561	1438
9467	Rowan	1564	1264
11854	Russell	2587	1157
15318	Scott	2661	4993
18532	Shelby	2402	5446
11150	Simpson	1680	3206
7785	Spencer	1102	2135
12236	Taylor	2493	2380
15694	Todd	2663	3292
14208	Trigg	2420	3056
6011	Trimble	361	2057
18040	Union	1943	4919
30858	Warren	5474	7010
14773	Washington	2892	2600
16208	Wayne	2992	1827
20762	Webster	3554	4831
27749	Whitley	7235	1556
8783	Wolfe	939	1476
11784	Woodford	2218	3299
	Total	452486	456497
	Plurality		4011
	Per cent	49.78	50.22
	Total vote	908983	

For president in 1916, Wilson, Dem., received 269,990 votes; Hughes, Rep., 241,854; Benson, Soc., 4,734; Hanly, Pro., 3,036.

For United States Senator, 1920.

R. J. Ernst, Rep. 454,226
J. C. W. Beckham, Dem. 449,244

For Representatives in Congress, 1922.

1. The counties of Ballard, Caldwell, Calloway, Carlisle, Crittenden, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Lyon, Livingston, Marshall, McCracken and Trigg.
   E. H. McCain, Rep. 4,961
   A. W. Barkley, Dem. 10,668
2. The counties of Christian, Daviess, Hancock, Henderson, Hopkins, McLean, Union and Webster.
   George W. Jolly, Rep. 8,897
   David H. Kincheloe, Dem. 15,933
3. The counties of Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmonson, Logan, Metcalfe, Muhlenburg, Simpson, Todd and Warren.
   W. O. Moots, Rep. 15,639
   R. T. Thomas, Jr., Dem. 22,499

4. The counties of Breckinridge, Bullitt, Grayson, Green, Hardin, Hart, Larue, Marion, Meade, Nelson, Ohio, Taylor and Washington.
P. M. Woodruff, Far.-Lab..... 1,429
Ben Johnson, Dem..... 19,142

5. The county of Jefferson.
Kendrick B. Lewis, Dem..... 35,124
Maurice H. Thatcher, Rep..... 38,806
H. F. Young, Far.-Lab..... 5,154

6. The counties of Boone, Campbell, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, Pendleton and Trimble.
M. A. Brinkman, Soc..... 1,028
A. B. Rouse, Dem..... 18,131
Lee E. Keller, Far.-Lab..... 9,197

7. The counties of Bourbon, Clark, Estill, Fayette, Franklin, Henry, Lee, Oldham, Owen, Powell, Scott and Woodford.
J. C. Cantrill, Dem..... 9,389

8. The counties of Adair, Anderson, Boyle, Casey, Garrard, Jessamine, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer, Shelby, Spencer.
D. H. Kincaid, Rep..... 15,802
Ralph Gilbert, Dem..... 37,381

9. The counties of Bracken, Bath, Boyd, Carter, Elliott, Fleming, Greenup, Harrison, Lewis, Lawrence, Mason, Menefee, Morgan, Nicholas, Robertson, Rowan, Wolfe, Montgomery, Breathitt.
J. H. Stricklin, Rep..... 12,961
W. J. Fields, Dem..... 24,116

10. The counties of Floyd, Jackson, Johnson, Knott, Letcher, Martin, Magoffin, Owsley, Pike and Perry.
John W. Langley, Rep..... 17,067
F. Tom Hatcher, Rep..... 13,668

11. The counties of Bell, Clay, Clinton, Cumberland, Harlan, Knox, Leslie, McCreary, Monroe, Pulaski, Russell, Rockcastle, Wayne, Whitley and Laurel.
J. M. Robison, Rep..... 28,086
C. J. Sipple, Dem..... 11,396

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Democrats	20	68	88
Republicans	18	32	50

State Officers.

Governor—Edwin F. Morrow, Rep.
Secretary of State—Fred A. Vaughn, Rep.
Treasurer—James A. Wallace, Rep.
Auditor—John G. Craig, Rep.
Attorney-General—Charles I. Dawson, Rep.

LOUISIANA (Population 1920, 1,798,509).

Population in 1920.	Parishes. (64)	Pres. 1920. Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.
34820	Acadia	1066	1141
18382	Allen	1011	242
22155	Ascension	627	496
17912	Assumption	204	725
35300	Avoyelles	1353	724
20767	Beauregard	1151	202
20977	Bienville	1385	257
22266	Bossier	731	44
83265	Caddo	4256	401
32807	Calcasieu	2486	483
9514	Caldwell	538	128
3952	Cameron	146	11
11074	Catahoula	522	176
27885	Claiborne	1216	48
12466	Concordia	380	12
29376	DeSoto	1219	56
44513	East Baton Rouge	2336	442
11231	East Carroll	247	8
17487	East Feliciana	534	30
23485	Evangeline	545	587
24100	Franklin	903	173
14403	Grant	674	109
26855	Iberia	439	1275
26806	Iberville	391	465
14486	Jackson	1004	166
21563	Jefferson	1242	192
18999	Jefferson Davis	731	895
30841	Lafayette	823	1045
30344	La Fourche	343	1044
9856	LaSalle	575	109
16962	Lincoln	992	183
11643	Livingston	666	218
10829	Madison	331	4
19311	Morehouse	625	38
38602	Natchitoches	1471	203
387219	New Orleans (city)	32847	17819
30319	Ouachita	1493	164
10194	Plaquemines	330	124
24697	Pointe Coupee	407	143
59444	Rapides	2767	445
15301	Red River	766	187
20860	Richland	666	50
20713	Sabine	1252	111
4968	St. Bernard	362	56
8586	St. Charles	185	92
8427	St. Helena	366	36
21228	St. James	352	533
11896	St. John the Baptist	247	250
51697	St. Landry	1017	942
21990	St. Martin	319	419
30754	St. Mary	543	788
20645	St. Tammany	973	276
31440	Tangipahoa	1510	440
12085	Tensas	243	15
26974	Terre Bonne	484	713
19624	Union	1226	98
26485	Vermilion	555	1420
20493	Vernon	1145	205
24164	Washington	1106	165
24707	Webster	1009	112
11092	West Baton Rouge	354	175
8857	West Carroll	341	104
12303	West Feliciana	354	34
16119	Winn	972	291
	Total	87354	38538
	Plurality	48816	
	Per cent	69.39	30.61
	Total vote	125892	

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 79,875 votes: Hughes, Rep., 6,466: Benson, Soc., 284: Prog., 6,349.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Primary vote Sept. 14.

Edwin S. Broussard, Dem..... 49,718
J. Y. Sanders, Dem..... 42,425
Donelson Caffery, Dem..... 15,563
(No opposition to Broussard Nov. 2.)

For Representatives in Congress, 1922.

1. Parishes of Orleans (half), St. Bernard and Plaquemines.
James O'Connor, Dem., 14,760: no opposition.
2. Parishes of Orleans (half), Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist and St. James.
H. Garland Dupre, Dem., 12,287: no opposition.
3. Parishes of Assumption, Iberia, Lafayette, La Fourche, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terre Bonne and Vermilion.
W. P. Martin, Dem., 1,954: no opposition.
4. Parishes of Caddo, De Soto, Bossier, Red River, Webster, Bienville, Claiborne.
John N. Sandlin, Dem., 3,618: no opposition.
5. Parishes of Catahoula, Jackson, Caldwell, West Carroll, Concordia, East Carroll, Franklin, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, Union and Lincoln.
Riley J. Wilson, Dem., 2,345: no opposition.
6. Parishes of Ascension, Iberville, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Livingston, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Washington, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana and Pointe Coupee.
George K. Favrot, Dem., 3,317: no opposition.
7. Parishes of Acadia, Calcasieu, Cameron, Evangeline, St. Landry, Allen, Beauregard, Jefferson Davis.
L. Lazaro, Dem., 3,069: no opposition.

8. Parishes of Avoyelles, Grant, Rapides, Natchitoches, Winn, Sabine, LaSalle, Vernon.
J. B. Aswell, Dem., 2,987; no opposition.

Legislature.

Both branches of the legislature are democratic.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—John M. Parker.
Lieutenant-Governor—Hewitt Buonchaud.
Secretary of State—James J. Bailey.
Treasurer—Howell Morgan.
Attorney-General—A. V. Coco.
Auditor—Paul Capdeville.

MAINE (Population, 1920, 768,014).

Population in 1920	Counties. (16)	Pres. 1920—Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.
65796	Androscoggin	9565	5757
81728	Aroostook	11191	1407
124376	Cumberland	24623	10484
19825	Franklin	3820	1668
30361	Hancock	5604	2154
63844	Kennebec	12333	5466
26245	Knox	4979	2971
15976	Lincoln	3663	1256
37700	Oxford	7301	3906
87684	Penobscot	14145	6110
20554	Piscataquis	4089	1788
23021	Sagadahoc	3857	1709
37171	Somerset	6533	2770
21328	Waldo	4383	1666
41709	Washington	6768	2997
70696	York	13536	6853
	Total	136355	58961
	Plurality	77394	
	Per cent	68.93	29.80
	Total vote	197840	

For president in 1920 Debs, Soc., received 2,214 votes and Macauley, S. Tax., 310.

For president in 1916 Hughes, Rep., received 69,506 votes; Wilson, Dem., 64,118; Benson, Soc., 2,186; Hanly, Pro., 595.

For United States Senator, 1922.

Frederick Hale, Rep. 101,026
Oakley C. Curtis, Dem. 74,660

For Governor, 1922.

Percival P. Baxter, Rep. 103,713
William R. Pattangall, Dem. 75,256

For Representatives in Congress, 1922.

1. Counties of Cumberland and York.
Carroll L. Beedy, Rep. 26,050
Louis A. Donahue, Dem. 18,312
2. Counties of Androscoggin, Franklin, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford and Sagadahoc.
Wallace H. White, Rep. 25,719
Bertrand McIntire, Dem. 22,150
3. Counties of Hancock, Kennebec, Somerset, Waldo and Washington.
John E. Nelson, Rep. 30,655
Leon O. Tebbetts, Dem. 21,828
4. Counties of Aroostook, Penobscot and Piscataquis.
Ira G. Hersey, Rep. 18,641
James W. Sewell, Dem. 11,997

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	28	115	143
Democrats	3	36	39

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Percival P. Baxter.
Secretary—Frank W. Ball.
Treasurer—William L. Bonney.
Attorney-General—Ransford W. Shaw.

MARYLAND (Population, 1920, 1,449,610).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (23)	President 1920—Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.	Soc. Debs.
69938	Allegany	5643	9595	1291
43408	Anne Arundel	5053	6199	70
74817	Baltimore	9365	12432	233
9744	Calvert	1230	1741	8
18652	Caroline	3012	2929	29
34245	Carroll	4273	5784	18
23612	Cecil	3468	3435	7
17705	Charles	1642	2585	12
27895	Dorchester	3950	4218	15
52541	Frederick	7747	9559	98
19678	Garrett	1070	2805	91
29291	Harford	4134	4175	36
15826	Howard	2397	2608	23
15026	Kent	3034	2838	76
34921	Montgomery	6277	5948	2
43347	Prince Georges	4857	6628	110
16001	Queen Anne	3519	2157	38
16112	St. Marys	1861	2175	27
24602	Somerset	2634	3658	16
18306	Talbot	3130	3050	11
59694	Washington	6852	8757	353
28165	Wicomico	5054	4225	12
22309	Worcester	3676	3090	28
733826	Baltimore city	86748	125526	6272
	Total	180626	236117	8876
	Plurality		55491	
	Per cent	42.32	55.32	2.08
	Total vote		426797	

For president in 1920 Cox, Lab., received 1,178 votes.

For president in 1916 Hughes, Rep., received 117,347 votes; Wilson, Dem., 138,359; Benson, Soc., 2,674; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 756; Hanly, Pro., 2,903.

For United States Senator, 1922.

William Cabell Bruce, Dem. 160,947
Joseph I. France, Rep. 139,581
James L. Smiley, Soc. 2,479
Robert E. Long, Lab. 2,909

For Representatives in Congress, 1922.

1. Counties of Cecil, Caroline, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico and Worcester.
T. Alan Goldsborough, Dem. 27,117
Charles J. Butler, Rep. 21,524
2. Wards 15, 16, 26, 27 and 28 and precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of ward 25 of Baltimore city, and Baltimore, Carroll and Harford counties.
Millard E. Tydings, Dem. 36,565
Albert A. Blakeney, Rep. 31,053
William H. Champlin, Soc. 867
Richard A. O'Brien, Lab. 774
3. Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 22 and precincts 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of ward 18 of Baltimore city.
Antony Dimarco, Dem. 12,454
John P. Hill, Rep. 27,740
Samuel M. Neistadt, Soc. 687
Verne L. Reynolds, Lab. 357
4. Wards 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19 and 20, precincts 1, 2, and 3 of ward 18 of Baltimore city.
J. Charles Linthicum, Dem. 33,322
L. Edward Wolf, Rep. 18,972
Clarence H. Taylor, Soc. 767
Joseph Dirner, Lab. 966
5. Wards 21, 23 and 24, precincts 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15 and 16 of ward 18 and precincts 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of ward 25 of Baltimore city, Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Howard, Prince Georges and St. Marys counties.
Clarence M. Roberts, Dem. 21,112
Sydney E. Mudd, Rep. 23,764
Louis F. Guillotte, Lab. 450
F. W. Hartley-Hellyer, Ind. 484
Chester F. Gannon, Peo. 1,015
6. Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery and Washington counties.
Frank W. Mish, Dem. 20,838
Frederick N. Zihlman, Rep. 22,261
P. Oswald Weber, Soc. 770

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	12	46	58
Democrats	16	56	72

State Officers.

Governor—Albert C. Ritchie, Dem.
Secretary—Philip B. Perlman, Dem.
Treasurer—John M. Dennis, Dem.
Comptroller—William S. Gordy, Dem.
Attorney-General—Alexander Armstrong, Rep.

MASSACHUSETTS (Pop., 1920, 3,852,356).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (14)	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
26670	Barnstable	6383	1125	29
113033	Berkshire	20138	10956	703
359005	Bristol	56734	17719	2179
4372	Dukes	1013	150	3
482156	Essex	95057	30560	6076
49361	Franklin	9931	2542	242
300305	Hampden	46741	19156	1719
69599	Hampshire	13174	5305	286
778352	Middlesex	156636	61661	5135
2797	Nantucket	608	205	3
219081	Norfolk	51826	15720	1690
156968	Plymouth	33582	9373	2561
835522	Suffolk	108089	67552	9542
455135	Worcester	81241	34667	2097
	Total	681153	276691	32265
	Plurality	404462		
	Per cent	68.54	27.84	3.25
	Total vote	993692		

For president in 1920 Cox, Soc.-Lab., received 3,583 votes.

For United States Senator, 1922.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Rep. 414,130
William A. Gaston, Dem. 406,776
John A. Nicholls, Pro.-Prog. 24,866
John Weaver Sherman, Soc. 11,678
Washington Cook, Ind. 7,836
William E. Weeks, Prog. 4,862

For Governor, 1922.

Channing H. Cox, Rep. 464,873
John F. Fitzgerald, Dem. 404,192
Walter S. Hutchins, Soc. 9,205
Henry Hess, Soc.-Lab. 4,713
John B. Lewis, Pro. 6,870

For Representatives in Congress, 1922.

1. Counties of Berkshire, Franklin (part), Hampden (part) and Hampshire (part).
Allen T. Treadway, Rep. 26,229
Thomas F. Cassidy, Dem. 25,529

2. Counties of Franklin (part), Hampden (part), Hampshire (part).
Frederick H. Gillett, Rep. 28,639
Joseph E. Kerigan, Dem. 19,376

3. Counties of Franklin (part), Hampden (part), Hampshire (part), Middlesex (part) and Worcester (part).
Calvin D. Paige, Rep. 26,944
M. Fred O'Connell, Dem. 19,311
Leon S. Oliver, Nonp. 1,549

4. Counties of Middlesex (part) and Worcester (part).
Samuel E. Winslow, Rep. 32,942
William H. Dyer, Dem. 29,399

5. Counties of Essex (part), Middlesex (part) and Worcester (part).
John Jacob Rogers, Rep. 33,673
Andrew E. Barrett, Dem. 18,936

6. County of Essex (part).
A. Piatt Andrew, Rep. 36,426
Charles I. Pettingell, Dem. 10,895

7. County of Essex (part).
William P. Connery, Jr., Dem. 30,493
Frederick Butler, Rep. 23,978

8. County of Middlesex (part).
Frederick W. Dallinger, Rep. 42,248
John F. Daly, Dem. 21,893

9. Counties of Middlesex (part) and Suffolk (part).
Charles L. Underhill, Rep. 31,229
Arthur D. Healey, Dem. 22,867

10. Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11 (precincts 1 and 2) of Boston, in Suffolk county.
Peter F. Tague, Dem. 21,029
Loyal L. Jenkins, Rep. 5,422

11. Wards 10, 11 (precincts 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9), 12, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23 of Boston, in Suffolk county.
George Holden Tinkham, Rep. 33,396
David J. Brickley, Dem. 21,999

12. Wards 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20 and 24 of Boston, in Suffolk county.
James A. Gallivan, Dem. 42,779
Alexander H. Rice, Rep. 13,575

13. Counties of Middlesex (part), Norfolk (part), Suffolk (ward 25 in Boston) and Worcester (part).
Robert Luce, Rep. 50,710
All others 5

14. Counties of Bristol (part), Norfolk (part), Plymouth (part) and Suffolk (ward 26, in Boston).
Louis A. Frothingham, Rep. 41,490
David W. Murray, Dem. 24,014

15. Counties of Bristol (part) and Plymouth (part).
William S. Greene, Rep. 25,179
Arthur J. B. Cartier, Dem. 18,662

16. Counties of Barnstable, Bristol (part), Dukes, Nantucket, Norfolk (part) and Plymouth (part).
Charles L. Gifford, Rep. 23,862
James P. Doran, Dem. 20,021

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	35	188	223
Democrats	5	50	55
Independents		2	2

State Officers.

Governor—Channing H. Cox, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Alvan T. Fuller, Rep.
Secretary—Frederic W. Cook, Rep.
Treasurer and Receiver General—James Jackson, Rep.
Auditor—Alonzo B. Cook, Rep.
Attorney-General—Jay R. Benton, Rep.

MICHIGAN (Population, 1920, 3,668,412).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (83)	Governor, 1922 Rep. Groesbeck.	Dem. Cummins.	Soc. Blumenberg.
5912	Alcona	432	217	1
9983	Alger	666	350	31
37540	Allegan	4190	1671	19
17869	Alpena	1503	1188	16
11543	Antrim	1132	306	17
9460	Arenac	1171	794	26
7662	Baraga	1461	370	8
21383	Barry	3711	2259	9
69548	Bay	6177	4063	50
6947	Benzie	1237	284	28
62653	Berrien	6323	4695	70
23997	Branch	2680	3280	13
72918	Calhoun	6603	5520	67
20395	Cass	2882	2693	25
15788	Charlevoix	1551	698	34
13991	Cheboygan	1753	979	8
24818	Chippewa	2827	996	22
8250	Clare	1062	822	10
23110	Clinton	1497	3830	9
4049	Crawford	488	416	4
30909	Delta	2816	1112	47
19456	Dickinson	4307	493	67
29377	Eaton	2545	4183	22
15639	Emmet	1366	755	39
125668	Genesee	9845	7435	82
8827	Gladwin	847	256	9
33225	Gogebic	3698	1131	67

Pop.		Groesbeck.	Cummins.	Blumenberg.
19518	Grand Traverse	1800	577	46
33914	Gratiot	2870	3220	20
28161	Hillsdale	2679	2875	14
71930	Houghton	6287	1735	55
32786	Huron	5756	2254	25
81554	Ingham	4987	13179	190
33087	Ionia	2723	5987	35
8199	Iosco	982	544	4
22107	Iron	2460	625	47
22610	Isabella	1985	2026	22
72539	Jackson	7463	7936	39
71225	Kalamazoo	5859	3640	143
5577	Kalkaska	760	235	15
183041	Kent	20001	8984	135
6322	Keweenaw	1097	95	6
4437	Lake	656	260	7
25782	Lapeer	4328	1725	9
9061	Leelanau	960	217	13
47767	Lenawee	5436	6368	57
17522	Livingston	2263	3965	12
6149	Luce	889	216	2
8026	Mackinac	1057	779	4
38103	Macomb	7740	4067	50
20899	Manistee	2808	1575	43
45786	Marquette	4544	2290	89
19831	Mason	1886	605	45
17765	Mecosta	1900	946	15
23778	Menominee	3051	2380	45
17237	Midland	2004	1419	14
9004	Missaukee	787	154	5
37115	Monroe	4367	5198	22
30441	Montcalm	2707	1554	15
4089	Montmorency	701	347	4
62362	Muskegon	5235	1977	87
17378	Newaygo	2140	979	16
90050	Oakland	9255	6226	73
15601	Oceana	1841	686	23
7786	Ogemaw	933	532	16
12428	Ontonagon	1912	371	44
15221	Osceola	1708	638	2
1783	Oscoda	246	206	2
6043	Otsego	462	395	4
47660	Ottawa	5278	1947	37
12131	Presque Isle	2043	603	8
2032	Roscommon	450	202	4
100286	Saginaw	12754	9226	258
31237	Sanilac	3871	1702	15
9927	Schoolcraft	2068	470	34
35924	Shiawassee	3296	4909	22
58009	St. Clair	8634	4668	19
26818	St. Joseph	3148	2841	27
33320	Tuscola	3160	1767	12
30715	Van Buren	3785	1926	30
49520	Washtenaw	7249	4557	15
1177645	Wayne	85224	31941	1628
18207	Wexford	1678	710	29
	Total	356933	218252	4452
	Plurality	138681		
	Per cent	61.15	37.39	.76
	Total vote	583660		

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 762,865 votes; Cox, Dem., 233,450; Debs, Soc., 28,446; Watkins, Pro., 9,510; Cox, Soc.-Lab., 2,450; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 10,163; Macauley, S. Tax, 425.

For governor in 1922 Hoyt, Pro., received 2,744 votes and Markley, Soc.-Lab., 1,279.

For United States Senator, 1922.

Woodbridge N. Ferris, Dem. 294,932
Charles E. Townsend, Rep. 281,843
W. L. Krieghoff, Soc. 4,249
Frank E. Titus, Pro. 1,936

For Representatives in Congress, 1922.

1. Wayne county (part).
Robert H. Clancy, Dem. 22,996
Hugh Shepperd, Rep. 17,722
Ernest Schlenter, Soc. 686
Edward Oberly, Far.-Lab. 125

2. Jackson, Washtenaw, Wayne (part), Lenawee and Monroe counties.
Earl C. Michener, Rep. 31,509

3. Branch, Calhoun, Eaton, Hillsdale and Kalamazoo counties.
John M. C. Smith, Rep. 23,869
George Burr Smith, Dem. 15,226

4. Allegan, Barry, Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph and Van Buren counties.
John C. Ketcham, Rep. 26,050
Homer S. Carr, Dem. 13,772

5. Kent and Ottawa counties.
Carl E. Mapes, Rep. 25,853
Claude O. Taylor, Dem. 10,501

6. Genesee, Ingham, Livingston, Oakland and Wayne (part) counties.
Grant M. Hudson, Rep. 46,791
Charles B. Adair, Dem. 29,241
H. M. Bell, Far.-Lab. 243

7. Huron, Lapeer, Macomb, Sanilac, St. Clair and Tuscola counties.
Louis C. Cramton, Rep. 35,328
Patrick H. Kane, Dem. 13,431
H. Kaumeier, Soc. 119

8. Clinton, Gratiot, Ionia, Montcalm, Saginaw and Shiawassee counties.
Bird J. Vincent, Rep. 33,864
DeWitt Vought, Dem. 19,538

9. Benzie, Grand Traverse, Lake, Leelanau, Manistee, Mason, Missaukee, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana and Wexford counties.
James C. McLaughlin, Rep. 21,703
William H. Henderson, Dem. 980

10. Alcona, Arenac, Bay, Clare, Crawford, Gladwin, Iosco, Isabella, Mecosta, Midland, Ogemaw, Osceola, Oscoda and Roscommon counties.
Roy O. Woodruff, Rep. 23,792
Scattering 3

11. Alger, Alpena, Antrim, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Delta, Emmet, Kalkaska, Luce, Mackinac, Menominee, Montmorency, Otsego, Presque Isle and Schoolcraft counties.
Frank D. Scott, Rep. 24,390
Robert H. Rayburn, Dem. 10,823

12. Baraga, Dickinson, Gogebic, Houghton, Iron, Keweenaw, Marquette and Ontonagon counties.
W. Frank James, Rep. 26,228
Frederick Kappler, Dem. 6,784

13. Wayne county (part).
Clarence J. McLeod, Rep. 28,871
Ferris H. Fitch, Dem. 11,948
Carl H. Caspar, Soc. 526

Legislature.

The senate is solidly republican. There are four democrats in the house.

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Alexander J. Groesbeck.
Lieutenant-Governor—Thomas Read.
Secretary of State—Charles J. DeLand.
State Treasurer—Frank E. Gorman.
Auditor-General—Oramel B. Fuller.
Attorney-General—Merlin Wiley.
Supt. of Public Instruction—Thos. E. Johnson.
State Highway Commissioner—Frank F. Rogers.

MINNESOTA (Population, 1920, 2,387,125).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (86)	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
15043	Aitkin	2933	613	503
15626	Anoka	3505	865	391
22851	Becker	4811	901	436
27079	Beltrami	4518	1427	1215
14073	Benton	2920	554	169
9766	Big Stone	2415	451	127
31477	Blue Earth	8894	1974	207
22421	Brown	5841	796	484
19391	Carlton	2833	1152	654
16946	Carver	5073	562	84
15897	Cass	3242	710	494

Pop.		Harding.	Cox.	Debs.
15720	Chippewa	3532	960	355
14445	Chisago	4361	484	503
21780	Clay	4943	1335	289
8569	Clearwater	1788	340	298
1841	Cook	467	98	58
14570	Cottonwood	3882	451	90
24566	Crow Wing	5262	1077	933
28967	Dakota	5373	2190	395
12552	Dodge	3386	516	72
19039	Douglas	4428	733	647
20998	Faribault	6687	869	102
25330	Fillmore	7341	899	125
24692	Freeborn	6772	1131	138
30799	Goodhue	9330	1118	304
9788	Grant	2427	533	106
415419	Hennepin	90517	28911	18800
14013	Houston	4101	598	36
10136	Hubbard	2238	453	237
13278	Isanti	3007	405	898
23876	Itasca	3973	1930	738
15955	Jackson	4313	715	75
9086	Kanabec	2436	332	380
22060	Kandiyohi	4759	1282	718
10638	Kittson	2485	599	175
13520	Koochiching	1786	859	485
15554	Lac qui Parle	4219	653	107
8251	Lake	990	594	757
17870	Le Sueur	4059	1853	112
11268	Lincoln	2548	673	81
18837	Lyon	4557	1232	246
20444	McLeod	5430	1139	263
6197	Mahnomen	1076	215	167
19443	Marshall	4738	885	456
21085	Martin	5142	1221	101
18103	Meeker	4693	878	223
14180	Mille Lacs	3521	526	640
25841	Morrison	5371	1131	316
25993	Mower	6339	1061	192
13631	Murray	3270	698	102
15036	Nicollet	4115	556	140
17917	Nobles	4420	982	81
14880	Norman	3451	481	481
28014	Olmsted	7130	1756	176
50818	Otter Tail	11084	1741	788
12091	Pennington	2320	768	581
21117	Pine	3879	1127	654
12050	Pipestone	3106	490	232
37090	Polk	8197	2111	1057
13631	Pope	3466	709	163
244536	Ramsey	71758	40204	6201
7263	Red Lake	1308	558	159
20908	Redwood	5589	880	159
23634	Renville	5995	1283	478
28307	Rice	6500	2040	72
10965	Rock	3121	442	67
13305	Roseau	2387	500	698
206391	St. Louis	27987	14767	5378
14245	Scott	3015	1253	52
9651	Sherburne	2747	307	115
15635	Sibley	4198	502	111
55741	Stearns	13566	1616	318
18061	Steele	4243	1167	56
9778	Stevens	2339	457	71
15093	Swift	3553	985	209
26059	Todd	5448	1464	443
7943	Traverse	1759	550	49
17919	Wabasha	4907	1275	78
10699	Wadena	2635	503	203
14133	Waseca	3626	1257	102
23761	Washington	5852	1588	267
12457	Watonwan	3510	647	100
10187	Wilkin	2106	561	76
33653	Winona	7888	2896	271
28685	Wright	7013	1299	303
16550	Yellow Medicine	4225	814	233
	Total	519421	142994	56106
	Plurality	376427		
	Per cent	70.59	19.43	7.76
	Total vote		735838	

For president in 1920 Cox, Industrialist, received 5,828 votes and Watkins, Pro., 11,489.

For United States Senator, 1922.

Henrik Shipstead, Far.-Lab.....325,372
Frank B. Kellogg, Rep.....241,833
Anna D. Oleson, Dem.....123,624

For Governor, 1922.

J. A. O. Preus, Rep.....309,756
Magnus Johnson, Far.-Lab.....295,479
Edward Indrehus, Dem.....79,903

For Representatives in Congress, 1922.

1. Counties of Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Steele, Wabasha, Waseca and Winona.

   Sidney Anderson, Rep..... 36,698
   J. F. Lynn, Dem..... 27,316

2. Counties of Blue Earth, Brown, Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, Lincoln, Martin, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Redwood, Rock and Watonwan.

   Frank Clague, Rep..... 47,591
   No opposition.

3. Counties of Carver, Dakota, Goodhue, Le Sueur, McLeod, Nicollet, Rice, Scott, Sibley and Washington.

   Charles R. Davis, Rep..... 42,708
   Lillian C. Gault, Dem..... 18,462

4. County of Ramsey.

   Oscar E. Keller, Rep..... 33,259
   Paul E. Doty, Dem..... 20,187
   P. J. McCartney, Ind..... 3,243

5. First, 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th and 13th wards of the city of Minneapolis and the township of St. Anthony, all in Hennepin county.

   Walter H. Newton, Rep..... 45,201
   John R. Coan, Dem..... 38,760

6. Counties of Aitkin, Benton, Beltrami, Cass, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Morrison, Sherburne, Stearns, Todd and Wadena.

   Harold Knutson, Rep..... 37,201
   Peter J. Seberger, Far.-Lab..... 19,363
   John Knutson, Ind..... 4,550

7. Counties of Big Stone, Chippewa, Douglas, Grant, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, Lyon, Meeker, Pope, Renville, Stevens, Swift, Traverse and Yellow Medicine.

   Andrew J. Volstead, Rep..... 28,918
   O. J. Kvale, Far.-Lab..... 42,832

8. Counties of Carlton, Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake and St. Louis.

   Oscar J. Larson, Rep..... 32,420
   W. L. Carss, Dem..... 28,757

9. Counties of Becker, Clay, Clearwater, Kittson, Mahnomen, Marshall, Norman, Otter Tail, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau and Wilkin.

   Halvor Steenerson, Rep..... 27,590
   Knud Wefald, Far.-Lab..... 35,551

10. Counties of Anoka, Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Pine, Wright and Hennepin (except township of St. Anthony) and 3d, 4th and 10th wards of Minneapolis.

    Thomas D. Schall, Rep..... 53,424
    Henry B. Rutledge, Dem..... 12,843
    John G. Soltis, Far.-Lab..... 18,590

Legislature.

There are no party divisions. Under the law every legislator is elected as a nonpartisan.

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Jacob A. O. Preus.
Lieutenant-Governor—Louis L. Collins.
Secretary of State—Mike Holm.
Treasurer—Henry Rines.
Attorney-General—Clifford L. Hilton.

MISSISSIPPI (Population, 1920, 1,790,618).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (82)	Pres. 1920 Dem.	Rep.	Soc.
		Cox.	H'ding.	Debs.
22183	Adams	642	114	3
21369	Alcorn	1336	354	41
18960	Amite	578	90	5
24831	Attala	1187	270	21
9851	Benton	405	124	6
57669	Bolivar	1039	326	5
16823	Calhoun	875	160	41
20324	Carroll	669	184	11
22212	Chickasaw	944	194	26
12491	Choctaw	779	191	14
13019	Claiborne	401	14	1
17927	Clarke	807	47	24
17490	Clay	771	48	3
41511	Coahoma	882	61	10
28672	Copiah	1300	60	14
14869	Covington	649	257	29
24359	De Soto	816	27	2
21238	Forrest	1148	140	66
14156	Franklin	641	203	3
5564	George	263	56	17
10430	Greene	337	24	3
13607	Grenada	533	12	8
10380	Hancock	305	130	3
32855	Harrison	1270	314	44
57110	Hinds	2510	151	67
34513	Holmes	917	69	15
19192	Humphreys	316	21	2
7618	Issaquena	83	13	—
15647	Itawamba	1023	198	3
19208	Jackson	577	121	4
18508	Jasper	899	98	15
15946	Jefferson	430	14	1
12755	Jefferson Davis	485	179	5
32919	Jones	1397	419	240
19619	Kemper	934	129	26
19243	Lafayette	873	321	12
12869	Lamar	672	192	19
45897	Lauderdale	2539	228	126
12663	Lawrence	526	131	2
16973	Leake	1082	121	25
29618	Lee	1652	302	10
37256	Le Flore	969	39	4
24652	Lincoln	774	421	13
27632	Lowndes	928	51	9
29292	Madison	831	57	8
17144	Marion	613	143	16
26105	Marshall	823	30	3
32613	Monroe	1881	139	14
13805	Montgomery	846	57	14
19303	Neshoba	1088	182	55
20727	Newton	1208	108	82
23710	Noxubee	701	24	1
16872	Oktibbeha	778	70	1
27845	Panola	843	80	3
15468	Pearl River	464	53	2
8987	Perry	271	69	5
28725	Pike	1114	153	45
19962	Pontotoc	992	439	17
17606	Prentiss	992	496	49
19861	Quitman	377	39	1
20272	Rankin	905	43	5
16420	Scott	1055	64	22
14190	Sharkey	228	7	—
18109	Simpson	902	109	14
16178	Smith	968	265	23
6528	Stone	299	16	5
46374	Sunflower	1060	47	9
35953	Tallahatchie	1092	69	13
19636	Tate	876	117	11
15419	Tippah	955	237	22
15091	Tishomingo	841	387	21
20386	Tunica	256	2	1
20044	Union	1224	429	12
13455	Walthall	464	139	15
33362	Warren	1082	161	15
51092	Washington	776	60	1
15467	Wayne	547	112	48
12644	Webster	576	299	46
15319	Wilkinson	416	15	2
18139	Winston	932	113	17
18378	Yalobusha	892	82	10
37149	Yazoo	948	46	13
	Total	69277	11576	1639
	Plurality	57701		
	Per cent	84.10	14.03	1.87
	Total vote	82492		

For United States Senator, 1922.

Hubert D. Williams, Dem., elected.

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. The counties of Alcorn, Itawamba, Lee, Lowndes, Monroe, Oktibbeha, Prentiss, Noxubee and Tishomingo.
   J. E. Rankin, Dem. 10,400
   G. Therrell, Rep. 480
2. The counties of Benton, De Soto, Lafayette, Marshall, Panola, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tippah and Union.
   B. G. Lowrey, Dem. 6,960
3. The counties of Bolivar, Coahoma, Issaquena, Le Flore, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tunica, Holmes and Washington.
   B. G. Humphreys, Dem. 6,338
4. The counties of Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Grenada, Montgomery, Pontotoc, Webster, Yalobusha and Attala.
   T. U. Sisson, Dem. 8,979
   J. A. Washington, Soc. 598
5. The counties of Winston, Clarke, Jasper, Lauderdale, Leake, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, Smith and Kemper.
   Ross A. Collins, Dem. 11,507
   T. C. Brown, Rep. 457
   C. C. Evans, Soc. 272
6. The counties of Covington, Forest, George, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jefferson Davis, Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Marion, Perry, Wayne, Simpson, Stone and Pearl River.
   P. B. Johnson, Dem. 9,683
   L. B. Collins, Rep. 906
   T. J. Lyon, Soc. 610
7. The counties of Claiborne, Copiah, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, Adams, Pike, Amite and Wilkinson.
   P. E. Quinn, Dem. 6,895
   S. S. Matthews, Rep. 311
   J. B. Sternberger, Soc. 220
8. The counties of Warren, Yazoo, Madison, Hinds and Rankin.
   J. W. Collier, Dem. 5,944
   E. F. Miller, Soc. 288

Legislature.

The legislature is democratic in both branches.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Lee M. Russell.
Lieutenant-Governor—H. H. Casteel.
Secretary—J. W. Power.
Treasurer—L. S. Rodgers.
Attorney-General—Frank Roberson.

MISSOURI (Population, 1920, 3,404,055).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (114)	Senator, 1922. Rep.	Dem.	Soc.
		Brewster	Reed	Brandt
21404	Adair	3856	2558	99
14075	Andrew	3171	1959	9
13008	Atchison	2646	1906	11
20589	Audrain	2661	3930	5
23473	Barry	3941	3882	76
16879	Barton	2826	2409	63
23933	Bates	4243	4410	51
12989	Benton	2053	1671	7
13909	Bollinger	1935	2095	26
29672	Boone	3681	5097	15
93684	Buchanan	13954	11396	57
24106	Butler	3091	2942	68
13849	Caldwell	3331	1516	10
23007	Callaway	2043	3863	9
10474	Camden	1575	958	5

Pop.		Brewster.	Reed.	Brandt.
29839	Cape Girardeau..	4690	3337	43
20480	Carroll	3970	3294	11
7482	Carter	715	988	26
21536	Cass	3783	3180	21
13933	Cedar	2855	2108	30
21769	Chariton	2026	3263	3
15252	Christian	2633	1452	40
11874	Clark	2675	2450	7
20455	Clay	2406	2656	10
14461	Clinton	2615	1875	8
24680	Cole	3973	5292	24
19308	Cooper	3995	3500	10
12355	Crawford	2296	1610	31
14173	Dade	2600	1741	25
12033	Dallas	2032	1162	9
16641	Daviess	3539	2668	7
11694	DeKalb	2898	1683	10
12318	Dent	1767	2119	37
15436	Douglas	1754	637	61
32773	Dunklin	1534	2758	37
28427	Franklin	3823	3503	35
12381	Gasconade	1682	1131	3
15634	Gentry	3161	2386	9
68698	Greene	12238	9394	512
17554	Grundy	2545	2300	15
19719	Harrison	3841	1740	9
25116	Henry	4090	4355	20
7033	Hickory	1623	584	18
14084	Holt	3772	1793	3
13997	Howard	1807	3078	6
21102	Howell	3163	2759	57
9458	Iron	1813	1359	11
367846	Jackson	59903	58882	351
75941	Jasper	11797	8211	141
26555	Jefferson	3610	4954	87
24899	Johnson	5006	5137	21
10783	Knox	2264	2261	12
16857	Laclede	3025	2445	61
30006	Lafayette	5337	5128	16
24211	Lawrence	4634	3482	117
13465	Lewis	1961	2788	12
15956	Lincoln	2094	2870	3
24778	Linn	4778	4174	27
18857	Livingston	4469	3027	12
14690	McDonald	2596	2446	69
27518	Macon	4474	5134	48
10721	Madison	1384	1385	8
9500	Maries	779	1668	5
30226	Marion	2526	4091	19
11281	Mercer	1968	873	9
15567	Miller	2264	2006	29
12860	Mississippi	1128	1832	6
13532	Moniteau	2616	2649	7
16414	Monroe	1253	3510	12
15233	Montgomery	3403	2881	13
12015	Morgan	2157	1879	5
25180	New Madrid	2382	3346	25
24886	Newton	4417	3658	87
27744	Nodaway	6142	3717	14
12889	Oregon	694	2070	14
13559	Osage	1854	2811	8
11125	Ozark	1469	620	15
26634	Pemiscot	2769	3544	42
14434	Perry	1713	2460	2
35813	Pettis	7327	5222	91
14941	Phelps	1860	2790	18
20345	Pike	2507	3870	14
13996	Platte	1174	2618	3
20351	Polk	4063	2710	28
10490	Pulaski	1608	1768	9
13115	Putnam	2113	1130	18
10412	Ralls	994	1687	2
27633	Randolph	2415	5383	14
20508	Ray	2263	3560	14
10106	Reynolds	590	1524	18
12061	Ripley	1450	2080	48
22828	St. Charles	2510	2991	18
15341	St. Clair	2846	2822	36
31403	St. Francois	4432	4224	140
9809	Ste. Genevieve	786	1548	5
100737	St. Louis	11424	12491	403
772897	St. Louis city	60878	104680	2803
28826	Saline	3409	4857	6
8383	Schuyler	1807	1409	5
10700	Scotland	2249	2335	19
23409	Scott	2134	3879	52
11865	Shannon	1255	2002	32
13617	Shelby	1579	2531	11
29755	Stoddard	3162	3921	84
11941	Stone	1804	661	30
17781	Sullivan	3778	3480	14
8178	Taney	1308	650	5
20548	Texas	3238	3788	44
26069	Vernon	2733	4015	43
8490	Warren	1839	1185	19
13803	Washington	2018	1795	17
13012	Wayne	2057	2139	30
16609	Webster	3166	2270	41
7632	Worth	1833	1424	0
17733	Wright	2713	2086	29
	Total	462009	506264	7119
	Plurality		44255	
	Per cent	47.32	51.85	.73
	Total vote		975392	

For U. S. senator in 1922 W. W. Cox, Soc.-Lab., received 970 votes.

For president in 1920 Cox, Dem., received 574,799 votes; Harding, Rep., 727,162; and Debs, Soc., 20,242.

For Representatives in Congress, 1922.

1. The counties of Adair, Clark, Knox, Lewis, Macon, Marion, Putnam, Schuyler, Scotland, Shelby.
   - F. C. Millspaugh, Rep. 23,579
   - M. A. Romjue, Dem. 30,101
   - John Bevan, Soc. 236
2. The counties of Carroll, Chariton, Grundy, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph, Sullivan.
   - E. Y. Keiter, Rep. 21,016
   - Ralph Lozier, Dem. 34,041
   - E. R. Anderson, Soc. 77
3. The counties of Caldwell, Clay, Clinton, Daviess, DeKalb, Gentry, Harrison, Mercer, Ray, Worth.
   - H. F. Lawrence, Rep. 23,919
   - J. L. Milligan, Dem. 25,997
4. The counties of Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway, Platte.
   - Chas. Faust, Rep. 28,110
   - W. E. Spratt, Dem. 26,394
   - E. L. Wormley, Soc. 44
5. Jackson county.
   - E. C. Ellis, Rep. 55,262
   - Henry Jost, Dem. 62,702
   - J. G. Hodges, Soc. 328
   - Carl Overhue, Soc.-Lab. 115
6. The counties of Bates, Cass, Cedar, Dade, Henry, Johnson, St. Clair.
   - W. O. Atkeson, Rep. 23,492
   - C. C. Dickinson, Dem. 27,038
   - R. V. Shoemaker, Soc. 192
7. The counties of Benton, Greene, Hickory, Howard, Lafayette, Pettis, Polk, Saline.
   - Roscoe Patterson, Rep. 35,627
   - Samuel C. Major, Dem. 36,950
   - Noah Cox, Soc. 334
8. The counties of Boone, Camden, Cole, Cooper, Miller, Moniteau, Morgan, Osage.
   - Sidney C. Roach, Rep. 25,927
   - Mrs. Ella Moss, Dem. 21,559
9. The counties of Audrain, Callaway, Franklin, Gasconade, Lincoln, Montgomery, Pike, Ralls, St. Charles, Warren.
   - T. W. Hukreide, Rep. 23,058
   - Clarence Cannon, Dem. 30,063
10. The county of St. Louis and the 1st, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 19th, 24th, 27th, (precinct 11), 28th wards of the city of St. Louis.
    - C. A. Newton, Rep. 71,827
    - S. Alexander, Dem. 46,704
    - G. A. Hoehn, Soc. 2,134
    - Wm. Ungerer, Soc.-Lab. 172

11. The 2d, 3d, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 26th, 27th (except precinct 11) wards of the city of St. Louis.

B. P. Bogy, Rep.	17,188
Harry B. Hawes, Dem.	24,839
E. J. Tschundin, Soc.	461
Jos. Spalti, Soc.-Lab.	49

12. The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th (only precinct 12), 12th (only precincts 11 and 12), 13th, 14th, 15th (except precincts 2, 3, and 4), 20th (only precinct 1), 21st (only precincts 1 and 2), 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th (only precincts from 1 to 6, inclusive), 28th (only precincts 1 and 2) wards of the city of St. Louis.

L. C. Dyer, Rep.	15,667
David Israel, Dem.	11,679
P. C. P. Skoven, Soc.	257
Chas. Kerchan, Soc.-Lab.	37

13. The counties of Bollinger, Carter, Iron, Jefferson, Madison, Perry, Reynolds, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Washington, Wayne.

Marion Rhodes, Rep.	21,870
J. S. Wolff, Dem.	23,622
A. J. Macdonald, Soc.	288

14. The counties of Butler, Cape Girardeau, Christian, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Mississippi, New Madrid, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, Stoddard, Stone, Taney.

Edw. D. Hays, Rep.	34,573
J. F. Fullbright, Dem.	37,696
J. U. Lionberger, Soc.	428

15. The counties of Barry, Barton, Jasper, Lawrence, McDonald, Newton, Vernon.

Joseph Manlove, Rep.	32,843
Frank Lee, Dem.	28,801
M. M. Jones, Soc.	617

16. The counties of Crawford, Dallas, Dent, Laclede, Maries, Phelps, Pulaski, Shannon, Texas, Webster, Wright.

Phil Bennett, Rep.	22,153
Thomas L. Rubey, Dem.	25,989
H. M. Fouty, Soc.	275

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	15	67	82
Democrats	19	83	102

State Officers.

Governor—Arthur M. Hyde, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Hiram Lloyd, Rep.
Secretary of State—Charles U. Becker, Rep.
Auditor—George E. Hackmann, Rep.
Treasurer—L. D. Thompson, Rep.
Attorney-General—Jesse Barrett, Rep.
Superintendent of schools—Chas. S. Lee, Dem.

MONTANA (Population, 1920, 548,889).

Population in 1920	Counties. (52)	Pres. 1920—Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.
7369	Beaverhead	2049	833
7015	Big Horn	1062	475
9057	Blaine	1720	848
3239	Broadwater	723	622
15279	Carbon	2700	1107
3972	Carter	782	342
38836	Cascade	6808	3938
11051	Chouteau	2646	1436
12194	Custer	2347	1127
	Daniels	811	289
9239	Dawson	1784	875
15323	Deer Lodge	3130	1567
4548	Fallon	1064	381
28344	Fergus	5858	3371
21705	Flathead	3900	2241
15864	Gallatin	3238	2370
5368	Garfield	1226	484
4178	Glacier	1297	531
	Golden Valley	1185	381
4167	Granite	949	439
13958	Hill	2220	1388
5203	Jefferson	969	688
18660	Lewis and Clark	4348	2413
2416	Liberty	757	331
7797	Lincoln	1187	683
7495	Madison	1672	877
4747	McCone	1177	537
2622	Meagher	744	314
2327	Mineral	347	362
24041	Missoula	4374	3292
12030	Musselshell	1910	951
11330	Park	2537	1155
9311	Phillips	1693	648
5741	Pondera	1654	893
3357	Powder River	955	330
6909	Powell	1345	787
3684	Prairie	881	242
10098	Ravalli	2110	1224
8989	Richland	1759	744
8002	Rosebud	1624	555
10347	Roosevelt	2239	873
4903	Sanders	1035	741
13847	Sheridan	1335	610
60313	Silver Bow	10074	6394
7630	Stillwater	1721	664
4926	Sweet Grass	1035	349
5870	Teton	1319	671
3724	Toole	861	405
1990	Treasure	517	174
11542	Valley	2096	895
5619	Wheatland	1250	520
3113	Wibaux	692	223
29600	Yellowstone	5714	2782
	Total	109430	57372
	Plurality	52058	
	Per cent	61.13	31.93
	Total vote	179006	

For president in 1920 Christensen, Far.-Lab., received 12,204 votes.

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 158,827 votes; Hughes, Rep., 117,771; Benson, Soc., 7,141; Hanly, Pro., 2,907.

For United States Senator, 1922.

Burton K. Wheeler, Rep.	88,205
Carl W. Riddick, Dem.	69,464
George Ambrose, Soc.	1,068

For Representatives in Congress, 1922.

1. Counties of Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Flathead, Gallatin, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Madison, Mineral, Missoula, Powell, Ravalli, Sanders and Silver Bow.

John M. Evans, Dem.	36,589
Washington J. McCormick, Rep.	26,689
Mrs. Lulu F. Dawley, Soc.	876

2. Counties of Big Horn, Blaine, Carbon, Carter, Cascade, Chouteau, Custer, Dawson, Fallon, Fergus, Garfield, Glacier, Hill, McCone, Meagher, Musselshell, Park, Phillips, Pondera, Powder River, Prairie, Richland, Roosevelt, Rosebud, Sheridan, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Teton, Toole, Treasure, Valley, Wheatland, Wibaux, Yellowstone, Daniels, Golden Valley, Judith Basin and Liberty.

Scott Leavitt, Rep.	46,499
P. B. Moss, Dem.	39,147

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	37	53	90
Democrats	17	46	63
Independent	..	1	1

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Joseph M. Dixon.
Lieut.-Gov.—Nelson Story.
Attorney-General—Wellington D. Rankin.
Secretary of State—Charles T. Stewart.
Treasurer—J. W. Walker.
Auditor—George P. Porter.
Supt. Public Instruction—May Trumper.

NEBRASKA (Population, 1920, 1,296,372).

Population in 1920	Counties. (96)	Governor, 1922 Rep. Randall.	Dem. Bryan.	Prog. Parmenter.
22621	Adams	2972	3865	221
15243	Antelope	2334	2343	112
1412	Arthur	245	148	79
1435	Banner	196	189	24
1778	Blaine	234	358	36
14446	Boone	2118	2902	58
8407	Box Butte	1109	1509	70
8243	Boyd	1079	1197	131
6749	Brown	1111	1153	67
23787	Buffalo	3401	4196	118
12559	Burt	2175	1595	32
14066	Butler	1688	3114	85
18029	Cass	2548	2925	570
16225	Cedar	2168	3398	56
4939	Chase	624	845	26
11753	Cherry	1389	1550	109
8405	Cheyenne	1223	1396	147
14486	Clay	2404	2880	38
11624	Colfax	1141	1793	129
13769	Cuming	1298	2731	143
26407	Custer	3085	5150	314
7694	Dakota	854	1275	51
10160	Dawes	1257	1546	46
16004	Dawson	2106	2870	79
3282	Deuel	544	515	182
11815	Dixon	1561	1670	44
23197	Dodge	3054	3603	188
204524	Douglas	21919	23713	3994
4869	Dundy	716	790	78
13671	Fillmore	2230	2733	57
10067	Franklin	1388	2154	41
8540	Frontier	1167	1366	81
11657	Furnas	1745	2415	72
29721	Gage	3491	4985	66
4572	Garden	617	818	35
3496	Garfield	431	599	84
4669	Gosper	488	952	48
1486	Grant	226	195	9
8685	Greeley	665	1990	96
23720	Hall	2881	3418	464
13237	Hamilton	2270	2639	46
9220	Harlan	1200	1872	63
3327	Hayes	474	584	58
6045	Hitchcock	804	1008	77
17151	Holt	2324	3304	135
1378	Hooker	145	180	12
10739	Howard	923	2196	102
16140	Jefferson	1999	3376	34
8940	Johnson	1409	1938	35
8583	Kearney	1303	1866	66
5294	Keith	823	1062	91
3594	Keyapaha	519	526	42
4498	Kimball	612	449	73
18894	Knox	2193	2997	143
85902	Lancaster	9565	12794	152
23420	Lincoln	2191	2847	591
1596	Logan	191	421	33
1946	Loup	199	280	43
22511	Madison	3039	3709	138
1692	McPherson	190	227	47
10763	Merrick	1856	1756	104
9151	Morrill	999	1283	50
8712	Nance	1373	1543	50
12547	Nemaha	1951	2449	43
13236	Nuckolls	1823	2405	51
19494	Otoe	2376	2832	153
9578	Pawnee	1678	1867	48
3967	Perkins	633	914	50
9900	Phelps	1487	1969	46
10681	Pierce	1381	2152	106
19464	Platte	1608	4165	130
10714	Polk	1679	1847	62
11434	Red Willow	1270	2082	286
18968	Richardson	2779	3692	84
3703	Rock	589	595	76
16514	Saline	2156	4118	96
9370	Sarpy	1122	1723	136
20589	Saunders	2461	3645	603
20710	Scotts Bluff	2060	1775	108
15867	Seward	1922	3331	41
9625	Sheridan	1307	1301	107
8877	Sherman	966	1833	145
4528	Sioux	375	439	32
7756	Stanton	856	1178	77
13976	Thayer	1917	3097	36
1773	Thomas	249	365	18
9589	Thurston	1482	1422	57
9823	Valley	1522	1686	80
12180	Washington	1664	1900	92
9725	Wayne	1398	1604	50
10922	Webster	1627	2064	67
2531	Wheeler	249	493	26
17146	York	2742	3286	84
	Total	163935	214070	13435
	Plurality		50135	
	Per cent	41.88	54.69	3.43
	Total vote		391440	

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 247,498 votes; Cox, Dem., 119,608; Debs, Soc., 9,600; Watkins, Pro., 5,947.

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 158,887 votes; Hughes, Rep., 117,771; Benson, Soc., 7,141; Hanly, Pro., 2,907.

For United States Senator, 1922.

R. Beecher Howell, Rep. 220,350
Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Dem. 148,265
J. L. Beebe, Prog. 19,076

For Representatives in Congress, 1922.

1. Counties of Cass, Johnson, Lancaster, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee and Richardson.
   Walter L. Anderson, Rep. 23,075
   John H. Morehead, Dem. 25,079
   F. Luella Barton, Pro. 1,224
   A. L. Tidd, Prog. 1,607
2. Counties of Douglas, Sarpy and Washington.
   Willis G. Sears, Rep. 23,608
   James H. Hanley, Dem. 25,251
   Roy M. Harrop, Prog. 3,048
3. Counties of Antelope, Boone, Burt, Cedar, Colfax, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Knox, Madison, Merrick, Nance, Pierce, Platte, Stanton, Thurston and Wayne.
   Robert E. Evans, Rep. 32,930
   Edgar Howard, Dem. 34,843
   John Havecost, Prog. 4,252
4. Counties of Butler, Fillmore, Gage, Hamilton, Jefferson, Polk, Saline, Saunders, Seward, Thayer and York.
   M. O. McLoughlin, Rep. 29,743
   H. B. Cummins, Dem. 25,504
   John O. Schmidt, Prog. 3,034
5. Counties of Adams, Chase, Clay, Dundy, Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Hall, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Kearney, Nuckolls, Perkins, Phelps, Red Willow and Webster.
   W. E. Andrews, Rep. 25,456
   A. C. Shallenberger, Dem. 26,903
   S. J. Franklin, Prog. 6,250
6. Counties of Arthur, Banner, Blaine, Box Butte, Boyd, Brown, Buffalo, Cheyenne, Cherry, Custer, Dawes, Dawson, Deuel, Garden, Garfield, Grant, Greeley, Holt, Hooper, Howard, Keith, Keyapaha, Kimball, Lincoln, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Morrill, Rock, Scotts Bluff, Sheridan, Sherman, Sioux, Thomas, Valley and Wheeler.
   Robert G. Simmons, Rep. 41,558
   Charles W. Beal, Dem. 35,784
   John A. Smith, Prog. 3,672

Legislature.

	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	23	57	80
Democrats	10	41	51
Progressive	0	2	2

State Officers.

Governor—Charles W. Bryan, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—Fred G. Johnson, Rep.
Attorney-General—C. G. Spellman, Rep.
Secretary of State—Charles W. Pool, Dem.
Auditor of State—George W. Marsh, Rep.
State Treasurer—Charles D. Robinson, Rep.

NEVADA (Population, 1920, 77,407).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (17)	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
4649	Churchill	506	873	237
4859	Clark	620	589	111
1825	Douglas	147	503	6
8083	Elko	1029	1369	123
2410	Esmeralda	347	466	127
1350	Eureka	157	313	21
3743	Humboldt	532	660	92
1484	Lander	254	416	39
2287	Lincoln	366	373	44
4078	Lyon	344	945	119
1848	Mineral	209	374	46
6504	Nye	1007	1576	316
2453	Ormsby	413	592	19
2803	Pershing	389	563	44
1469	Storey	272	324	21
18627	Washoe	2357	4189	319
8935	White Pine	902	1354	180
	Total	9851	15479	1864
	Plurality		5628	
	Per cent	36.22	56.92	6.86
	Total vote		27194	

For president in 1916, Wilson, Dem., received 17,766 votes; Hughes, Rep., 12,127; Debs, Soc., 3,065; Hanly, Pro., 348.

For Governor, 1922.

J. G. Scrugham, Dem. 15,437
John H. Miller, Rep. 13,215

For United States Senator, 1922.

Key Pittman, Dem. 18,201
Charles Chandler, Rep. 10,670

For Representative in Congress, 1922.

Charles Richards, Dem. 15,991
A. Grant Miller, Rep. 12,084

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	11	22	33
Democrats	6	12	18
Independents	..	3	3

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—J. G. Scrugham.
Lieutenant-Governor—M. J. Sullivan.
Secretary of State—W. Greathouse.
Treasurer—Edward Malley.
Comptroller—George Cole.
Attorney-General—M. A. Diskin.

NEW HAMPSHIRE (Pop., 1920, 443,083).

Population in 1920	Counties. (10)	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
21178	Belknap	5628	3464	23
15017	Carroll	4214	2279	17
30975	Cheshire	6644	3374	74
36093	Coos	6114	4985	129
40572	Grafton	9650	6102	42
135512	Hillsborough	23040	18736	546
51770	Merrimack	12748	8976	148
52498	Rockingham	13811	6582	132
38546	Strafford	8700	5643	69
20922	Sullivan	4647	2521	54
	Total	95196	62662	1234
	Plurality	32534		
	Per cent	59.84	39.38	.78
	Total vote		159092	

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 43,779 votes; Hughes, Rep., 43,723; Hanly, Pro., 296.

For United States Senator, 1920.

George H. Moses, Rep. 90,173
Raymond B. Stevens, Dem. 65,039
William H. Wilkins, Soc. 1,004

For Governor, 1922.

Fred H. Brown, Dem. 70,160
Windsor H. Goodnow, Rep. 61,526

For Representatives in Congress, 1922.

1. The counties of Belknap, Carroll, Buckingham, Stafford, Hillsborough (part) and Merrimack (part).
William N. Rogers, Dem. 36,793
John Scammon, Rep. 30,694

2. The counties of Cheshire, Coos, Crafton, Sullivan, Hillsborough (part) and Merrimack (part).
Edward H. Wason, Rep. 46,720
William H. Barry, Dem. 27,980

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B
Republicans	16	196	212
Democrats	8	220	228

State Officers.

Governor—Fred H. Brown, Dem.
Secretary of State—Edwin C. Bean, Rep.
State Treasurer—John Wesley Plummer, Rep.
(Other state officers appointed by the governor and council.)

NEW JERSEY (Population, 1920, 3,155,900).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (21)	Governor 1922. Dem. Silzer.	Rep. Runyon.
83914	Atlantic	11529	16675
210703	Bergen	30874	30082
81770	Burlington	8632	14824
190508	Camden	23873	29654
19460	Cape May	3087	5557
61348	Cumberland	5265	10462
652089	Essex	59091	61970
48224	Gloucester	5434	10346
629154	Hudson	125861	45956
32885	Hunterdon	5278	6268
159881	Mercer	16843	19512
162334	Middlesex	25004	18461
104925	Monmouth	17445	19835
82694	Morris	11172	15747
22155	Ocean	3367	5410
259174	Passaic	26628	24046
36572	Salem	3674	5749
7991	Somerset	6901	7795
24905	Sussex	4131	4226
200037	Union	26708	25781
45047	Warren	6409	4956
	Total	427206	383312
	Plurality	43894	
	Per cent	52.71	47.29
	Total vote	810518	

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 615,333 votes; Cox, Dem., 258,761; Debs, Soc., 27,385; Macauley, S. Tax, 603; W. W. Cox, Soc.-Lab., 1,010; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 2,264; Watkins, Pro., 4,895.

For United States Senator, 1922.

Edward I. Edwards, Dem. 451,832
J. S. Frelinghuysen, Rep. 362,699

For Representatives in Congress, 1922.

1. Counties of Camden, Gloucester and Salem.
Patterson, Jr., Rep. 46,505
Wescott, Dem. 29,381
McCormick, Soc. 958

2. Counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Atlantic and Burlington.
Bacharach, Rep. 50,925
Stevens, Dem. 22,001

3. Counties of Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean.
Geran, Dem. 44,337
Appelby, Rep. 43,809

4. Counties of Hunterdon, Somerset and Mercer.
Browne, Dem. 32,422
Hutchinson, Rep. 28,934

5. Counties of Union and Morris.
Ackerman, Rep. 43,460
Sayre, Dem. 32,033
McLoughlin, Soc. 1,016
Thompson, Inalienable 117

6. Counties of Bergen, Sussex, Warren and Passaic (part).

Perkins, Rep.	41,564
Shields, Dem.	37,561

7. Part of Passaic county.

Seger, Rep.	26,613
Cadmus, Dem.	21,190
Hubschmitt, Soc.	745
Santhouse, Soc.-Lab.	196

8. Counties of Essex (part) and Hudson (part).

McNulty, Dem.	40,379
Coon, Rep.	27,936
Mead, Soc.	709

9. County of Essex (part).

Minahan, Dem.	21,276
Parker	19,182

10. County of Essex (part).

Behlbach, Rep.	28,570
Cahill, Dem.	21,211

11. County of Hudson (part).

Egan, Dem.	39,957
Olpp, Rep.	18,399
Reilly, Soc.	964
Eypper, Ind.	461

12. County of Hudson (part).

Charles F. X. O'Brien, Dem.	51,596
William A. O'Brien, Rep.	17,372
Bausch, Soc.	486

Legislature.

The legislature is republican by 41 on joint ballot.

State Officers.

Governor—George S. Silzer, Dem.
Secretary of State—Thomas F. Martin, Dem.
Treasurer—William T. Read, Rep.
Comptroller—Newton A. K. Bugbee, Rep.

NEW MEXICO (Population, 1920, 360,350).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (29)	President 1920 — Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Far.-Lab. Christensen.
29855	Bernalillo	4970	4811	57
12075	Chaves	1750	2074	31
21550	Colfax	3342	2701	48
11236	Curry	880	2131	151
3196	DeBaca	412	688	17
16548	Dona Ana	2627	1318	19
9116	Eddy	979	1610	30
21939	Grant	2224	1870	35
8015	Guadalupe	1595	1223	16
4338	Hidalgo	444	548	4
3545	Lea	254	734	24
7823	Lincoln	1454	1078	35
12370	Luna	832	994	34
13731	McKinley	1526	994	27
13915	Mora	2473	2176	28
7902	Otero	1226	1093	68
10444	Quay	1211	1805	72
19552	Rio Arriba	3982	2058	—
6548	Roosevelt	568	1179	67
8863	Sandoval	1194	884	—
8333	San Juan	982	827	28
22867	San Miguel	5537	3988	—
15030	Santa Fe	3058	1684	26
4619	Sierra	861	643	15
14061	Socorro	3131	1802	30
12773	Taos	2519	1360	7
9731	Torrance	1747	1119	29
16680	Union	2930	2272	185
13795	Valencia	2833	952	16
	Total	57541	46616	1099
	Plurality	10925		
	Per cent.	54.67	44.29	1.04
	Total vote	105256		

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 33,691 votes; Hughes, Rep., 31,161; Benson, Soc., 1,999; Hanly, Pro., 112.

For Representative in Congress, 1920.

Nestor Montoya, Rep.	54,672
Antonio Lercero, Dem.	49,426
A. James McDonald, Far.-Lab.	1,290

For Governor in 1920.

Merritt C. Mechem, Rep.	54,426
Richard H. Hanna, Dem.	50,755
W. E. McGrath, Far.-Lab.	1,004

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	15	33	48
Democrats	9	16	25

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—James F. Hinkle.
Lieutenant-Governor—Jose A. Baca.
Secretary of State—Mrs. Soledad C. Chacon.
Attorney-General—Milton J. Helmick.
Auditor—Juan N. Vigil.
Treasurer—John W. Corbin.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Miss Isabel L. Eckles.
Commissioner of Public Lands—Justiniano Baca.

NEW YORK (Population, 1920, 10,385,227).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (62)	Governor 1922 — Rep. Miller.	Dem. Smith.	Soc. Cassidy.
186106	Albany	32975	48319	785
36842	Allegany	8733	2894	192
732016	Bronx	30548	116112	14300
113610	Broome	14639	11254	591
71323	Cattaraugus	11775	7719	340
65221	Cayuga	12332	9069	407
115348	Chautauqua	19258	9034	787
65872	Chemung	11629	10627	176
34969	Chenango	8373	3323	62
43898	Clinton	6123	5624	76
33930	Columbia	6934	6507	99
29625	Cortland	7920	3135	122
42774	Delaware	9465	4498	107
91747	Dutchess	13298	11944	819
634688	Erie	58606	71496	10673
31871	Essex	5489	2993	99
43541	Franklin	6803	5355	40
44927	Fulton	8740	4665	279
37976	Genesee	6763	3444	236
25796	Greene	5290	4410	231
3970	Hamilton	645	673	—
64962	Herkimer	9264	8149	526
82250	Jefferson	15921	9421	405
2018356	Kings	108652	263047	20570
23704	Lewis	4457	2803	11
36830	Livingston	7295	4232	133
39535	Madison	9124	4515	177
352034	Monroe	47119	47434	7393
57928	Montgomery	8052	8697	347
126120	Nassau	21527	18792	1011
2284103	New York	97472	271181	18587
118705	Niagara	12518	11718	881
182833	Oneida	22621	24599	1041
241465	Onondaga	39440	39639	1829
52652	Ontario	10215	6321	387
119844	Orange	14968	12370	737
28619	Orleans	5890	2950	268
71045	Oswego	13707	10399	572
46200	Otsego	9451	5864	333
10802	Putnam	2377	2130	26
469042	Queens	32026	84543	3359
113129	Rensselaer	19931	28350	1180
116531	Richmond	8375	21403	402
45548	Rockland	6708	7302	548
88121	St. Lawrence	17997	8980	239
60029	Saratoga	10417	10711	171
109363	Schenectady	11902	16117	2042
21303	Schoharie	4939	3614	27
13098	Schuyler	3633	2357	91
24735	Seneca	5218	3514	133
80627	Steuben	13842	9959	476
110246	Suffolk	15679	13981	638
33163	Sullivan	5064	5282	424
24212	Tioga	5607	2603	54
35285	Tompkins	7771	4074	79

		Miller.	Smith.	Cassidy.
74979	Ulster	12736	10890	173
31673	Warren	5347	4969	54
44888	Washington	9962	6141	193
48827	Wayne	10864	4385	146
344436	Westchester	44899	46671	3776
30314	Wyoming ..	7472	2841	61
16641	Yates	4728	1627	23
	Total	1011725	1397670	99944
	Plurality ..		385945	
	Per cent	39.97	55.21	4.29
	Total vote..	2531391		

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 1,871,167 votes; Cox, Dem., 781,238; Debs, Soc., 203,201; Watkins, Pro., 19,653; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 4,841; Cox, Soc.-Lab., 18,413.

For governor in 1922 Hinds, Pro., received 9,561 votes; Jeremiah Crowley, Soc.-Lab., 2,799; Cassidy, Far.-Lab., received 8,792 votes under other party labels.

For United States Senator, 1922.

William M. Calder, Rep..... 995,421
Royal S. Copeland, Dem.....1,276,667
Algernon Lee, Soc., Far.-Lab..... 117,938
Coleridge A. Hart, Pro..... 32,124
Henry Kuhn, Soc.-Lab..... 4,993

For Representatives in Congress, 1922.

1. Counties of Suffolk, Nassau and Queens (part).
Robert L. Bacon, Rep..... 47,191
S. A. Warner Baltazzi, Dem., Far.-Lab. 32,224
Barnet Wolff, Soc..... 1,443
William A. Simons, Pro..... 1,121

2. County of Queens (part).
Frank E. Hopkins, Rep..... 19,560
John J. Kindred, Dem..... 60,306
Peter J. Flannagan, Soc., Far.-Lab... 3,839

3. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
John Kissel, Rep..... 8,547
George W. Lindsay, Dem..... 21,513
William W. Passage, Soc., Far.-Lab.. 2,716
Frederick K. Oakley, Pro..... 91

4. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
Dominic E. Picon, Rep..... 7,104
Thomas H. Cullen, Dem..... 27,100
George L. Giefer, Soc., Far.-Lab..... 995
George H. Vogel, Pro..... 231

5. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
Ardolph L. Kline, Rep..... 25,917
Loring M. Black, Jr., Dem..... 33,840
Louis Weil, Soc., Far.-Lab..... 1,412
William M. McNichol, Pro..... 428

6. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
Warren I. Lee, Rep..... 28,240
Charles I. Stengle, Dem..... 31,363
Mina Eskanazi, Soc., Far.-Lab..... 4,713
William E. Moor, Pro..... 570

7. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
Michael J. Hogan, Rep..... 14,772
John F. Quayle, Dem..... 21,688
James Oneal, Soc., Far.-Lab..... 3,807
Lewis C. Brown, Pro..... 250

8. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
Charles G. Bond, Rep..... 19,745
William E. Cleary, Dem..... 34,622
David P. Berenberg, Soc., Far.-Lab.. 6,804
David H. Howell, Pro..... 256

9. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
Andrew N. Peterson, Rep..... 23,251
David J. O'Connell, Dem..... 38,833
Wilhemus B. Robinson, Soc., Far.-Lab. 4,526
Frank Mershon, Pro..... 266

10. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
Lester D. Volk, Rep..... 17,099
Emanuel Celler, Dem..... 20,210
Jerome T. DeHunt, Soc., Far.-Lab.... 6,522
Bernard Cook, Pro..... 262

11. County of Richmond (Staten island) and part of lower New York city.
Joseph B. Handy, Rep..... 12,889
Daniel J. Riordan, Dem..... 29,134
Walter Dearing, Soc., Far.-Lab..... 781
D. Leigh Colvin, Pro..... 291

12. Part of New York city (New York county).
Louis Zeltner, Rep..... 1,183
Samuel Dickstein, Dem..... 11,027
Meyer London, Soc., Far.-Lab..... 5,900

13. Part of New York city (New York county).
Murray Firstman, Rep..... 3,041
Christopher D. Sullivan, Dem..... 11,424
Abraham Letkowitz, Soc., Far.-Lab.. 2,650

14. Part of New York city (New York county).
Nathan D. Perlman, Rep..... 8,782
David H. Knott, Dem..... 8,173
Jacob Panken, Soc., Far.-Lab..... 6,459
Kenneth S. Guthrie, Pro..... 94

15. Part of New York city (New York county).
Thomas Jefferson Ryan, Rep..... 12,205
John J. Boylan, Dem..... 20,382
Leonard Kaye, Soc., Far.-Lab..... 752
Aaron R. Lewis, Pro..... 192

16. Part of New York city (New York county).
John C. O'Connor, Rep..... 8,377
W. Burke Cochran, Dem..... 23,370
Jessie Wallace Hughan, Soc., Far.-Lab. 1,517
Henry W. Livingston, Pro..... 239

17. Part of New York city (New York county).
Ogden L. Mills, Rep..... 21,274
Herman A. Metz, Dem..... 19,355
Harry DeVoe, Soc., Far.-Lab..... 1,150
Robert J. McAusland, Pro..... 341

18. Part of New York city (New York county).
Albert E. Schwartz, Rep..... 8,398
John F. Carew, Dem..... 24,248
Benjamin Howe, Soc., Far.-Lab..... 3,535
Herbert D. Burnham, Pro..... 122

19. Part of New York city (New York county).
Walter M. Chandler, Rep..... 26,172
Samuel Marx, Dem..... 29,798
Philip Zausner, Soc., Far.-Lab..... 2,556
George B. Youngs, Pro..... 561

20. Part of New York city (New York county).
Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Rep..... 8,492
Henry Frank, Dem..... 8,324
William Karlin, Soc., Far.-Lab..... 5,260

21. Part of New York city (New York county).
Martin C. Ansorge, Rep..... 32,053
Royal H. Weller, Dem..... 32,393
Frank Crosswaith, Soc., Far.-Lab.... 2,054
Mamie Colvin, Pro..... 636

22. Part of New York city (New York county).
Charles Francis Connolly, Rep..... 7,188
Anthony J. Griffin, Dem..... 29,544
Ernest Bohm, Soc., Far.-Lab..... 3,752
George W. White, Pro..... 117

23. Part of New York city (New York county).
Albert B. Rossdale, Rep..... 25,154
Frank Oliver, Dem..... 50,382
Salvatore Ninfo, Soc., Far.-Lab..... 12,411
Leo Boeder, Pro..... 239

24. Part of New York city (New York and Westchester counties).
Benjamin L. Fairchild, Rep..... 35,656
James V. Ganly, Dem..... 40,058
Philip Umstadter, Soc., Far.-Lab..... 8,873

25. Counties of Rockland and Westchester (part).
J. Mayhew Wainwright, Rep..... 33,674
Robert A. Osborn, Dem..... 27,412
H. Wilhelm Wessling, Soc..... 2,083

26. Counties of Orange, Putnam and Dutchess.
Hamilton Fish, Jr., Rep..... 34,633
Thomas Pendell, Dem..... 20,831
Alfred C. Perkins, Soc..... 1,258

27. Counties of Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Columbia and Schoharie.
Charles B. Ward, Rep..... 30,154
John J. Burns, Dem., Far.-Lab..... 27,937
Boris Fogelson, Soc..... 953
H. Westlake Coons, Pro..... 5,830

28. County of Albany and part of city of Troy, in Rensselaer county.
Charles M. Winchester, Rep..... 42,531
Parker Corning, Dem..... 54,570
William S. Wensley, Soc..... 1,564

29. Counties of Rensselaer (part), Washington, Saratoga and Warren.
James S. Parker, Rep., Pro..... 45,895
William H. Faxon, Dem..... 28,726
Cornelius Beucher, Soc..... 1,274

30. Counties of Schenectady, Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton.
Frank Crowther, Rep., Pro..... 32,225
George H. Derry, Dem..... 25,261
Lawrence E. Gerrity, Soc..... 2,941

31. Counties of Essex, Clinton, Franklin and St. Lawrence.
Bertrand H. Snell, Rep..... 28,205
J. Franklin Sharp, Dem..... 17,257
Edward S. Bly, Soc..... 458

32. Counties of Jefferson, Lewis, Oswego and Madison.
Luther W. Mott, Rep., Pro..... 44,091
M. J. Daley, Dem..... 22,279
John Seitz, Soc..... 1,039
James Corbett, Far.-Lab..... 308

33. Counties of Oneida and Herkimer.
Homer P. Snyder, Rep..... 31,978
Fred Sisson, Dem..... 30,118
Charles L. Letson, Soc..... 1,431
William Harrison, Far.-Lab., Pro..... 987

34. Counties of Otsego, Delaware, Broome and Chenango.
John D. Clarke, Rep., Pro..... 40,902
Clayton L. Wheeler, Dem..... 23,323
A. G. Breckenridge, Soc..... 1,018

35. Counties of Onondaga and Cortland.
Walter W. Magee, Rep..... 47,119
Frederick W. Thomson, Dem..... 37,785
Fred Sander, Soc..... 2,124

36. Counties of Cayuga, Wayne, Seneca, Yates and Ontario.
John Taber, Rep., Pro..... 43,633
David J. Sims, Dem..... 22,980

37. Counties of Tompkins, Tioga, Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben.
Gale H. Stalker, Rep., Pro..... 42,144
Charles P. Smith, Dem., Far.-Lab.... 28,290
William J. C. Wismar, Soc..... 821

38. Monroe county (part).
Frederick T. Pierson, Rep..... 33,690
Meyer Jacobstein, Dem..... 35,319
Joel Moses, Soc..... 5,101

39. Counties of Monroe (part), Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming and Livingston.
Archie D. Sanders, Rep..... 37,852
David A. White, Dem., Far.-Lab..... 22,585
Clark Allis, Pro..... 2,100

40. Counties of Niagara and Erie (part).
Stephen Wallace Dempsey, Rep., Far.-Lab..... 41,754
Philip Clancy, Dem..... 21,590
John W. Slacer, Pro..... 2,530

41. County of Erie (part).
Clarence MacGregor, Rep..... 25,342
William P. Griner, Dem..... 16,301
Frank Ehrenfried, Soc..... 4,067

42. County of Erie (part).
Louis J. Schwendler, Rep..... 12,494
James M. Mead, Dem., Far.-Lab..... 25,070
Jacob F. Griesinger, Soc..... 2,913

43. Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.
Daniel A. Reed, Rep..... 40,374
Frederick Garfield, Dem..... 15,261
Conrad Axelsohn, Soc..... 1,265
J. William Sandbury, Far.-Lab..... 356

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	25	83	108
Democrats	26	67	93

State Officers. (All democrats.)
Governor—Alfred E. Smith.
Lieutenant-Governor—George R. Lunn.
Secretary of State—James A. Hamilton.
Controller—James W. Fleming.
Treasurer—George K. Shuler.
Attorney-General—Carl Sherman.

NORTH CAROLINA (Pop., 1920, 2,559,123).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (100)	Pres. 1920 Dem. Cox.	Pres. 1920 Rep. Harding.
32718	Alamance	5253	4619
12212	Alexander	2045	2643
7403	Alleghany	1409	1203
28334	Anson	3175	433
21001	Ashe	3427	3808
11479	Avery	397	2503
30876	Beaufort	3522	2266
23993	Bertie	1840	212
19761	Bladen	1939	1064
14876	Brunswick	1253	1362
64148	Buncombe	10176	8039
23297	Burke	3292	3492
33730	Cabarrus	4418	5148
19984	Caldwell	2913	3241
5382	Camden	540	142
13660	Carteret	2070	2315
15759	Caswell	1239	505
23839	Catawba	5446	5936
23814	Chatham	3186	2906
15242	Cherokee	1761	2506
10649	Chowan	1090	209
4646	Clay	755	911
34272	Cleveland	5181	2953
29907	Columbus	3111	1783
29148	Craven	3413	731
35064	Cumberland	3236	1971
7263	Currituck	1000	86
5115	Dare	825	632
35201	Davidson	4797	5960
13578	Davie	1624	2591
30223	Duplin	3393	2697
42219	Durham	4641	3553
37995	Edgecombe	3343	24
77269	Forsyth	8115	6793
26667	Franklin	2743	590
51242	Gaston	7148	5803
10537	Gates	796	327
4872	Graham	644	915
26846	Granville	2614	833
16212	Greene	1649	439
70272	Guilford	9600	7925
43755	Halifax	3430	524
28313	Harnett	3919	3311
23496	Haywood	4229	3000
18248	Henderson	2496	3339
16275	Hertford	1103	221
11722	Hoke	1266	166
8386	Hyde	1134	530
37956	Iredell	6471	4402
13396	Jackson	2385	2355
48080	Johnston	6029	5588
9912	Jones	964	385
3400	Lee	2321	1144
29565	Lenoir	2644	1203
17862	Lincoln	3331	3137
12887	Macon	2176	2050
20083	Madison	1339	3620
20823	Martin	2561	530
16763	McDowell	2809	2561
80695	Mecklenburg	11311	3421
11278	Mitchell	697	2153
31323	Montgomery	2321	2304
21388	Moore	2679	2280
41061	Nash	4031	1556
40620	New Hanover	4102	712

Pop.		Cox.	Harding.
23184	Northampton	2305	165
14703	Onslow	1557	853
17895	Orange	1993	1738
9060	Pamlico	1286	1008
17670	Pasquotank	1736	507
14788	Pender	1580	699
11137	Perquimans	1042	487
18973	Person	1646	1566
45569	Pitt	4196	864
8032	Polk	1361	1326
30856	Randolph	5106	6297
25155	Richmond	3341	1124
54674	Robeson	6183	2220
44149	Rockingham	4507	3605
44062	Rowan	6421	4888
31426	Rutherford	5072	4015
36002	Sampson	2426	5353
5600	Scotland	1705	306
27429	Stanly	3843	4310
20575	Stokes	1998	2976
32464	Surry	3547	5170
13224	Swain	1434	2239
9303	Transylvania	1539	1683
4849	Tyrrell	718	532
360.9	Union	4168	1404
22799	Vance	2491	815
75155	Wake	8014	3655
21487	Warren	1864	295
11429	Washington	1116	971
13477	Watauga	1722	2631
43640	Wayne	4794	2822
9644	Wilkes	2843	6451
36813	Wilson	3496	1373
16391	Yadkin	1350	3301
15093	Yancey	2280	2596
	Total	305447	232806
	Plurality	72641	
	Per cent	56.70	43.19
	Total vote	538699	

For president in 1920 Debs, Soc., received 446 votes.

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 168,383 votes; Hughes, Rep., 120,890; Benson, Soc., 509; Hanly, Pro., 55.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Lee S. Overman, Dem.....310,504
A. E. Holton, Rep.....229,343
H. J. Olier, Soc.....325

For Governor, 1920.

Cameron Morrison, Dem.....308,151
John J. Parker, Rep.....230,175

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Beaufort, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell and Washington.
Hallett S. Ward, Dem.....21,414
Wheeler Martin, Rep.....7,495

2. Counties of Bertie, Edgecombe, Greene, Halifax, Lenoir, Northampton, Warren and Wilson.
Claude Kitchin, Dem.....20,890
W. O. Dixon, Rep.....3,367

3. Counties of Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Pamilco, Pender, Sampson and Wayne.
S. M. Brinson, Dem.....21,547
R. L. Herring, Rep.....16,347

4. Counties of Chatham, Franklin, Johnston, Nash, Vance and Wake.
Edward W. Pou, Dem.....26,470
J. D. Parker, Rep.....14,084

5. Counties of Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, Guilford, Orange, Person, Rockingham, Stokes and Surry.
Charles M. Stedman, Dem.....45,301
William D. Merritt, Rep.....38,484

6. Counties of Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Harnett, New Hanover and Robeson.
Homer L. Lyon, Dem.....24,174
R. S. White, Rep.....11,040

7. Counties of Anson, Davidson, Davie, Hope, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Richmond, Scotland, Union, Wilkes and Yadkin.
William C. Hammer, Dem.....37,071
William H. Cox, Rep.....32,784

8. Counties of Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Iredell, Rowan, Stanly and Watauga.
Robert L. Doughton, Dem.....32,934
J. I. Campbell, Rep.....31,456

9. Counties of Avery, Burke, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Madison, Mecklenburg, Mitchell and Yancey.
A. L. Bulwinkle, Dem.....40,195
J. F. Newell, Rep.....35,686

10. Counties of Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Polk, Rutherford, Swain and Transylvania.
Zebulon Weaver, Dem.....36,923
L. L. Jenkins, Rep.....34,625

Legislature.

The legislature is democratic.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Cameron Morrison.
Lieutenant-Governor—W. B. Cooper.
Secretary of State—J. Bryan Grimes.
Auditor—Baxter Durham.
Treasurer—B. R. Lacy.
Attorney-General—J. S. Manning.

NORTH DAKOTA (Pop., 1920, 646,872).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (53)	Governor 1922. Rep.	Ind. Nestos. Lemke.
5593	Adams	730	846
18678	Barnes	3666	2485
13095	Benson	2334	2017
3126	Billings	290	290
15109	Bottineau	1924	2684
4768	Bowman	751	745
9511	Burke	1390	1417
15578	Burleigh	3478	2599
41477	Cass	9093	3532
15555	Cavalier	2983	1166
10499	Dickey	2270	1451
9637	Divide	1055	1629
8828	Dunn	1007	1104
6493	Eddy	1134	1160
11288	Emmons	1535	1227
6108	Foster	1329	762
4832	Golden Valley	888	359
28795	Grand Forks	7349	2935
9553	Grant	1233	1224
7452	Griggs	1185	1354
7685	Hettinger	780	959
7798	Kidder	957	1281
11564	LaMoure	1994	1939
7723	Logan	978	496
15544	McHenry	2349	2139
9010	McIntosh	1245	394
9544	McKenzie	1060	1421
17266	McLean	2119	2700
8224	Mercer	637	1293
18714	Morton	2563	2140
12140	Mountrail	1558	2080
10362	Nelson	2137	1416
4425	Oliver	271	769
15177	Pembina	3099	1535
9283	Pierce	1674	872
15427	Ramsey	3408	1399
11618	Ransom	2170	1959
7776	Renville	750	1430
20887	Richland	4309	1558
10061	Rolette	1252	1483
9655	Sargent	1969	1388
7935	Sheridan	846	900
3308	Sioux	867	223
4940	Slope	559	803

Pop.		Nestos.	Lemke.
13542	Stark	2114	1157
7401	Steele	1449	1103
24575	Stutsman	4746	2219
8327	Towner	1488	1182
12210	Traill	2741	1650
19078	Walsh	3660	1847
28811	Ward	4833	3569
12957	Wells	1918	1525
17980	Williams	2271	3133
	Total	110321	81048
	Plurality	29273	
	Per cent	57.65	42.35
	Total vote	191369	

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 159,211 votes; Cox., Dem., 37,302, and Debs, Soc., 7,471.

For United States Senator, 1922.

Lynn J. Frazier, Rep.-Nonp. 102,499
J. F. T. O'Connor, Dem.-Ind. 93,699

For Representatives in Congress, 1922.

1. Counties of Cass, Cavalier, Grand Forks, Nelson, Pembina, Ramsey, Ransom, Richland, Sargent, Steele, Traill, Towner and Walsh.
O. B. Burtness, Rep. 45,959
(No opposition.)

2. Counties of Barnes, Benson, Bottineau, Burleigh, Dickey, Eddy, Emmons, Foster, Griggs Kidder, LaMoure, Logan, McHenry, McIntosh, Pierce, Rolette, Sheridan, Stutsman and Wells.
George M. Young, Rep. 36,528
J. W. Deemey, Prog. 15,834

3. Counties of Adams, Billings, Bowman, Burke, Divide, Dunn, Golden Valley, Hettinger, Mercer, Morton, Mountrail, McKenzie, McLean, Oliver, Renville, Stark, Ward, Williams, Sioux and Slope.
James H. Sinclair, Rep. 31,880
E. J. Hughes, Rep.-Ind. 17,859

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Independents	26	58	84
Nonpartisans	23	55	78

State Officers.

Governor—R. A. Nestos, Rep.-Ind.
Lieutenant-Governor—F. H. Hyland, Rep.-Ind.
Secretary of State—Thomas Hall, Rep.-Ind.
Treasurer—John Steen, Rep.-Ind.
Attorney-General—George F. Shafer, Rep.-Ind.
Agriculture-Labor—Jos. A. Kitchen, Rep.-Ind.
Auditor—D. C. Poindexter, Rep.-Nonp.

OHIO (Population, 1920, 5,759,394).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (88)	President 1920 Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.	Soc. Debs.
22403	Adams	4194	4974	30
68223	Allen	11658	13978	429
24627	Ashland	5705	5951	99
65545	Ashtabula	5413	14099	684
50430	Athens	6523	11016	353
29527	Auglaize	4792	6752	207
93193	Belmont	13347	14761	1079
22621	Brown	5317	4009	41
87025	Butler	16437	14998	1924
15942	Carroll	1755	4392	102
25071	Champaign	4775	7285	68
80728	Clark	14097	19869	561
28291	Clermont	6245	6857	104
23036	Clinton	3598	6947	36
83131	Columbiana	9774	16846	1128
29595	Coshocton	5617	6154	268
36054	Crawford	8467	7082	269
943495	Cuyahoga	70518	148857	11018
42911	Darke	8459	9552	126
24549	Defiance	3723	5987	176
26013	Delaware	5241	7700	36
39789	Erie	4831	8755	442
40484	Fairfield	8610	7572	107
21518	Fayette	3812	5446	40
283951	Franklin	48452	59691	1835
23445	Fulton	2049	6111	108
23311	Gallia	2562	5388	42
15036	Geauga	1081	3722	43
31221	Greene	4016	8600	166
45352	Guernsey	6888	8764	463
493678	Hamilton	77598	112590	6611
38394	Hancock	6386	9746	249
29167	Hardin	5817	8071	110
19625	Harrison	2473	5053	52
23362	Henry	2829	5738	113
27610	Highland	5654	7570	37
23291	Hocking	4082	4335	109
16965	Holmes	3211	2065	47
52424	Huron	4398	9348	154
27342	Jackson	4878	5949	98
77580	Jefferson	8064	13038	705
29580	Knox	6361	8178	68
28667	Lake	2711	7465	141
39540	Lawrence	3955	7616	128
56426	Licking	10679	11924	361
30104	Logan	4904	8521	54
90612	Lorain	8640	18125	716
275721	Lucas	30452	52449	5782
19662	Madison	3769	5397	17
186310	Mahoning	14941	29736	1811
42004	Marion	8065	11320	144
26067	Medina	3120	6846	131
26189	Meigs	3606	6541	174
26872	Mercer	4404	5692	42
48428	Miami	8076	13122	557
20660	Monroe	3861	2825	46
209532	Montgomery	38433	46493	4977
14555	Morgan	2157	4127	134
15570	Morrow	2858	4484	34
57980	Muskingum	9437	13862	357
17849	Noble	2909	4197	—
22193	Ottawa	2867	4336	88
18736	Paulding	2739	4549	76
36098	Perry	5917	7685	411
25788	Pickaway	5645	5273	19
14151	Pike	2799	3075	30
36259	Portage	5405	8231	301
23238	Preble	4933	6258	36
27751	Putnam	4673	5157	64
55178	Richland	9349	10940	417
41556	Ross	7063	9330	128
37109	Sandusky	5295	8933	230
62850	Scioto	7682	11871	574
43176	Seneca	8175	10064	243
25923	Shelby	5642	5452	80
177218	Stark	18437	37483	3629
286065	Summit	27857	43721	1736
83920	Trumbull	6815	17343	1073
63578	Tuscarawas	10167	11908	831
20918	Union	3286	6544	34
28210	Van Wert	4899	7495	93
12075	Vinton	2124	2559	49
25716	Warren	3956	7464	68
43049	Washington	6286	9279	373
41346	Wayne	7751	8932	193
24627	Williams	4183	7000	149
44892	Wood	4965	12042	260
19481	Wyandot	4443	4560	19
	Total	780037	1182022	57147
	Plurality		401985	
	Per cent	38.59	58.41	2.82
	Total vote		2021359	

For president in 1920 Macauley, S. Tax., received 2,153 votes.

For president in 1916 Hughes, Rep., received 514,753; Wilson, Dem., 604,161; Benson, Soc., 38,092; Hanly, Pro., 3,080.

For United States Senator, 1922.

Simeon D. Fess, Rep. 794,159
Ablee Pomerene, Dem. 744,558
Virginia Greene, Ind. 21,514

For Governor, 1922.

A. V. Donahey, Dem. 841,948
Carmi A. Thompson, Rep. 803,300

For Representatives in Congress, 1922.

1. Part of Hamilton county.
Stanley G. Bowdle, Dem..... 30,945
Nicholas Longworth, Rep..... 45,253

2. Part of Hamilton county.
John R. Wuane, Dem..... 30,051
A. E. B. Stephens, Rep..... 39,858

3. Counties of Butler, Montgomery and Preble.
Warren Gard, Dem..... 46,128
Roy G. Fitzgerald, Rep..... 52,111

4. Counties of Allen, Auglaize, Darke, Mercer, Miami and Shelby.
J. Henry Goeke, Dem..... 35,916
John S. Cable, Rep..... 43,251

5. Counties of Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert and Williams.
Charles J. Thompson, Rep..... 31,700
Frank C. Kniffin, Dem..... 28,067

6. Counties of Adams, Brown, Clermont, Highland, Pike and Scioto.
William G. Gableman, Dem..... 28,939
C. K. Kearns, Rep..... 32,416

7. Counties of Champaign, Clark, Clinton, Fayette, Greene, Logan, Madison, Union and Warren.
Charles Brand, Rep..... 53,182
Charles B. Zimmerman, Dem..... 38,522

8. Counties of Crawford, Hancock, Hardin, Marion, Morrow and Wyandot.
W. W. Hartman, Dem..... 34,105
R. Clint Cole, Rep..... 37,065

9. Counties of Lucas and Ottawa.
Isaac R. Sherwood, Dem..... 45,059
W. W. Chalmers, Rep..... 42,712

10. Counties of Athens, Gallia, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs and Vinton.
James Sharp, Dem..... 17,811
I. M. Foster, Rep..... 30,341

11. Counties of Fairfield, Hocking, Perry, Pickaway and Ross.
M. G. Underwood, Dem..... 29,058
E. D. Ricketts, Rep..... 27,162

12. County of Franklin.
H. S. Valentine, Dem..... 37,875
John C. Speaks, Rep..... 47,265

13. Counties of Erie, Huron, Sandusky, Seneca and Wood.
A. W. Overmeyer, Dem..... 30,199
James T. Begg, Rep..... 38,994

14. Counties of Lorain, Medina, Portage and Summit.
M. L. Davey, Dem..... 49,935
Frank E. Whittemore, Rep..... 46,087

15. Counties of Guernsey, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble and Washington.
James R. Alexander, Dem..... 30,120
C. E. Moore, Rep..... 32,894

16. Counties of Holmes, Stark, Tuscarawas and Wayne.
John McSweeney, Jr., Dem..... 43,590
J. H. Himes, Rep..... 39,881

17. Counties of Ashland, Coshocton, Delaware, Knox, Licking and Richland.
William A. Ashbrook, Dem..... 41,745
William M. Morgan, Rep..... 42,331

18. Counties of Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Harrison and Jefferson.
Marion Huffman, Dem..... 25,449
B. Frank Murphy, Rep..... 41,572

19. Counties of Ashtabula, Mahoning and Trumbull.
W. B. Kilpatrick, Dem..... 27,836
John G. Cooper, Rep..... 40,492

20. Part of Cuyahoga county.
C. A. Mooney, Dem..... 23,469
M. G. Norton, Rep..... 17,968

21. Part of Cuyahoga county.
Robert Crosser, Dem..... 18,645
Harry C. Gahn, Rep..... 14,024

22. Part of Cuyahoga county and Geauga and Lake counties.
W. J. Zoul, Dem..... 20,511
T. E. Burton, Rep..... 57,781

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	31	98	129
Democrats	4	29	33

State Officers.

Governor—A. V. Donahey, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—Earl D. Bloom, Dem.
Secretary of State—T. H. Brown, Rep.
State Auditor—Joseph T. Tracy, Rep.
Attorney-General—C. C. Crabbe, Rep.
State Treasurer—Harry S. Day, Rep.

OKLAHOMA (Population, 1920, 2,028,283).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (77)	—President 1920— Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.	Soc. Debs.
13705	Adair	1559	2179	25
16253	Alfalfa	1363	3006	350
20862	Atoka	2106	2078	636
14048	Beaver	1076	1963	240
18989	Beckham	2352	1744	645
15875	Blaine	1303	2776	439
40700	Bryan	4496	3127	438
34207	Caddo	3595	4826	653
22288	Canadian	3278	3898	291
40247	Carter	6003	3555	576
19872	Cherokee	1859	2522	86
32144	Choctaw	2532	2086	283
3436	Cimarron	460	630	82
19389	Cleveland	2395	2276	303
18406	Coal	1772	1745	480
26629	Comanche	3049	3330	430
16679	Cotton	2269	1807	172
19160	Craig	2906	3093	87
62480	Creek	5415	7926	613
18736	Custer	2279	3228	340
13868	Delaware	1306	2057	140
12434	Dewey	974	1734	623
11673	Ellis	848	1781	380
37500	Garfield	3683	6605	595
32445	Garvin	4092	2917	264
33943	Grady	4285	3415	475
16072	Grant	1891	3206	206
15836	Greer	1857	1818	227
11261	Harmon	1129	639	115
7623	Harper	752	1403	184
19397	Haskell	2192	2672	203
26045	Hughes	3595	2976	150
22141	Jackson	2703	1342	415
17664	Jefferson	2289	1729	380
20125	Johnson	2127	1948	392
35907	Kay	4546	5955	225
15671	Kingfisher	1746	3214	249
23094	Kiowa	2536	2646	443
13866	Latimer	1203	1406	333
42765	LeFlore	3769	4930	377
33406	Lincoln	2985	5264	635
27550	Logan	2218	4610	276
12433	Love	1649	712	151
19326	McClain	2324	1734	249
37905	McCurtain	2610	1964	317
26404	McIntosh	2645	2356	262
12426	Major	781	1920	493
14674	Marshall	1589	1487	269
16829	Mayes	1992	2444	157
13115	Murray	1419	1363	121
61710	Muskogee	6489	5176	99
13560	Noble	1520	2459	160
15899	Nowata	1701	2678	75
25051	Okfuskee	1655	1768	242
116307	Oklahoma	17854	15317	1217
55072	Okmulgee	4499	5373	590
36536	Osage	3818	4557	255
41108	Ottawa	3937	5265	368

Pop.		Cox.	Harding.	Debs.
19126	Pawnee	1966	2973	370
30180	Payne	3247	4575	545
52570	Pittsburg	5374	5366	629
30949	Pontotoc	3800	2369	204
46028	Pottawatomie	5325	5347	592
17514	Pushmataha	1370	1864	266
17605	Rogers	2463	2849	211
10638	Roger Mills	934	1194	428
23808	Seminole	1886	3384	316
26786	Sequoyah	2507	3194	113
24692	Stephens	2826	2034	348
13975	Texas	1408	1756	136
22433	Tillman	2659	1537	151
109023	Tulsa	10048	14343	637
21371	Wagoner	1374	1429	150
22237	Washita	2127	2066	321
27002	Washington	2811	4102	187
15939	Woods	1543	2824	330
14663	Woodward	1444	2479	290
	Total	216390	244320	25685
	Plurality		27930	
	Per cent	44.49	50.23	5.28
	Total vote		486395	

For president in 1916, Wilson, Dem., received 149,748 votes; Hughes, Rep., 97,299; Benson, Soc., 48,001; Hanly, Pro., 1,646.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Scott Ferris, Dem. 217,783
J. W. Harreld, Rep. 247,719
A. A. Bagwell, Soc. 23,664

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Craig, Delaware, Mayes, Nowata, Osage, Ottawa, Pawnee, Rogers, Tulsa, Washington.
E. B. Howard, Dem. 35,201
T. A. Chandler, Rep. 42,782
Osley Lonergan, Soc. 2,312

2. Counties of Adair, Cherokee, Haskell, McIntosh, Muskogee, Okmulgee, Sequoyah, Wagoner.
W. W. Hastings, Dem. 23,960
Alice M. Robertson, Rep. 24,188
John T. Cooper, Soc. 1,402

3. Counties of Atoka, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, McCurtain, Marshall, Pittsburgh, Pushmataha.
C. D. Carter, Dem. 33,344
James L. Shinabarger, Rep. 24,188
Robert L. Allen, Soc. 4,227

4. Counties of Coal, Craig, Hughes, Johnson, Lincoln, Okfuskee, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Seminole.
Tom D. McKeown, Dem. 29,841
J. C. Pringey, Rep. 31,458
J. E. Bartos, Soc. 3,438

5. Counties of Cleveland, Garvin, Logan, McClain, Murray, Oklahoma, Payne.
F. B. Swank Dem. 35,167
B. T. Hainer, Rep. 31,304
J. L. Langston, Soc. 2,922

6. Counties of Blame, Cotton, Caddo, Canadian, Comanche, Grady, Jefferson, Kingfisher, Stephens.
Elmer Thomas, Dem. 25,304
L. M. Gansman, Rep. 26,171
J. V. Kolachny, Soc. 3,212

7. Counties of Beckham, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Kiowa, Roger Mills, Tillman, Washita.
J. McClintic, Dem. 21,420
D. Montgomery, Rep. 17,661
O. E. Enfield, Soc. 4,251

8. Counties of Alfalfa, Beaver, Cimarron, Garfield, Grant, Kay, Major, Noble, Texas, Woodward and Woods.
Zach A. Harris, Dem. 23,405
Manuel Herrick, Rep. 31,287
H. C. Geist, Soc. 3,304

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	17	54	71
Democrats	26	38	64

State Officers. (All democrats.)
Governor—J. C. Walton.
Lieutenant-Governor—M. E. Trapp.
Secretary of State—R. A. Sneed.
Attorney-General—George F. Short.
Treasurer—A. J. S. Shaw.
Superintendent Public Instruction—M. A. Nash.

OREGON (Population, 1920, 783,389).

Population in 1920	Counties. (36)	—President 1920— Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
17929	Baker	3495	2171	179
13744	Benton	3752	1719	86
37698	Clackamas	6928	3740	706
23030	Clatsop	3498	1687	397
13960	Columbia	2007	970	173
22257	Coos	3272	2297	485
3424	Crook	872	528	40
3025	Curry	599	280	91
9622	Deschutes	1649	1072	230
21332	Douglas	4402	2428	234
3960	Gilliam	821	498	18
5496	Grant	1310	497	77
3992	Harney	1026	479	76
8315	Hood River	1449	761	122
20405	Jackson	4382	2503	247
3211	Jefferson	623	300	38
7655	Josephine	1606	819	99
11413	Klamath	2742	901	164
3991	Lake	1136	358	59
36166	Lane	7714	3986	457
6084	Lincoln	1229	669	140
24550	Linn	4693	3177	264
10907	Malheur	2352	1075	123
47187	Marion	8798	3831	327
5617	Morrow	1186	451	57
275898	Multnomah	44806	27607	3488
14181	Polk	2709	1653	123
3826	Sherman	893	423	30
8810	Tillamook	1664	828	165
25946	Umatilla	4979	3255	196
16636	Union	2844	1899	173
9778	Wallowa	1612	896	100
13648	Wasco	2698	1434	122
26376	Washington	4947	2262	255
2791	Wheeler	797	212	11
20529	Yamhill	4102	2353	149
	Total	143592	80019	9801
	Plurality	63573		
	Per cent	60.20	33.05	4.11
	Total vote		338522	

For president in 1920 Watkins, Pro., received 3,595 votes, and Cox, Ind.-Lab., 1,515.
For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 126,813 votes, and Hughes, Rep., 120,087.

For United States Senator, 1920.

George E. Chamberlain, Dem. 100,133
Thomas A. Hayes, Ind. 4,456
Albert Slaughter, Soc. 6,949
Robert N. Stanfield, Rep. 116,696
C. H. Svenson, Indust.-Lab. 1,782

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. The counties of Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Polk, Tillamook, Washington and Yamhill.
W. C. Hawley, Rep. 75,597
Harlan Talbert, Dem. 31,853

2. The counties of Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco and Wheeler.
James Harvey Graham, Dem. 13,049
N. J. Sinnott, Rep. 22,655

3. The county of Multnomah.
F. T. Johns, Indust.-Lab. 3,252
Esther Lovejoy, Dem.-Pro. 31,853
C. N. McArthur, Rep. 37,884

Legislature.

	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	27	58	85
Democrats	1	2	3
Independents	2	2	2

State Officers.

Governor—Walter M. Pierce, Dem.
Secretary of State—Sam A. Kozer, Rep.
Treasurer—F. L. Tou Velle, Dem.
Attorney-General—George M. Brown, Rep.

PENNSYLVANIA (Pop., 1920, 8,720,017).

Population in 1920	Counties. (67)	President 1920 — Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
34583	Adams	5323	3852	85
1185808	Allegheny	138908	40278	16262
75568	Armstrong	8995	3262	220
111621	Beaver	11691	4771	1164
38277	Bedford	5800	2594	80
200854	Berks	22221	18361	5674
128334	Blair	15035	5668	389
53166	Bradford	11947	2825	161
82476	Bucks	14130	6867	405
77270	Butler	10467	3829	214
197839	Cambria	19629	6961	834
6297	Cameron	1364	497	9
62565	Carbon	7900	5030	280
44304	Center	7615	4142	75
115120	Chester	18129	7004	277
36170	Clarion	4615	3487	126
103236	Clearfield	9615	5987	657
33555	Clinton	4303	2976	259
48349	Columbia	6238	6965	81
60667	Crawford	10032	4175	423
58578	Cumberland	8579	6455	92
153116	Dauphin	26094	11990	628
173084	Delaware	34126	9602	697
34981	Elk	5267	2093	178
153536	Erie	19465	6311	1833
188104	Fayette	20186	13358	1204
7477	Forest	993	389	58
62275	Franklin	8376	5020	177
9617	Fulton	1292	1231	11
30804	Greene	4253	5592	51
39848	Huntingdon	5232	1784	64
80910	Indiana	8616	1936	354
62104	Jefferson	7970	3060	386
14464	Juniata	2112	1443	13
286311	Lackawanna	40593	24581	971
173797	Lancaster	29549	9221	636
85545	Lawrence	9448	2720	854
63152	Lebanon	8778	3016	246
148101	Lehigh	18032	10863	829
390991	Luzerne	49419	23473	1891
83100	Lycoming	10570	5853	695
48934	McKean	7830	2505	328
93788	Mercer	11575	4823	1009
31439	Mifflin	3872	2400	156
24295	Monroe	3278	3396	33
199310	Montgomery	31963	12239	1180
14080	Montour	2296	1872	21
153506	Northampton	14227	9086	508
122079	Northu'berl'd.	17288	9854	1797
22875	Perry	3787	2314	20
1823779	Philadelphia	307825	90151	17305
6818	Pike	1319	880	36
21089	Potter	4036	1106	251
217754	Schuylkill	30259	18746	1313
17129	Snyder	2751	964	56
82112	Somerset	12436	2912	490
9570	Sullivan	1620	1061	10
34763	Susquehanna	6572	2905	80
37118	Tioga	9718	1258	60
15850	Union	3305	1155	38
59184	Venango	7718	2669	283
40024	Warren	7791	2180	312
188992	Washington	18514	8827	1157
27435	Wayne	5164	1589	69
273568	Westmoreland	27077	12845	3338
14101	Wyoming	3208	1247	25
144521	York	19879	14396	603
	Total	1218215	503202	70021
	Plurality	715013		
	Per cent	65.80	27.13	3.78
	Total vote	1851248		

For president in 1920 Watkins, Pro., received 42,612 votes; Cox, Soc.-Lab., 753; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 15,642; Macauley, S. Tax., 803.

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 521,784 votes; Hughes, Rep., 703,734; Benson, Soc., 42,637; Hanly, Pro., 28,525; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 417.

For United States Senator, 1922.

David A. Reed, Rep., elected to serve terms ending March 3, 1923, and March 3, 1929.
George W. Peffer elected to serve term ending March 3, 1927.

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

At large—*William J. Burke, Rep...1,134,013
*Mahlon M. Garland, Rep.....1,126,406
*Joseph McLaughlin, Rep.....1,108,538
*Anderson H. Walters, Rep.....1,140,836
Charles M. Bowman, Dem..... 459,552
John P. Bracken, Dem..... 466,564
M. J. Hanlan, Dem..... 463,389
J. B. McDonough, Dem..... 447,306
Charles J. Bauer, Soc..... 67,596
A. M. Buckwalter, Soc..... 66,628
Edward W. Hayden, Soc..... 65,928
Henry W. Schlegel, Soc..... 65,058
Flora J. Diefenderfer, Pro..... 89,683
George Hart, Pro..... 85,771
Luther S. Kauffman, Pro..... 85,375
F. E. Whittlesey, Pro..... 60,278
Howard Cessna, Labor..... 24,062
Frieda S. Miller, Labor..... 25,265
*Elected.

1. Philadelphia county (part).
William S. Vare, Rep..... 43,108
Lawrence E. McCrossin, Dem..... 11,682
H. J. Nelson, Soc..... 3,509

2. Philadelphia county (part).
George S. Graham, Rep..... 34,843
Herman Becker, Dem..... 7,877
Ed Maurer, Soc..... 1,535

3. Philadelphia county (part).
Harry C. Ransley, Rep..... 29,074
Joseph Hagerty, Dem..... 6,991
Christ Sauer, Soc..... 1,685

4. Philadelphia county (part).
George W. Edmonds, Rep..... 41,102
Harry J. Ruesscamp, Dem..... 12,003
L. L. Klein, Soc..... 2,969

5. Philadelphia county (part).
James J. Connolly, Rep..... 48,455
Henry J. Burns, Dem..... 15,671
Henry Bendal, Soc..... 3,326

6. Philadelphia county (part).
George P. Darrow, Rep.....104,576
Harry S. Jeffery, Dem..... 33,363
J. N. Quick, Soc..... 4,140

7. Chester and Delaware counties.
Thomas S. Butler, Rep..... 52,863
Freeland S. Brown, Dem..... 15,944
Walter N. Lodge, Soc..... 1,088

8. Bucks and Montgomery counties.
Henry Winfield Watson, Rep..... 44,032
Harvey S. Plummer, Dem..... 18,605
Irwin D. Endy, Soc..... 1,538
Theodore Koons, Pro..... 1,058

9. Lancaster county.
William W. Griest, Rep..... 29,252
David F. Magee, Dem..... 9,504
W. W. Halligan, Soc..... 692

10. Lackawanna county.
Charles R. Connell, Rep..... 35,181
Patrick M. Lane, Dem..... 30,411
William Repp, Pro..... 1,268

11. Luzerne county.
John J. Casey, Dem..... 30,412
Clarence D. Coughlin, Rep..... 45,092

12. Schuylkill county.
John E. Reber, Rep..... 28,816
Thomas J. Butler, Dem..... 21,787

13. Berks and Lehigh counties.
Fred B. Gernerd, Rep..... 38,026
Harry J. Dunn, Dem..... 29,922
Clarence E. Yeager, Soc..... 6,245

14. Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming counties.
Louis T. McFadden, Rep..... 27,782
Thomas A. Doherty, Dem..... 8,248

15. Clinton, Lycoming, Potter and Tioga counties.
Edgar R. Kiess, Rep..... 30,182
C. Edmund Gilmore, Dem..... 10,802
W. J. Brotherton, Soc..... 1,178

16. Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Sullivan counties.
John V. Lesher, Dem..... 22,417
I. Clinton Kline, Rep..... 25,980
W. B. Koch, Soc..... 1,464

17. Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, Perry, Snyder and Union counties.
Benjamin K. Focht, Rep..... 29,874
John C. Dunkle, Dem..... 17,234
W. G. Bowers, Soc..... 588

18. Cumberland, Dauphin and Lebanon counties.
Aaron S. Kreider, Rep..... 42,745
Milton H. Plank, Dem..... 18,951
George A. Herring, Lab..... 4,110

19. Bedford, Blair and Cambria counties.
John M. Rose Rep..... 36,879
Warren Worth Bailey, Dem..... 18,876
William T. Welsch, Soc..... 9,842

20. Adams and York counties.
Edward S. Brooks, Rep..... 22,989
Charles A. Hawkins, Dem..... 20,701

21. Cameron, Center, Clearfield and McKean counties.
Evan J. Jones, Rep..... 27,780
J. D. Connelly, Dem..... 15,000
George W. Fox, Soc..... 1,048

22. Butler and Westmoreland counties.
Adam M. Wyant, Rep..... 30,540
John H. Wilson, Dem..... 22,533
S. E. Miller, Soc..... 3,234
S. W. Bierer, Pro..... 2,877

23. Fayette, Greene and Somerset counties.
Bruce F. Sterling, Dem..... 23,517
Samuel A. Kendall, Rep..... 36,152
Herman S. Lepley, Soc..... 1,656

24. Beaver, Lawrence and Washington counties.
Henry W. Temple, Rep..... 42,402
Samuel Amspoker, Dem..... 15,405

25. Crawford and Erie counties.
Milton W. Shreve, Pro.-Ind..... 19,706
Robert J. Firman, Rep..... 18,785
Max B. Haibach, Dem..... 5,442
Charles Emmert, Soc..... 1,848

26. Carbon, Monroe, Northampton and Pike counties.
William H. Kirkpatrick, Rep..... 25,446
George N. Geiser, Jr., Dem..... 19,219
Wilson Brown, Soc..... 780

27. Armstrong, Clarion, Indiana and Jefferson counties.
Nathan L. Strong, Rep..... 31,209
Lafayette F. Sutter, Dem..... 10,814
Davis A. Palmer, Soc..... 1,030

28. Elk, Forest, Mercer, Venango and Warren counties.
Willis J. Hulings, Pro.-Ind..... 20,676
Harris J. Bixler, Rep..... 28,718
Ervine F. Stoyer, Soc..... 1,536

29. Allegheny county (part).
Stephen Geyer Porter, Rep..... 32,766
George J. Shaffer, Dem..... 10,749
James J. Marshall, Soc..... 3,604

30. Allegheny county (part).
M. Clyde Kelly, Rep..... 51,850
Charles A. Fike, Soc..... 4,847

31. Allegheny county (part).
John M. Morin, Dem..... 29,399
W. A. Stewart, Pro..... 1,057
Albert R. Jerling, Soc..... 2,280

32. Allegheny county (part).
Guy E. Campbell, Rep..... 34,307
Earl O. Gunther, Soc..... 4,552
George E. Briggs, Pro..... 3,953

Legislature.

The legislature is republican.

State Officers. (All republican.)

Governor—Gifford Pinchot.
Lieutenant-Governor—David J. Davis.
Secretary of State—Cyrus E. Woods.
Treasurer—Charles A. Snyder.
Auditor-General—Samuel S. Lewis.

RHODE ISLAND (Population, 1920, 604,397).

Population in 1920	Counties. (5)	President 1920—Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
23113	Bristol	3664	1576	16
38269	Kent	9426	3597	103
42893	Newport	9203	2231	489
475190	Providence	79910	46077	3669
24932	Washington	5260	1581	74
	Total	107463	55062	4351
	Plurality	52401		
	Per cent	63.38	32.77	3.59
	Total vote	167981		

For president in 1920, Cox, Soc.-Lab., received 495 votes; Watkins, Pro., 510; McCauley, S. Tax, 100.

For United States Senator, 1922.

Peter Goelet Gerry, Dem..... 82,737
R. Livingston Beeckman, Rep..... 69,694
Rev. J. L. Bartholomew, Law and Order 5,317

For Governor, 1922.

William S. Flynn, Dem..... 81,804
Harold J. Gross, Rep..... 74,971

For Representatives in Congress, 1922.

1. Counties of Newport, Bristol and Providence (part).
Clark Burdick, Rep..... 25,734
George F. O'Shaunessy, Dem..... 21,408

2. Counties of Kent, Washington and Providence (part).
Richard S. Aldrich, Rep..... 26,423
Percy D. Cantwell, Dem..... 23,876

3. County of Providence (part).
Jeremiah E. O'Connell, Dem..... 36,262
Isaac Gill, Rep..... 21,808

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	20	50	70
Democrats	19	49	68
Independent	..	1	1

State Officers.

Governor—William S. Flynn, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—Felix A. Toupin, Dem.
Secretary of State—J. Fred Parker, Rep.
Treasurer—Richard W. Jennings, Rep.
Attorney-General—Herbert L. Carpenter, Dem.

SOUTH CAROLINA (Pop., 1920, 1,683,724).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (46)	Pres. 1920— Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.
27139	Abbeville	868	13
45574	Aiken	1649	64
16098	Allendale	440	11
76349	Anderson	2489	33
20962	Bamberg	688	25
23081	Barnwell	721	149
22269	Beaufort	265	24
22558	Berkeley	548	41
18384	Calhoun	631	—
108450	Charleston	2929	373
27570	Cherokee	1771	24
33389	Chester	1237	22
31969	Chesterfield	2066	14

Pop.		Cox.	Harding.
34878	Clarendon	902	—
29897	Colleton	990	15
39126	Darlington	1262	18
25278	Dillon	1003	5
19459	Dorchester	874	60
23928	Edgefield	976	—
27159	Fairfield	737	15
50406	Florence	1763	79
21716	Georgetown	245	38
88498	Greenville	4409	144
35791	Greenwood	1568	15
19550	Hampton	623	—
32077	Horry	1709	49
9868	Jasper	219	—
29398	Kershaw	1156	42
28628	Lancaster	1633	10
42560	Laurens	2263	35
26827	Lee	734	18
35676	Lexington	1813	59
23721	Marion	808	1
33180	Marlboro	960	5
16444	McCormick	557	—
35552	Newberry	2015	33
30117	Oconee	1249	70
64907	Orangeburg	2526	304
28329	Pickens	955	63
78122	Richland	2434	295
22088	Saluda	1111	3
94265	Spartanburg	4584	182
43040	Sumter	1150	194
30372	Union	2162	16
38539	Williamsburg	895	12
50536	York	1583	35
	Total	64170	2632
	Plurality	61538	
	Per cent	96.02	3.94
	Total vote	66830	

For president in 1920, Debs, Soc., received 26 votes.

For president in 1916, Wilson, Dem., received 61,846 votes; Hughes, Rep., 1,550; Benson, Soc., 135.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Ellison D. Smith, Dem. 64,388
(No opposition.)

For Governor in 1922.

Thomas G. McLeod, Dem. 34,065
(No opposition.)

For Representatives in Congress, 1922.

1. Berkeley, Charleston, Clarendon, Colleton and Dorchester counties.
W. T. Logan, Dem. 5,992
S. L. Blomgren, Rep. 385

2. Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell, Beaufort, Edgefield, Hampton, Jasper and Saluda counties.
J. F. Byrnes, Dem. 4,163

3. Abbeville, Anderson, Greenwood, McCormick, Newberry, Oconee and Pickens counties.
F. H. Dominick, Dem. 3,822

4. Greenville, Laurens, Spartanburg and Union counties.
J. J. McSwain, Dem. 8,346
M. P. Norwood, Rep. 228

5. Cherokee, Chester, Chesterfield, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lancaster and York counties.
W. F. Stevenson, Dem. 4,015

6. Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Georgetown, Horry, Marion, Marlboro and Williamsburg counties.
Allard H. Gasque, Dem. 3,642

7. Calhoun, Lee, Lexington, Orangeburg, Richland and Sumter counties.
H. P. Fulmer, Dem. 4,411
J. C. Etheredge, Rep. 68

Legislature.

The legislature is democratic.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Thomas G. McLeod.
Lieutenant-Governor—E. B. Jackson.
Secretary of State—W. Banks Dove.
State Treasurer—Samuel T. Carter.
Attorney-General—Samuel M. Wolfe.

SOUTH DAKOTA (Pop., 1920, 636,547).

Population in 1920.	Counties (68)	For Governor 1922 Rep. McMaster.	Nonp. Daly.	Dem. O'Neill.
7246	Aurora	775	588	852
19273	Beadle	1860	1692	2260
1924	Bennett	331	38	266
11940	Bon Homme	1305	484	1546
16119	Brookings	2011	794	1150
29509	Brown	3538	2444	1405
7141	Brule	945	465	978
1715	Buffalo	300	82	143
6819	Butte	839	669	406
5305	Campbell	936	169	106
16256	Charles Mix	1572	1200	2013
11136	Clark	1312	965	263
9654	Clay	1486	731	910
16549	Codington	1784	1285	1288
7249	Corson	890	564	322
3907	Custer	670	274	491
14139	Davison	1965	1729	994
15194	Day	1982	1744	153
8759	Deuel	1342	584	340
4802	Dewey	685	455	281
6993	Douglas	973	200	867
8336	Edmunds	923	529	661
6985	Fall River	1126	475	579
6442	Faulk	1266	470	440
10880	Grant	1264	1371	423
12700	Gregory	1391	668	1443
4596	Haakon	675	431	482
8054	Hamlin	1039	721	372
8778	Hand	1115	380	1298
6202	Hanson	789	681	630
3953	Harding	446	222	92
5711	Hughes	921	532	528
13475	Hutchinson	1151	1600	681
3315	Hyde	395	102	692
2472	Jackson	464	111	453
6338	Jerauld	948	667	388
3004	Jones	512	353	337
12802	Kingsbury	1445	776	751
12257	Lake	1322	1210	475
13029	Lawrence	2244	461	788
13893	Lincoln	1700	701	1039
6591	Lyman	1143	532	880
9990	McCook	1207	536	1454
7705	McPherson	1372	399	317
9596	Marshall	1159	784	214
9367	Meade	969	818	669
3850	Mellette	430	110	398
8560	Miner	912	507	1090
42490	Minnehaha	5118	3028	4208
9742	Moody	851	623	848
12720	Pennington	1639	1203	1034
7993	Perkins	904	590	279
4382	Potter	962	224	380
16514	Roberts	1525	2063	328
7877	Sanborn	1109	932	529
2003	Shannon	156	7	100
15768	Spink	1907	1154	1482
2908	Stanley	445	240	905
2831	Sully	513	242	1630
2784	Todd	420	14	255
11970	Tripp	1507	374	337
14871	Turner	1347	814	1476
11099	Union	994	300	250
8447	Walworth	1131	643	809
1166	Washabaugh	61	6	103
1521	Washington	—	—	—
15233	Yankton	1850	813	434
3718	Ziebach	545	202	257
	Total	78813	46755	50252
	Plurality	28561		
	Per cent	44.88	26.60	28.52
	Total vote		175820	

For president, 1920, Harding, Rep., 110,692; Cox, Dem., 35,938; Nonpartisan, 34,406; Watkins, Pro., 900.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Peter Norbeck, Rep. 92,267
U. S. G. Cherry, Dem. 36,833
Thomas H. Ayres, Nonp. 44,309
R. O. Richards, Ind. 10,032

For Representative in Congress, 1922.

1. Counties of Aurora, Bon Homme, Brule, Buffalo, Charles Mix, Clay, Davison, Douglas, Hanson, Hutchinson, Jerauld, Lake, Lincoln, Miner, Moody, Minnehaha, McCook, Sanborn, Turner, Union and Yankton.
   A. C. Christoferson, Rep. 30,761
   H. R. Hasvold, Nonp. 15,364
   John Stedronsky, Dem. 14,376
2. Counties of Beadie, Brookings, Brown, Campbell, Clark, Codington, Day, Deuel, Edmunds, Faulk, Grant, Hamlin, Hand, Hughes, Hyde, Kingsbury, Marshall, McPherson, Potter, Roberts, Spink, Sully and Walworth.
   Royal C. Johnson, Rep. 35,258
   A. F. Lockhart, Nonp. 16,946
   E. C. Ryan, Dem. 1,380
3. Counties of Armstrong, Bennett, Butte, Corson, Custer, Dewey, Fall River, Gregory, Harding, Haakon, Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Lyman, Meade, Mellette, Pennington, Perkins, Stanley, Todd, Tripp, Washabaugh, Washington and Ziebach.
   William Williamson, Rep. 16,980
   George S. Smith, Nonp. 4,115
   George Philip, Dem. 13,566

Legislature.

The legislature is republican in both branches.

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—W. H. McMaster.
Lieutenant-Governor—Carl Gunderson.
Secretary of State—C. E. Coyne.
Treasurer—W. S. O'Brien.
Attorney-General—Buell Jones.

TENNESSEE (Population, 1920, 2,337,885).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (95)	Pres. 1920 Dem. Cox.	Pres. 1920 Rep. Harding.
18298	Anderson	748	3127
21737	Bedford	2182	2056
12046	Benton	1914	1514
7218	Bledsoe	482	1198
28800	Blount	1550	5540
18652	Bradley	1058	2255
28265	Campbell	650	3368
10241	Cannon	770	687
24361	Carroll	3215	4741
21488	Carter	674	6059
10039	Cheatham	1219	569
9669	Chester	1105	1088
23286	Claiborne	1236	2612
9193	Clay	772	1044
20782	Cocke	929	3294
17344	Coffee	2043	882
17438	Crockett	2252	2326
10094	Cumberland	557	1485
167815	Davidson	13354	6811
10198	Decatur	1149	1608
15370	DeKalb	1983	2572
19342	Dickson	2145	1472
29983	Dyer	3181	1166
31499	Fayette	2294	346
10435	Fentress	694	1808
20641	Franklin	3504	1558
43388	Gibson	5942	3209
30948	Giles	3129	2224
13369	Grainger	895	2758
32824	Greene	2924	5677
9753	Grundy	745	447
15056	Hamblen	1301	1571
115954	Hamilton	9910	10793
10454	Hancock	384	1740
22278	Hardeman	2272	895
17291	Hardin	1398	3077
22918	Hawkins	1381	2650
25386	Haywood	2068	101
18436	Henderson	1217	3112
27151	Henry	4613	1957
16216	Hickman	1362	1470
6212	Houston	790	385
13482	Humphreys	1534	674
14955	Jackson	1097	1187
17677	Jefferson	741	3583
12230	Johnson	291	3627
112926	Knox	6801	12005
9075	Lake	1192	352
21494	Lauderdale	2313	1190
23593	Lawrence	2610	3843
5707	Lewis	403	446
25786	Lincoln	2463	1091
16275	Loudon	686	1872
14922	Macon	1066	3208
25133	McMinn	1636	2800
18350	McNairy	1863	3212
43824	Madison	5280	2665
17402	Marion	1874	2662
17375	Marshall	1828	753
35403	Maury	2693	1379
6077	Meigs	712	915
22060	Monroe	1845	2575
32265	Montgomery	2564	1780
4491	Moore	497	90
13285	Morgan	816	2248
28393	Obion	4547	1307
17617	Overton	1779	1939
7765	Perry	692	747
5205	Pickett	607	896
14243	Polk	775	1018
22231	Putnam	2996	2732
13812	Rhea	1051	1341
24624	Roane	838	1974
25621	Robertson	3046	1191
33059	Rutherford	3406	1881
13411	Scott	221	2537
3632	Sequatchie	545	509
22384	Sevier	404	6006
223216	Shelby	15986	8597
17134	Smith	3150	1981
14664	Stewart	2366	849
36259	Sullivan	4327	3593
27708	Sumner	3674	1268
30258	Tipton	2816	906
5996	Trousdale	955	574
10120	Unicoi	547	2584
11615	Union	423	2607
2624	Van Buren	351	223
17306	Warren	1986	1010
34052	Washington	2260	4858
12877	Wayne	654	2617
31053	Weakley	4395	2741
15701	White	2201	1456
23409	Williamson	2004	946
26241	Wilson	2760	1532
	Total	206558	219829
	Plurality		13271
	Per cent	48.17	51.29
	Total vote	428626	

For president in 1920 Debs, Soc., received 2,239 votes.

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 150,966 votes; Hughes, Rep., 115,641; Benson, Soc., 2,538; Hanly, Pro., 144.

For United States Senator, 1922.

Kenneth D. McKellar, Dem., re-elected.
Newell Sanders, Rep.

For Governor, 1922.

Austin Perry, Dem., elected.

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. The counties of Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sevier, Sullivan, Unicoi and Washington.
   B. Carroll Reece, Rep. 46,010
2. The counties of Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Hamblen, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Roane, Scott and Union.
   J. Will Taylor, Rep. 37,722

Curtis Gentry, Dem..... 12,436

3. The counties of Bledsoe, Bradley, Franklin, Grundy, Hamilton, James, McMinn, Marion, Meigs, Monroe, Polk, Sequatchie, Van Buren, Warren and White.
Joe Brown, Rep..... 29,366
John A. Moon, Dem..... 27,149

4. The counties of Clay, Cumberland, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Rhea, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale and Wilson.
Cordell Hull, Dem..... 22,108
W. F. Clouse, Rep..... 22,440

5. The counties of Bedford, Cannon, Coffee, DeKalb, Lincoln, Marshall, Moore and Rutherford.
Ewin L. Davis, Dem..... 14,845
Jesse Davenport, Rep..... 9,102

6. The counties of Cheatham, Davidson, Montgomery, Robertson and Stewart.
Joseph W. Byrns, Dem..... 22,422
W. T. Perry, Rep..... 4,679

7. The counties of Dickson, Giles, Hickman, Houston, Humphreys, Lawrence, Lewis, Maury, Wayne and Williamson.
L. P. Padgett, Dem..... 17,517
A. M. Hughes, Rep..... 13,813

8. The counties of Benton, Carroll, Chester, Decatur, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Madison, McNairy and Perry.
Lon A. Scott, Rep..... 22,938
Gordon Browning, Dem..... 22,279

9. The counties of Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Haywood, Lake, Lauderdale, Obion and Weakley.
Finis J. Garrett, Dem..... 25,409
John R. Walker, Jr., Rep..... 11,671

10. The counties of Fayette, Hardeman, Shelby and Tipton.
Hubert Fisher, Dem..... 23,987
Wayman Wilkerson, Rep..... 659
Wayman Wilkerson, Ind..... 4,268

Legislature.

The legislature on joint ballot stands: Democrats, 90; republicans, 41; independent, 1.

State Officers.

Governor—Alfred A. Taylor, Rep.
Secretary of State—I. B. Stevens, Dem.
Treasurer—Hill McAllister, Dem.

TEXAS (Population, 1920, 4,663,228).

Population in 1920	Counties. (253)	—Governor, 1922— Dem.	Neff Rep.	Atwell.
34318	Anderson	2120		161
350	Andrews	67		5
22287	Angelina	1515		102
2064	Aransas	133		24
5254	Archer	405		84
2814	Armstrong	365		43
12702	Atascosa	480		109
18874	Austin	485		284
537	Bailey	80		—
4001	Bandera	280		124
26640	Bastrop	980		242
7027	Baylor	569		74
12137	Bee	491		141
46412	Bell	3241		281
202096	Bexar	6434		4565
4063	Blanco	384		188
965	Borden	80		2
18032	Bosque	1401		285
39472	Bowie	2157		516
20614	Brazoria	1066		617
21975	Brazos	1153		137
4822	Brewster	289		64
2948	Brisco	236		19
4560	Brooks	105		19
21682	Brown	1538		198
16855	Burleson	883		71
9499	Burnet	716		120
25160	Caldwell	1116		134
4700	Calhoun	327		47
11844	Callahan	724		106
36662	Cameron	822		455
11103	Camp	595		78
3078	Carson	386		121
30041	Cass	1408		743
1948	Castro	143		56
4162	Chambers	216		139
37633	Cherokee	2010		239
10933	Childress	1086		81
16804	Clay	1092		226
67	Cochran	—		—
4557	Coke	40		29
18805	Coleman	1101		178
49609	Collin	3641		669
9154	Collingsworth	576		154
19013	Colorado	689		239
8824	Comal	163		382
25748	Comanche	1470		465
25667	Cooke	2000		501
20601	Coryell	1398		222
6901	Cottle	425		62
37	Crane	—		—
1500	Crockett	80		40
6084	Crosby	515		73
912	Culberson	36		4
4528	Dallam	431		98
210551	Dallas	12951		2491
4309	Dawson	267		37
3747	Deaf Smith	414		102
15887	Delta	973		158
35355	Denton	1132		455
27971	DeWitt	874		638
5876	Dickens	375		55
5296	Dimmit	208		54
8035	Donley	690		103
8251	Duval	349		83
58505	Eastland	2658		470
760	Ector	90		12
2283	Edwards	181		148
55700	Ellis	4673		409
101877	El Paso	3729		2035
28385	Erath	1720		179
36217	Falls	1691		292
48186	Fannin	3115		551
29965	Fayette	839		560
11009	Fisher	668		76
9758	Floyd	757		83
4747	Foard	442		50
22931	Fort Bend	25		39
9304	Franklin	—		—
23264	Freestone	1317		189
9206	Frio	379		50
1018	Gaines	121		5
53150	Galveston	2640		810
4253	Garza	353		64
10015	Gillespie	124		635
555	Glasscock	82		15
8348	Goliad	404		256
28438	Gonzales	1170		329
4663	Gray	475		125
74165	Grayson	4720		1062
16767	Gregg	945		128
23101	Grimes	925		107
27719	Guadalupe	504		995
10104	Hale	1152		175
11137	Hall	830		97
14676	Hamilton	968		211
1354	Hamsford	112		27
12487	Hardeman	871		125
15983	Hardin	900		101
186667	Harris	13328		3862
43565	Harrison	1911		188
1109	Hartley	130		40
14193	Haskell	1015		127
15920	Hays	968		121
4280	Hemphill	375		131
28327	Henderson	1516		269
38110	Hidalgo	2169		554
43332	Hill	2929		511
137	Hockley	—		—
8759	Hood	628		87
34791	Hopkins	2294		418
28601	Houston	1328		192
6962	Howard	633		53
962	Hudspeth	88		19
50350	Hunt	3958		440

Pop.		Neff.	Atwell.
721	Hutchison	122	53
1610	Irion	134	22
9863	Jack	501	132
11244	Jackson	506	177
15569	Jasper	714	44
1445	Jeff Davis	82	20
73120	Jefferson	3822	555
1914	Jim Hogg	63	11
6587	Jim Wells	274	84
37286	Johnson	2737	330
22323	Jones	1613	135
19049	Karnes	576	241
41276	Kaufman	2763	286
4779	Kendall	128	423
3335	Kent	193	23
5842	Kerr	551	232
3581	Kimble	270	75
655	King	142	—
3746	Kinney	89	68
7837	Kleberg	410	86
9240	Knox	696	79
55742	Lamar	2489	319
1175	Lamb	238	68
8800	Lampasas	701	114
4821	LaSalle	227	27
28964	Lavaca	1125	50
14014	Lee	641	161
18286	Leon	1002	110
14637	Liberty	—	—
33283	Limestone	1949	204
3684	Lipscomb	325	212
4171	Live Oak	211	54
5360	Llano	599	94
82	Loving	—	—
11090	Lubbock	1000	102
4751	Lynn	485	38
11956	Madison	595	31
10886	Marion	387	196
1146	Martin	113	17
4824	Mason	274	147
16589	Matagorda	900	484
7418	Maverick	156	148
11020	McCulloch	708	105
82921	McLennan	4478	828
952	McMullen	65	17
11679	Medina	468	386
3162	Menard	178	101
48104	Milam	2339	185
2449	Midland	244	34
9019	Mills	603	123
7527	Mitchell	625	45
22200	Montague	1543	237
17334	Montgomery	842	101
571	Moore	91	6
10289	Morris	603	82
4107	Motley	311	20
28457	Nacogdoches	1615	119
50624	Navarro	2996	410
12196	Newton	378	29
10868	Nolan	831	88
22807	Nueces	1122	190
2331	Ochiltree	252	67
709	Oldham	126	26
15379	Orange	950	89
23431	Palo Pinto	1481	171
21755	Panola	978	134
23382	Parker	1599	248
1609	Parmer	171	70
3857	Pecos	348	197
16784	Polk	729	138
16710	Potter	1237	179
12202	Presidio	215	61
8090	Rains	416	94
3675	Randall	324	91
377	Reagan	45	2
1461	Real	160	67
35829	Red River	2037	399
4457	Reeves	412	45
4050	Refugio	215	178
1469	Roberts	156	30
27933	Robertson	1471	112
8591	Rockwall	796	52
17074	Runnels	1078	165

Pop.		Neff.	Atwell.
31689	Rusk	1400	372
12299	Sabine	574	48
13737	San Augustine	593	60
9867	San Jacinto	288	3
11386	San Patricio	558	154
10045	San Saba	787	40
1851	Schleicher	—	—
9003	Scurry	721	70
4960	Shackelford	308	58
27464	Shelby	1530	75
1473	Sherman	153	38
46769	Smith	2669	353
3563	Somervell	179	46
11089	Starr	376	44
15403	Stephens	589	71
1053	Sterling	137	8
4086	Stonewall	321	67
1598	Sutton	171	52
4388	Swisher	499	74
152800	Tarrant	11189	1742
24081	Taylor	1739	150
1595	Terrell	140	47
2236	Terry	243	19
3589	Throckmorton	260	36
18128	Titus	985	254
15210	Tom Green	1138	128
57616	Travis	3183	601
13623	Trinity	578	62
10415	Tyler	—	—
22472	Upshur	1100	308
253	Upton	42	14
10769	Uvalde	669	123
12706	Valverde	377	148
30784	Van Zandt	1763	364
18271	Victoria	617	390
18556	Walker	710	202
10292	Waller	607	83
2615	Ward	163	39
26624	Washington	717	342
29152	Webb	570	233
24288	Wharton	753	426
7397	Wheeler	465	99
72911	Wichita	3431	743
15112	Wilbarger	1007	167
1033	Willacy	48	5
42034	Williamson	2410	409
17280	Wilson	678	400
81	Winkler	16	1
23363	Wise	1828	289
27707	Wood	1479	399
504	Yoakum	72	5
13370	Young	1093	100
2929	Zapata	45	49
3108	Zavalla	238	50
	Total	258471	57047
	Plurality	201424	
	Per cent	8.92	18.08
	Total vote	315518	

For president in 1920, Cox, Dem., received 288,767 votes; Harding, Rep., 114,269; Ferguson, Am., 47,968; Debs, Soc., 8,121 and "Black and Tan" Rep. candidate, 27,201.

For United States Senator, 1922.

Earle B. Mayfield, Dem. 242,388
George E. B. Peddy, Fus. 124,142

For Representatives in Congress, 1922.

1. Counties of Bowie, Camp, Cass, Delta, Franklin, Hopkins, Lamar, Marion, Morris, Red River and Titus.
   Eugene Black, Dem. 18,038
2. Counties of Angelina, Cherokee, Hardin, Harrison, Jasper, Jefferson, Nacogdoches, Newton, Orange, Panola, Sabine, San Augustine, Shelby and Tyler.
   John C. Box, Dem. 17,216
3. Counties of Gregg, Henderson, Kaufman, Rush, Smith, Upshur, Van Zandt and Wood.
   Morgan D. Sanders, Dem. 17,896
4. Counties of Collin, Fannin, Grayson, Hunt and Rains.
   Samuel Rayburn, Dem. 18,198

5. Counties of Dallas, Ellis and Rockwell.
Hatton W. Summers, Dem..... 27,184
6. Counties of Brazos, Freestone, Hill, Leon, Limestone, Madison, Milam, Navarro and Robertson.
Luther A. Johnson, Dem..... 14,968
7. Counties of Anderson, Chambers, Galveston, Houston, Liberty, Montgomery, Polk, San Jacinto, Trinity and Walker.
Clay S. Briggs, Dem..... 11,329
8. Counties of Fort Bend, Grimes, Harris and Waller.
Daniel E. Garrett, Dem..... 13,328
9. Counties of Brazoria, Calhoun, Colorado, DeWitt, Fayette, Goliad, Gonzales, Jackson, Lavaca, Matagorda, Refugio, Victoria and Wharton.
J. E. Mansfield, Dem..... 9,682
Willett W. Wilson, Rep..... 7,430
10. Counties of Austin, Bastrop, Burleson, Caldwell, Hays, Lee, Travis, Washington and Williamson.
J. P. Buchanan, Dem..... 9,938
11. Counties of Bell, Bosque, Coryell, Falls, Hamilton and McLennan.
Tom Conally, Dem..... 15,321
12. Counties of Erath, Hood, Johnson, Parker, Somervell and Tarrant.
Fritz Lanham, Dem..... 22,624
13. Counties of Archer, Baylor, Clay, Cooke, Denton, Jack, Montague, Throckmorton, Wichita, Wilbarger, Wise and Young.
Guinn Williams, Dem..... 24,772
14. Counties of Aransas, Bee, Bexar, Bianco, Comal, Guadalupe, Karnes, Kendall, Nueces, San Patricio and Wilson.
Harry Wurzbach, Rep..... 19,170
Harry Hertzberg, Dem..... 14,870
15. Counties of Atascosa, Brooks, Cameron, Dimmit, Duval, Frio, Hidalgo, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Kinney, Kleberg, LaSalle, Live Oak, Maverick, McMullen, Medina, Starr, Uvalde, Webb, Willacy, Zapata and Zavalla.
John N. Garner, Dem..... 18,648
16. Counties of Andrews, Bandera, Brewster, Coke, Crane, Crockett, Culberson, Ector, Edwards, El Paso, Gillespie, Glasscock, Howard, Hudspeth, Irion, Jeff Davis, Kerr, Kimble, Loving, Martin, Mason, Menard, Midland, Mitchell, Pecos, Presidio, Reagan, Real, Reeves, Schleicher, Sterling, Sutton, Terrell, Tom Green, Upton, Valverde, Ward and Winkler.
Claude B. Hudspeth, Dem..... 9,827
17. Counties of Brown, Burnet, Callahan, Coleman, Comanche, Concho, Eastland, Jones, Lampasas, Llano, McCulloch, Mills, Nolan, Stephenson and Taylor.
Thomas D. Blanton, Dem..... 24,746
18. Counties of Armstrong, Bailey, Borden, Brisco, Carson, Castro, Childress, Cochran, Collinsworth, Cottle, Crosby, Dallam, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Dickens, Donley, Fisher, Floyd, Foard, Gaines, Garza, Gray, Hale, Hall, Hansford, Hardeman, Hartley, Haskell, Hemphill, Hockley, Hutchinson, Kent, King, Knox, Lamb, Lipscomb, Lubbock, Lynn, Moore, Motley, Ochiltree, Oldham, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Scurry, Sherman, Stonewall, Swisher, Terry, Wheeler and Yoakum.
Marvin Jones, Dem..... 11,720

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Democrats	30	128	258
Republicans	1	1	2
American party		3	3

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Pat M. Neff
Comptroller—Lon A. Smith.
Attorney-General—W. A. Keeling.
Treasurer—C. V. Terrell.
Land Commissioner—J. C. Robinson.
Supt. of Instruction—S. M. V. Maars.

UTAH (Population, 1920, 449,396).

Population in 1920	Counties. (29)	President 1920 Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.	Soc. Debs.
5139	Beaver	741	1056	25
18788	Box Elder	2330	3421	35
26992	Cache	4239	5063	53
15489	Carbon	1559	1675	102
400	Daggett	32	94	2
11450	Davis	1632	2463	19
9093	Duchesne	822	1523	48
7411	Emery	1029	1285	68
4768	Garfield	393	1023	9
1808	Grand	278	306	8
5787	Iron	561	1399	48
9871	Juab	1308	1692	145
2054	Kane	186	501	2
9659	Millard	1167	2199	126
2542	Morgan	397	544	2
2770	Piute	283	538	13
1890	Rich	322	449	
159282	Salt Lake	19249	27841	1483
3379	San Juan	260	523	23
17505	Sanpete	2406	3741	61
11281	Sevier	1425	2506	35
7862	Summit	874	1503	69
7965	Tooele	916	1387	59
8470	Uinta	817	1354	62
40792	Utah	6377	7752	272
4625	Wasatch	665	1061	10
6764	Washington	1008	1138	7
2097	Wayne	224	396	14
43463	Weber	5239	7122	359
	Total	56639	81555	3159
	Plurality		24916	
	Per cent	38.84	55.92	2.16
	Total vote		145828	

For president in 1920 Christensen, Far.-Lab., received 4,475 votes.

For United States Senator, 1922.

Ernest Bamberger, Rep..... 58,188
William H. King, Dem..... 58,749
C. T. Stoney, Soc. and Far.-Lab..... 3,875

For Representatives in Congress, 1922.

1. Beaver, Box Elder, Cache, Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Grand, Garfield, Iron, Juab, Kane, Millard, Morgan, Piute, Rich, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Summit, Unita, Wasatch, Washington, Wayne and Weber.
Don B. Colton, Rep..... 33,188
Milton H. Welling, Dem..... 27,801
John O. Walters, Soc. and Far.-Lab.. 1,949
2. Davis, Salt Lake, Tooele and Utah.
E. O. Leatherwood, Rep..... 28,591
David C. Dunbar, Dem..... 26,145
E. G. Locke, Soc. and Far.-Lab..... 1,939

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Dem.-Prog.	1	11	12
Republicans	19	44	63

State Officers.

Governor—C. R. Maybe, Rep.
Secretary of State—Hardin Bennion, Dem.
Treasurer—Daniel O. Larson, Dem.
Attorney-General—Dan B. Shields.

VERMONT (Population, 1920, 352,428).

Population in 1920	Counties. (14)	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Pro. W'tk's.
18666	Addison	4515	503	59
21577	Bennington	4172	1615	40
25762	Caledonia	5537	1694	69
43708	Chittenden	7215	3564	86
7364	Essex	1243	552	9
30026	Franklin	4869	2342	87
3784	Grand Isle	928	354	14
11858	Lamoille	2311	458	47
17279	Orange	3713	938	53
23913	Orleans	4400	738	39
46213	Rutland	8940	3192	94
38921	Washington	6418	1953	87

Pop.		Harding.	Cox.	W'tk's.
26373	Windham	5551	1302	55
36984	Windsor	8400	1714	35
	Total	68212	20919	774
	Plurality	47293		
	Per cent	75.87	23.27	.86
	Total vote	89905		

For president in 1916 Hughes, Rep., received 40,250 votes; Wilson, Dem., 22,708; Benson, Soc., 798; Hanly, Pro., 709.

For United States Senator, 1922.

Frank L. Greene, Rep., elected.
William B. Mayo, Dem.

For Governor, 1922.

Redfield Proctor, Rep., elected.
J. Holmes Jackson, Dem.

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Addison, Bennington, Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille and Rutland.
Frank L. Greene, Rep. 33,670
Jeremiah C. Durick, Dem. 11,398

2. Counties of Caledonia, Essex, Orange, Orleans, Washington, Windham and Windsor.
Porter H. Dale, Rep. 33,288
Harry W. Witters, Dem. 9,189
Porter H. Dale Pro. 940

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	30	220	350
Democrats	—	26	26

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Redfield Proctor.
Lieutenant-Governor—Frederick S. Billings.
State Treasurer—Thomas H. Cave, Jr.
Secretary of State—Harry A. Black.
Auditor of Accounts—Benjamin Gates.
Attorney-General—Frank C. Archibald.

VIRGINIA (Population, 1920, 2,309,187).

Population in 1920	Counties. (100)	Pres. 1920 Dem.	Pres. 1920 Rep.
		Cox.	Harding.
34795	Accomac	3026	409
26005	Albemarle	1587	541
18060	Alexandria city	1417	921
21496	Alleghany	663	736
9800	Amelia	389	179
19771	Amherst	1094	164
9255	Appomattox	837	190
16040	Arlington	835	997
34671	Augusta	2106	1707
6389	Bath	343	362
30669	Bedford	1774	583
5593	Bland	403	478
16557	Botetourt	1331	1240
6729	Bristol city	784	344
21025	Brunswick	866	125
15441	Buchanan	675	1078
14885	Buckingham	749	311
3911	Buena Vista city	262	154
26716	Campbell	1341	375
15954	Caroline	665	308
21283	Carroll	1265	2520
4793	Charles City	119	82
17540	Charlotte	1266	364
10688	Charlottesville city	1041	351
20496	Chesterfield	964	302
7165	Clarke	774	154
6164	Clifton Forge city	727	274
4100	Craig	381	315
13202	Culpeper	973	330
9111	Cumberland	413	114
21539	Danville city	1888	551
13542	Dickenson	903	1067
17949	Dinwiddie	636	186
31012	Elizabeth City	675	439
8542	Essex	319	101
21943	Fairfax	1598	987
21869	Fauquier	1365	568
13115	Floyd	497	1355
8547	Fluvanna	652	146
26283	Franklin	1765	1381
12461	Frederick	1337	875
5882	Fredericksburg city	581	299
11901	Giles	1104	877
11894	Gloucester	677	283
8863	Goochland	384	212
19816	Grayson	1781	2153
6369	Greene	306	414
11606	Greenesville	424	111
41365	Halifax	2103	586
18088	Hanover	903	224
18972	Henrico	1078	388
19238	Henry	871	698
4931	Highland	379	474
1397	Hopewell city	97	41
14433	Isle of Wight	759	245
6138	James City	207	61
5762	King George	249	253
9161	King and Queen	347	181
8739	King William	353	176
9757	Lancaster	404	138
25293	Lee	1592	2162
20577	Loudoun	1725	757
17089	Louisa	684	312
15260	Lunenburg	818	208
30070	Lynchburg city	2096	955
9595	Madison	499	431
8447	Mathews	624	216
31208	Mecklenburg	1619	264
8157	Middlesex	438	170
18595	Montgomery	969	1160
20199	Nansemond	690	243
17277	Nelson	973	392
4541	New Kent	190	109
35596	Newport News city	1703	1450
115777	Norfolk city	5953	2380
57358	Norfolk	1824	813
17852	Northampton	954	217
11518	Northumberland	536	221
14161	Nottoway	821	154
13320	Orange	718	258
14770	Page	846	1126
16850	Patrick	1154	1230
31012	Petersburg city	2072	485
56493	Pittsylvania	2715	1162
54387	Portsmouth city	3228	1061
6552	Powhatan	263	140
14767	Prince Edward	774	189
12915	Prince George	375	127
13626	Princess Anne	610	105
13660	Prince William	786	393
17111	Pulaski	1814	1710
4627	Radford city	402	245
8070	Rappahannock	418	210
171667	Richmond city	14878	4515
7434	Richmond	321	206
50842	Roanoke city	4715	2329
22395	Roanoke	1286	955
20626	Rockbridge	1365	1054
30047	Rockingham	2068	2464
26786	Russell	1704	1772
24776	Scott	1671	2449
20808	Shenandoah	2077	2683
22125	Smyth	1516	1883
27555	Southampton	1314	250
10571	Spotsylvania	440	380
8104	Stafford	459	599
10623	Staunton city	931	705
9305	Surry	397	92
12834	Sussex	548	166
27840	Tazewell	1770	2408
8852	Warren	720	293
11417	Warwick	152	109
32376	Washington	2251	2672
10240	Westmoreland	396	133
6883	Winchester city	736	540
46500	Wise	2587	3238
20217	Wythe	1465	2104
8046	York	281	92
	Total	141670	87458
	Plurality	54212	
	Per cent	61.33	37.86
	Total vote	231001	

For United States Senator, 1922.
Claude A. Swanson, Dem..... 116,393
John W. McGavock, Rep..... 73,490

For Representatives in Congress, 1922.

1. The counties of Accomac, Caroline, Elizabeth City, Essex, Gloucester, Hampton, King and Queen, Lancaster, Mathews, Middlesex, Northampton, Northumberland, Richmond, Spotsylvania, Warwick, Westmoreland, York and cities of Newport News and Fredericksburg.
S. O. Bland, Dem..... 8,639
George N. Wise, Rep..... 1,492

2. The counties of Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Norfolk, Princess Anne, Southampton and cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Suffolk.
Joseph T. Deal, Dem..... 7,377
P. S. Stephenson, Rep..... 1,045

3. The counties of Charles City, Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, James City, King William, New Kent and cities of Richmond and Williamsburg.
Andrew J. Montague, Dem..... 7,745
C. M. Ward, Rep..... 847

4. The counties of Amelia, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Greensville, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nottoway Powhatan, Prince Edward, Prince George, Surrey, Sussex and city of Petersburg.
P. H. Drewry, Dem..... 7,737
H. Rodgers, Rep..... 822

5. Counties of Carroll, Charlotte, Franklin, Grayson, Halifax, Henry, Patrick, Pittsylvania and the city of Danville.
J. M. Hooker, Dem..... 11,458
Charles P. Smith, Rep..... 4,699

6. Counties of Bedford, Campbell, Floyd, Montgomery, Roanoke and the cities of Radford, Roanoke and Lynchburg.
Clifton A. Woodrum, Dem..... 9,505
F. W. McWane, Rep..... 2,688

7. The counties of Albemarle, Clarke, Frederick, Greene, Madison, Page, Rappahannock, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Warren and the cities of Charlottesville, Winchester and Harrisonburg.
Thomas W. Harrison, Dem..... 12,954
John Paul, Rep..... 7,841

8. The counties of Alexandria, Culpeper, Fairfax, Fauquier, King George, Loudoun, Louisa, Orange, Prince William, Stafford and the city of Alexandria.
R. W. Moore, Dem..... 8,702
John S. Wiley, Rep..... 1,741

9. The counties of Bland, Buchanan, Dickenson, Giles, Lee, Pulaski, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington, Wise, Wythe and the city of Bristol.
George C. Peary, Dem..... 32,163
J. H. Hassinger, Rep..... 29,227

10. The counties of Alleghany, Amherst, Appomattox, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Buckingham, Craig, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Highland, Nelson, Rockbridge and the cities of Buena Vista, Staunton and Clifton Forge.
Henry St. G. Tucker, Dem..... 8,635
John Martin, Rep..... 2,521

The legislature is democratic.

State Officers. (All democrats.)
Governor—E. Lee Trinkle.
Lieutenant-Governor—J. E. West.
Attorney-General—John R. Saunders.
Secretary of Commonwealth—B. O. James.
Treasurer—Charles A. Johnston.
Superintendent of Schools—Harris Hart.

WASHINGTON (Population, 1920, 1,356,621).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (39)	—President 1920— Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Far.-L. Christ'n.
9623	Adams.....	1525	515	167
6539	Asotin	1210	497	61
10903	Benton.....	2001	975	764
20906	Chelan	3885	1540	957
11368	Clallam	1775	489	966
32805	Clarke	4852	2941	1127
6093	Columbia	1376	612	57
11791	Cowlitz	2267	801	464
9392	Douglas	1587	918	171
5143	Ferry.....	592	505	214
5877	Franklin.....	839	571	397
3875	Garfield	869	370	62
7771	Grant	1378	684	216
44745	Grays Harbor..	5920	3378	1978
5489	Island.....	883	285	488
6557	Jefferson	1128	322	321
389273	King.....	58584	17369	26768
33162	Kitsap	4989	1350	3326
17737	Kittitas.....	2837	1119	1054
9268	Klickitat	1649	745	298
36840	Lewis.....	6160	2212	2520
15141	Lincoln	3038	1395	144
4919	Mason	997	382	351
17094	Okanogan.....	2784	1260	809
14891	Pacific	2607	874	372
6363	Pend d'Oreille	1079	651	167
144127	Pierce	22048	8259	10836
3605	San Juan	833	196	172
33373	Skagit.....	5320	1840	2756
2357	Skamania	409	247	87
67690	Snohomish	10793	3056	6146
141289	Spokane	26219	13412	2373
21605	Stevens	3282	1452	914
22366	Thurston	3899	1367	1849
3472	Wahkiakum....	494	164	75
27539	Walla Walla .	5957	2338	349
50600	Whatcom.....	9157	2288	3744
31323	Whitman	6344	2806	425
63710	Yakima.....	11571	4062	3301
	Total	223137	84298	77246
	Plurality	138839		
	Per cent	55.99	21.15	19.31
	Total vote	398705		

For president in 1920 Debs, Soc., received 8,913 votes; Watkins, Pro., 3,790; Cox, Soc.-Lab., 1,321.

For president in 1916, Hughes, Rep., received 166,399 votes; Wilson, Dem., 182,993; Benson, Soc., 22,544; Hanly, Pro., 6,868.

For United States Senator, 1922.
Clarence C. Dill, Dem..... 130,494
Miles Poindexter, Rep..... 126,680
James Duncan, Far.-Lab..... 35,018

For Representatives in Congress, 1922.

1. City of Seattle and Kitsap county.
John F. Miller, Rep..... 27,542
Edgar C. Snyder, Dem..... 12,388
Fred Nelson, Far.-Lab..... 8,257

2. Counties of Clallam, Island, Jefferson, King (outside Seattle), San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish and Whatcom.
Lindley H. Hadley, Rep..... 13,388
Dr. F. A. Clise, Dem..... 4,583
P. B. Tyler, Far.-Lab..... 3,690

3. Counties of Clarke, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston and Wahkiakum.
Albert H. Johnson, Rep..... 45,000
J. M. Phillips, Far.-Lab..... 10,704

4. Counties of Adams, Asotin, Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Walla Walla, Whitman and Yakima.
John W. Summers, Rep..... 26,313
Charles R. Hill, Dem..... 9,065
Elihu Bowles, Far.-Lab..... 1,676

5. Counties of Chelan, Douglas, Ferry, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend d'Oreille, Spokane, Stevens.
J. Stanley Webster, Rep..... 27,500
Sam B. Hill, Dem..... 24,065
Harry J. Vaughan, Far.-Lab..... 2,136

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	39	84	123
Democrats	1	9	10
Farmer-Labor	2	4	6

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Louis F. Hart.
Lieutenant-Governor—William J. Coyle.
Secretary of State—J. Grant Hinkle.
State Treasurer—Clifford L. Babcock.
State Auditor—C. W Claussen.
Attorney-General—L. L. Thompson.

WEST VIRGINIA (Pop., 1920, 1,463,701).

Population in 1920	Counties. (55)	President 1920 Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.	Rep. Harding.
18028	Barbour	2777	94	3763
24554	Berkeley	4399	60	5259
15319	Boone	2529	108	2674
23973	Braxton	4269	10	4274
16527	Brooke	2129	104	3060
65746	Cabell	12845	204	13170
10268	Calhoun	1773	2	1671
11486	Clay	1533	—	1981
11976	Doddridge	1137	12	3135
60377	Fayette	9003	340	10561
10668	Gilmer	1854	6	1635
8993	Grant	492	26	2417
26242	Greenbrier	4994	55	4850
11713	Hampshire	2221	10	1214
19975	Hancock	1435	101	2768
9601	Hardy	2014	6	1354
74793	Harrison	10206	620	13784
18658	Jackson	2831	18	4330
15729	Jefferson	3944	29	2168
119650	Kanawha	19284	627	23781
20455	Lewis	3310	109	4618
19378	Lincoln	2649	19	3339
41006	Logan	5588	27	4304
54571	Marion	8734	40	11494
33681	Marshall	4814	259	7208
21451	Mason	3177	101	4912
68571	McDowell	5068	16	12198
49558	Mercer	7981	38	8613
19849	Mineral	2516	99	3646
26364	Mingo	4934	—	3972
33618	Monongalia	3442	284	6773
13141	Monroe	2519	8	3001
8357	Morgan	712	13	1817
20717	Nicholas	3564	27	3691
62892	Ohio	10278	746	15735
9652	Pendleton	1814	—	1581
7379	Pleasants	1449	16	1657
15002	Pocahontas	2540	26	2836
27996	Pres on	2150	87	6729
17531	Putnam	2578	108	3223
42482	Raleigh	5916	53	7668
26804	Randolph	4676	153	4158
16506	Ritchie	2050	40	4377
20129	Roane	3082	6	4232
19092	Summers	3552	15	3611
18742	Taylor	2311	76	3649
10791	Tucker	1961	185	2498
14186	Tyler	1762	63	3654
17851	Upshur	1418	12	4936
26012	Wayne	4490	—	3754
11562	Webster	1942	5	1562
23069	Wetzel	4103	54	3619
7536	Wirt	1376	4	1680
42306	Wood	8839	129	10463
15180	Wyoming	1825	—	2950
	Total	220789	5618	282007
	Plurality			61218
	Per cent	43.29	1.10	55.30
	Total vote	509942		

For president in 1920 Watkins, Pro., received 1,528 votes.

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 140,403 votes; Hughes, Rep., 143,124; Benson, Soc., 6,150.

For United States Senator, 1922.

Matthew M. Neely, Dem. 198,853
M. S. Holt, Soc. 4,895
Howard Sutherland, Rep. 185,046

For Representatives in Congress, 1922.

1. Counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion and Taylor.
   Raymond Kenny, Dem. 25,794
   Joseph H. Snyder, Soc. 43
   Benjamin L. Rosenbloom, Rep. 28,644
2. Counties of Monongalia, Preston, Barbour, Randolph, Tucker, Pendleton, Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson.
   R. E. L. Allen, Dem. 27,320
   John C. Chase, Soc. 1,004
   George M. Bowers, Rep. 24,764
3. Counties of Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Calhoun, Gilmer, Lewis, Upshur, Braxton, Clay, Nicholas and Webster.
   Eskridge H. Morton, Dem. 31,382
   Stuart F. Reed, Rep. 32,066
4. Counties of Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Wirt, Jackson, Roane, Mason, Putnam and Cabell.
   George W. Johnson, Dem. 32,355
   Harry C. Woodyard, Rep. 31,448
5. Counties of Wayne, Lincoln, Mingo, Logan, McDowell, Wyoming, Mercer, Summers and Monroe.
   T. J. Lilly, Dem. 35,354
   Wells Goodykoontz, Rep. 33,267
6. Counties of Kanawha, Boone, Raleigh, Fayette, Greenbrier and Pocahontas.
   J. Alfred Taylor, Dem. 43,320
   Homer James, Soc. 818
   Leonard S. Echols, Rep. 34,901

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	19	29	48
Democrats	11	65	76

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Ephraim F. Morgan.
Secretary of State—Houston G. Young.
Superintendent of Schools—George M. Ford.
Treasurer—W. S. Johnson.
Auditor—John C. Bond.
Attorney-General—E. T. England.
Commissioner of Agriculture—J. H. Stewart.

WISCONSIN (Population, 1920, 2,632,067).

Counties. (71)		Governor 1922 Ind. Dem. Bentley.	Pro. Welles.	Rep. Blaine.
9287	Adams	62	33	921
24538	Ashland	192	192	2997
34281	Barron	261	351	4133
17201	Bayfield	123	185	2471
61889	Brown	2915	501	12159
15615	Buffalo	151	90	1755
10735	Burnett	33	75	1332
17228	Calumet	362	55	3208
36482	Chippewa	465	227	4747
35120	Clark	429	199	3631
30468	Columbia	624	367	3705
16772	Crawford	469	102	2060
89432	Dane	1888	951	14032
49742	Dodge	1747	365	7633
19073	Door	231	168	3011
49771	Douglas	616	591	7876
26970	Dunn	250	199	3386
35771	Eau Claire	783	319	5316
3602	Florence	45	13	1105
56119	Fond du Lac	1465	569	7786
9850	Forest	125	67	1313
39044	Grant	1213	452	6313
21568	Green	341	397	4619
14875	Green Lake	606	164	2891
21504	Iowa	338	230	2640
10261	Iron	36	27	1667

Pop.		Bentley.	Welles.	Blaine.
17746	Jackson	214	131	3446
35022	Jefferson	1273	313	6413
19209	Juneau	379	146	1272
51284	Kenosha	630	471	6876
16091	Kewaunee	395	56	3351
44355	LaCrosse	1693	765	6632
20003	Lafayette	561	221	3126
21471	Langlade	654	260	3660
21084	Lincoln	704	159	4198
51644	Manitowoc	927	140	8943
65259	Marathon	1004	364	10652
34361	Marinette	557	342	4792
10443	Marquette	320	127	1702
539449	Milwaukee	9582	2178	57310
28666	Monroe	210	225	3129
27104	Oconto	494	196	4405
13996	Oneida	549	139	3058
55113	Outagamie	1427	496	10910
16335	Ozaukee	451	41	2945
7481	Pepin	151	132	927
21663	Pierce	228	234	1755
26870	Polk	143	275	3950
33649	Portage	1283	147	4565
18517	Price	134	81	1874
78961	Racine	1608	820	14219
19823	Richland	498	350	2433
66150	Rock	826	1212	5879
16403	Rusk	201	171	2030
26106	St. Croix	244	424	3307
32548	Sauk	342	411	3796
8243	Sawyer	130	103	1416
33975	Shawano	336	110	4873
59913	Sheboygan	926	217	8328
18045	Taylor	177	128	2592
24506	Trempealeau	206	142	2397
29252	Vernon	238	186	3146
5649	Vilas	57	44	914
29327	Walworth	705	474	3021
11377	Washburn	117	128	1535
25713	Washington	545	96	4180
42612	Waukesha	1423	644	5718
34200	Waupaca	613	292	2883
16712	Waushara	186	95	1744
63897	Winnebago	1501	594	10112
34643	Wood	455	269	6108
	Total	51061	21438	367929
	Plurality			316868
	Per cent	10.60	4.45	65.96
	Total vote		481442	

For president in 1920 Cox, Dem., received 113,196 votes; Harding, Rep., 498,576; Debs, Soc., 80,635, and Watkins, Pro., 8,647.

For Governor, 1922.

Arthur A. Bentley, Ind. Dem. 51,061
Arthur A. Dietrich, Ind. Soc.-Lab. 1,444
M. L. Welles, Pro. 21,438
John J. Blaine, Rep. 367,929
Louis A. Arnold, Soc. 39,570

For United States Senator, 1922.

Jessie Jack Hooper, Ind. Dem. 78,029
Richard Koeppel, Ind. Soc.-Lab. 1,656
Adolph R. Bucknam, Pro. 11,254
Robert M. LaFollette, Rep. 379,494

For Representative in Congress, 1922.

1. Counties of Kenosha, Racine, Rock, Walworth and Waukesha.
   Henry Allen Cooper, Rep. 37,958
   Niels P. Nielson, Soc. 2,178
2. Counties of Jefferson, Columbia, Dodge, Washington, Ozaukee and Sheboygan.
   William F. Schanen, Ind. Dem. 7,667
   Edward Voigt, Rep. 32,494
3. Counties of Crawford, Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland.
   Martha Riley, Ind. Dem. 8,379
   John M. Nelson, Rep. 33,002
4. The 3d, 4th, 5th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 23d and 24th wards city of Milwaukee, towns of Wauwatosa, Greenfield, Franklin, Oak Creek and Lake, the village of West Milwaukee and cities of West Allis, Wauwatosa, South Milwaukee and Cudahy, all in Milwaukee county.
   Joseph F. Drezdzon, Dem. 3,918
   John C. Shafer, Rep. 19,179
   Edmund T. Melms, Soc. 18,548
5. The 1st, 2d, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 18th 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 25th wards city of Milwaukee, the towns of Granville and Milwaukee and the villages of North Milwaukee, East Milwaukee and Whitefish Bay, all in Milwaukee county.
   William H. Stafford, Rep. 26,274
   Victor L. Berger, Soc. 30,045
6. Counties of Calumet, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Manitowoc, Marquette and Winnebago.
   William E. Cavanaugh, Ind. Dem. 5,572
   Florian Lampert, Rep. 34,365
7. Counties of Adams, Clark, Jackson, Juneau, LaCrosse, Monroe, Sauk and Vernon.
   Bert A. Jolivette, Ind. Dem. 3,923
   Joseph D. Beck, Rep. 27,371
8. Counties of Marathon, Portage, Waupaca, Waushara, Wood and Shawano.
   Herman A. Marth, Ind. Soc. 2,946
   Edward E. Browne, Rep. 33,860
9. Counties of Langlade, Forest, Florence, Marinette, Oconto, Outagamie, Brown, Kewaunee and Door.
   Henry Graass, Ind. Prog.-Rep. 22,015
   George J. Schneider, Rep. 35,117
10. Counties of Dunn, Barron, Chippewa, Eau Claire, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce and St. Croix.
    James A. Frear, Rep. 29,781
    Olin Swenson, Soc. 444
11. Counties of Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Iron, Vilas, Burnett, Polk, Washburn, Sawyer, Rusk, Price, Taylor, Oneida and Lincoln.
    H. H. Peavey, Rep. 36,635
    Scattering 359

Legislature.	Senate.	House.
Republicans	30	87
Democrats	0	1
Socialists	3	12

State Officers—(All Republicans).

Governor—John J. Blaine, Boscobel.
Lieutenant-Governor—George F. Comings, Chippewa Falls.
Secretary of State—Fred R. Zimmerman, Milwaukee.
State Treasurer—Solomon Levitan, Madison.
Attorney-General—Herman L. Ekern, Madison.
Superintendent of Schools—John Callahan, Madison.

WYOMING (Population, 1920, 194,402).

Population In 1920.	Counties (21)	Governor, 1922 Hay. Rep.	Ross. Dem.	Spurrier. Soc.
9283	Albany	2025	1441	24
12105	Big Horn	1703	1911	36
5233	Campbell	877	931	19
9525	Carbon	1766	1338	44
7871	Converse	1002	1538	9
5524	Crook	705	646	11
11820	Fremont	2075	1506	25
8064	Goshen	1162	835	14
5164	Hot Springs	993	1043	26
4617	Johnson	986	680	7
20699	Laramie	2420	2870	36
12487	Lincoln	2203	1384	55
14635	Natrona	2667	4727	92
6231	Niobrara	463	710	12
7298	Park	1156	1331	33
7421	Platte	966	1392	29
18182	Sheridan	3198	2905	54
13640	Sweetwater	2580	1438	117

Pop.		Hays.	Ross.	Spurrier.
6611	Uinta	1062	996	15
3106	Washakie	559	589	6
4631	Weston	819	899	25
165	Yellowstone	...	...	...
	Total	30387	31110	689
	Plurality		721	
	Per cent	48.86	50.03	1.11
	Total vote		62186	

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 35,091 votes; Cox, Dem., 17,429; Debs, Soc., 1,234; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 2,180; Watkins, Pro., 265.

For United States Senator, 1922.

Frank W. Mondell, Rep. 26,627
John B. Kendrick, Dem. 35,734
William B. Guthrie, Soc. 612

For Representative in Congress, 1922.

Charles E. Winter, Rep. 30,885
Robert R. Rose, Dem. 27,017
Daniel A. Hastings, Soc. 857

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	20	37	57
Democrats	5	23	28

State Officers.

Governor—William B. Ross, Dem.
Secretary of State—Frank E. Lucas, Rep.
Treasurer—John M. Snyder, Rep.
Superintendent of Public Instruction — Mrs. Katherine Morton, Rep.
Attorney-General—W. L. Walls, Rep.

GOV. LEN SMALL ACQUITTED.

Len Small, governor, and Fred E. Sterling, lieutenant-governor, of Illinois were indicted by the Sangamon county grand jury July 20, 1921, on charges of embezzling state funds and conspiracy to defraud the state when they held the office of state treasurer in 1917-1919 and 1919-1921 respectively. Vernon S. Curtis of Grant Park, Ill., one of the owners of the "Grant Park bank," was named jointly with the state officials mentioned in two of the four true bills returned.

Formal application for a change of venue from the court of Judge Elbert S. Smith and from Sangamon county was filed in the Circuit court in Springfield Aug. 16, 1921, on behalf of Gov. Small. State's Attorney Mortimer and lawyers representing the governor finally agreed that the case should be tried in Lake county and it was sent there Oct. 11 by Judge Frank W. Burton of Carlinville, sitting in Springfield. The change of venue applied only to the Small and Curtis cases. Lieut.-Gov. Sterling did not ask for a change.

On Dec. 29 Judge Claire C. Edwards of the Lake county Circuit court decided that Gov. Small must stand trial on charges of conspiracy to defraud. The embezzlement count was quashed. Jan. 31 Judge Edwards granted the petition of Small and Curtis for separate trials. The trial of Gov. Small finally began in Waukegan April 24. The jury was completed May 10 and the taking of testimony began on the following day. On June 19 the state closed its case and C. C. LeForgee, chief counsel for the defendant, announced that he would rest the case on the evidence for the prosecution. On June 24 the jury, after taking two ballots, found Gov. Small not guilty of the charges on which he was tried.

The civil suits against the governor and lieutenant-governor for restitution of interest on state funds came up before Circuit Judge Norman L. Jones in Carrollton in September, but no conclusion had been reached when this edition of The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book went to press.

FALL OF BRITISH COALITION CABINET.

The coalition cabinet headed by David Lloyd George, which carried Great Britain through the greater part of the world war and the difficult years immediately after, came to an end Oct. 19, 1922, when the prime minister handed his resignation to the king. Andrew Bonar Law, unionist, accepted the responsibility of forming a new cabinet, most of the members of which went into office Oct. 25. Lord Curzon was appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs and leader of the house of lords; Stanley Balwin, chancellor of the exchequer; the earl of Derby, secretary of state for war; L. C. M. S. Avery, first lord of the admiralty; Viscount Peel, secretary for India, and the duke of Devonshire, secretary for the colonies.

The change of cabinets was followed by a general election on Nov. 15, which resulted in giving the Bonar Law government a working majority of seventy-one. The division of parties as announced some days after the election was as follows: Unionists, 341; national liberals, 54; liberals, 60; laborites, 143; independent unionists, 3; independents, 4; co-operatives, 2; nationalists, 2; communist, 1; Sinn Fein, 1; results to come, 4; total, 615; unionist majority over all other parties, 71.

NEW NATIONAL FLAGS.

Austria—Three horizontal stripes, top and bottom red and center white.
Czecho-Slovakia—White, red and blue.
Esthonia—Blue, black and horizontal stripes.
Finland—White with a blue cross.
Germany—Black, red and gold.
Hungary—Red, white and green.
Jugo Slavia (kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes)—Red, blue and white.
Latvia—Horizontal stripes of red, white and red.
Lithuania—Yellow, green and red.
Poland—White and red.
Russia—Red.

BOARD OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.

The board of election commissioners in Chicago up to the middle of December, 1922, consisted of George H. Williams, William H. Stuart and Harry W. Starr. George F. Lohman was chief clerk and Anton T. Zeman attorney. Edmund Jarecki, newly elected County judge, was expected to name a new election board before the end of December.

ASTORIA NEARLY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The entire business district of Astoria, Ore., the oldest settlement on the northern Pacific coast, was destroyed by fire on Dec. 8, 1922. The loss was estimated at $10,000,000.

NEW PRESIDENT CHOSEN IN POLAND.

Gabriel Narutowicz, minister of foreign affairs, was elected president of Poland by the national assembly in Warsaw, Dec. 9, 1922, in succession to Gen. Pilsudski.

POPULAR VOTE OF ILLINOIS (1880-1920).

Year. Office.	Far.-Lab.	Prog.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Peo.	Soc.	Total.
1880—President	.....	.....	318,037	277,321	440	26,338	.....	622,306
1882—Treasurer	.....	.....	250,722	244,585	11,130	15,511	.....	521,948
1884—President	.....	.....	337,469	312,351	12,074	10,776	.....	672,670
1886—Treasurer	.....	.....	276,680	240,664	19,766	34,821	.....	572,986
1888—President	.....	.....	370,475	348,371	21,703	7,134	.....	747,683
1890—Treasurer	.....	.....	321,991	331,929	22,236	.....	.....	677,133
1892—President	.....	.....	399,288	426,281	25,871	22,207	.....	873,647
1894—Treasurer	.....	.....	455,788	321,551	19,460	60,067	.....	858,551
1896—President	.....	.....	607,130	464,523	9,796	1,090	1,147	1,090,766
1898—Treasurer	.....	.....	448,940	405,490	11,753	7,886	4,517	878,577
1900—President	.....	.....	597,985	503,061	17,626	1,141	11,060	1,131,897
1902—Treasurer	.....	.....	450,695	360,925	18,434	1,521	28,399	859,975
1904—President	.....	.....	632,645	327,606	34,770	6,725	73,923	1,076,499
1906—Treasurer	.....	.....	417,544	271,984	89,293	.....	45,862	824,583
1908—President	.....	.....	629,932	450,810	29,364	633	34,711	1,155,254
1910—Treasurer	.....	.....	436,484	376,046	20,013	.....	49,687	882,230
1912—President	.....	386,478	253,593	405,048	15,710	.....	85,344	1,146,173
1914—Treasurer	.....	95,427	418,336	274,554	7,469	.....	45,549	841,335
1916—President	.....	.....	1,152,549	950,229	26,074	.....	63,882	2,192,734
1918—Treasurer	.....	.....	506,038	364,235	3,116	.....	34,247	910,683
1920—President	49,630	... ..	1,420,480	534,395	11,216	.....	78,218	2,094,714

Note—In the above table the total vote includes the scattering vote for minor party candidates. The vote in the people's party column prior to 1890 is that cast for the greenback party and in 1888 for the labor party. The socialist vote as given includes that of the social labor and social democratic parties.

VOTE FOR ILLINOIS GOVERNORS, 1880-1920.

1880.

Shelby M. Cullom, R..314,565
Lyman Trumbull, D...277,532
A. J. Streeter, Gbk..... 28,898

1884.

Richard J. Oglesby, R..334,234
C. H. Harrison, Sr., D..319,635
Jesse Harper, Peo..... 8,605
James B. Hobbs, Pro... 10,905

1888.

Joseph W. Fifer, Rep..367,860
John M. Palmer, Dem..355,313
David H. Harts, Pro.... 18,874
Willis W. Jones, U. L.. 6,394

1892.

John P. Altgeld, Dem..425,558
Joseph W. Fifer, Rep..402,686
Robert R. Link, Pro.... 24,808
Nathan Barnett, Peo... 20,108

1896.

John R. Tanner, Rep...587,637
John P. Altgeld, Dem..474,256
George W. Gere, Pro... 14,559
Wm. S. Forman, G. D. 8,102
C. A. Baustin, Soc. Lab. 985
J. W. Higgs, Nat..... 723

1900.

Richard Yates, Rep.....580,199
Samuel Alschuler, D...518,966
V. V. Barnes, Pro..... 15,643
H. C. Perry, Soc. D.. 8,611
L. P. Hoffman, Soc. L. 1,319
A. C. Van Tine, Peo.... 1,106
L. G. Spencer, U. R.... 650
John Cordingly, U. C... 334

1904.

Chas. S. Deneen, Rep..634,029
L. B. Stringer, Dem...334,880
John Collins, Soc..... 59,062
Robt. H. Patton, Pro.. 35,440
Philip Veal, Soc. Lab.. 4,379
James Hogan, Peo..... 4,364
A. G. Specht, Con'l.... 780

1908.

Chas. S. Deneen, Rep..550,076
Adlai E. Stevenson, D.526,912
Daniel R. Sheen, Pro.. 33,922
James H. Brower, Soc.. 31,293
G. A. Jennings, Soc. L. 1,526
G. W. McCaskrin, Ind. 10,883

1912.

Edward F. Dunne, D..443,120
Chas. S. Deneen, Rep..318,469
Edw. R. Worrell, Pro.. 15,231
John C. Kennedy, Soc.. 78,679
J. M. Francis, Soc. L. 3,980
Frank H. Funk, Prog.303,401

1916.

Frank O. Lowden, R...696,535
Edward F. Dunne, D..556,654
Seymour Stedman, Soc. 52,316
J. F. Francis, Soc. L. 1,739
John R. Golden, Pro... 15,309

1920.

Len Small, R.....1,243,148
James H. Lewis, D... 731,551
Andrew Lafin, Soc.. 58,998
J. H. Woertendyke, P. 9,876
J. H. Walker, Far.-L. 56,480
J. M. Harlan, H.C.Rep. 5,985
L. D. Spaulding, S. T. 930
J. M. Francis, S. L. 3,020
H. Parker, Co-op..... 1,260
P. Longworth, Lib.. 357

VOTE FOR STATE TREASURERS, 1880-1920.

Minor candidates omitted.

1880.

Edward Rutz, Rep.....317,872
Thos. Butterworth, D..276,670
J. W. Evans, Gbk..... 26,658

1882.

John C. Smith, R.....250,722
Alfred Orendorff, D....244,585
Dan'l McLaughlin, Gbk. 15,511
John G. Irwin, Pro.... 11,130

1884.

Jacob Gross, Rep.....338,171
Alfred Orendorff, D....313,400
R. W. Goodhue, Peo.. 10,451
Uriah Copp, Pro..... 11,119

1886.

John R. Tanner, R....276,680
Henry F. J. Ricker, D.240,864
H. W. Austin, Pro.... 19,766
John Budlong, Un. Lab. 34,701

1888.

Charles Becker, R.....369,881
F. A. Hoffman, Jr., D..348,834
John W. Hart, Pro.... 21,174
Nat'n Barnett, Un. Lab. 7,491

1890.

Edwin S. Wilson, D....331,837
Franz Amberg, R.....321,990
R. R. Link, Pro..... 22,306

1892.

Rufus N. Ramsay, D..425,855
Henry L. Hertz, R.....396,318
Thos. S. Marshall, Pro. 26,426
John W. McElroy, Peo. 21,579

1894.

Henry Wulff, R.....455,886
B. J. Claggett, D.....322,459
John Randolph, Peo... 59,793
H. J. Puterbaugh, Pro.. 19,487

1896.

Henry L. Hertz, Rep.589,816
E. C. Pace, Dem.-Peo..473,043
E. K. Hayes, Pro..... 11,849
Edw. Ridgeley, Gold D. 8,411

1898.

F. K. Whittemore, R..448,940
Millard F. Dunlap, D..405,490
John W. Hess, Pop..... 7,893
Wm. H. Boies, Pro..... 11,792

1900.

M. O. Williamson, R...582,002
Millard F. Dunlap, D..508,720
Henry C. Tunison, Pro..16,618
Jacob Winnen, Soc.-D.. 8,881

1902.

Fred A. Busse, Rep....450,685
Geo. Duddleston, Dem..360,925
Chas. H. Tuesburg, Pro. 18,434
A. W. Nelson, Soc..... 20,167
Gottlieb Renner, S. L.. 8,235

1904.

Len Small, Rep.....610,300
Chas. B. Thomas, Dem.353,232
J. Ross Hanna, Pro.... 35,664
E. S. Tebbetts, Soc.... 62,848

1906.

Jno. F. Smulski, Rep.417,544
Nich. L. Piotrowski, D.271,984
William P. Allen, Pro. 89,292
W. E. McDermut, Soc.. 42,005

1908.

Andrew Russel, Rep...619,698
John B. Mount, Dem..449,978
Albt. S. Spalding, Pro. 31,037
Wm. Bross Lloyd, Soc. 33,707

1910.

Edw. E. Mitchell, Rep.436,484

Alph. K. Hartley, Dem.376,046
Lor'zo J. Kendall, Pro. 20,013
© T. Fraenkel, Soc... 49,687

1912.

Wm. Ryan, Jr., Dem...402,292
Andrew Russel, Rep..321,577
Philip Decker, Prog....310,265
L. F. Haemer, Soc..... 84,031
Frk. B. Vennum, Pro. 15,385

1914.

Andrew Russel, Rep...418,336
W. C. Clifford, Dem...274,554
Louis G. Pavey, Prog.. 95,427
William Acker, Soc.... 43,154
Gustaf Larson, S.-L... 2,395
L. A. Chamberlain, Pro. 7,469

1916.

Len Small, Rep.....678,404
Art. W. Charles, Dem.566,919
Bert. W. Newton, Soc. 50,324
Jonathan Seaman, Pro. 9,396
Ignatz Friedman, S.-L. 1,767

1918.

Fred. E. Sterling, Rep.506,038
Jas. J. Brady, Dem....364,235
R. L. Harvey, Soc..... 34,247
O. L. Dayton, Pro..... 3,116
S. J. French, S.-L.... 3,047

1920.

Edward E. Miller, R.1,358,484
William Ryan, Jr., D. 586,155
Chas. E. Peebles, S.. 65,657
J. B. Lennon, F.-L.. 50,077
Robert Means, Pro... 10,433

MAYORALTY ELECTIONS IN CHICAGO SINCE 1871.

Nov. 7, 1871.

Jos. Medill, Rep.....16,125
Chas. C. P. Holden, D.. 5,988

Nov. 4, 1873.

H. D. Colvin, Peo.....28,791
L. L. Bond, L. and O...18,540

July 12, 1876.

Monroe Heath, Rep....19,248
Mark Kimball, Dem.... 7,509
J. J. McGrath, Ind.... 3,363

April 3, 1877.

Monroe Heath, Rep....30,881
Perry H. Smith, Dem..19,449

April 1, 1879.

C. H. Harrison, Sr., D.25,685
Abner M. Wright, Rep..20,496
Ernst Schmidt, Soc.....11,829

April 5, 1881.

C. H. Harrison, Sr., D..35,668
John M. Clark, Rep.....27,925
Timothy O'Mara, Ind... 764
George Schilling, Soc... 240

April 3, 1883.

C. H. Harrison, Sr., D..41,225
Eugene Cary, Rep.....30,963

April 7, 1885.

C. H. Harrison, Sr., D...43,352
Sidney Smith, Rep.....42,977
William H. Bush, Pro... 221

April 5, 1887.

John A. Roche, Rep....51,249
Robert L. Nelson, Lab..23,490
Jos. L. Whitlock, Pro.. 372

April 2, 1889.

DeWitt C. Cregier, Dem.57,340
John A. Roche, Rep....45,328
Ira J. Mason, Pro..... 410
Chas. Orchardson, Soc.. 303

April 7, 1891.

He'pst'd Washburne, R..46,957
DeWitt C. Cregier, Dem.46,588
C. H. Harrison, Sr., I.D.42,931
Elmer Washburn, Cit...24,027
Thos. J. Morgan, Soc... 2,376

April 4, 1893.

C. H. Harrison, Sr., D.114,237
S. W. Allerton, Rep... 93,148
DeW. C. Cregier, U.Cit, 3,033
J. Ehrenpreis, S. L.... 1,000

Dec. 19, 1893.

Special election to fill vacancy caused by assassination of Carter H. Harrison, Sr.

John P. Hopkins, D...112,959
George B. Swift, Rep..111,669
Michael Britzius, Soc. 2,064
Ebenezer Wakeley, Pop 535

April 2, 1895.

George B. Swift, Rep..143,884
Frank Wenter, Dem....103,125
Bayard Holmes, Peo.. 12,882
Arthur J. Bassett, Pro. 994
E. Wakeley, Peo. Sil... 302

April 6, 1897.

C. H. Harrison, Jr., D.148,880
John M. Harlan, I. R.. 69,730
Nathaniel C. Sears, R. 59,542
Wash. Hesing, I. D.... 15,427
John Glambock, S. L.. 1,230
H. L. Parmelee, Pro... 910
J. I. Pearce, Jr., I.... 561
F. H. Collier, I. D.... 110

April 4, 1899.

C. H. Harrison, Jr., D..148,496
Zina R. Carter, Rep..107,437
J. P. Altgeld, M. O.... 47,169
J. A. Wadhams, Pro.. 1,023
Aug. Klenkie, S. L.... 1,175
T. G. Kerwin, S. D..... 367

April 2, 1901.

C. H. Harrison, Jr., D..156,756
Elbridge Hanecy, Rep.128,413
Avery E. Hoyt, Pro... 3,328
Gus Hoyt, Soc. Dem... 2,043
John R. Pepin, S. L... 679
Thos. Rhodes, Sin. Tax 1,028
John Collins, Soc..... 5,384

April 7, 1903.

C. H. Harrison, Jr., D..146,208
Graeme Stewart, Rep..138,548
Thos. L. Haines, Pro. 2,674
Chas. L. Breckon, S.. 11,124
D. L. Cruice, I. L..... 9,947
Henry Sale, Soc. Lab.. 1,014

April 4, 1905.

Edw. F. Dunne, Dem..163,189
John M. Harlan, Rep..138,548
O. W. Stewart, Pro.... 3,294
John Collins, Soc..... 23,034

April 2, 1907.

Fred A. Busse, Rep....164,702
Edw. F. Dunne, Dem.151,779
W. A. Brubaker, Pro. 6,020
George Koop, Soc..... 13,429

April 4, 1911.

Carter H. Harrison, D.177,997
Chas. E. Merriam, R..160,672
W. A. Brubaker, Pro.. 2,239
W. E. Rodriguez, Soc.. 24,825
Anthony Prince, S. L. 1,058

April 6, 1915.

W. H. Thompson, R..398,538
Robt. M. Sweitzer, D..251,061
Seymour Stedman, S.. 24,452
John Hill, Pro..... 3,974

April 1, 1919.

W. H. Thompson, R...259,828
Robt. M. Sweitzer, D..238,206
Maclay Hoyne, Ind....110,851
John M. Collins, Soc... 24,079
Adolph S. Carm, S. L. 1,848
John Fitzpatrick, L... 55,990

COOK COUNTY VOTE FOR SHERIFF AND STATE'S ATTORNEY (1900-1920)

1900—ATTORNEY.

Charles S. Deneen, R..205,709
Julius Goldzier, Dem...179,696
Walter Hawk, Pro..... 5,236
C. H. Becker, Peo..... 153
Thos. J. Morgan, S. D. 6,227

1902—SHERIFF..

Thos. E. Barrett, D....141,822
Daniel D. Healy, Rep..135,036
Joseph P. Tracy, Pro.. 4,840
Henry Sale, Soc. Lab.. 5,973
James P. Larson, Soc.. 13,134
Thos. Donegan, S. T... 908

1904—ATTORNEY.

John J. Healy, Rep.....206,487
Geo. A. Trude, Dem...132,811
M. C. Harper, Pro.... 5,630
Seymour Stedman, S.. 39,736
Henry Sale, Soc. Lab.. 2,547
L. A. Shaw, Peo..... 1,468

1906—SHERIFF.

Chris Strassheim, R...131,608
Harry R. Gibbons, D.. 93,836
S. A. Wilson, Pro.... 3,745
James P. Larson, Soc.. 26,055
Jas. J. Gray, I. L..... 49,296
J. Fitzpatrick, Prog. Al 1,400

1908—ATTORNEY.

J. E. W. Wayman, R..197,805
Jacob J. Kern, Dem...146,133
William Street, Pro... 45,528
Seymour Stedman, S.... 17,471
C. H. Mitchell, Ind.... 9,279

1910—SHERIFF.

Michael Zimmer, D...165,445
Frank A. Vogler, R...145,598
O. F. Sorber, Pro..... 5,038
W. Van Bodegraven, S. 27,588

1912—ATTORNEY.

Maclay Hoyne, Dem...122,419
Lewis Rinaker, Rep...113,181
Wm. A. Cunnea, Soc..107,647
Geo. I. Haight, Prog.. 93,495
John H. Hill, Pro..... 2,896

1914—SHERIFF.

John E. Traeger, D....166,335
Geo. K. Schmidt, R...112,502
Fred'k S. Oliver, Prog. 50,117
B. McMahon, Soc..... 23,319
G. W. Hoover, Pro.... 1,229

1916—ATTORNEY.

Maclay Hoyne, Dem...236,384
Harry B. Miller, Rep..191,456
Wm. A. Cunnea, Soc...102,579

1918—SHERIFF.

C. W. Peters, Rep....177,912
A. J. Cermak, Dem....174,829
Adolph Dreifuss, Soc.. 19,572

1920—ATTORNEY.

Robert E. Crowe, R...525,115
Michael L. Igoe, Dem.319,237
Wm. A. Cunnea, Soc.. 50,766
John C. Teevan, F.-L. 3,463

CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT (1884-1920).

	Chicago.	Cook Co.
1884.		
James G. Blaine, Rep.	51,420	69,251
Grover Cleveland, Dem.	48,530	60,609
B. F. Butler, Greenback	540	810
John P. St. John, Pro.	484	997
1888.		
Benjamin Harrison, Rep.	60,102	85,307
Grover Cleveland, Dem.	63,706	84,491
Clinton B. Fisk, Pro.	1,308	2,577
Alson J. Streeter, Union Lab.	255	303
R. H. Cowdrey, United Labor	126	149
1892.		
Grover Cleveland, Dem.	136,474	144,604
Benjamin Harrison, Rep.	100,849	111,254
James B. Weaver, Peo.	1,506	1,614
John Bidwell, Pro.	3,029	3,858
1896.		
William McKinley, Rep.	200,747	221,823
William J. Bryan, Dem.	144,736	151,910
Joshua Levering, Pro.	1,849	2,149
Charles E. Bentley, Nat.	141	163
Chas. H. Matchett, Soc. Lab.	712	727
John M. Palmer, Gold Dem.	2,300	2,600
1900.		
William McKinley, Rep.	184,786	203,760
William J. Bryan, Dem.	177,165	186,193
John G. Woolley, Pro.	2,977	3,490
Wharton Barker, Peo.	185	211
Eugene V. Debs, Soc. Dem.	6,553	6,752
Jos. P. Malloney, Soc. Lab	410	434
Seth W. Ellis, Union Reform	145	160
J. F. R. Leonard, United Chr.	130	134
1904.		
Theodore Roosevelt, Rep.	208,689	229,878
Alton B. Parker, Dem.	98,765	103,762
Silas C. Swallow, Pro.	4,652	5,290
Eugene V. Debs, Soc.	45,929	47,743
C. H. Corregan, Soc. Lab.	2,556	2,660
Thomas E. Watson, Peo.	3,155	3,323
Austin Holcomb, Cont.	288	319
1908.		
William H. Taft, Rep.	205,830	230,400
William J. Bryan, Dem.	143,544	152,990
Eugene Chafin, Pro.	4,982	5,965
Eugene V. Debs, Soc.	17,712	18,842
Thomas L. Hisgen, Ind.	5,633	5,994
Daniel B. Turney, U. Chr.	169	178
August Gillhaus, Soc. Lab.	616	649
Thomas E. Watson, Peo.	49	73
1912.		
Theodore Roosevelt, Prog.	144,392	166,061
Woodrow Wilson, Dem.	120,209	130,702
William H. Taft, Rep.	67,859	74,851
Eugene V. Debs, Soc.	49,959	52,659
Eugene Chafin, Pro.	2,403	2,737
Arthur E. Reimer, Soc. Lab.	2,171	2,300
1916.		
Charles E. Hughes, Rep.	377,201	435,695
Woodrow Wilson, Dem.	351,175	379,438
Allan L. Benson, Soc.	28,727	32,471
J. Frank Hanly, Pro.	1,597	2,309
Arthur E. Reimer, Soc.-Lab.	907	1,050
1920.		
Warren G. Harding, Rep.	549,243	635,197
James M. Cox, Dem.	182,252	197,199
Eugene V. Debs, Soc.	46,776	52,475
Aaron S. Watkins, Pro.	615	839
P. P. Christensen, Far.-Lab.	4,381	4,966
Robt. C. Macauley, Sing.-Tax	174	230
William W. Cox, Soc.-Lab.	1,734	1,931

ILLINOIS PRIMARY ELECTION, APRIL 11, 1922.

REPUBLICAN.

State Treasurer.

Oscar Nelson 553,804

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Francis G. Blair 447,538
Addison M. Shelton 171,675

Representatives in Congress.

State at Large.

John J. Brown 230,400
Winnifred Mason Huck 143 202
Benjamin Michalek 53,894
Henry R. Rathbone 306,236
Richard Yates 393,114

State at Large (to fill vacancy).

John J. Brown 136,689
Stephen Day 149,740
Winnifred Mason Huck 151,788
Benjamin Michalek 28,649
William Walter Scott 62,631
Mary Belle Spencer 73,653

Dist.		
1.	Martin B. Madden	14,193
	Richard E. Parker	2,842
2.	James R. Mann	29,874
3.	Elliott W. Sproul	16,510
	Frank P. Sadler	10,117
	Daniel Anderson	3,350
	Frank E. Christian	3,469
4.	Frank W. Hornburg	2,504
	Hyman Levine	1,417
	Henry G. Dobler	4,558
5.	Jacob Gartenstein	3,998
	Albert Goldberg	2,933
	Julian J. Sykes	1,329
6.	John J. Gorman	25,129
	Louis S. Gibson	11,844
7.	M. A. Michaelson	24,205
	Albert O. Anderson	16,061
	Otto B. Brettmann	5 308
8.	Fred S. DeCola	4,862
	Dan Parrillo	2,118
9.	Fred A. Britten	14,375
10.	Carl R. Chindblom	31,128
	Daniel J. Blaul	12,444
	Ralph W. Nordlie	2,279
	James W. Burke	4,083
11.	Ira C. Copley	32,729
	Frank R. Reid	38,934
12.	Charles E. Fuller	37,681
13.	John C. McKenzie	25,353
14.	William J. Graham	21,367
15.	Edward J. King	18,301
16.	Clifford Ireland	18,090
	William E. Hull	20,939
17.	Frank H. Funk	20,659
18.	William P. Holaday	10,492
	Charles W. Raymond	7,819
	E. B. Cooley	9,419
	John H. Lewman	10,477
19.	Allen F. Moore	22,527
20.	Guy L. Shaw	10,525
21.	Loren E. Wheeler	25,140
22.	Edward E. Miller	21,061
23.	E. B. Brooks	11,509
24.	Thomas S. Williams	14,890
25.	Edward E. Denison	21,605

State Senators.

1.	Adolph Marks	3,778
	Charles A. Griffin	1,590
2.	Samuel A. Ettelson	7,922
	William H. Huff	1,722
	William G. Anderson	938
	James Nelson Simms	1,167
3.	James E. MacMurray	11,649
	James S. Hopkins	11,144
4.	Frederick B. Roos	12,878
	Wilbur L. Castleman	8,116
	Elwood Myers	2,220
9.	Aldras J. Fournier	4,598
11.	William H. Cruden	12,562
	Fred L. Steers	5,201
	Percival G. Baldwin	2,826
13.	Albert C. Clark	8,179
	George E. Q. Johnson	7,490
	William C. Henry	1,314

Dist.		
15.	(No candidate.)	
17.	James B. Leonardo	1,806
	Robert Orlando	1,694
19.	Frank Fountain	8,575
	Albert B. Holecek	8,970
21.	Frederick J. Bippus	7,044
	Charles L. Nelligan, Jr.	2,684
23.	Leslie F. Bushonville	5,682
	Lowell B. Mason	8,233
	Frederick A. Rowe	2,076
25.	Daniel Webster	17,717
	Robert E. Pendarvis	6,962
27.	Frank A. Uczciwek	1,487
	Edward I. Hughes	276
	Max F. Derengowski	430
	Aunt Julius Johnson	1,087
29.	John T. Joyce	3,740
	William F. Peters	532
	William Schmidt	820
31.	Willett H. Cornwell	5,202
	Herman J. Haenisch	8,712
	Roy Juul	6,002
33.	Martin R. Carlson	12,978
35.	Harry G. Wright	14,444
37.	Randolph Boyd	8,235
	John R. Knight	7,599
39.	Thurlow G. Essington	10,688
	Max Murdock	10,269
41.	Richard J. Barr	21,020
	Pence B. Orr	15,781
43.	William S. Jewell	8 983
	Ray M. Arnold	4,959
45.	John A. Wheeler	12,510
	Earl B. Searcy	15,115
47.	J. G. Bardill	9,788
49.	R. E. Duvall	7,104
	Alex S. Wilson	3,033
51.	W. A. Spence	8,423

Representatives in General Assembly.

Dist.		
1.	William M. Brinkman	7,029
	Sheadrick B. Turner	5,928
	George H. Fischer	1,114½
	Harris B. Gaines	2,474½
2.	Peter S. Krump	9,003
	Roger J. Marcy	6,376
	Frank A. Holmgren	880½
	John A. Reddick	1,176½
3.	Warren B. Douglas	7,653½
	Adelbert H. Roberts	9,058½
	George T. Kersey	10,717
	Eugene J. Marshall	5,818
	Morris Lewis	1,346
	Oliver A. Clark	1,254½
	Augustus L. Williams	2,751½
4.	Arthur J. Rutshaw	6,765
	John Hrubec	5,584
	Joseph Kveton	4,516½
	Robert O. Lee	1,361½
	George O. Brown	1,866½
	John Plaehn	831½
	Anthony Nickerman	1,143½
5.	Sidney Lyon	21,950
	Charles W. Baldwin	18,454½
	Thomas J. Hair	18,864
	J. Edward Hartley	2,787½
	Joseph V. Brennan	3,053
6.	Ralph E. Church	25,535½
	Emil A. W. Johnson	20,728½
	William M. Brown	7,625
	Charles A. Reinhart	6,487½
	John W. Gibson	15,194
7.	Howard P. Castle	18,481
	Peter C. Pickrel	8 502
	Otto Gorke, Jr.	9,849½
	Helmuth Kowalski	2,558½
	Roy Malcolm McKerchar	4,392
	Charles E. Waterman	11,786½
	James A. Culp	1,786½
	Joseph Clyde Ellis	2,259½
	Lewis B. Springer	13,682½
8.	William F. Weiss	20,971½
	Charles H. Francis	17,239½
	James Monroe Gunthrop	6,279½
	William L. Pierce	29,131½
9.	David E. Shanahan	13,929
10.	Charles W. Baker	13,679
	David Hunter, Jr.	15,090½
	Albert M. Johnson	13,141½
	Duane C. Stocking	5,256½
	Leroy M. Green	16,956
11.	Philip M. Giessler	20,275
	John L. Wellington	9,453
	David I. Swanson	23,252
	Ernest L. Phillips	2,974
	Ross Lee Laird	1,710
	Thomas Snyder	3,530½
	John L. Blatter	3,611½
12.	Joseph L. Meyers	12,074
	Robert Irwin	13,519½
	Alfred S. Babb	1,383½
	John Acker	11,337
	J. Stewart Lamont	6,122½
13.	Gotthard A. Dahlberg	18,896
	C. A. Young	13,826½
	Elmer J. Schnackenberg	15,670
	W. C. Thomas	3,756
14.	John P. Hart	19,830½
	Frank A. McCarthy	25,346½
	John A. Herren	13,134½
	R. Waite Joslyn	4,775
	Ralph H. Hoar	18,797½
	Fred B. Shearer	11,035
15.	Thomas Curran	8,248
16.	Charles M. Turner	12,370
	C. A. Bruer	18,666
	D. S. Myers, Jr.	10,085½
17.	Edward J. Smejkal	6,812½
	Henry J. Spingola	4,311½
18.	Charles Sumner Stubbles	16,907½
	Charles W. LaPorte	12,437
	Robert Scholes	18,578
	Julia V. Johnson	13
19.	Charles E. Marinier	24,150½
	Harry I. Weisbrod	15,215
	James M. Kittleman	7,072½
	Irving Scheyer	1,796
	Bert Cowdrey	1,690½
	Frank Sidlo	6,860½
	David Silbert	2,246½
	Elmer L. King	4,469
20.	C. B. Sawyer	22,896
	J. H. Francis	18,335
	L. S. Holderman	21,135
21.	James Vignola	9,351½
	William F. Daley	7,759½
	Lawrence H. Olson	1,947
	Edward Newman	5,166½
	Anton A. Skudstad	3,450½
	Willard C. Nelligan	1,603
	James Gaston Gordon	2,219
	Frank G. Neuman	867
	Leonard T. Olson	875
	Edwin C. Young	1,419
22.	Abraham L. Stanfield	14,833
	Hugh M. Luckey	13 438½
	Henry B. Downs	3,290½
	Miles S. Odle	4,830½
	Robert W. Fisk	6,689
23.	William G. Thon	17,987
	Edward M. Overland	19,109½
	George C. Geier	8,391
24.	Roger F. Little	10,592½
	James A. Reeves	9,478½
	Calvin W. Adams	5,208
	Paul D. Cooper	5,316
25.	Theodore R. Steinert	22,796½
	John Paul	15,123½
	John P. Remus	9,720
	Charles L. Fieldstack	12,125½
	Edwin B. Bederman	1,810½
	Frank Hughes Motzny	740
	Edwin H. Manasse	1,826½
	Paul G. Proball	372½
	Frank Sadowski	1,915
	Louis J. DuRocher	381½
	David G. Stone	2,358½
	B. William Krejci	1,222

Dist.		
	Stanley P. Adams	1,181
	Robert Berg	3,172½
	Walter L. Wenger	8,087½
26.	William Rowe	9,623½
	G. J. Johnson	15,983½
	H. N. Boshell	15,984½
27.	Edward Walz	5,110
	Albert Rostenkowski	6,555½
28.	E. B. Bentley	18,162
	John Clark	15,844
	H. J. Mayer	14,422
29.	Vincent E. Ferrara	2,765
	Ernest W. Turner	4,747½
	Michael R. Durso	5,293½
	Henry C. Duke	587
	John A. Peterson	1,043
	George W. Hibbard	868
	William R. Lloyd	808½
30.	Homer J. Tice	15,562
	George W. White	6,736½
31.	Carl Mueller	19,511½
	George A. Williston	22,081½
	James A. Steven	13,260
	Charles J. Peek	3,024
32.	Rollo R. Robbins	8,086½
	James H. Foster	6,832
	Alice O. Curran	3,828½
	Isaac N. Willis	6,005½
	Henry L. Miller	2,200½
	Dennis E. Markillie	1,190
33.	Frank E. Abbey	18,017½
	Harry M. McCaskrin	27,917
	Fred J. Ball	6,062
34.	Charles E. Moore	7,490½
	G. H. Damron	4,834½
	Charles T. Brandenstein	3,783
	W. K. McDaniel	7,736½
35.	Albert T. Tourtillott	14,657½
	John H. Byers	14,957
	Russell A. Burleigh	11,034
	Henry C. Allen	18,507
	Arthur G. Harris	6,348½
36.	A. Otis Arnold	9,066
37.	Frederick W. Rennick	10,938
	Russell T. Neville	3,665½
	William H. Jackson	9,229½
	James B. Richardson	4,397½
	Orris W. Mason	4,226
	Burt Craig	4,845½
	John Robert Moore	10,478
38.	Otto C. Sonnemann	11,640
	David Davis	6,084½
	William S. Corsa	5,442½
39.	William M. Scanlan	22,042½
	John Wylie	17,629
	R. G. Soderstrom	23,464
40.	Lincoln Bancroft	11,790
	H. D. Sparks	11,769½
41.	William R. McCabe	20,074½
	John L. Walker	30,757
	James W. Owen	8,891
	Jerry W. Knater	3,635½
	George H. Doerfler	5,975½
	Charles H. Blim	7,798½
	James J. Ley	11,011½
	Adam L. Smith	2,318½
	Charles H. Foster	2,407
	Silas S. Myers	1,563½
	Lottie Holman O'Neill	14,350½
42.	Charles L. McMackin	9,125
43.	Owen B. West	10,172½
	John A. Johnson	8,274
	Reed F. Cutler	9,235
	J. A. McLaughlin	3,204½
	Jerry A. Harn	3,500
	J. P. Lingenfelter	540½
	R. H. Quick	5,910½
44.	Harry Wilson	12,768½
	A. H. Fredrichs	16,517½
	Edwin A. Jaenke	6,675½
	Elbert Waller	10,036½
45.	Jacob Frisch	19,172½
	Euclid B. Rogers	20,606½
	Samuel E. Moore	27,029½
	Isidore Levin	15,680
46.	Frank Vice, Jr.	4,495½
	W. B. Phillips	5,913
	Dios C. Jordan	6,915
	Milo D. Yelvington	3,549
47.	Norman G. Flagg	20,183½
	Chris Rethmeier	13,799
	L. M. Southard	6,943
	Otto E. Daech	3,467
48.	James A. Watson	11,091½
	Ed Ryan	8,493½
	Daniel E. Rose	7,646½
	William T. Smyth	2,783½
49.	James W. Rentchler	9,897½
	William C. Lynn	5,172
	Thomas L. Fekete, Jr.	5,833½
	Robert S. Hamilton	3,301
	R. R. Heidinger	3,658½
	Charles T. Nash	4,777
50.	Wallace A. Bandy	16,122
	Carl Choisser	14,562
	John A. McClintock	8,943
	Clark Phillips	4,235½
	C. C. Simpson	4,286
	William E. Lilly	10,647
51.	K. C. Ronalds	17,160
	James P. Mathis	11,840

State Central Committeemen.

Dist.		
1.	Francis P. Brady	12,449
2.	George W. Reinecke	9,965
	Edwin S. Davis	15,152
	Charles Scribner Eaton	9,196
3.	Charles A. Williams	14,665
	James Rea	17,083
4.	Sellac G. Graham	5,826
	Otto H. Teschner	1,671
	Fred B. Heiser	3,354
5.	Morris Eller	6,768
	Bernard B. Fink	1,472
6.	George B. Arnold	21,199
	Farlin H. Ball	14,341
7.	John P. Garner	22,165
	Emil J. Wentzlaff	5,275
	August P. Keller	8,715
	Edward D. Schmidt	6,305
8.	Bernard Brozowski	4,621
9.	Walter P. Steffen	8,113
	Eugene R. Pike	7,792
	Benjamin Michalek	589
10.	James J. Barbour	24,030
	Dwight J. Anderson	19,065
	Catherine A. Conklin	3,458
11.	Justus L. Johnson	41,776
12.	Lee E. Coleman	18,778
	Axel Hammerberg	22,177
13.	Arthur M. Smith	16,837
	Z. A. Landers	9,543
14.	Walter A. Rosenfield	18,264
15.	George H. Wilson	11,518
	George H. Keeling	4,817
16.	Garrett DeF. Kinney	11,845
	S. S. Tanner	21,169
17.	Frank L. Smith	19,444
18.	Richard R. Meents	12,020
	W. H. Stephens	6,820
	Lawrence T. Allen	13,490
19.	Guy R. Jones	19,454
20.	Horace H. Bancroft	9,372
21.	George E. Keys	16,841
	Harry L. Ide	10,441
22.	Alvin C. Bohm	13,663
	George Duckworth	6,941
23.	P. B. McCullough	9,631
24.	George M. Miley	11,017
	Allen E. Walker	8,420
25.	James A. White	13,232
	John A. Logan	11,626

DEMOCRATIC.

State Treasurer.

Peter Bartzen	69,193
James J. Brady	38,143
W. C. Clifford	23,220

William S. Dunderdale....13,522
Harry S. Kramer....35,447
Charles P. Leach....14,082
Robert Bell McKendry....8,951
William P. Murphy....23,744
Edward F. Ryan....36,247

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

John Duda....60,766
James A. Murphy....87,687
Peter F. Ryan....73,533

Representatives in Congress.

State at Large.

Allen D. Albert....43,333
Michael H. Cleary....49,799
Simon J. Gorman....52,684
William Murphy....66,513
C. S. Schneider....44,295
Willis R. Shaw....45,236
John L. Sweeney....50,089

State at Large (to fill vacancy).

Allen D. Albert....563
William Murphy....60
Charles E. Hamilton....88
John Delany....113
Charles Hatcher....57
Jesse Black....137
Scattering....933

Dist.
1. George Mayer....5,564
2. Adam F. Bloch....12,493
3. Thomas M. Crane....5,769
John A. Daly....3,477
George Costello....4,236
John F. Shanahan....2,810
Fred J. Crowley....3,557
4. John W. Rainey....15,431
Frank J. Kaslanowski....3,225
5. Adolph J. Sabath....9,576
6. Frank Comerford....8,596
James O. Monroe....1,119
Patrick F. Coffey....5,568
James H. Cameron....1,281
James R. Buckley....8,713
7. Frank M. Padden....12,186
Frank C. Hall....4,334
William C. Klein....3,499
8. Stanley Henry Kunz....9,817
William R. O'Connor....1,321
Girard Kolassa....1,485
9. James A. Prendergast....3,256
Urban A. Lavery....2,187
James P. Brennan....1,014
10. Charles Burke Stafford....3,674
Bernard Moulton Wiedinger....4,543
11. Edward J. O'Beirne....45
J. H. Gilmore....11
12. John A. Dowdall....17
Thomas Owens....4
13. William G. Curtiss....2,573
14. L. S. Mayer....4,347
15. Charles C. Craig....7,311
16. Charles Hatcher....300
George Shurtleff....54
Jesse Black, Jr....459
J. M. Rahn....61
17. Frank Gillespie....3,294
18. Andrew B. Dennis....6,785
19. Raymond D. Meeker....7,007
20. Henry T. Rainey....15,510
Allen T. Lucas....3,891
Loren H. Wittner....2,491
21. J. Earl Major....9,026
John S. Schnepp....7,198
22. Edward E. Campbell....2,712
23. Albert H. Gravenhorst....6,851
William W. Arnold....12,322
24. Dempsey T. Woodard....5,218
25. Charles E. Hamilton....348
Cooper Stout....485

Dist. *State Senators.*
1. Norman H. Macpherson....3,448
3. Irwin Earl Welsh....3,047

Dist.
5. James Joseph Leddy....5,521
7. Thomas C. Stobbs....2,431
9. Patrick J. Carroll....10,524
11. Frank J. Ryan....10,016
Frank G. McManus....3,307
13. Robert J. Manley....3,434
John W. Riley....3,866
15. John J. Boehm....4,562
17. Edward J. Glackin....2,515
Michael Iarussi....1,018
19. John T. Denvir....15,435
21. Edward J. Hughes....7,031
23. Warren Phinney....1,884
Frank DeLaby....4,066
Thomas D. Inglesby....1,849
25. Daniel Herlihy....4,478
Felix J. Roche....3,314
William E. Nichols....707
Edmond J. Mahony....1,066
Edwin W. Johnson....558
Francis James Scibior....1,882
27. John Broderick....1,741
William Wreschinski....540
Hugh Collins....140
John Piotrowski....5,082
29. Patrick J. Sullivan....2,631
31. Nicholas J. Bauler....2,231
William M. Kane....3,159
33. A. L. Pulver....3
35. Charles W. Faltz....41
37. David W. Davis....540
39. James J. Conway....108
Robt. Larkin....13
41. (No candidate.)
43. Elizabeth Minehan....2,029
45. Lawrence E. Stone....5,764
47. Herbert Giberson....13
49. Eugene W. Kreitner....1,589
51. John W. Shaw....232

Dist. *Representatives in General Assembly.*
1. John Griffin....8,797
2. Frank Ryan....3,611
Harry C. Van Norman....4,081
Louis Drucker....3,290½
James F. Lyons....982
William T. Kelly....525
Harry McGeean....697½
Francis P. Kevil....530
Randall E. Marshall....640
Arthur W. Wallace....2,610½
3. Geo. Garry Noonan....7,695½
Jesse H. Graham....914
John P. Walsh....3,777
John Manhattan....335½
4. James P. Boyle....15,181
Thomas J. O'Grady....12,305
Hubert Kilens....6,640
Thomas P. McGrath....1,789
Bernard Petka....2,452½
Patrick J. McLaughlin....433½
Henry Novotny....1,858
5. John F. Healy....6,516
Michael L. Igoe....15,903½
6. Robert E. Wilson....9,562
Christoph F. Schulze....1,007
Charles H. Weber....10,309
Peter Schmitt....1,071½
Guy S. Kuder....409½
7. John W. McCarthy....6,259½
J. J. O'Rourke....3,254½
8. Thomas E. Graham....1,431
Charles F. Hayes....1,488½
9. Joseph Placek....15,160½
Thomas A. Doyle....14,392½
John F. O'Hara....1,546
John J. Domagala....7,192½
10. W. Carleton Healy....730
11. George A. Fitzgerald....9,600
William J. McInerny....8,567
John M. Lee....13,601
John E. Hogan....4,120
Edward T. Powers....6,746½
John J. Grogan, Jr....3,907

Dist.	
12. George W. Graham	2,037½
Charles E. Gray	1,989½
Charles D. Franz	3,247½
W. C. Milner	2,615
13. William W. Powers	9,272½
Joseph J. Chemma	6,951½
Thomas Austin Loftus	3,086
Eugene D. Casey	6,200
James P. Walsh	1,808
Charles W. Novak	2,023
Jacob Schug	907
William M. Weitz	312
Dora Weldon Donahoe	1,124
14. Frank R. Dalton	626
15. Peter F. Smith	6,540
Joseph Perina	8,454½
George Gancarz	1,642½
16. Michael Fahy	4,249½
D. J. Foley	2,294
17. Jacob W. Epstein	4,647½
Charles Coia	2,573½
Thomas F. Frole	3,173½
Robert J. Franklin	934½
18. David H. McClugage	4,995½
Julia Voorhees Johnson	4,131½
19. John F. Berry	20,173½
William D. Kelly	13,322
Robert A. Rolfe	2,399½
Walter Francis Gallas	13,521
Leroy H. Childs	1,591½
Anton Karmazin	2,300½
20. J. W. Rausch	2,303
F. H. Siemons	892
Ernest F. Radeke	1,281
21. Michael F. Maher	12,090
Benjamin M. Mitchell	7,218½
Louis Rago	4,287½
Peter Wojciechowski	2,122
22. P. J. Breen	7,386½
James Dwyer	2,262
Winston J. Griffin	5,336½
Kile E. Rowand	1,677½
23. Thomas P. Keane	17,667
Andrew C. Bisek	6,418
24. Thomas M. Lyman	2,854½
Francis E. Williamson	3,173
J. R. Drake	4½
25. John G. Jacobson	15,430½
William Kowalski	8,318
Theodore Dejeski	2,386½
William F. Mertens	1,460½
John Bielawski	3,197
Henry Mottram	2,041½
Harry A. Maypole	2,672½
Peter E. McGrath	2,519½
26. Martin A. Brennan	3,362½
Daniel D. Donahue	2,367
27. Joseph A. Trandel	6,892
John M. Janiec	1,900½
James M. Donlan	3,006
William Lipka	6,245½
Myles J. Walsh	1,520
Ignatz Stankiewicz	3,345
28. A. A. Hill	5,763½
J. W. Irish	2,214
29. Bernard J. Conlon	3,239½
Lawrence C. O'Brien	3,471½
Raymond Greenberg	114½
Earl John Tobin	122
Thomas P. Carr	648
Frank A. Conboy	2,885½
Philip Farina	379
James H. Daly	175
30. Ben L. Smith	12,602
Martin B. Lohmann	11,138½
George B. Steele	10,088
31. Frank J. Seif, Jr.	5,458
James J. O'Toole	6,969
Frank J. Bell	1,688½
Harold G. Ward	2,691½
James J. O'Neil	1,620
32. Charles E. Flack	7,497
Morris H. Johnson	3,101½
John A. Califf	5,160½

Dist.	
33. William C. Maucker	3,618
Charles J. Smith	1,180½
John J. Markey	966½
Everett L. Werts	1,948
34. Seymour Hurst	4,733½
Robert Howard	5,386½
Norman Bennett	4,699½
35. John P. Devine	1,684½
36. J. H. Paxton	7,553
Henry Bowers	7,671
Henry D. Sullivan	3,158½
John R. Abbott	4,135
Joseph H. Hanly	691
Samuel S. Hyatt	8,618
Bert L. Hough	4,107½
Wm. McNabb	4,126½
E. T. Strubinger	4,004½
37. Frank W. Morrasy	2,183½
38. H. A. Shephard	13,089
Truman A. Snell	11,943
Harry S. Hargrave	12,059½
39. Lee O'Neil Browne	1,925
40. Arthur Roe	10,011
John C. Richardson	8,495½
John F. Kruse	6,272
William K. Urbani	2,262½
41. Michael F. Hennebry	1,732
John Coldwater	1,046½
42. A. B. Lager	11,289½
Silas T. Davidson	1,947½
J. E. McMackin	6,012½
Joseph Telford	3,772½
H. D. McCollum	4,193½
43. M. P. Rice	3,645
L. R. Vandeventer	1,547½
Fred A. Perkins	2,105
Dr. I. L. Beatty	2,442½
James Hardin	805½
Maude Haggenjos	537
44. S. R. Haines	3,634
E. L. Brasel	591½
Chas. J. Kribs	3,089
45. B. L. Barber	11,554½
Clarence A. Jones	8,526
46. Laurence F. Arnold	10,397½
H. S. Burgess	5,983
47. Ferdinand A. Garesche	1,780
Wm. Dickman	1,219½
48. James L. Guard	8,851½
Lyman W. Emmons	10,474
49. William A. Murphy	1,927½
Frank Holten	3,637½
50. Thomas J. Myers	10,878
Philip N. Lewis	6,521½
H. B. Stalcup	2,232
51. John McElvain	6,115½
T. A. Grable	1,718
C. O. Dubois	362½
W. A. Grant	2,199
John T. Wheatley	823½
Shade Austin	2,134½

State Central Committeemen.

Dist.	
1. John J. Coughlin	6,278
2. James Joseph Kelly	11,997
3. Terence F. Moran	12,466
George J. Meehan	5,010
4. George Budz	5,127
Patrick G. McGuire	9,526
5. Barth P. Collins	7,813
6. Stephen D. Griffin	19,663
7. William Kells	16,272
8. Michael Palese	6,536
John Mulsoff	3,282
9. Arthur Donoghue	5,277
10. John P. Dougherty	6,116
Peter J. Angsten	2,547
11. Thos. Donovan	37
12. P. E. Coleman	904
13. Douglass Pattison	46
Chas. W. Faltz	20
14. Ernest O. Reaugh	4,673
15. W. H. Hoffman	4
William Twohig	9

Dist.	
16. W. J. Reardon	3,472
17. C. E. Smith	2,342
18. James H. Elliott	6,160
19. Isaac B. Craig	6,743
20. James McNabb	10,377
21. John B. Vaughn	10,657
22. J. J. Kane	132
Louis Beasley	92
23. Drew Tufts	3,773
Blaine Huffman	4,125
Charles D. Fithian	6,469
24. Val B. Campbell	5,566
25. Reed Green	308
J. W. Hune	32
H. F. Knox	262
F. J. Purtell	26

COOK COUNTY AND CHICAGO PRIMARY ELECTION.

April 11, 1922.

Star following candidate's name indicates his nomination.

DEMOCRATIC.

For County Judge.

	City.	County.
Edmund K. Jarecki*	95,352	100,394
John J. Rooney	62,067	64,269

For Sheriff.

James M. Dailey*	92,590	96,568
Gilbert W. Krug	4,226	4,568
John E. Traeger	50,123	52,471
M. J. Klobuchar	3,368	3,815

For County Treasurer.

P. J. Carr	137,431	143,766

(No opposition.)

For County Clerk.

Robert M. Sweitzer	139,831	146,732

(No opposition.)

For Judge Probate Court.

Henry Horner*	109,438	114,622
John W. Beckwith	24,462	25,739

For Clerk Probate Court.

Henry A. Zender*	71,840	75,540
John S. Clark	46,616	48,361
Henry Gierman	5,812	6,214
George Langan	9,546	10,055

For Clerk Criminal Court.

John P. Gibbons*	108,533	113,511
Harry Hildreth, Jr.	23,880	25,230

For County Superintendent of Schools.

Edward J. Tobin		125,026

(No opposition.)

For Member Board of Assessors.

M. K. Sheridan*	96,536	100,461
William F. Burns	15,624	16,821
James R. Quinn	22,096	23,253

For Member Board of Review.

Ulysses S. Schwartz*	77,171	80,473
John R. Gorey	5,351	5,853
Frank J. Walsh	23,179	24,547
James M. Slattery	31,435	32,424
Henry Rosenthal	3,284	3,565

For Sanitary District Trustees.

	†City.	County.
T. J. Crowe*	110,318	113,270
Michael Rosenberg*	76,467	78,136
James M. Whalen*	96,633	98,846
Edmund H. Burke	35,326	36,612
Conrad L. LeBlanc	18,337	18,935
John R. Faulkner	24,231	25,058
Vincent S. Zwiefka	35,695	36,818

†Including Cicero and village of Summit.

For President County Board.

	City.	County.
Anton J. Cermak*	97,023	102,259
Daniel Ryan	53,647	55,513
William J. Rooney	3,829	4,017
Thomas J. Carroll	1,864	2,068
Stephen Kelly	1,422	1,536
Timothy J. Carroll	1,050	1,131

For County Commissioners (Chicago).

	Total.
Anton J. Cermak*	108,538
Daniel Ryan*	82,693
Joseph M. Fitzgerald*	86,882
Emmett Whealan*	80,250
John Budinger*	62,717
Bartley Burg*	66,859
Joseph A. Mendel*	60,860
Frank J. Wilson*	60,931
Frank F. Roeder	47,551
Maurice F. Kavanagh*	69,928
Robert W. McKinlay	46,153
Maurice T. Cullerton	40,681
Albert Nowak*	53,313
William J. Connors	47,456
Frank Ragen	44,328
William D. Scott	30,266
James A. Long	15,785
Thomas J. Carroll	14,323
William J. Rooney	19,364
Stephen Kelly	12,395
John Schmidt	8,353
John L. Ritzman	6,143
Mrs. E. W. Bemis	33,974
Jeremiah Haefke	3,398
William J. Igoe	20,167
Peter Lavorta	11,221
John P. Maciejewski	16,030
Frank J. Szymanski	16,035
William G. Griffin	9,653
Stanley J. Mankowski	15,921
Paul V. Pallasch	10,927
Mary E. Ahern	17,249
Mary McEnerney	17,648
Charles J. McDonald	8,443
Joseph E. McCarthy	9,185
Timothy J. Carroll	9,293
Harry H. Peabody	6,927

For County Commissioners (Outside Chicago).

William McGurn*	3,628
Frank J. Novak*	4,843
Joseph F. Triska*	3,369
Elizabeth Shroyer*	2,973
Jean P. Washburn*	2,993
James J. Sup	2,466
E. R. Zimmerman	2,188
Barney Richter	2,046
James G. Wolcott	2,886

For Municipal Court Judges.

(New four-year term.)

James J. O'Toole*	56,172
Martin Walsh	54,078
E. M. Amberg	52,740
Frank T. Sullivan*	73,830

(New two-year term.)

Elliot H. Evans	41,455
John E. Van Natta	28,236
John F. O'Connell*	84,130
Joseph Burke*	82,771

(Full term.)

John M. Lowery	51,042
James Donahoe*	62,077
Frank H. Graham	53,132
Edward G. Woods	36,228
Joseph A. Graber	39,715
Irving G. Zazove	26,233
James R. Considine	44,650
Edmund J. Rice	35,217
Patrick J. Kelly	49,819
Michael F. Ryan*	54,515

	Total.
George E. Sankstone	10,459
John Courtney	26,221
Leonard F. McGee	13,481
Mac B. McGonigle	11,437
Frank N. Moore	20,464
Samuel E. Weinshenker*	54,530
Edmund Mulcahy*	67,703
Isidore Brown*	53,920
Philip J. Finnegan*	64,904
Frank T. Huening	46,353
Frank P. Danisch*	61,099
John Prystalski*	68,944
Francis Borelli*	70,574
Francis B. Allegretti	49,634
Dennis W. Sullivan*	74,682
Morris J. Drezner	8,239
Anthony J. O'Malley	23,101
John J. Byrne	18,660
Patrick T. Harrington	20,809

(New six-year term.)

Eugene L. McGarry	47,833
Leo V. Roeder	30,903
S. E. Pincus*	51,991
Al. F. Gorman*	67,323
J. Edward Clancy	19,141
William S. McNamara	20,552

REPUBLICAN.

For County Judge.

	City.	County.
Frank S. Righeimer	177,755	209,423

(No opposition.)

For Sheriff.

Peter M. Hoffman*	115,875	146,948
H. C. W. Laubenheimer	104,413	121,304

For County Treasurer.

Charles Ringer*	111,789	141,265
Wallace G. Clark	91,250	103,932

For County Clerk.

Carl W. Zepp	25,179	32,397
Berger H. Loman*	91,617	101,157
Robert E. Barbee	68,367	87,121

For Judge Probate Court.

William H. Fish	22,424	25,862
William Schulze	26,459	32,209
C. Arch Williams	53,616	63,275
Jerome J. Crowley*	89,926	108,355

For Clerk Probate Court.

John F. Devine*	111,621	132,930
John F. Tyrrell	81,294	99,432

For Clerk Criminal Court.

William R. Parker*	118,794	151,251
Frank Palmbla	71,281	78,391

For County Superintendent of Schools.

Orville T. Bright, Jr.*	106,514
Ellen E. Foster	55,691

For Member Board Assessors.

George K. Schmidt*	133,243	158,258
August W. Seibel	59,640	73,137

For Member Board of Review.

Edward R. Litsinger*	136,541	160,135
Adolphus B. Magnus	63,577	78,850

For Sanitary District Trustees.

	†City.	County.
James H. Lawley*	121,211	138,481
Matthias A. Mueller*	119,033	135,112
Charles J. Peters*	108,144	117,759
Thomas O. Wallace	72,319	89,904
Solomon P. Roderick	54,581	64,054
Robert Isham Randolph	53,041	64,784
George M. Tobey	51,484	57,004

†Including Cicero and village of Summit.

For President County Board.

	City.	County.
William Busse	78,207	101,757
Charles S. Peterson*	104,368	124,550

For County Commissioners (Chicago).

	Total.
Charles N. Goodnow*	99,265
Tom Murray*	96,205
Charles S. Peterson*	105,920
John R. Palandech*	53,915
Thomas A. Boyer*	64,589
Myrtle T. Blacklidge*	63,541
Helen M. Bennett*	76,372
Joseph Esposito*	58,429
Borger O. Borgerson*	76,305
Emily W. Dean*	67,400
Otto L. Annoreno	53,224
Albert Swanson	49,633
Joseph Zientek	47,572
Helene Danek	35,960
Bertha M. Severin	34,281
William J. Grace	34,078
James A. Scott	41,633
Roy C. Woods	36,057
Eden T. Brekke	40,796
Charles Hoepfner	34,991
James H. Johnson	44,108
Frank A. West	33,717
Melchoir Schneller	14,853
Robert Blumenfeld	12,567
William C. Wood	14,341
Timothy S. O'Donnell	8,791
Joseph Seamans	8,570
Pete Connelly	7,068
Edward W. Sullivan	9,530
William Schultz	17,514
Louis Topolewski	6,629
James L. Perkins	9,182
James Ruzicka	6,090
Olaf C. Martens	11,494
August C. Mine	6,517
John R. Mackwain	38,619
Catherine Cotter	42,850
Albert L. Van Aelstyn	43,190
Clarence E. Elkins	48,505
Robert A. J. Shaw	49,225
Alfred W. Lutter	46,661
Victor R. A. Petersen	52,060
Angela Devere	38,591
William G. Shortall	42,038
Rudolph J. Kudlata	35,849
John F. Scanlan	15,391
Angelo Marubio	7,754

*Nominated.

For County Commissioners (Outside Chicago).

William Busse*	26,112
William H. Maclean*	24,630
George A. Miller*	27,707
Dudley D. Pierson*	24,280
F. W. Penfield*	23,771
George F. Hand	17,411
James Harper	17,454
Michael Schiessle	11,811
Gertrude C. Lieber	16,277
Howard P. Roe	15,391
Edwin E. Vail	7,267
Anthony Srebalus	1,402
John Montanari	1,723

*Nominated.

For Municipal Court Judges.

(Full term.)

John R. Newcomer*	166,740
Emanuel Eller*	121,423
John H. Lyle*	79,653
John Richardson*	131,239
Howard Hayes*	111,421
Wells M. Cook*	133,669
Hosea W. Wells*	117,065
John F. Haas*	114,028
Theodore F. Ehler*	95,801
Gabriel J. Norden	58,755
Frank H. Teed	53,027
Robert W. Auw	36,125
William F. Ader	15,748
Charles G. Palmer	35,957
Paul Corkell	48,906
Frederick W. Elliott	46,437
Sheridan E. Fry	68,523

	Total.
Earl C. Hales	39,137
Donald H. McGilvray	35,520
Franklin S. Catlin	23,015
Harry W. Meneley	53,413
Oscar Thonander	16,325
Arthur Carlsten	22,949
Alfred G. Neuffer	46,640
Max Luster*	71,477
Louis S. Cohn	14,868
William H. Gallagher	14,205
Peter J. Hower	11,303
Richard E. Westbrooks	30,321
Frances E. Spooner	19,537

*Nominated.

To Fill Vacancy.

Albert E. Beath*	97,528
Frank Peska	72,199

*Nominated.

(New six-year term.)

Albert M. Gualano	34,656
Charles Roloff	45,090
Alfar M. Eberhardt*	58,914
Louis Grollman	32,020
William E. Helander*	55,492
Reginald C. Darley	10,575
Charles G. Palmer	39,200
Eugene Stewart	54,349

(New four-year term.)

George M. Bagby*	72,897
Earl J. Walker	68,720
Beryl B. Collins	45,382
Marion G. Kudlick	30,777
Charles G. Palmer	30,591
John J. Lupe*	79,426
Richard S. Martin	19,789

(New two-year term.)

Henry M. Seligman	45,134
Benjamin E. Cohen*	63,047
Theodore H. Wunderlich	44,166
Charles G. Palmer	34,882
Ransom E. Walker	48,222
Rush B. Johnson*	57,793
Arthur A. Maina	7,400
Guy C. Crapple	50,061

COOK COUNTY AND CHICAGO JUDICIAL ELECTION.

June 5, 1922.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

	*City.	Country towns.	Total.
Charles A. McDonald, D.†	94,083	5,091	99,174
John J. Sullivan, D.†	92,927	5,085	95,012
Joseph Sabath, D.†	98,667	5,291	103,958
M. M. Gridley, D.†	90,122	5,152	95,274
William E. Dever, D.†	93,111	5,180	98,291
W. D. Steffens, R.†	80,374	5,523	85,897
Harry B. Miller, R.	48,661	382	49,043
Edwin T. Peifer, R.	2,431	213	2,644
Charles G. Palmer, R.	2,430	210	2,640
Charles C. Kirk, R.	2,383	205	2,588
Samuel Block, S.	17,093	756	17,849
Swan M. Johnson, S.	16,897	810	17,707
Daniel A. Uretz, S.	13,938	702	14,640
Kellam Foster, S.	15,383	761	16,144
Kasimir Gugis, S.	12,535	657	13,192
Max Silverman, S.	12,860	642	13,502

*Includes Cicero and Summit. †Elected.

VOTE BY WARDS FOR STEFFEN AND MILLER.

Ward.	Steffen.	Miller.	Ward.	Steffen.	Miller.
1	2617	1307	21	1949	2645
2	1498	1483	22	885	1287
3	2830	1086	23	3834	1780
4	1025	1178	24	1662	1147
5	1956	735	25	4832	2044
6	4301	1869	26	3168	2172
7	3512	1394	27	3662	1673
8	1618	1717	28	1661	1548
9	1141	862	29	1831	871
10	908	1387	30	2233	739
11	1741	120	31	1910	1624
12	1826	437	32	3903	2183
13	3139	868	33	3756	1987
14	2339	1174	34	1958	2163
15	1571	1184	35	2968	2868
16	765	1107			
17	632	1887	Total.	79463	48415
18	2150	1702	Cicero etc.	911	246
19	1209	163	Co. towns	5523	382
20	2473	24	Gr. total.	85897	49043

MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGES.

Nominees for term expiring Dec. 1, 1924: Albert E. Beath, republican; Peter M. Schwaba, democrat. (To fill vacancy caused by election of Harry M. Fisher to Circuit court judgeship.)

Nominees for term expiring Dec. 4, 1922: Thomas J. Peden, Emanuel Eller and Alberto N. Gualano, republicans; John R. Philp and Newton R. Gilmore, independent republicans; Eugene Stewart, independent.

To Fill Fisher Vacancy.

Ward.	Beath.	S'waba.	Ward.	Beath.	S'waba.
1	762	3148	20	1328	1514
2	1562	649	21	1279	1105
3	2064	1124	22	886	730
4	691	1497	23	3056	1364
5	781	1962	24	1552	1102
6	3186	1445	25	3553	1999
7	2461	1915	26	2762	1630
8	1453	1437	27	2900	2999
9	1148	850	28	1291	1947
10	686	1710	29	1192	2101
11	754	1517	30	780	2643
12	841	2381	31	1685	1589
13	1590	2654	32	3484	1883
14	1314	1948	33	3034	2166
15	1281	1693	34	1583	2010
16	309	2448	35	2393	2922
17	704	1542			
18	1483	1961	Total.	56346	62668
19	518	1083			

For Three Short-Term Vacancies.

Thomas J. Peden, Rep.*	68,554
Emanuel Eller, Rep.*	71,076
Alberto N. Gualano, Rep.*	64,116
Eugene Stewart, Ind.	1,800

*Elected.

VOTE ON PROPOSITIONS.

Bridge Bonds.

To issue $3,400,000 in bonds for bridge construction and river improvement: For, 74,236; against, 64,407; proposition carried.

Lighting Bonds.

To issue $2,000,000 in bonds to install new electric lights and otherwise extend the street-lighting system of the city: For, 74,615; against 59,544; proposition carried.

Annexation of Part of Town of Maine.

For the annexation of part of township of Maine to be added to 41st ward: Vote for, 76,873; against, 50,508.

VOTERS REGISTERED IN CHICAGO (1922).

After revision, Oct. 17.

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1	9875	2865	12740
2	12890	6907	19797
3	14296	8917	23213
4	12323	8955	21278
5	11872	8700	20572
6	11738	9022	20760

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Total.
7	10143	6703	16846
8	9965	6184	16149
9	9161	4620	13781
10	6663	3268	9931
11	8319	4452	12771
12	9540	5341	14881
13	5876	2770	8646
14	10462	6337	16799
15	13318	6560	19878
16	11429	7201	18630
17	10447	7900	18347
18	11213	6805	18018
19	12409	8807	21216
20	6665	3535	10200
21	7644	4006	11650
22	8611	4825	13436
23	10263	5043	15306
24	7514	3990	11504
25	8291	4112	12403
26	7467	3919	11386
27	11993	4299	16292
28	10994	6489	17483
29	12959	8786	21745
30	13476	8999	22475
31	5835	2863	8698
32	6980	3373	10353
33	7978	4138	12116
34	8131	3806	11937
35	9339	4653	13992
36	10120	4959	15079
37	13888	9104	22992
38	10408	5390	15798
39	12791	6372	19163
40	13188	7294	20482
41	10310	5455	15765
42	10135	4381	14516
43	9642	4476	14118
44	9361	5837	15198
45	10687	5002	15689
46	9709	6352	16061
47	12687	7153	19840
48	9977	6988	16965
49	12312	9348	21660
50	9990	6103	16093
Total	511284	293364	804648

CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY ELECTION, NOV. 7, 1922.

VOTE FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

Nominees—Frank S. Righeimer, republican; Edmund K. Jarecki, democrat; Samuel Block, socialist; Joseph A. Rogers, farmer-labor; Meyer J. Stein, *Roosevelt progressive.

Ward.	Righ'mer.	Jarecki.	Ward.	Righ'mer.	Jarecki.	Ward.	Righ'mer.	Jarecki.
1	3126	7418	14	4777	8944	27	6072	6981
2	11218	2683	15	6467	9708	28	6798	7303
3	11985	5599	16	7551	8096	29	7176	11286
4	9339	7658	17	8017	7252	30	8172	11438
5	7653	9099	18	6798	7894	31	2770	4548
6	7653	9422	19	8723	8747	32	3128	5449
7	5946	8187	20	3079	5618	33	2085	8433
8	6931	6207	21	3328	6729	34	3396	5295
9	5989	4337	22	2408	9133	35	6899	4002
10	4665	3419	23	4340	8272	36	7650	4419
11	3433	7489	24	4037	4588	37	11050	8185
12	5685	7067	25	3942	5956	38	5999	7181
13	1488	5922	26	3570	5915	39	6445	9243
40	9541	6887						
41	6995	5830						
42	5962	5591						
43	5846	5133						
44	6471	6003						
45	5885	6797						
46	7241	5745						
47	9610	6629						
48	6811	6864						
49	8126	9991						
50	7172	6012						
Tot.	309448	346604						

*For a few county officers candidates were named by petition under the heading of "Roosevelt progressive party."

Town.	Righeimer.	Jarecki.
Barrington	448	125
Berwyn	1787	2576
Bloom	560	299
Bremen	510	345
Calumet	854	720
Chicago H'g'ts*	2001	1344
Cicero	4595	7046
Elk Grove	387	24
Evanston	3867	5422
Hanover	309	48
Lemont	434	712
Leyden	638	546
Lyons	1784	1973
Maine	1998	903
New Trier	2747	3694
Niles	859	394
Northfield	565	341
Norwood Park	587	232
Oak Park	6718	5729
Orland	183	46
Palatine	407	153
Palos	257	192
Proviso	5416	2847
Rich	249	75
River Forest	757	570
Riverside	483	660
Schaumberg	101	32
Stickney	84	111
Summit†	352	399
Thornton	3132	2706
Wheeling	844	410
Worth	2193	898
Country towns	46106	41572
Chicago	309448	346604
Tot. Cook Co.	355554	388176

*City. †Village.

	Block.	Rogers.	Stein.
Country towns	2254	811	270
Chicago	19045	3867	382
Total Co.	21299	4678	652

Vote by Precincts.

I. Pct.	Righ'mer.	Jarecki.
1	109	214
2	95	183
3	87	264
4	64	262
5	63	166
6	35	285
7	43	351
8	56	214
9	78	201
10	157	152
11	144	276
12	124	200
13	40	242
14	85	356
15	42	283
16	120	215
17	51	122
18	80	197
19	98	244
20	73	278
21	90	180
22	103	195
23	54	284
24	104	225
25	81	160
26	217	155
27	90	261
28	43	310
29	113	183
30	129	199
31	200	100
32	165	176
33	93	285
Total	3126	7418

II. Pct.	Righ'mer.	Jarecki.
1	117	143
2	142	157
3	73	211
4	286	42
5	154	10
6	144	44
7	138	74
8	203	5
9	192	20
10	193	18
11	216	11
12	185	20
13	145	132
14	293	58
15	97	242
16	202	36
17	199	14
18	114	81
19	170	81
20	216	37
21	224	16
22	166	123
23	170	92
24	219	51
25	213	68
26	251	19
27	170	44
28	185	161
29	176	100
30	224	10
31	166	13
32	178	23
33	172	15
34	276	12
35	195	11

Pct.	Righ'mer.	Jarecki.
36.....	200	37
37.....	205	20
38.....	264	2
39.....	192	72
40.....	209	43
41.....	227	34
42.....	216	7
43.....	204	44
44.....	196	25
45.....	248	29
46.....	215	1
47.....	240	15
48.....	222	1
49.....	180	40
50.....	143	17
51.....	225	7
52.....	200	45
53.....	157	38
54.....	175	13
55.....	192	16
56.....	185	14
57.....	256	42
58.....	203	17
Total ..	11218	2683

III.

1.....	203	31
2.....	178	24
3.....	207	16
4.....	113	78
5.....	277	5
6.....	168	18
7.....	209	23
8.....	301	10
9.....	260	18
10.....	166	19
11.....	179	59
12.....	190	182
13.....	144	85
14.....	121	41
15.....	179	100
16.....	119	137
17.....	169	193
18.....	144	168
19.....	118	176
20.....	121	154
21.....	118	95
22.....	118	107
23.....	130	151
24.....	149	156
25.....	95	131
26.....	108	114
27.....	203	86
28.....	224	19
29.....	235	60
30.....	164	62
31.....	111	141
32.....	134	173
33.....	225	49
34.....	247	29
35.....	227	139
36.....	200	102
37.....	148	118
38.....	157	92
39.....	182	62
40.....	137	13
41.....	180	130
42.....	106	100
43.....	194	76
44.....	190	65
45.....	139	30
46.....	136	40
47.....	175	9
48.....	178	38
49.....	99	138
50.....	278	22
51.....	229	55
52.....	176	24
53.....	104	70
54.....	107	64
55.....	118	113
56.....	188	124
57.....	190	62
58.....	193	93
59.....	197	58
60.....	164	129
61.....	236	71
62.....	186	53
63.....	186	133
64.....	69	159
65.....	225	92
66.....	160	49
67.....	132	38
68.....	189	24
69.....	162	44
70.....	161	60
Total ..	11985	5599

IV.

1.....	160	201
2.....	146	180
3.....	163	197
4.....	96	186
5.....	109	161
6.....	162	161
7.....	183	139
8.....	172	170
9.....	147	165
10.....	166	189
11.....	160	209
12.....	324	26
13.....	257	82
14.....	275	73
15.....	183	134
16.....	198	126
17.....	203	138
18.....	175	237
19.....	167	177
20.....	187	177
21.....	175	168
22.....	161	191
23.....	185	165
24.....	185	123
25.....	244	47
26.....	263	7
27.....	275	109
28.....	191	36
29.....	219	127
30.....	184	142
31.....	217	177
32.....	123	205
33.....	226	160
34.....	187	143
35.....	149	198
36.....	113	134
37.....	170	218
38.....	135	138
39.....	179	100
40.....	195	127
41.....	284	55
42.....	311	152
43.....	172	163
44.....	106	163
45.....	143	116
46.....	123	181
47.....	161	146
48.....	128	127
49.....	136	199
50.....	121	144
51.....	132	192
52.....	113	177
Total ..	9339	7658

V.

1.....	120	110
2.....	203	139
3.....	111	252
4.....	85	165
5.....	115	169
6.....	164	130
7.....	135	168
8.....	194	177
9.....	147	134
10.....	139	202
11.....	111	239
12.....	154	155
13.....	124	240
14.....	110	179
15.....	137	178
16.....	125	205
17.....	133	189
18.....	142	192
19.....	148	195
20.....	105	186
21.....	156	119
22.....	137	159
23.....	127	103
24.....	172	132
25.....	96	118
26.....	149	124
27.....	197	95
28.....	174	146
29.....	139	191
30.....	158	134
31.....	134	133
32.....	111	136
33.....	145	127
34.....	157	164
35.....	137	206
36.....	125	134
37.....	223	67
38.....	168	150
39.....	128	150
40.....	146	207
41.....	159	152
42.....	134	162
43.....	168	160
44.....	149	155
45.....	98	136
46.....	68	167
47.....	102	133
48.....	106	178
49.....	96	185
50.....	94	202
51.....	109	163
52.....	130	171
53.....	111	156
54.....	138	159
55.....	101	105
56.....	93	148
57.....	116	168
Total ..	7653	9099

VI.

1.....	147	197
2.....	121	136
3.....	140	140
4.....	114	124
5.....	111	172
6.....	134	179
7.....	117	150
8.....	148	201
9.....	151	187
10.....	107	143
11.....	121	153
12.....	140	135
13.....	131	156
14.....	147	199
15.....	139	117
16.....	137	168
17.....	109	159
18.....	159	171
19.....	113	154
20.....	142	159
21.....	158	120
22.....	166	141
23.....	147	151
24.....	169	146
25.....	116	175
26.....	232	139
27.....	139	171
28.....	139	168
29.....	114	173
30.....	143	189
31.....	111	141
32.....	151	182
33.....	154	136
34.....	139	158
35.....	130	166
36.....	102	164
37.....	153	157
38.....	152	145
39.....	112	163
40.....	109	127
41.....	178	157
42.....	146	221
43.....	146	220
44.....	139	209
45.....	122	231
46.....	117	252
47.....	77	338
48.....	129	258
49.....	99	176
50.....	180	163
51.....	124	216
52.....	137	126
53.....	177	167
54.....	172	78
55.....	104	182
56.....	142	116
Total ..	7653	9422

VII.

1.....	182	171
2.....	124	167
3.....	134	166
4.....	151	129
5.....	138	166
6.....	132	160
7.....	123	172
8.....	79	149
9.....	170	194
10.....	136	176
11.....	109	189
12.....	149	211
13.....	100	191
14.....	226	202
15.....	220	153
16.....	167	178
17.....	150	156
18.....	221	169
19.....	201	150
20.....	269	110
21.....	300	104
22.....	163	205
23.....	194	129
24.....	269	133
25.....	206	148
26.....	189	204
27.....	252	184
28.....	211	174
29.....	202	179
30.....	220	141
31.....	133	223
32.....	74	297
33.....	26	320
34.....	54	278
35.....	27	345
36.....	13	446
37.....	14	358
38.....	19	464
39.....	31	325
40.....	168	171
Total ..	5946	8187

VIII.

1.....	135	150
2.....	142	164
3.....	165	164
4.....	155	157
5.....	141	183
6.....	146	114
7.....	143	149
8.....	126	126
9.....	163	156
10.....	145	91
11.....	114	162
12.....	127	153
13.....	148	154
14.....	160	121

Pct.	Righ'mer.	Jarecki.
15.....	120	162
16.....	162	142
17.....	145	227
18.....	175	150
19.....	146	175
20.....	207	123
21.....	162	83
22.....	196	85
23.....	222	140
24.....	170	111
25.....	141	160
26.....	162	131
27.....	169	256
28.....	144	216
29.....	208	142
30.....	157	141
31.....	183	166
32.....	189	141
33.....	198	183
34.....	189	87
35.....	192	139
36.....	186	133
37.....	170	106
38.....	150	141
39.....	90	134
40.....	178	139
41.....	133	137
42.....	187	199
43.....	190	14
Total ..	6931	6207

IX.

1.....	180	84
2.....	234	149
3.....	173	75
4.....	183	84
5.....	196	81
6.....	147	94
7.....	195	148
8.....	126	163
9.....	116	115
10.....	146	176
11.....	116	170
12.....	125	122
13.....	188	109
14.....	135	219
15.....	44	344
16.....	85	49
17.....	114	200
18.....	123	269
19.....	171	120
20.....	205	115
21.....	171	148
22.....	128	119
23.....	213	81
24.....	196	100
25.....	188	148
26.....	131	168
27.....	248	117
28.....	200	102
29.....	248	69
30.....	233	68
31.....	208	65
32.....	246	87
33.....	203	33
34.....	195	73
35.....	179	73
Total ..	5989	4337

X.

1.....	140	124
2.....	124	201
3.....	135	162
4.....	180	198
5.....	180	141
6.....	150	131
7.....	126	109
8.....	151	160
9.....	176	181
10.....	238	129
11.....	185	204
12.....	228	221
13.....	224	154
14.....	166	162
15.....	252	66
16.....	208	99
17.....	217	92
18.....	233	95
19.....	275	92
20.....	238	137
21.....	326	69
22.....	167	102
23.....	110	152
24.....	104	149
25.....	132	89
Total ..	4665	3419

XI.

1.....	213	169
2.....	140	198
3.....	130	227
4.....	105	164
5.....	141	257
6.....	64	246
7.....	108	302
8.....	162	175
9.....	117	208
10.....	84	285
11.....	121	243
12.....	106	265
13.....	106	160
14.....	75	106
15.....	180	156
16.....	77	211
17.....	70	249
18.....	129	190
19.....	34	370
20.....	84	272
21.....	169	265
22.....	71	403
23.....	109	207
24.....	60	330
25.....	75	335
26.....	85	331
27.....	104	247
28.....	119	268
29.....	124	207
30.....	192	180
31.....	79	263
Total ..	3433	7489

XII.

1.....	175	214
2.....	142	235
3.....	162	215
4.....	156	289
5.....	66	342
6.....	86	437
7.....	267	195
8.....	278	189
9.....	380	90
10.....	251	133
11.....	250	168
12.....	190	197
13.....	190	210
14.....	198	200
15.....	133	175
16.....	143	208
17.....	128	183
18.....	120	288
19.....	194	157
20.....	179	187
21.....	137	233
22.....	93	407
23.....	213	212
24.....	198	196
25.....	316	135
26.....	179	190
27.....	324	57
28.....	154	190
29.....	99	394
30.....	110	184
31.....	87	312
32.....	87	245
Total ..	5685	7067

XIII.

Pct.	Righ'mer.	Jarecki.
1.....	80	279
2.....	101	203
3.....	55	271
4.....	64	285
5.....	23	400
6.....	40	363
7.....	47	246
8.....	127	204
9.....	118	259
10.....	92	338
11.....	34	368
12.....	56	322
13.....	90	290
14.....	71	347
15.....	99	287
16.....	44	336
17.....	10	368
18.....	113	307
19.....	60	328
20.....	164	121
Total ..	1488	5922

XIV.

1.....	202	17
2.....	137	193
3.....	183	176
4.....	208	243
5.....	62	295
6.....	82	266
7.....	96	335
8.....	84	256
9.....	46	368
10.....	59	356
11.....	47	267
12.....	66	214
13.....	59	180
14.....	29	435
15.....	61	371
16.....	112	206
17.....	81	234
18.....	62	342
19.....	284	13
20.....	213	27
21.....	138	221
22.....	204	13
23.....	275	10
24.....	231	6
25.....	225	16
26.....	136	179
27.....	147	123
28.....	122	167
29.....	145	150
30.....	111	220
31.....	57	339
32.....	124	275
33.....	104	330
34.....	83	323
35.....	57	384
36.....	103	235
37.....	97	226
38.....	96	300
39.....	53	338
40.....	96	295
Total ..	4777	8944

XV.

1.....	108	194
2.....	45	314
3.....	84	310
4.....	146	231
5.....	108	184
6.....	144	234
7.....	140	194
8.....	189	176
9.....	180	237
10.....	101	203
11.....	90	195
12.....	71	261
13.....	60	227
14.....	80	324
15.....	131	272
16.....	77	288
17.....	155	180
18.....	146	232
19.....	90	240
20.....	87	150
21.....	133	282
22.....	168	218
23.....	110	241
24.....	125	247
25.....	110	274
26.....	149	136
27.....	150	135
28.....	169	194
29.....	155	166
30.....	213	81
31.....	190	143
32.....	139	156
33.....	119	249
34.....	163	247
35.....	147	223
36.....	167	225
37.....	202	292
38.....	168	266
39.....	147	242
40.....	179	149
41.....	164	99
42.....	228	125
43.....	158	110
44.....	191	149
45.....	154	127
46.....	99	202
47.....	138	84
Total ..	6467	9708

XVI.

1.....	162	211
2.....	145	193
3.....	155	158
4.....	107	237
5.....	106	227
6.....	89	319
7.....	182	229
8.....	188	234
9.....	181	160
10.....	113	309
11.....	105	281
12.....	117	228
13.....	104	220
14.....	124	298
15.....	191	204
16.....	138	308
17.....	148	212
18.....	144	194
19.....	147	234
20.....	158	184
21.....	120	144
22.....	206	186
23.....	159	193
24.....	208	68
25.....	181	113
26.....	211	106
27.....	245	109
28.....	181	142
29.....	190	129
30.....	217	148
31.....	145	173
32.....	207	156
33.....	204	161
34.....	197	120
35.....	183	69
36.....	265	80
37.....	195	168
38.....	200	181
39.....	176	150
40.....	193	144
41.....	215	152
42.....	221	137
43.....	192	203
44.....	176	224
Total ..	7551	8096

XVII.

1.....	136	48
2.....	223	43

Pct.	Righ'mer.	Jarecki.
3.....	166	213
4.....	122	214
5.....	144	170
6.....	132	160
7.....	126	147
8.....	117	216
9.....	164	147
10.....	154	136
11.....	140	187
12.....	149	267
13.....	164	181
14.....	200	34
15.....	144	153
16.....	146	117
17.....	163	140
18.....	196	162
19.....	135	153
20.....	126	167
21.....	104	110
22.....	120	150
23.....	105	200
24.....	128	174
25.....	91	133
26.....	93	92
27.....	153	174
28.....	163	135
29.....	155	152
30.....	182	167
31.....	172	130
32.....	169	130
33.....	230	156
34.....	201	104
35.....	158	100
36.....	186	130
37.....	135	140
38.....	205	165
39.....	150	128
40.....	192	127
41.....	150	99
42.....	180	107
43.....	187	109
44.....	177	158
45.....	176	124
46.....	163	115
47.....	185	168
48.....	180	135
49.....	179	104
50.....	156	127
51.....	145	154
Total ..	8017	7252

XVIII.

1.....	171	157
2.....	153	153
3.....	168	157
4.....	201	155
5.....	143	170
6.....	154	173
7.....	168	105
8.....	153	129
9.....	172	174
10.....	211	196
11.....	143	261
12.....	128	234
13.....	90	203
14.....	114	234
15.....	158	181
16.....	132	244
17.....	165	151
18.....	155	270
19.....	148	256
20.....	139	251
21.....	199	140
22.....	130	164
23.....	126	205
24.....	192	194
25.....	135	178
26.....	146	155
27.....	157	131
28.....	208	139
29.....	202	194
30.....	187	169
31.....	153	208
32.....	140	230
33.....	181	258
34.....	214	233
35.....	143	264
36.....	138	168
37.....	218	140
38.....	145	174
39.....	222	167
40.....	154	118
41.....	125	191
42.....	176	187
43.....	41	33
Total ..	6798	7894

XIX.

1.....	143	155
2.....	132	156
3.....	183	175
4.....	170	185
5.....	167	176
6.....	177	170
7.....	181	165
8.....	146	154
9.....	129	130
10.....	178	116
11.....	189	98
12.....	185	156
13.....	126	259
14.....	177	146
15.....	120	266
16.....	159	175
17.....	155	233
18.....	93	235
19.....	154	210
20.....	116	251
21.....	171	260
22.....	185	246
23.....	186	231
24.....	214	203
25.....	157	225
26.....	173	287
27.....	166	249
28.....	175	173
29.....	107	203
30.....	192	109
31.....	179	81
32.....	192	157
33.....	183	173
34.....	168	165
35.....	217	188
36.....	161	144
37.....	120	173
38.....	269	104
39.....	134	122
40.....	161	117
41.....	150	98
42.....	127	187
43.....	131	169
44.....	184	178
45.....	186	77
46.....	214	13
47.....	192	121
48.....	177	174
49.....	139	113
50.....	194	140
51.....	159	78
52.....	173	65
53.....	43	59
54.....	64	54
Total ..	8723	8747

XX.

1.....	152	126
2.....	158	238
3.....	157	264
4.....	136	226
5.....	51	238
6.....	220	213
7.....	172	293
8.....	321	113
9.....	224	126
10.....	190	210
11.....	151	241
12.....	184	196
13.....	149	284
14.....	72	308
15.....	60	323
16.....	100	331
17.....	110	280
18.....	113	278
19.....	159	307
20.....	80	368
21.....	82	275
22.....	38	380
Total ..	3079	5618

XXI.

1.....	31	436
2.....	69	349
3.....	99	342
4.....	99	297
5.....	97	255
6.....	212	155
7.....	171	195
8.....	100	311
9.....	109	284
10.....	85	305
11.....	41	465
12.....	178	164
13.....	150	173
14.....	180	205
15.....	95	409
16.....	116	308
17.....	123	292
18.....	240	164
19.....	130	257
20.....	109	369
21.....	141	175
22.....	152	149
23.....	183	117
24.....	128	140
25.....	138	199
26.....	152	214
Total ..	3328	6729

XXII.

1.....	41	378
2.....	109	315
3.....	48	348
4.....	45	341
5.....	70	401
6.....	38	362
7.....	72	346
8.....	59	409
9.....	56	347
10.....	57	341
11.....	39	437
12.....	78	322
13.....	73	373
14.....	90	351
15.....	86	357
16.....	51	316
17.....	48	350
18.....	39	397
19.....	37	278
20.....	164	176
21.....	134	184
22.....	128	223
23.....	134	129
24.....	119	232
25.....	120	302
26.....	110	283
27.....	121	255
28.....	129	263
29.....	113	317
Total ..	2408	9133

XXIII.

1.....	119	186
2.....	102	197
3.....	181	143
4.....	92	228
5.....	100	277
6.....	84	179
7.....	123	187
8.....	140	193
9.....	87	179
10.....	81	296
11.....	100	264
12.....	151	203
13.....	141	151
14.....	119	233
15.....	124	212
16.....	111	164
17.....	92	187
18.....	112	198
19.....	118	167
20.....	62	273
21.....	155	218
22.....	120	196
23.....	82	296
24.....	99	273
25.....	130	316
26.....	161	314
27.....	94	226
28.....	130	253
29.....	207	182
30.....	67	292
31.....	99	268
32.....	168	168
33.....	155	194
34.....	148	177
35.....	105	202
36.....	101	278
37.....	80	302
Total ..	4340	8272

XXIV.

1.....	84	89
2.....	105	96
3.....	145	149
4.....	106	224
5.....	146	139
6.....	93	259
7.....	140	171
8.....	160	172
9.....	113	232
10.....	187	116
11.....	235	139
12.....	155	130
13.....	133	119
14.....	131	140
15.....	161	175
16.....	115	187
17.....	131	116
18.....	96	197
19.....	147	232
20.....	179	229
21.....	103	110
22.....	169	142
23.....	234	106
24.....	134	135
25.....	149	112
26.....	119	166
27.....	120	188
28.....	141	168
29.....	106	150
Total ..	4037	4588

XXV.

1.....	67	150
2.....	81	196
3.....	56	258
4.....	75	240
5.....	99	185
6.....	147	133
7.....	115	151
8.....	107	219
9.....	80	155
10.....	109	194
11.....	87	219
12.....	159	129
13.....	136	180
14.....	160	180
15.....	136	122
16.....	203	132
17.....	143	191
18.....	110	152

Pct.	Righ'mer.	Jarecki.
19.....	122	167
20.....	109	218
21.....	114	176
22.....	93	174
23.....	171	155
24.....	157	193
25.....	110	165
26.....	97	162
27.....	105	150
28.....	183	208
29.....	116	193
30.....	107	209
31.....	128	209
32.....	117	171
33.....	143	220
Total ..	3942	5956

XXVI.

1.....	152	129
2.....	83	134
3.....	164	144
4.....	144	112
5.....	153	157
6.....	138	169
7.....	134	177
8.....	220	180
9.....	190	190
10.....	85	165
11.....	158	151
12.....	220	269
13.....	135	197
14.....	117	139
15.....	118	249
16.....	145	160
17.....	52	408
18.....	91	223
19.....	210	185
20.....	79	310
21.....	97	308
22.....	146	286
23.....	49	277
24.....	103	376
25.....	79	354
26.....	132	272
27.....	176	194
Total ..	3570	5915

XXVII.

1.....	193	110
2.....	131	129
3.....	261	102
4.....	147	188
5.....	150	210
6.....	149	150
7.....	105	201
8.....	206	195
9.....	92	198
10.....	141	256
11.....	120	204
12.....	184	209
13.....	105	289
14.....	137	192
15.....	109	196
16.....	215	137
17.....	233	118
18.....	315	129
19.....	103	236
20.....	93	239
21.....	131	189
22.....	251	179
23.....	129	186
24.....	190	154
25.....	192	139
26.....	119	162
27.....	108	211
28.....	115	199
29.....	202	211
30.....	252	118
31.....	127	171
32.....	122	190
33.....	125	252
34.....	141	168
35.....	145	170
36.....	156	226
37.....	167	216
38.....	211	152
Total ..	6072	6981

XXVIII.

1.....	133	153
2.....	152	249
3.....	160	163
4.....	236	162
5.....	195	131
6.....	183	181
7.....	178	213
8.....	167	143
9.....	121	213
10.....	138	130
11.....	157	142
12.....	124	182
13.....	119	179
14.....	157	191
15.....	150	209
16.....	143	170
17.....	123	207
18.....	169	171
19.....	134	134
20.....	138	187
21.....	126	209
22.....	129	176
23.....	102	205
24.....	152	93
25.....	167	188
26.....	197	57
27.....	167	68
28.....	155	77
29.....	235	98
30.....	191	84
31.....	157	92
32.....	165	62
33.....	142	181
34.....	116	140
35.....	119	201
36.....	96	153
37.....	90	193
38.....	157	167
39.....	125	227
40.....	188	200
41.....	126	165
42.....	137	235
43.....	136	187
44.....	159	176
45.....	187	159
Total ..	6798	7303

XXIX.

1.....	163	174
2.....	166	133
3.....	156	154
4.....	115	203
5.....	133	223
6.....	130	261
7.....	112	271
8.....	151	255
9.....	125	234
10.....	90	270
11.....	130	233
12.....	145	188
13.....	90	183
14.....	58	146
15.....	141	145
16.....	146	188
17.....	131	192
18.....	84	244
19.....	108	180
20.....	97	277
21.....	75	227
22.....	129	216
23.....	103	115
24.....	88	233
25.....	106	171
26.....	213	127
27.....	178	186
28.....	104	174
29.....	145	201
30.....	169	190
31.....	143	147
32.....	179	152
33.....	97	213
34.....	129	200
35.....	184	137
36.....	124	180
37.....	140	185
38.....	146	162
39.....	119	224
40.....	135	161
41.....	109	205
42.....	152	128
43.....	175	142
44.....	165	203
45.....	121	210
46.....	171	170
47.....	82	248
48.....	138	280
49.....	96	283
50.....	71	233
51.....	118	243
52.....	109	264
53.....	86	250
54.....	150	196
55.....	139	236
56.....	117	240
Total ..	7176	11286

XXX.

1.....	210	167
2.....	183	156
3.....	236	123
4.....	158	132
5.....	165	171
6.....	170	217
7.....	240	148
8.....	68	210
9.....	94	179
10.....	126	195
11.....	142	215
12.....	147	213
13.....	137	192
14.....	127	163
15.....	146	227
16.....	93	251
17.....	89	258
18.....	156	259
19.....	121	225
20.....	160	210
21.....	163	199
22.....	156	215
23.....	125	285
24.....	149	292
25.....	164	242
26.....	149	232
27.....	137	235
28.....	187	224
29.....	176	212
30.....	140	261
31.....	142	173
32.....	140	165
33.....	160	154
34.....	135	205
35.....	119	187
36.....	103	311
37.....	132	173
38.....	110	224
39.....	131	191
40.....	188	165
41.....	225	206
42.....	176	177
43.....	125	222
44.....	171	227
45.....	160	278
46.....	112	220
47.....	154	280
48.....	124	176
49.....	117	263
50.....	89	265
51.....	140	259
52.....	278	196
53.....	146	186
54.....	281	227
Total ..	8172	11438

XXXI.

1.....	70	263
2.....	71	339
3.....	138	370
4.....	57	289
5.....	55	239
6.....	77	265
7.....	131	208
8.....	75	347
9.....	191	119
10.....	209	129
11.....	175	187
12.....	248	64
13.....	245	153
14.....	82	209
15.....	113	251
16.....	70	384
17.....	130	257
18.....	219	216
19.....	234	156
20.....	180	103
Total ..	2770	4548

XXXII.

1.....	117	205
2.....	117	194
3.....	108	151
4.....	199	151
5.....	137	264
6.....	80	271
7.....	85	252
8.....	92	314
9.....	116	221
10.....	89	208
11.....	107	246
12.....	92	328
13.....	41	359
14.....	70	289
15.....	144	186
16.....	114	255
17.....	105	179
18.....	128	234
19.....	110	198
20.....	115	288
21.....	219	152
22.....	319	96
23.....	59	302
24.....	224	64
25.....	141	42
Total ..	3128	5449

XXXIII.

1.....	15	414
2.....	75	328
3.....	43	352
4.....	98	329
5.....	83	268
6.....	71	340
7.....	110	274
8.....	55	335
9.....	49	300
10.....	63	278
11.....	23	282
12.....	55	290
13.....	26	392
14.....	66	324
15.....	65	341
16.....	63	365
17.....	45	340
18.....	23	324
19.....	30	340
20.....	51	295
21.....	84	272
22.....	138	272
23.....	79	226
24.....	82	241
25.....	134	145
26.....	65	224

Pct.	Righ'mer.	Jarecki.
27.....	125	93
28.....	91	106
29.....	127	193
30.....	51	150
Total ..	2085	8433

XXXIV.

1.....	64	294
2.....	140	204
3.....	150	121
4.....	122	135
5.....	165	115
6.....	134	168
7.....	138	152
8.....	77	131
9.....	140	206
10.....	140	94
11.....	97	116
12.....	75	103
13.....	100	172
14.....	121	150
15.....	94	107
16.....	69	238
17.....	133	65
18.....	85	138
19.....	101	134
20.....	118	177
21.....	124	133
22.....	86	158
23.....	96	172
24.....	111	167
25.....	57	168
26.....	67	211
27.....	39	284
28.....	83	189
29.....	127	191
30.....	113	188
31.....	87	227
32.....	143	187
Total ..	3396	5295

XXXV.

1.....	183	141
2.....	183	91
3.....	245	83
4.....	219	119
5.....	216	78
6.....	159	68
7.....	170	127
8.....	203	74
9.....	169	79
10.....	209	91
11.....	209	118
12.....	177	72
13.....	205	121
14.....	165	139
15.....	172	100
16.....	213	105
17.....	187	70
18.....	204	91
19.....	149	105
20.....	159	116
21.....	161	169
22.....	175	103
23.....	172	134
24.....	132	138
25.....	77	95
26.....	128	100
27.....	134	82
28.....	263	101
29.....	228	117
30.....	190	100
31.....	176	86
32.....	173	96
33.....	138	64
34.....	156	118
35.....	255	119
36.....	181	145
37.....	180	128
38.....	184	119
Total ..	6899	4002

XXXVI.

Pct.	Righ'mer.	Jarecki.
1.....	263	117
2.....	287	57
3.....	243	92
4.....	235	92
5.....	193	105
6.....	364	77
7.....	156	61
8.....	218	90
9.....	134	74
10.....	268	121
11.....	225	99
12.....	194	103
13.....	197	95
14.....	243	49
15.....	210	163
16.....	168	141
17.....	154	99
18.....	164	94
19.....	168	137
20.....	204	110
21.....	107	87
22.....	231	109
23.....	192	139
24.....	254	76
25.....	213	114
26.....	200	87
27.....	187	120
28.....	198	93
29.....	252	115
30.....	136	96
31.....	205	112
32.....	155	141
33.....	182	141
34.....	150	159
35.....	118	143
36.....	157	174
37.....	163	183
38.....	141	201
39.....	121	153
Total ..	7650	4419

XXXVII.

1.....	185	115
2.....	144	136
3.....	176	80
4.....	174	206
5.....	26	372
6.....	186	133
7.....	240	248
8.....	97	64
9.....	194	217
10.....	209	101
11.....	242	189
12.....	218	181
13.....	170	134
14.....	151	186
15.....	245	124
16.....	180	155
17.....	148	185
18.....	212	131
19.....	230	152
20.....	221	123
21.....	155	160
22.....	265	119
23.....	246	109
24.....	275	107
25.....	261	135
26.....	256	117
27.....	170	85
28.....	154	127
29.....	182	104
30.....	189	101
31.....	100	183
32.....	194	149
33.....	169	127
34.....	186	141
35.....	215	124
36.....	282	138
37.....	238	145
38.....	220	102
39.....	213	116

Pct.	Righ'mer.	Jarecki.
40.....	184	120
41.....	264	122
42.....	275	102
43.....	244	168
44.....	256	140
45.....	234	111
46.....	168	198
47.....	223	151
48.....	160	172
49.....	217	171
50.....	141	161
51.....	146	185
52.....	210	99
53.....	174	166
54.....	175	144
55.....	170	190
56.....	182	164
Total ..	11050	8185

XXXVIII.

1.....	182	128
2.....	189	138
3.....	183	101
4.....	222	131
5.....	211	141
6.....	130	132
7.....	162	126
8.....	205	161
9.....	140	191
10.....	140	194
11.....	173	152
12.....	198	95
13.....	163	152
14.....	151	112
15.....	194	113
16.....	180	115
17.....	204	122
18.....	146	124
19.....	111	163
20.....	201	163
21.....	209	155
22.....	143	172
23.....	115	237
24.....	133	243
25.....	36	330
26.....	48	358
27.....	18	377
28.....	40	389
29.....	62	413
30.....	128	210
31.....	55	271
32.....	165	187
33.....	140	238
34.....	148	138
35.....	180	137
36.....	145	128
37.....	146	96
38.....	220	123
39.....	178	117
40.....	205	106
Total ..	5999	7181

XXXIX.

1.....	42	274
2.....	91	272
3.....	63	363
4.....	154	206
5.....	140	187
6.....	106	213
7.....	109	186
8.....	157	159
9.....	132	207
10.....	112	161
11.....	156	132
12.....	137	127
13.....	140	87
14.....	103	159
15.....	91	274
16.....	138	261
17.....	217	168
18.....	237	139
19.....	156	317
20.....	69	349

Pct.	Righ'mer.	Jarecki.
21.....	12	453
22.....	40	338
23.....	35	378
24.....	47	351
25.....	67	298
26.....	72	290
27.....	132	149
28.....	115	242
29.....	152	129
30.....	186	157
31.....	230	136
32.....	148	198
33.....	163	148
34.....	55	341
35.....	240	140
36.....	213	107
37.....	206	72
38.....	241	106
39.....	150	133
40.....	172	121
41.....	185	142
42.....	193	133
43.....	236	123
44.....	193	124
45.....	223	115
46.....	189	84
Total ..	6445	9243

XL.

1.....	250	160
2.....	281	129
3.....	215	98
4.....	142	143
5.....	153	98
6.....	189	197
7.....	115	112
8.....	174	125
9.....	149	107
10.....	205	157
11.....	163	136
12.....	150	106
13.....	157	74
14.....	175	124
15.....	135	106
16.....	184	125
17.....	134	127
18.....	182	121
19.....	142	132
20.....	175	140
21.....	170	152
22.....	125	135
23.....	203	145
24.....	162	139
25.....	144	99
26.....	173	92
27.....	271	99
28.....	198	103
29.....	160	109
30.....	197	80
31.....	245	83
32.....	198	85
33.....	201	92
34.....	162	97
35.....	238	107
36.....	182	125
37.....	167	119
38.....	168	123
39.....	163	161
40.....	166	164
41.....	166	139
42.....	222	104
43.....	159	185
44.....	168	88
45.....	185	115
46.....	169	150
47.....	89	211
48.....	143	144
49.....	136	174
50.....	208	135
51.....	142	118
52.....	128	127
53.....	162	129

Pct.	Righ'mer.	Jarecki.
54.....	149	132
55.....	152	110
Total ..	9541	6887

XLI.

1.....	208	175
2.....	212	161
3.....	151	188
4.....	158	192
5.....	201	202
6.....	175	199
7.....	245	182
8.....	184	122
9.....	124	199
10.....	143	154
11.....	184	111
12.....	193	102
13.....	141	133
14.....	140	138
15.....	156	181
16.....	182	260
17.....	183	166
18.....	110	183
19.....	117	182
20.....	188	172
21.....	175	145
22.....	162	124
23.....	165	143
24.....	154	138
25.....	146	144
26.....	241	134
27.....	187	98
28.....	184	96
29.....	181	120
30.....	207	178
31.....	181	147
32.....	242	144
33.....	174	121
34.....	177	160
35.....	181	121
36.....	173	84
37.....	305	128
38.....	176	116
39.....	189	87
Total ..	6995	5830

XLII.

1.....	89	205
2.....	156	173
3.....	197	140
4.....	164	133
5.....	109	173
6.....	134	165
7.....	95	149
8.....	132	154
9.....	282	187
10.....	262	123
11.....	168	163
12.....	139	163
13.....	158	199
14.....	113	160
15.....	138	203
16.....	148	198
17.....	187	135
18.....	345	71
19.....	252	120
20.....	321	138
21.....	186	150
22.....	148	153
23.....	153	134
24.....	211	139
25.....	137	140
26.....	136	208
27.....	118	189
28.....	125	133
29.....	182	123
30.....	126	261
31.....	93	99
32.....	253	61
33.....	150	151
34.....	73	170

Pct.	Righ'mer.	Jarecki.
35.....	100	170
36.....	182	158
Total ..	5962	5591

XLIII.

1.....	135	146
2.....	150	118
3.....	154	102
4.....	119	90
5.....	186	138
6.....	150	89
7.....	157	68
8.....	194	108
9.....	184	117
10.....	120	142
11.....	174	165
12.....	87	200
13.....	143	128
14.....	124	137
15.....	180	147
16.....	146	74
17.....	187	101
18.....	173	181
19.....	159	97
20.....	153	124
21.....	167	165
22.....	148	121
23.....	158	109
24.....	135	114
25.....	182	68
26.....	111	205
27.....	134	230
28.....	70	204
29.....	123	179
30.....	125	143
31.....	140	157
32.....	192	106
33.....	126	119
34.....	148	162
35.....	143	166
36.....	176	78
37.....	185	100
38.....	193	138
39.....	115	97
Total ..	5846	5133

XLIV.

1.....	76	128
2.....	92	161
3.....	98	165
4.....	145	106
5.....	195	216
6.....	199	98
7.....	147	97
8.....	212	82
9.....	208	140
10.....	226	119
11.....	232	106
12.....	174	165
13.....	163	161
14.....	201	117
15.....	180	135
16.....	188	156
17.....	177	132
18.....	175	149
19.....	116	181
20.....	103	174
21.....	127	153
22.....	175	192
23.....	176	187
24.....	101	160
25.....	165	132
26.....	201	120
27.....	131	180
28.....	158	135
29.....	137	146
30.....	140	174
31.....	157	117
32.....	178	141
33.....	159	174
34.....	206	147
35.....	132	190

Pct.	Righ'mer.	Jarecki.
36.....	178	164
37.....	186	146
38.....	221	157
39.....	103	195
40.....	133	205
Total ..	6471	6003

XLV.

1.....	195	125
2.....	192	125
3.....	121	215
4.....	188	160
5.....	160	112
6.....	147	139
7.....	157	155
8.....	163	111
9.....	164	145
10.....	177	126
11.....	231	88
12.....	179	98
13.....	219	98
14.....	167	141
15.....	214	89
16.....	188	90
17.....	141	130
18.....	191	136
19.....	148	195
20.....	131	139
21.....	83	162
22.....	133	173
23.....	100	289
24.....	83	247
25.....	154	186
26.....	92	200
27.....	152	191
28.....	102	218
29.....	69	258
30.....	183	141
31.....	169	151
32.....	51	247
33.....	129	247
34.....	74	224
35.....	108	198
36.....	122	231
37.....	152	243
38.....	132	145
39.....	101	219
40.....	223	210
Total ..	5885	6797

XLVI.

1.....	201	140
2.....	148	128
3.....	223	142
4.....	174	141
5.....	227	136
6.....	180	107
7.....	182	105
8.....	179	164
9.....	181	152
10.....	159	103
11.....	170	149
12.....	181	142
13.....	155	136
14.....	138	179
15.....	151	153
16.....	121	217
17.....	115	152
18.....	170	160
19.....	115	167
20.....	124	184
21.....	152	208
22.....	149	125
23.....	131	147
24.....	149	141
25.....	153	145
26.....	113	122
27.....	164	80
28.....	102	70
29.....	203	137
30.....	148	122
31.....	210	100
32.....	184	57

Pct.	Righ'mer.	Jarecki.
33.....	225	73
34.....	147	81
35.....	185	84
36.....	141	98
37.....	163	207
38.....	145	124
39.....	176	126
40.....	153	160
41.....	159	117
42.....	211	72
43.....	220	85
44.....	164	107
Total ..	7241	5745

XLVII.

1.....	147	124
2.....	176	184
3.....	144	175
4.....	169	133
5.....	201	155
6.....	188	133
7.....	223	151
8.....	222	104
9.....	161	129
10.....	136	117
11.....	160	125
12.....	179	119
13.....	173	114
14.....	194	103
15.....	187	146
16.....	234	134
17.....	186	130
18.....	163	97
19.....	129	131
20.....	153	111
21.....	180	99
22.....	172	120
23.....	202	73
24.....	207	91
25.....	227	71
26.....	189	101
27.....	175	98
28.....	173	136
29.....	150	118
30.....	201	132
31.....	261	94
32.....	164	107
33.....	212	134
34.....	149	161
35.....	155	159
36.....	165	104
37.....	184	90
38.....	177	133
39.....	220	124
40.....	257	103
41.....	181	113
42.....	165	118
43.....	160	123
44.....	164	100
45.....	179	158
46.....	149	131
47.....	135	102
48.....	131	176
49.....	154	108
50.....	182	133
51.....	199	138
52.....	159	112
53.....	158	140
54.....	149	114
Total ..	9610	6629

XLVIII.

1.....	160	114
2.....	129	179
3.....	102	131
4.....	195	150
5.....	238	112
6.....	134	89
7.....	150	126
8.....	194	156
9.....	156	139
10.....	133	150

Pct.	Righ'mer.	Jarecki.
11.....	145	116
12.....	112	123
13.....	112	144
14.....	76	129
15.....	96	117
16.....	116	115
17.....	112	118
18.....	130	153
19.....	135	91
20.....	127	118
21.....	143	133
22.....	181	124
23.....	125	168
24.....	130	122
25.....	182	160
26.....	136	162
27.....	140	144
28.....	141	155
29.....	110	151
30.....	143	139
31.....	174	130
32.....	110	116
33.....	92	122
34.....	134	158
35.....	130	154
36.....	167	148
37.....	121	185
38.....	141	154
39.....	151	182
40.....	116	190
41.....	156	190
42.....	120	154
43.....	112	181
44.....	113	125
45.....	112	142
46.....	152	139
47.....	122	96
48.....	171	153
49.....	136	66
50.....	98	51
Total ..	6811	6864

XLIX.

1.....	178	212
2.....	93	141
3.....	91	152
4.....	115	149
5.....	106	149
6.....	72	122
7.....	124	120
8.....	117	169
9.....	132	136
10.....	130	133
11.....	126	162
12.....	157	176
13.....	100	207
14.....	130	149
15.....	109	173
16.....	124	130
17.....	181	246
18.....	128	138
19.....	124	166
20.....	112	147
21.....	100	180
22.....	96	228
23.....	101	164
24.....	93	199
25.....	107	167
26.....	89	199
27.....	102	234
28.....	72	229
29.....	90	281
30.....	170	152
31.....	116	170
32.....	124	181
33.....	134	154
34.....	166	181
35.....	110	190
36.....	126	259
37.....	189	188
38.....	149	165
39.....	174	145
40.....	130	152
41.....	137	150
42.....	159	116
43.....	149	128
44.....	147	141
45.....	191	135
46.....	208	174
47.....	152	116
48.....	135	192
49.....	215	123
50.....	144	166
51.....	122	187
52.....	118	144
53.....	134	154
54.....	152	173
55.....	172	171
56.....	241	137
57.....	216	138
58.....	148	140
59.....	169	175
60.....	130	136
Total ..	8126	9991

L.

1.....	132	149
2.....	166	120
3.....	128	230
4.....	110	153
5.....	114	182
6.....	133	150
7.....	144	158
8.....	142	120
9.....	152	126
10.....	151	173
11.....	210	142
12.....	175	104
13.....	192	80
14.....	235	111
15.....	228	100
16.....	189	78
17.....	211	166
18.....	149	167
19.....	151	217
20.....	182	127
21.....	212	143
22.....	211	140
23.....	171	128
24.....	148	143
25.....	170	164
26.....	223	150
27.....	238	109
28.....	219	111
29.....	193	172
30.....	157	171
31.....	169	102
32.....	192	145
33.....	171	105
34.....	196	199
35.....	198	239
36.....	165	184
37.....	201	161
38.....	165	161
39.....	152	170
40.....	144	133
41.....	183	129
Total ..	7172	6012

PRESIDENT BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Nominees—Charles S. Peterson, republican; Anton J. Cermak, democrat; George Koop, socialist; Theodore J. Vind, farmer-labor; John H. Buck, Roosevelt progressive.

Chicago.

Ward.	Peterson.	Cermak.
1.....	2690	7746
2.....	9941	3709
3.....	11476	5652
4.....	9912	6559
5.....	10076	6443
6.....	9399	7465
7.....	6781	6974
8.....	7173	5832
9.....	5934	4195
10.....	4222	3630
11.....	2876	7664
12.....	5320	7143
13.....	1184	5996
14.....	4180	9266
15.....	5603	10225
16.....	6638	8692
17.....	8721	6388
18.....	6137	8277
19.....	10013	7257
20.....	2697	5906
21.....	3061	6751
22.....	1781	9836
23.....	2845	9952
24.....	2798	5617
25.....	3472	6258
26.....	2501	6914
27.....	5740	7107
28.....	6514	7405
29.....	6274	11704
30.....	7118	11879
31.....	2655	4317
32.....	2828	5384
33.....	1952	7936
34.....	2746	5615
35.....	6330	4254
36.....	7064	4747
37.....	11299	7534
38.....	5464	7179
39.....	6125	8869
40.....	9561	6655
41.....	7091	5421
42.....	6133	5286
43.....	5245	5465
44.....	6660	5593
45.....	4884	7496
46.....	7632	5206
47.....	9339	6512
48.....	7788	5664
49.....	10456	7463
50.....	7492	5578
Total.	301821	340616

County Outside Chicago.

Town.	Peterson.	Cermak.
Barrington	502	104
Berwyn	1757	2722
Bloom	550	311
Bremen	468	394
Calumet	785	754
Chicago H'g'ts*	2031	1262
Cicero	3721	7899
Elk Grove.....	380	31
Evanston	7504	1998
Hanover	331	47
Lemont	440	665
Leyden	558	617
Lyons	2523	1281
Maine	2096	738
New Trier.....	4873	1485
Niles	673	594
Northfield	469	447
Norwood Park.	551	253
Oak Park	8770	3644
Orland	180	49
Palatine	400	181
Palos	243	210
Proviso	5338	2751
Rich	237	81
River Forest..	1114	312
Riverside	697	440
Schaumberg ..	92	39
Stickney	62	134
Summit†	326	409
Thornton	3263	2461
Wheeling	830	439
Worth	2160	945
Country towns	53924	33697
Chicago	301821	340616
Tot. Cook Co.	355745	374343

*City. †Village.

	Koop.	Vind.	Buck.
Country towns ...	2172	757	198
Chicago ...18441		3630	364
Total Co..20613		4387	562

COUNTY TREASURER.

Nominees: Charles Ringer, republican; Patrick J. Carr, democrat; Otto F. Branstetter, socialist; Benn Ferris, farmer-labor; Alexander H. Locke, Roosevelt progressive.

Chicago.

Ward.	Ringer.	Carr.
1.....	2572	7920
2.....	10396	3320
3.....	10971	6459
4.....	9036	7816
5.....	8781	7881
6.....	8615	8415
7.....	6894	7201
8.....	6959	6220
9.....	5776	4362
10.....	4313	3786
11.....	2768	8009
12.....	4776	8025
13.....	1061	6311
14.....	4039	9743
15.....	5539	10484
16.....	6348	9335

Ward.	Ringer.	Carr.	Ward.	Ringer.	Carr.	Ward.	Ringer.	Carr.	Ward.	Ringer.	Carr.
17.....	8019	7274	26.....	2697	6542	35.....	6237	4440	44.....	6052	6351
18.....	5874	8784	27.....	5569	7335	36.....	6871	5028	45.....	4887	7632
19.....	9013	8356	28.....	6242	7728	37.....	10364	8564	46.....	6890	5914
20.....	2725	5892	29.....	5712	12526	38.....	5281	7370	47.....	8908	7178
21.....	3099	6576	30.....	6655	12723	39.....	5936	9094	48.....	6825	6626
22.....	2117	8991	31.....	2645	4278	40.....	8870	7289	49.....	8773	9150
23.....	3615	8716	32.....	2625	5576	41.....	6634	5923	50.....	6798	6300
24.....	2893	5645	33.....	1953	7760	42.....	5515	5736			
25.....	3343	6489	34.....	2781	5614	43.....	4803	5934	Total.	286065	360621

County Outside Chicago.

Town.	Ringer.	Carr.	Town.	Ringer.	Carr.	Town.	Ringer.	Carr.
Barrington ...	464	115	Niles	724	506	Wheeling	824	428
Berwyn	1781	2475	Northfield	504	387	Worth	2124	982
Bloom	530	328	Norwood Park	556	245			
Bremen	486	363	Oak Park	7444	4786	Country towns.	49756	36794
Calumet	822	742	Orland	173	61	Chicago	286065	360621
Chicago H'g'ts*	1870	1431	Palatine	401	158			
Cicero	4222	7091	Palos	245	195	Tot. Cook Co	335821	397415
Elk Grove	366	34	Proviso	5080	3104	*City. †Village.		
Evanston	6557	2831	Rich	248	69			
Hanover	313	63	River Forest..	906	414			
Lemont	435	671	Riverside	546	583			
Leyden	589	582	Schaumberg ..	92	40			
Lyons	2036	1693	Stickney	70	120			
Maine	2004	813	Summit	299	438			
New Trier	3883	2450	Thornton	3153	2596			

	Brans-tetter.	Ferris.	Locke.
Country towns ..	2293	814	194
Chicago .	19193	3738	311
Total Co.	21486	4552	505

COUNTY CLERK.

Nominees: Berger H. Loman, republican; Robert M. Sweitzer, democrat; Ivar A. Anderson, socialist; S. T. Hammersmark, farmer-labor; Luther M. Lewis, Roosevelt progressive.

Vote in Chicago.

Ward.	Loman.	Sweitzer.	Ward.	Loman.	Sweitzer.	Ward.	Loman.	Sweitzer.
1.....	2572	7935	11.....	3079	7533	37.....	10291	8704
2.....	10645	2961	12.....	5372	7134	38.....	5516	7261
3.....	11369	5863	13.....	1299	5931	39.....	6176	8974
4.....	8335	8416	14.....	4287	9354	40.....	8827	7377
5.....	7107	9461	15.....	5947	9978	41.....	6720	5919
6.....	7613	9407	16.....	6692	8860	42.....	5336	6074
7.....	5620	8222	17.....	7939	7288	43.....	4623	6177
8.....	6625	6407	18.....	6156	8424	44.....	5635	6789
9.....	5697	4447	19.....	8385	8916	45.....	5023	7536
10.....	4295	3670	20.....	2768	5833	46.....	6574	6334
						47.....	8649	7497
						48.....	6236	7387
						49.....	7514	10564
						50.....	6626	6524
						Total.	283421	363520

County Outside Chicago.

Town.	Loman.	Sweitzer.	Town.	Loman.	Sweitzer.	Town.	Loman.	Sweitzer.
Barrington ...	482	108	Niles	742	517	Wheeling	811	441
Berwyn	1703	2628	Northfield	515	393	Worth	2121	979
Bloom	523	340	Norwood Park	568	244			
Bremen	473	386	Oak Park.....	6604	5852	Country towns	45280	41846
Calumet	827	738	Orland	183	48	Chicago	283421	363520
Chgo. H'g'ts†..	1971	1344	Palatine	402	170			
Cicero	4454	6885	Palos	237	205	Tot. Cook Co.	328701	405366
Elk Grove ...	375	33	Proviso	5038	3164	†City. *Village.		
Evanston	4035	5206	Rich	227	102			
Hanover	319	60	River Forest..	744	563			
Lemont	457	656	Riverside	456	674			
Leyden	612	577	Schaumberg ..	92	40			
Lyons	1908	1869	Stickney	68	123			
Maine	1933	924	Summit*	336	400			
New Trier....	2781	3631	Thornton	3283	2546			

	Ander-son.	Hammers-mark.	Lewis.
Country towns ..	2319	787	185
Chicago .	19083	3703	354
Tot. Co.	21402	4490	539

SHERIFF.

Nominees: Peter M. Hoffman, republican; James M. Dailey, democrat; Adolph Dreifuss, socialist; Edward N. Nockels, farmer-labor; William Hyink, Roosevelt progressive.

Chicago.

Ward.	Hoffman.	Dailey.	Ward.	Hoffman.	Dailey.	Ward.	Hoffman.	Dailey.
1.....	2966	7564	11.....	3605	7378	21.....	3648	6045
2.....	11141	2684	12.....	5855	6719	22.....	2659	8498
3.....	12328	5091	13.....	1506	5700	23.....	4428	7894
4.....	10811	6017	14.....	4724	9034	24.....	3679	4848
5.....	10024	6400	15.....	6710	9276	25.....	3868	5942
6.....	9025	7953	16.....	7438	8198	26.....	3243	6016
7.....	6795	6972	17.....	9024	6244	27.....	6071	6863
8.....	7266	5818	18.....	6752	7840	28.....	6931	7076
9.....	6095	4022	19.....	10044	7271	29.....	7183	11109
10.....	4464	3462	20.....	2969	5660	30.....	8082	11279
						31.....	2825	4114
						32.....	3205	5038
						33.....	2277	7450
						34.....	3423	5033
						35.....	6995	3715
						36.....	7824	4138

Ward.	Hoffman.	Dailey.
37.....	11792	7189
38.....	6308	6423
39.....	6944	8110
40.....	10534	5789
41.....	7783	4859
42.....	6204	5105
43.....	6214	4554
44.....	7396	4970
45.....	6015	6487
46.....	8285	4633
47.....	10726	5448
48.....	8373	5144
49.....	10303	7743
50.....	7964	5176
Total.	330724	315991

County Outside Chicago.

Town	Hoffman.	Dailey.
Barrington ...	499	111
Berwyn	2130	2201
Bloom	569	308
Bremen	509	357
Calumet	953	627
Chgo. H'g't's†..	2002	1341
Cicero	4733	6643
Elk Grove.....	388	35
Evanston	6174	3063
Hanover	336	51
Lemont	450	661
Leyden	702	520
Lyons	2391	1375
Maine	2388	638
New Trier.....	4591	1798
Niles	928	377
Northfield	557	385
Norwood Park	618	203
Oak Park.....	8737	3699
Orland	185	50
Palatine	420	167
Palos	269	170
Proviso	5653	2718
Rich	253	73
River Forest..	978	342
Riverside	659	468
Schaumberg ..	105	32
Stickney	80	111
Summit*	346	397
Thornton	3427	2394
Wheeling	923	361
Worth	2301	856
Country towns	55254	32532
Chicago	330724	315991
Tot. Cook Co.	385978	348523

†City. *Village.

Country towns ..	Dreyfuss. 2294	Nockels. 868	Hyink. 214
Chicago .	19168	4285	291
Tot. Co.	21462	5153	505

VOTE ON COUNTY COMMISSIONERS IN CHICAGO.

(Ten to be elected.)

Charles S. Peterson,* Rep.	319,305
Charles N. Goodnow,* Rep.	323,674
Tom Murray,* Rep.	321,457
Helen M. Bennett, Rep.	303,815
Borger O. Borgerson, Rep.	285,799
Mrs. Emily Washburn Dean, Rep.	298,530
Thomas A. Boyer, Rep.	280,703
Myrtle Tanner Blacklidge, Rep.	287,478
Joseph Esposito, Rep.	267,820
John R. Palandoch, Rep.	283,747
Anton J Cermak,* Dem.	360,921
Joseph M. Fitzgerald,* Dem.	311,849
Daniel Ryan,* Dem.	331,177
Emmett Whealan,* Dem.	326,598
Maurice Kavanagh,* Dem.	313,825
Bartley Burg, Dem.	310,081
John Budinger, Dem.	306,858
Frank J. Wilson,* Dem.	325,662
Joseph A. Mendel, Dem.	309,287
Mrs. E. W. Bemis,* Dem.	314,795
Edward Williger, Soc.	19,672
Fred Frese, Soc.	19,810
John A. Kelleher, Soc.	19,863
George Koop, Soc.	20,203
Pierce L. Anderson, Soc.	20,202
William Stelk, Soc.	19,976
Ludwig Miller, Soc.	20,283
William Bowers, Soc.	19,577
Gertrude Dubin, Soc.	19,803
Isadore Finklestein, Soc.	19,682
Harry E. Scheck, Far.-Lab.	4,292
E. F. Cook, Far.-Lab.	4,331
Raymond Kennedy, Far.-Lab.	4,262
Theodore J. Vind, Far.-Lab.	4,132
Joseph Novack, Far.-Lab.	4,279
Marian D. Fuller, Far.-Lab.	4,322
Joseph Burger, Far.-Lab.	6,585
Anna Donaldson, Far.-Lab.	4,461
Martin Nelson, Far.-Lab.	4,736
Henry Sheride, Far.-Lab.	4,028

*Elected.

Vote on County Commissioners in Country Towns.

(Five to be elected.)

William Busse,* Mount Prospect, Rep.	51,828
George A. Miller,* Oak Park, Rep.	55,523
Frederick W. Penfield,* Glencoe, Rep.	53,541
William H. MacLean,* Wilmette, Rep.	53,765
Dudley D. Pierson,* Chgo. H'g'ts, Rep.	50,551
Mrs. Jean P. Washburn, Evan., Dem.	36,177
Mrs. Elizabeth Shroyer, Cong. Pk., Dem.	35,457
William McGurn, Forest Park, Dem.	28,589
Joseph F. Triska, Riverside, Dem.	28,604
Frank J. Novack, Cicero, Dem.	30,012
Patrick McMullen, Oak Park, Soc.	2,367
Arthur Kraay, Harvey, Soc.	2,354
Jacob Winnen, Melrose Park, Soc.	2,369
Fred W. Gilbert, Congress Park, Soc.	2,369
Paul Metz, Harvey, Soc.	2,443
Olaf Davidson, Evanston, Far.-Lab.	863
John H. Buck, R. P.	275

*Elected.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF MUNICIPAL COURT.

(For full term of six years. Ten to be elected.)

John R. Newcomer,* Rep.	346,810
Wells M. Cook,* Rep.	325,985
John Richardson,* Rep.	333,337
Emanuel Eller,* Rep.	306,875
Hosea W. Wells,* Rep.	326,149
John F. Haas,* Rep.	340,448
Howard Hayes,* Rep.	319,956
Theodore F. Ehler,* Rep.	315,474
John H. Lyle, Rep.	296,430
Max Luster, Rep.	284,367
Dennis W. Sullivan,* Dem.	334,047
Francis Borrelli,* Dem.	328,536
John Prystalski, Dem.	298,207
Edmond Mulcahy, Dem.	289,007
Philip J. Finnegan, Dem.	306,027
James Donohoe, Dem.	292,262
Frank P. Danisch, Dem.	288,542
Michael F. Ryan, Dem.	295,463
Samuel E. Weinshenker, Dem.	295,194
Isidore Brown, Dem.	288,139

*Elected.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF MUNICIPAL COURT.

(Two to be elected for new judgeships of six years under ordinance adopted by the city council.)

Alfar M. Eberhardt,* Rep.	323,469
William E. Helander,* Rep.	312,789
Al. F. Gorman, Dem.	303,996
Samuel E. Pincus, Dem.	291,967

*Elected.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF MUNICIPAL COURT.

(Two to be elected for new judgeships of four years under ordinance adopted by the city council.)

John J. Lupe, Rep.	292,057
George M. Bagby, Rep.	292,614
Frank T. Sullivan,* Dem.	320,622
James J. O'Toole,* Dem.	314,727

*Elected.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF MUNICIPAL COURT.

(Two to be elected for new judgeships of two years under ordinance adopted by the city council.)

Benjamin E. Cohen, Rep.	282,029
Rush B. Johnson, Rep.	308,658
John F. O'Connell,* Dem.	308,954
Joseph Burke,* Dem.	318,752

*Elected.

PROBATE JUDGE.

Nominees: Jerome J. Crowley, republican; Henry Horner, democrat; Kasimir Gugis, socialist; John C. Teevan, farmer-labor.

	Crowley.	Horner.	Gugis.	T'van.
Chicago	263628	368501	19251	4284
Country towns ...	42691	42120	2348	878
Total county ...	306319	410621	21599	5162

PROBATE COURT CLERK.

Nominees: John F. Devine, republican; Henry A. Zender, democrat; Max Silverman, socialist; John G. Clay, farmer-labor.

	Devine.	Zender.	Silverman.	Clay.
Chicago	318663	304878	20136	4844
Country towns	54794	29062	2367	963
Total county	373457	333940	22503	5807

CRIMINAL COURT CLERK.

Nominees: John H. Passmore, republican; John P. Gibbons, democrat; John Will, socialist; Charles Dold, farmer-labor.

	Passmore.	Gibbons.	Will.	Dold.
Chicago	307685	325773	19833	4203
Country towns	54592	30450	2369	867
Total county	362277	356223	22202	5070

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

Nominees: Orville T. Bright, Jr., republican; Edward J. Tobin, democrat; Annie T. Howe, socialist; Gifford Ernest, former-labor.

	Bright.	Tobin.	Howe.	Ernest.
Chicago	292521	331560	20234	4229
Country towns	52094	33316	2434	854
Total county	344615	364876	22668	5083

MEMBER BOARD OF REVIEW.

Nominees: Edward R. Litsinger, republican; Ulysses S. Schwartz, democrat; Ernest Bergner, socialist; John J. Walt, farmer-labor.

	Litsinger.	Schwartz.	Bergner.	Walt.
Chicago	313199	324327	19331	4114
Country towns	50460	34604	2366	862
Total county	363659	358931	21697	4976

COUNTY ASSESSOR.

Nominees: George K. Schmidt, republican; Michael K. Sheridan, democrat; Fred Ehling, socialist; Frank J. Seitz, farmer-labor.

	Schmidt.	Sheridan.	Ehling.	Seitz.
Chicago	302300	322673	19623	4144
Country towns	51567	31619	2384	882
Total county	353867	354292	22007	5026

SANITARY TRUSTEES.

Three to be elected. Nominees: James H. Lawley, republican; Mathias A. Mueller, republican; Charles J. Peters, republican; Timothy J. Crowe, democrat; James M. Whalen, democrat; Michael Rosenberg, democrat; Raphael B. Green, socialist; Gustav A. Johnson, socialist; John C. Flora, socialist; William Graham, farmer-labor; Leo O. Brockhaven; farmer-labor; David A. McVey, farmer-labor; Sadie Wilbur Brandt, Roosevelt progressive; Joseph P. Power, Roosevelt progressive; Arthur R. Pike, Roosevelt progressive.

Chicago.

Lawley	301535	Flora	19237
Mueller	301476	Graham	4256
Peters	299421	Brockhaven	3989
Crowe	330842	McVey	4051
Whalen	325833	Brandt	373
Rosenberg	322627	Power	286
Green	19677	Pike	316
Johnson	19901		

Country Towns.

Lawley	42237	Flora	1998
Mueller	42272	Graham	742
Peters	40631	Brockhaven	705
Crowe	30416	McVey	713
Whalen	29456	Brandt	277
Rosenberg	29569	Power	208
Green	2035	Pike	209
Johnson	2077		

Total County.

Lawley	343772	Flora	21235
Mueller	343748	Graham	4998
Peters	340052	Brockhaven	4694
Crowe*	361258	McVey	4764
Whalen*	355289	Brandt	650
Rosenberg*	352196	Power	494
Green	21712	Pike	525
Johnson	21978		

*Elected.

TOTAL VOTE AND VOTE ON PROPOSITIONS.

(By wards in Chicago and by towns outside.)

Two propositions were submitted to the voters at the Nov. 7 election in Chicago, Cook county and Illinois. One was a proposal to authorize a bond issue for a soldiers' bonus and required a majority of all votes cast for members of the lower branch of the state legislature. The other was a declaration of sentiment on beer and wine under the public policy act and required merely a majority of the votes cast on the proposal to indicate the prevailing sentiment. This last vote is not legally binding. The vote on the bond issue is. The official proposal for a bond issue as it appeared printed on the ballots follows:

"Shall the state of Illinois contract a debt of $55,000,000 and issue bonds to that amount and levy annually a direct tax sufficient to pay the interest on such bonds as it shall accrue and to pay off and discharge the principal of such bonds within twenty years from issuance, in accordance with the provisions of an act of the general assembly of Illinois entitled 'An act to provide payment of compensation to certain persons who served with the military or naval forces of the United States in the recent war with Germany'?"

The question of public policy submitted follows:

"Shall the existing state and federal prohibitory laws be modified so as to permit the manufacture, sale and transportation of beer (containing less than 4 per cent by volume of alcohol) and light wines for home consumption?"

With the vote on these two propositions in Chicago and Cook county is also printed for convenience the total vote cast in the election. The three are combined in the following table:

In Chicago.

Ward.	Total vote cast.	Soldiers' bonus. Yes.	Soldiers' bonus. No.	Beer and wine. Yes.	Beer and wine. No.
1	10971	9485	993	9292	561
2	15107	11629	1240	10146	1124
3	18923	13876	2811	12145	2509
4	18391	12053	4471	11475	3648
5	18124	11243	5424	9911	4998
6	18264	12470	4657	10255	5034
7	15151	10136	3816	9179	3269
8	14437	10025	3459	8953	3503
9	12130	8880	2376	7056	2648
10	8964	6257	1410	5754	1060
11	11840	9673	1253	9484	677
12	13818	10784	1837	10431	1080
13	7865	6302	737	6095	385
14	14918	11978	1811	10995	1211
15	17838	13057	3431	13195	2047
16	16965	12363	3104	11505	2649
17	16533	11151	3706	9915	4039
18	16290	12120	3172	11279	2287

Ward.	Total vote cast.	Soldiers' bonus. Yes.	Soldiers' bonus. No.	Beer and wine. Yes.	Beer and wine. No.
19....	18827	11927	5467	9997	5118
20....	9465	7868	715	8128	359
21....	10846	8443	1609	8571	547
22....	12632	9887	1994	10275	773
23....	14145	10605	2808	11357	937
24....	10479	8227	1367	8085	874
25....	11289	8947	1685	8401	1024
26....	10517	8730	1225	8550	593
27....	14257	11267	1748	10510	1412
28....	15547	11613	2698	10605	2357
29....	20061	14763	3867	13523	3230
30....	20850	15294	4109	14173	3493
31....	8017	6303	723	6380	402
32....	9439	6954	1449	6868	587
33....	11298	9110	1451	9008	506
34....	10784	7512	1916	8345	914
35....	12557	8380	3203	8630	2122
36....	13740	9501	3371	9809	2002
37....	20796	14028	5398	11780	5687
38....	14472	10117	3206	10652	1622
39....	17195	12054	4002	12476	2178
40....	18495	12019	4514	12864	2655
41....	14071	9277	4031	9100	3111
42....	12686	9439	1911	9036	1607
43....	12517	8254	3400	9456	1269
44....	13583	8651	3992	9015	2542
45....	14081	10640	2410	10719	1279
46....	14217	9620	3898	9450	3025
47....	17824	11170	5549	11685	3497
48....	14659	9530	4313	8981	3549
49....	19210	11376	6741	10941	5411
50....	14317	9097	4362	8898	3186
	719402	514085	148840	493333	110597

Cook County Outside Chicago.

Town.	Total vote cast.	Soldiers' bonus. Yes.	Soldiers' bonus. No.	Beer and wine. Yes.	Beer and wine. No.
Barrington	676	432	158	270	263
Berwyn	4882	3344	1207	3398	1092
Bloom	1008	731	191	698	205
Bremen	958	572	232	667	142
Calumet	1761	1313	268	1219	266
Chicago Heights	3712	2756	734	2522	688
Cicero	12727	9100	2272	10262	1354
Elk Grove	438	186	183	266	90
Evanston	8926	4924	4381	4241	4689
Hanover	422	217	172	271	102
Lemont	1217	922	117	887	162
Leyden	1355	938	308	999	258
Lyons	4109	2657	1093	2078	1506
Maine	3167	1759	1065	1885	930
New Trier	6981	3275	3165	3376	2922
Niles	1369	841	334	1035	153
Northfield	1015	554	295	667	192
Norwood Park	943	641	210	653	194
Oak Park	13372	7660	4833	6183	5969
Orland	253	131	89	124	63
Palatine	650	370	222	379	184
Palos	476	292	121	302	107
Proviso	9353	6707	1948	6401	2074
Rich	347	153	169	262	56
River Forest	1554	807	635	662	733
Riverside	1235	714	425	622	502
Schaumberg	138	50	79	109	17
Stickney	220	148	33	168	16
Summit	808	621	100	640	68
Thornton	6694	5085	1024	4390	1404
Wheeling	1347	895	332	896	289
Worth	3391	2373	704	2138	842
Country towns	95504	61168	27099	58670	27512
Chicago	719402	514085	148840	493333	110597
Total Cook county	814906	575253	175939	552003	138109

ANNEXATION PROPOSITION.

The vote on a proposition to annex to Chicago an adjoining strip from the township of Niles resulted in Chicago: For, 278,555; Against, 98,312.

No report was made to the proper officials of any vote taken in Niles.

CHICAGO BUILDING STATISTICS.

Number of buildings erected since 1899, with estimated cost.

Year.	Buildings.	Cost.
1899.....	3,794	$20,856,750
1900.....	3,554	19,100,050
1901.....	6,053	34,962,075
1902.....	6,074	48,070,399
1903.....	6,221	37,447,175
1904.....	7,151	44,724,790
1905.....	8,442	63,970,950
1906.....	10,629	64,822,030
1907.....	9,353	$59,093,080
1908.....	10,771	68,203,920
1909.....	11,241	90,559,580
1910.....	11,409	96,932,700
1911.....	11,106	105,269,700
1912.....	11,325	88,786,960
1913.....	10,792	89,668,427
1914.....	9,938	83,261,710
1915.....	10,340	$97,291,480
1916.....	10,277	112,835,150
1917.....	4,938	64,244,450
1918.....	2,529	34,792,200
1919.....	6,589	104,198,850
1920.....	3,745	79,102,650
1921.....	7,800	125,004,510
1922*.....	11,777	193,438,810

*First eleven months.

NORWEGIAN SHIPPING AWARD.

The arbitration tribunal at The Hague, Holland, on Oct. 13, 1922, awarded approximately $12,000,000 to the Norwegian government on behalf of fifteen Norwegian corporations and individuals, known as the Christiania group, for claims arising from the requisition of ships by the Emergency Fleet corporation of the United States in the course of the world war. It was charged by Chandler F. Anderson, the American arbitrator, that the tribunal had exceeded its jurisdiction as stipulated by a special agreement signed June 30, 1921.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATIVE VOTE NOV. 7, 1922.

Those elected are designated by an asterisk.

STATE SENATORS.

Dist.		
1.	Adolph Marks, Rep*†.....	7,774
	Norman H. Macpherson, Dem.....	7,817
	Joseph Ellison, Soc.....	159

†Given 7,722 votes by state canvassing board and seated; Macpherson given 7,574 votes.

3.	Samuel A. Ettelson, Rep.*.....	16,075
	Irwin Earl Welsh, Dem.....	8,697
	Anthony Lalis, Soc.....	277
	John Askeland, Far.-Lab.....	61
5.	James E. MacMurray, Rep.*.....	30,042
	James Joseph Leddy, Dem.....	18,776
	Edward Loewenthal, Soc.	
7.	Frederick B. Roos, Rep.*.....	30,297
	Thomas C. Stobbs, Dem.	14,785
	William Van Bodegraven, Soc.....	1,437
9.	Aldras J. Fournier, Rep..... ..	8,402
	Patrick J. Carroll, Dem.*.....	19,729
	Herman Pahl, Soc.	681
11.	William H. Cruden, Rep.....	31,998
	Frank J. Ryan, Dem.*.....	33,243
	John M. Feigh, Soc.....	1,472
	John Herzog, Far.-Lab.	605
13.	Albert C. Clark, Rep.*.....	28,544
	John W. Riley, Dem.	22,621
	George Kohler, Soc.	2,403
15.	John J. Boehm, Dem.*.....	10,094
	Casimer K. Kliuga, Soc.....	287
17.	James B. Leonardo, Rep.....	4,153
	Edward J. Glackin, Dem.*.....	4,674
	Charles W. Stalder, Soc.....	245
19.	Albert B. Holecek, Rep.....	26,277
	John T. Denvir, Dem.*.....	45,086
	Frank V. Stuchal, Soc.....	3,340
21.	Frederick J. Bippus, Rep.....	15,008
	Edward J. Hughes, Dem.*.....	18,650
	Thomas L. Slater, Soc.....	782
	Josephine Marie Lovreglio, Far.-Lab.	213
23.	Lowell B. Mason, Rep.*.....	25,132
	Frank DeLaby, Dem.	17,555
	Abraham Jacob Siegel, Soc.....	2,742
	William Cann, Far.-Lab.	528
25.	Daniel Webster, Rep.*	39,920
	Daniel Herlihy, Dem.	37,705
	Bernard Kortas, Soc.	3,933
	Frank B. Link, Far.-Lab.....	996
27.	Frank A. Uczelwec, Rep.....	4,239
	John A. Piotrowski, Dem.*.....	9,786
	Louis G. Schmerr, Soc.....	233
29.	John T. Joyce, Rep.*.....	6,989
	Patrick J. Sullivan, Dem.	5,903
	Herman Schwenzer, Soc	177
31.	Herman J. Haenisch, Rep.*.....	28,212
	William M. Kane, Dem.....	20,684
	John H. Aufderhaar, Soc.....	1,197
33.	Martin R. Carlson, Rep.*.....	18,039
	A. L. Pulver, Dem.....	10,417
	E. B. Passmore, Soc.....	754
	L. K. England, Far.-Lab.....	724
35.	Harry G. Wright, Rep.*.....	15,287
	Charles W. Faltz, Dem.....	6,451
	Charles Hey, Soc.....	292
37.	Randolph Boyd, Rep.*.....	17,886
	David W. Davis, Dem.....	8,579
	Hovey O. Weltmer, Soc.....	310
39.	Thurlow G. Essington, Rep.*.....	16,747
	James J. Conway, Dem.....	12,107
	Elmer I. Tucker, Soc.....	395
41.	Richard J. Barr, Rep.*.....	24,844
	James H. Frey, Far.-Lab.....	3,209
43.	William S. Jewell, Rep.*.....	17,664
	Elizabeth Minehan, Dem.....	8,163
	Frank M. Taylor, Soc.....	628
45.	Earl B. Searcy, Rep.....	20,132
	Lawrence E. Stone, Dem.....	16,779
	John A. Wheeler, Law and Order...	9,618
47.	J. G. Bardill, Rep.....	12,902
	Herbert G. Giberson, Dem.*.....	14,188
	Dabney Taylor, Soc.	548
49.	R. E. Duvall, Rep.*.....	15,254
	Eugene W. Kreitner, Dem.....	13,874
	Harmon O. Tracy, Soc.....	575
	Thomas Cameron, Far.-Lab.	3,669
51.	W. A. Spence, Rep.	13,477
	John W. Shaw, Dem.*.....	13,879
	James Taylor, Far.-Lab.....	236

REPRESENTATIVES.

53d General Assembly.

Dist.		
1.	William M. Brinkman, Rep.*.....	10,202
	Sheardick B. Turner, Rep.*.....	10,494
	John Griffin, Dem.*	23,956
	James McNulty, Soc.....	450
2.	Peter S. Krump, Rep.*.....	19,291
	Harry C. Van Norman, Dem.*.....	14,609
	Frank Ryan, Dem.*	15,075
	William Neumann, Soc.	2,041
3.	George T. Kersey, Rep.*.....	21,589
	Adelbert H. Roberts, Rep.*.....	21,682
	George Garry Noonan, Dem.*.....	23,428
	Mary Jurgelonis, Soc.	611
4.	Arthur J. Rutshaw, Rep.*.....	25,628
	James P. Boyle, Dem.*.....	30,571
	Thomas J. O'Grady, Dem.*.....	30,595
	Edwin A. Eshelman, Soc.....	1,774
5.	Sidney Lyon, Rep.*.....	43,541
	Thomas J. Hair, Rep.*.....	38,107
	Michael L. Igoe, Dem.*.....	52,347
	Bernard Berlyn, Soc.....	1,646
6.	Ralph E. Church, Rep.*.....	45,379
	Emil A. W. Johnson, Rep.....	34,625
	John W. Gibson, Rep.*.....	36,801
	Charles H. Weber, Dem.*.....	67,831
	Charles Lorch, Soc.	4,105
7.	Howard P. Castle, Rep.*.....	44,418
	Lewis B. Springer, Rep.*.....	43,100
	John W. McCarthy, Dem.*.....	25,807
	J. J. O'Rourke, Dem.....	20,215
	Hildegard N. Bendler, Soc.....	3,476
8.	William L. Pierce, Rep.*.....	17,563
	William F. Weiss, Rep.*.....	19,472
	Charles H. Francis, Rep.*.....	20,227
	Charles F. Hayes, Dem.....	15,119
	Owen E. Hammond, Soc.....	1,611
9.	David E. Shanahan, Rep.*.....	23,717
	Joseph Placek, Dem.*.....	31,589
	Thomas A. Doyle, Dem.*.....	30,442
	Fred G. Wellman, Soc.....	1,812
10.	Leroy M. Green, Rep.*.....	24,234
	David Hunter, Jr., Rep.*.....	24,346
	Charles W. Baker, Rep.*.....	24,633
	W. Carleton Healy, Dem.....	11,510
11.	David I. Swanson, Rep.*.....	52,089
	Philip M. Gieseler, Rep.....	43,415
	John M. Lee, Dem.*.....	55,504
	George A. Fitzgerald, Dem.*.....	46,372
	Henry Groenier, Soc.	3,271
	Roy L. Wolfe, Far.-Lab.	1,268
12.	Robert Irwin, Rep.*	19,040
	Joseph L. Meyers, Rep.*.....	21,286
	Charles D. Franz, Dem.*.....	14,551
	W. C. Milner, Dem.....	13,715
	Shep H. Zimmerman, Soc.	606
13.	Gotthard A. Dahlberg, Rep.*.....	41,819
	Elmer J. Schnackenberg, Rep.*.....	35,231
	William W. Powers, Dem.*.....	57,403
	Harold O. Forsberg, Soc.....	6,042
14.	Frank A. McCarthy, Rep.*.....	24,713
	John P. Hart, Rep.*.....	21,908
	Ralph H. Hoar, Rep.*.....	25,557
	Frank R. Dalton, Dem.....	8,950
	Fred B. Shearer, Ind.....	18,303
15.	Thomas Curran, Rep.*	9,652
	Joseph Perina, Dem.*	14,839
	Peter F. Smith, Dem.*.....	14,249
	William Lewin, Soc.	646
16.	C. A. Bruer, Rep.*.....	25,228
	Charles M. Turner, Rep.*.....	22,340
	Michael Fahy, Dem.*	22,492
	George Hauter, Far.-Lab.....	331
17.	Edward J. Smejkal, Rep.*.....	10,154

Dist.		
	Jacob W. Epstein, Dem.*	7,378
	Thomas F. Frole, Dem.*	7,241
	Louis Wise, Soc.	652
18.	Robert Scholes, Rep.*	28,016
	Charles Sumner Stubbles, Rep.*	25,483
	David H. McClugage, Dem.*	26,931
	John Bush, Soc.	1,485
	Dr. Alexander Chittick, Far.-Lab.	5,756
19.	Charles E. Marinier, Rep.*	72,272
	John F. Berry, Dem.*	67,803
	Walter Francis Gallas, Dem.*	57,916
	Morris Seskind, Soc.	8,485
20.	C. B. Sawyer, Rep.*	25,479
	L. S. Holderman, Rep.*	29,254
	J. W. Rausch, Dem.*	18,862
21.	James Vignola, Rep.	22,234
	William F. Daley, Rep.*	23,288
	Michael F. Maher, Dem.*	27,740
	Benjamin M. Mitchell, Dem.*	25,467
	H. W. Harris, Soc.	5,283
	Michael J. Moriarty, Far.-Lab.	529
22.	Abraham L. Stanfield, Rep.*	24,198
	Hugh M. Luckey, Rep.*	24,745
	P. J. Breen, Dem.*	22,021
	Winston J. Griffin, Dem.	21,706
	V. F. Watt, Soc.	901
	Frank A. Leven, Far.-Lab.	5,185
23.	Edward M. Overland, Rep.*	33,484
	William G. Thon, Rep.*	33,596
	Thomas P. Keane, Dem.*	49,872
	Morris I. Levin, Soc.	7,647
	Daniel O'Brien, Far.-Lab.	1,427
24.	Roger F. Little, Rep.*	18,871
	James A. Reeves, Rep.*	18,681
	Francis E. Williamson, Dem.*	17,573
	Thomas M. Lyman, Dem.	12,326
	William Bryan, Soc.	420
	Paul D. Cooper, Ind. Far.	2,026
25.	Theodore R. Steinert, Rep.*	70,274
	John Paul, Rep.*	51,673
	John G. Jacobson, Dem.*	97,046
	Jason A. Imes, Soc.	10,392
	Sam Finkel, Far.-Lab.	2,675
	Bertha C. Petersen (no party shown)	1,596
26.	H. N. Boshell, Rep.*	21,494
	G. J. Johnson, Rep.*	21,413
	Martin A. Brennan, Dem.*	19,839
	J. C. Allin, Far.-Lab.	1,064
	D. D. Donahue, Far.-Lab.	3,940
	Bernard Maloney, Far.-Lab.	1,087
27.	Albert Rostenkowski, Rep.*	10,057
	Joseph A. Trandel, Dem.*	10,037
	William Lipka, Dem.*	10,961
	Ignatz Stankiewicz, Dem.	9,228
	Henry Finkelstein, Soc.	523
	Ernest D. Potts (no party shown)	3,789
28.	E. B. Bentley, Rep.*	31,392
	John Clark, Rep.*	31,470
	A. A. Hill, Dem.*	26,121
	J. W. Irish, Dem.	16,208
	William R. Sinclair, Soc.	1,301
29.	Michael R. Durso, Rep.*	10,800
	Ernest W. Turner, Rep.*	9,871
	Lawrence C. O'Brien, Dem.*	10,179
	Bernard J. Conlon, Dem.	9,526
	William Acker, Soc.	338
30.	Homer J. Tice, Rep.*	29,946
	George W. White, Rep.	19,192
	Ben L. Smith, Dem.*	30,491
	Martin B. Lohmann, Dem.*	29,062
	Earl Meixsell, Soc.	352
31.	George A. Williston, Rep.*	33,485
	Carl Mueller, Rep.*	28,901
	James A. Steven, Rep.	27,458
	James J. O'Toole, Dem.*	32,501
	Frank J. Seif, Jr., Dem.	25,903
	Charles Kissling, Soc.	2,357
32.	Rollo R. Robbins, Rep.*	22,155
	James H. Foster, Rep.*	22,268
	Charles E. Flack, Dem.*	21,042
	John A. Califf, Dem.	18,705
	E. J. Beckman, Soc.	367
33.	Harry M. McCaskrin, Rep.*	25,336

Dist.		
	Frank E. Abbey, Rep.*	24,881
	William C. Maucker, Dem.*	27,574
	Fred Cramer, Soc.	1,075
	Harold Nelson, Soc.	1,018
	Ben Neilson, Far.-Lab.	902
	Edgar Owens, Far.-Lab.	920
	Thomas Hughes (no party shown)	12,044
34.	W. K. McDaniel, Rep.	17,655
	Charles E. Moore, Rep.*	18,629
	Robert Howard, Dem.*	23,000
	Seymour Hurst, Dem.*	20,192
35.	Henry C. Allen, Rep.*	21,881
	John H. Byers, Rep.*	14,421
	Albert T. Tourtillott, Rep.	13,350
	John P. Devine, Dem.*	25,018
	Joseph B. Stackpole, Soc.	591
	Arthur G. Harris, Ind.	3,254
36.	A. Otis Arnold, Rep.*	39,927
	Samuel S. Hyatt, Dem.*	26,797
	Henry Bowers, Dem.*	21,480
	F. A. Zumwalt, Soc.	663
	Theodore Bisser, Far.-Lab.	2,560
	John R. Abbott, Ind.	3,524
37.	Frederick W. Rennick, Rep.*	27,255
	John Robert Moore, Rep.*	22,810
	Frank W. Morrasy, Dem.*	23,197
	Frank F. Taylor, Soc.	801
38.	Otto C. Sonnemann, Rep.*	29,709
	David Davis, Rep.	23,493
	H. A. Shephard, Dem.*	28,178
	Harry S. Hargrave, Dem.*	31,040
	Benjamin F. Squires, Soc.	2,285
39.	R. G. Soderstrom, Rep.*	24,598
	William M. Scanlan, Rep.	20,191
	Lee O'Neil Browne, Dem.*	32,405
	Thomas Johnson, Soc.	880
	Ole Benson, Ind.*	21,029
40.	Lincoln Bancroft, Rep.*	43,448
	Arthur Roe, Dem.*	25,934
	John C. Richardson, Dem.*	28,476
41.	John L. Walker, Rep.*	28,522
	William R. McCabe, Rep.*	24,765
	Lottie Holman O'Neill, Rep.*	28,236
	Michael F. Hennebry, Dem.	24,626
	Ernest Bourrie, Far.-Lab.	4,132
42.	Charles L. McMackin, Rep.*	32,365
	A. B. Lager, Dem.*	23,163
	J. E. McMackin, Dem.*	21,736
	Joseph Globig, Soc.	827
	Steuben Wham, Far.-Lab.	5,996
43.	Owen B. West, Rep.*	20,038
	Reed F. Cutler, Rep.*	21,647
	M. P. Rice, Dem.*	19,450
	Dr. I. L. Beatty, Dem.	17,442
	Andrew J. Stouffer, Soc.	1,585
	L. Watson, Far.-Lab.	1,703
44.	A. H. Fridrichs, Rep.*	27,915
	Harry Wilson, Rep.*	27,470
	S. R. Haines, Dem.	24,329
	Chas. J. Kribs, Dem.*	27,094
	Chas. H. Reid, Far.-Lab.	2,393
45.	Samuel E. Moore, Rep.*	36,750
	Euclid B. Rogers, Rep.*	34,386
	B. L. Barber, Dem.*	30,846
	Clarence A. Jones, Dem.	24,741
	George Kenney, Far.-Lab.	2,577
	Isidore Levin, Ind.	12,159
46.	Dios C. Jordan, Rep.	21,567
	W. B. Phillips, Rep.*	23,223
	Laurence F. Arnold, Dem.*	22,708
	H. S. Burgess, Dem.*	22,233
47.	Norman G. Flagg, Rep.*	22,646
	Chris Rethmeier, Rep.*	18,648
	Ferdinand A. Garesche, Dem.*	22,531
	Wm. Dickman, Dem.	17,409
	Roy F. Boyd, Soc.	1,190
	James Walker, Far.-Lab.	2,447
48.	James A. Watson, Rep.	24,645
	Ed Ryan, Rep.*	27,721
	Lyman W. Emmons, Dem.*	26,877
	James L. Guard, Dem.*	26,694
49.	James W. Rentchler, Rep.*	21,853
	Thomas L. Fekete, Jr., Rep.*	22,301

Dist.
Frank Holten, Dem.*.....22,320
William A. Murphy, Dem.....20,103
Jacob C. Rapp, Soc..... 1,329
William T. Christopher, Far.-Lab...10,221
50. Wallace A. Bandy, Rep.*.....28,819
Carl Choisser, Rep.*.....27,952

Dist.
Thomas J. Myers, Dem.*.....34,654
J. Hartney, Soc..... 4,272
51. K. C. Ronalds, Rep.*.....20,607
John P. Mathis, Rep.*.....18,976
John McElvain, Dem.*.....27,468
William M. Beard, Far.-Lab..... 395

MEMBERS OF THE 53D GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF ILLINOIS (1923-1924).

Senators and representatives are paid $3,500 for term of two years. Senators are elected for four years and representatives for two.

SENATE.

Republicans, 42; democrats, 9.

Dist.
1. Adolph Mark, R., 17 E. Monroe-st., Chicago.
2. George Van Lent, R., 1438 W. Jackson-bd., Chicago.
3. S. A. Ettelson, R., 3659 Michigan-av., Chicago.
4. Robert W. Schulze, R., 5114 S. Western-av., Chicago.
5. James E. MacMurray, R., 4932 Lake Park av., Chicago.
6. J. J. Barbour, R., 1408 Juneway terrace, Chicago.
7. F. B. Roos, R., 512 Marengo-av., Forest Park.
8. Rodney B. Swift, R., Libertyville.
9. P. J. Carroll, D., 3541 S. Hermitage-av., Chicago.
10. Howard S. Hicks, R., Rockford.
11. Frank J. Ryan, D., 6828 Bishop-st., Chicago.
12. John G. Turnbaugh, R., Mount Carroll.
13. A. C. Clark, R., 7137 Euclid-av., Chicago.
14. Harold C. Kessinger, R., Aurora.
15. J. J. Boehm, D., 729 W. 18th-st., Chicago.
16. Simon E. Lantz, R., Congerville.
17. E. J. Glackin, D., 745 Lytle-st., Chicago.
18. John Dailey, R., Peoria.
19. J. T. Denvir, D., 1847 S. Crawford-av., Chicago.
20. Richard R. Meents, R., Askum.
21. E. J. Hughes, D., 3838 Fulton-st., Chicago.
22. Martin B. Bailey, R., Danville.
23. Lowell B. Mason, R., Oak Park.
24. Henry M. Dunlap, R., Savoy.
25. Daniel Webster, R., 2321 N. Hamlin-av., Chicago.
26. Frank O. Hanson, R., Bloomington.
27. John A. Piotrowski, D., 1459 W. Blackhawk-st., Chicago.
28. Orpheus W. Smith, R., Decatur.
29. John T. Joyce, R., 227 W. Oak-st., Chicago.
30. Eppler C. Mills, R., Virginia.
31. Herman Z. Haenisch, R., 3816 Rokeby-st., Chicago.
32. Clarence F. Buck, R., Monmouth.
33. Martin R. Carlson, R., Moline.
34. John R. Hamilton, R., Mattoon.
35. Harry G. Wright, R., DeKalb.
36. William S. Gray, R., Coatsburg.
37. Randolph Boyd, R., Galva.
38. Andrew S. Culbertson, R., Bunker Hill.
39. T. G. Essington, R., LaSalle.
40. James H. Forrester, R., Taylorville.
41. Richard J. Barr, R., Joliet.
42. Erastus D. Telford, R., Marion.
43. W. S. Jewell, R., Lewistown.
44. Otis F. Glenn, R., Murphysboro.
45. Earl B. Searcy, R., Springfield.
46. Charles L. Wood, R., Keens.
47. Herbert G. Giberson, D., Highland.
48. Nathan E. Smith, R., Albion.
49. R. E. Duvall, R., Belleville.
50. William H. Sneed, R., Herrin.
51. John W. Shaw, D., Metropolis.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Republicans, 90; democrats, 62; independent, 1.

Dist.
1. William M. Brinkman, R., 3119 Indiana-av., Chicago.
S. B. Turner, R., 21 E. 28th-st., Chicago.
John Griffin, D., 2020 Indiana-av., Chicago.
2. Peter S. Krump, R., 1700 Washburne-av., Chicago.
Harry C. Van Norman, D., 129 S. Honore-st., Chicago.
Frank Ryan, D., 2139 W. 13th-st., Chicago.
3. George T. Kersey, R., 656 Bowen-av., Chicago.
Adelbert H. Roberts, R., 3405 Calumet-av., Chicago.
George G. Noonan, D., 536 W. 31st-st., Chicago.
4. Arthur J. Rutshaw, R., 835 W. 50th-st., Chicago.
James P. Boyle, D., 729 W. 54th-pl., Chicago.
Thomas J. O'Grady, D., 835 W. 54th-pl., Chicago.
5. Sidney Lyon, R., 5250 S. Michigan-av., Chicago.
Thomas J. Hair, R., 5748 Kimbark-av., Chicago.
Michael L. Igoe, D., 5434 Cornell-av., Chicago.
6. Ralph E. Church, R., 617 Haven-st., Evanston.
John W. Gibson, R., 1901 Warner-av., Chicago.
Charles H. Weber, D., 2924 Southport-av., Chicago.
7. Howard P. Castle, R., Barrington.
Lewis B. Springer, R., Wilmette.
John W. McCarthy, D., Lemont.
8. William L. Pierce, R., Belvidere.
William F. Weiss, R., Waukegan.
Charles F. Francis, R., Woodstock.
9. David E. Shanahan, R., 115 S. Dearborn-st., Chicago.
Joseph Placek, D., 2347 S. Kedzie-av., Chicago.
Thomas A. Doyle, D., 3549 Lowe-av., Chicago.
10. Leroy M. Green, R., Rockford.
David Hunter, Jr., R., Rockford.
Charles W. Baker, R., Monroe Center.
11. David I. Swanson, R., 542 W. 57th-pl., Chicago.
John M. Lee, D., 6920 S. Carpenter-st., Chicago.
George A. Fitzgerald, D., 7225 Perry-av., Chicago.
12. Robert Irwin, R., Mount Carroll.
Joseph L. Meyers, R., Scioto Mills.
Charles D. Franz, D., Freeport.
13. Gotthard A. Dahlberg, R., 147 E. 111th-st., Chicago.
Elmer J. Schnackenberg, R., 7435 Clyde-av., Chicago.
William J. Powers, D., 3226 E. 92d-st., Chicago.
14. Frank A. McCarthy, R., Elgin.
John P. Hart, R., Aurora.
Ralph H. Hoar, R., Elgin.
15. Thomas Curran, R., 2023 S. Racine-av., Chicago.
Joseph Perina, D., 1800 Fisk-av., Chicago.
Peter F. Smith, D., 1608 S. Union-av., Chicago.
16. C. A. Bruer, R., Pontiac.
Charles M. Turner, R., Wenona.
Michael Fahy, D., Toluca.

Dist.
17. Edward J. Smejkal, R., 560 Bunker-st., Chicago.
Jacob W. Epstein, D., 1133 Newberry-av., Chicago.
Thomas F. Frole, D., 1140 Taylor-st., Chicago.
18. Robert Scholes, R., Peoria Heights.
Charles Sumner Stubbles, R., Peoria.
David H. McClugage, D., Peoria.
19. Charles E. Marinier, R., 2951 Warren-av., Chicago.
John F Berry, D., 3861 Arthington-st., Chicago.
Walter Francis Gallas, D., 2715 S. Tripp-av., Chicago.
20. C. B. Sawyer, R., Kankakee.
L. S. Holderman, R., Morris.
J. W. Rausch, D., Morris.
21. William F. Daley, R., 3629 W. Huron-st., Chicago.
Michael F. Maher, D., 2300 W. Huron-st., Chicago.
Benjamin M. Mitchell, D., 3315 Park-av., Chicago.
22. Abraham L. Stanfield, R., Paris.
Hugh M. Luckey, R., Potomac.
P. J. Breen, D., Paris.
23. Edward M. Overland, R., 3228 Hirsch-st., Chicago.
William G. Thon, R., 2210 Cortez-st., Chicago.
Thomas P. Keane, D., 2705 Iowa-st., Chicago.
24. Roger F. Little, R., Champaign.
James A. Reeves, R., Champaign.
Francis E. Williamson, D., Urbana.
25. Theodore R. Steinert, R., 2112 Powell-av., Chicago.
John Paul, R., 4044 N. Kimball-av., Chicago.
John G. Jacobsen, D., 1646 N. Irving-av., Chicago.
26. H. N. Boshell, R., Melvin.
G. J. Johnson, R., Paxton.
Martin A. Brennan, D., Bloomington.
27. Albert Rostenkowski, R., 1237 Noble-st., Chicago.
Joseph A. Trandel, D., 1332 Julian-st., Chicago.
William Lipka, D., 2114 N. Lincoln-st., Chicago.
28. E. B. Bentley, R., Clinton.
John Clark, R., Decatur.
A. A. Hill, D., Decatur.
29. Michael R. Durso, R., 926 Milton-av., Chicago.
Ernest W. Turner, R., 819 N. Wells-st., Chicago.
Lawrence C. O'Brien, D., 1216 N. Dearborn-st., Chicago.
30. Homer J. Tice, R., Greenview.
George W. White, R., Havana.
Ben L. Smith, D., Pekin.
31. Geo. A. Williston, R., 1245 Early-av., Chicago.
Carl Mueller, R., 2142 Lincoln Park West, Chicago.

Dist.
James J. O'Toole, D., 1707 Crilly-ct., Chicago.
32. Rollo R. Robbins, R., Augusta.
James H. Foster, R., Macomb.
Charles E. Flack, D., Macomb.
33. Harry M. McCaskrin, R., Rock Island.
Frank E. Abbey, R., Biggsville.
William C. Maucker, D., Rock Island.
34. Charles E. Moore, R., Martinsville.
Robert Howard, D., Mattoon.
Seymour Hurst, D., Marshall.
35. Henry C. Allen, R., Lyndon.
John H. Byers, R., Dixon.
John P. Devine, D., Dixon.
36. A. Otis Arnold, R., Quincy.
Samuel S. Hyatt, D., Quincy.
Henry Bowers, D., Pittsfield.
37. Frederick W. Rennick, R., Buda.
John Robert Moore, R., Kewanee.
Frank W. Morassy, D., Sheffield.
38. Otto C. Sonnemann, R., Carlinville.
H. A. Shephard, D., Jerseyville.
Harry S. Hargrave, D., Hillsboro.
39. R. G. Soderstrom, R., Streator.
Lee O'Neil Browne, D., Ottawa.
Ole Benson, Ind., Ottawa.
40. L. Bancroft, R., Shelbyville.
Arthur Roe, D., Vandalia.
John C. Richardson, D., Edinburg.
41. John L. Walker, R., Joliet.
William R. McCabe, R., Lockport.
Lottie Holman O'Neill, R., Downers Grove.
42. Charles L. McMackin, R., Salem.
A. B. Lager, D., Carlyle.
J. E. McMackin, D., Salem.
43. Owen B. West, R., Yates City.
Reed F. Cutler, R., Lewistown.
M. P. Rice, D., Lewistown.
44. A. H. Fridriche, R., Waterloo.
Harry Wilson, R., Pinckneyville.
Charles J. Kribs, D., Chester.
45. Samuel E. Moore, R., Williamsville.
Euclid B. Rogers, R., Springfield.
B. L. Barber, D., Springfield.
46. W. B. Phillips, R., Mount Vernon.
Laurence F. Arnold, D., Newton.
H. S. Burgess, D., Fairfield.
47. Norman G. Flagg, R., Moro.
Chris Rethmeier, R., Edwardsville.
Ferdinand A. Garesche, D., Madison.
48. Ed. Ryan, R., Elizabeth.
Lyman W. Emmons, D., Lawrenceville.
James L. Guard, D., Equality.
49. James W. Rentchler, R., Belleville.
Thomas L. Fekete, Jr., R., East St. Louis.
Frank Holten, D., East St. Louis.
50. William A. Bandy, R., Marion.
Carl Choisser, R., Benton.
Thomas J. Myers, D., Benton.
51. K. C. Ronalds, R., Eldorado.
John P. Mathis, R., Vienna.
John McElvain, D., Broughton.

Summary.

	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	42	90	132
Democrats	9	62	71
Independent	..	1	1

CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY ELECTION CALENDAR FOR 1923.

Jan. 29—First day for filing with city clerk petitions for democratic, republican and socialist nominations for mayor, city clerk and city treasurer of Chicago to be chosen at primary of Feb. 27.

Feb. 2—Last day for filing with city clerk petitions for nonpartisan election as aldermen from each of Chicago's fifty new wards.

Feb. 6—Only registration day in Chicago in advance of mayoralty primary for all persons who did not register last October or who have moved since the October registration.

Feb. 7—Last day for filing with city clerk petitions for democratic, republican and socialist nominations for mayor, city clerk and city treasurer of Chicago to be chosen at primary of Feb. 27.

Feb. 10—Revision of poll lists for mayoralty primary.

Feb. 27—Nonpartisan election of one alderman in each of Chicago's fifty new wards; also primary for nomination of democratic, republican and socialist candidates for mayor, city clerk and city treasurer of Chicago.

March 3—Last day to file with county clerk petitions of candidates seeking election as commissioners of small parks in Chicago.

March 9—Last day for filing with city clerk independent petitions of candidates for election as mayor, city clerk and city treasurer of Chicago.

March 13—Only registration day in Chicago in advance of mayoralty election for all persons who did not register last October or on Feb. 6, or who have moved since Feb. 6.

March 17—Revision of poll lists for mayoralty election.

April 3—Election of mayor, city clerk and city treasurer of Chicago and of commissioners of small parks in Chicago. Also supplementary election between two aldermanic candidates receiving highest votes on Feb. 27 in every ward in Chicago where no aldermanic candidate polled a majority of the total vote cast on Feb. 27.

Oct. 6—Last day for filing with county clerk independent petitions of candidates for election as judges of the Superior court of Cook county.

Nov. 6—Election of twelve judges of the Superior court of Cook county.

OFFICIALS TO BE ELECTED IN 1923.

One alderman in each of the fifty new wards in Chicago.
Mayor of Chicago.
City clerk of Chicago.
City treasurer of Chicago.
Commissioners of small parks in Chicago.
Twelve judges of the Superior court of Cook county.

MILITARY FORCES OF ILLINOIS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Commander-in-Chief—Gov. Len Small.
The Adjutant-General—Brig.-Gen. Carlos E. Black.
Adjutant-General—Col. Richings J. Shand.
Adjutant-General—Col. Frank L. Taylor.
Adjutant-General—Col. Samuel N. Hunter.
Assistant Quartermaster-General—Stephen O. Tripp.
Inspector-General—Col. Henry Barrett Chamberlain, Chicago.
Chief of Ordnance—Brig.-Gen. Carlos E. Black.
Ordnance Officer—Col. James Ronayne, Chicago.
Judge Advocate—(Vacancy.)
Personal Aids—Col. Arthur E. Inglesh, Springfield; Col. Percy B. Coffin, Chicago.

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

Thirty-Third Division (headquarters, Chicago)—Maj.-Gen. Milton J. Foreman, commanding; Col. Albert A. Sprague, chief of staff; Lieut.-Col. Walter J. Fisher, commandant and provost marshal; Lieut.-Col. Frederick N. Pond, quartermaster; Lieut.-Col. Harold D. Squires, adjutant; Lieut.-Col. Thomas R. Gowenlock, assistant chief of staff; Lieut.-Col. Roy D. Keehn, judge advocate general; Maj. George M. Malstrom; Maj. William G. Setliffe.

Sixty-Fifth Infantry Brigade (headquarters, Chicago)—Col. James Ronayne, commanding; Maj. Otto C. Lesch, adjutant.

One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth Infantry (headquarters, Pontiac)—Col. Diller S. Myers, commanding; Lieut.-Col. William F. Hemenway, Maj. Cassius Poust, Maj. Arthur E. Lord, medical detachment. This regiment is not fully organized and has no battalion majors.

One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry (headquarters, Delavan)—Col. Albert L. Culbertson, commanding; Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Nunan, executive officer; Maj. William P. Greaney, machine gun officer; Maj. John O. Smith, Maj. Robert W. Davis, Maj. Edward L. Damron, medical detachment.

Sixty-Sixth Infantry Brigade (headquarters, Chicago)—Brig.-Gen. Abel Davis, commanding; Maj. Albert V. Becker, executive officer; Capt. Benjamin F. Stein, adjutant and supply officer.

One Hundred and Thirty-First Infantry (headquarters, Chicago)—Col. Francis M. Allen, commanding; Lieut.-Col. John M. Richmond; Maj. John G. Cottle, machine gun officer; Maj. Joseph M. Allen, Maj. Edward U. Titus, Maj. Frederick E. Haines, Maj. Alwin J. Holden, medical detachment.

One Hundred and Thirty-Second Infantry (headquarters, Chicago)—Col. William E. Swanson, commanding; Lieut.-Col. Nelson Morris; Maj. Frederick E. Rand, machine gun officer; Maj. Joseph E. Brady, Maj. John W. Elliott, Maj. Burtis J. Dolan, Maj. Jacob L. Albright, medical detachment.

Fifty-Ninth Artillery Brigade—Unorganized.

One Hundred and Twenty-Second Field Artillery (headquarters, Chicago)—Col. Frank R. Schwengel, commanding; Lieut.-Col. Samuel T. Lawton, executive officer; Maj. Robert E. Myrmann, Maj. Maurice L. Blatt, medical detachment.

One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Field Artillery (headquarters, Chicago)—Col. Thomas S. Hammond, commanding; Lieut.-Col. Harvey E. Ragland, executive officer; Maj. William B. Houston, Maj. Simon J. Neiburg, Maj. William J. Swift, medical detachment.

One Hundred and Eighth Engineers (headquarters, Chicago)—Col. Henry A. Allen, commanding.

One Hundred and Eighth Medical Regiment (headquarters, Chicago)—Col. Harry D. Orr, commanding; Lieut.-Col. James J. McKinley.

One Hundred and Sixth Cavalry—No regimental organization. Second squadron, Maj. Herbert W. Styles, commanding, Springfield.

One Hundred and Twenty-Third Field Artillery—155 mm. howitzer. No regimental organization. First battalion, Maj. James B. Breth, commanding, Monmouth; 2d battalion, Arthur V. Swedberg, commanding, Rock Island.

Two Hundred and Second Artillery, Antiaircraft Provisional Battalion (headquarters, Chicago)—Maj. Francis W. Parker, Jr., commanding.

Eighth Infantry (colored) (headquarters, Chicago)—Col. Otis B. Duncan, commanding; Maj. Rufus M. Stokes, machine officer; Maj. Stewart A. Betts, Maj. Stuart Alexander, Maj. Robert A. Byrd, Maj. James R. White, medical detachment.

United States Naval Militia (U. S. S. Commodore, Lake Front, Chicago)—Capt. Edward A. Evers, commanding.

ILLINOIS MEN IN THE GREAT WAR.

Illinois furnished 308,240 men for the United States army and navy in the war with Germany. The state furnished 256,181 men for the federal army and navy during the civil war. Of this number probably 50,000 were re-enlistments, making the net number furnished in the civil war approximately 206,000 men, or 102,000 less than the state furnished in the war with Germany.

FOUR NEW STATES RECOGNIZED.

It was announced July 28, 1922, at Washington, D. C., that the United States had accorded American recognition to Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Albania. The three first named were formed from former Russian dominions.

PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION OF ILLINOIS.

(At the election Dec. 12, 1922, the new basic law was rejected.)

In accordance with an act passed by the 51st general assembly and approved June 21, 1919, providing for a convention to revise the state constitution of Illinois, 102 delegates—two from each senatorial district—were elected Nov. 4, 1919. These delegates met in Springfield Jan. 6, 1920, and organized by electing Charles E. Woodward of Ottawa as president and Bert H. McCann of Bloomington as secretary. Committees were appointed and an order of procedure was established. Sessions were held at intervals throughout 1920, 1921 and in 1922 until June 28, when the revision was completed and the constitution adopted for submission to the people for ratification at a special election to be held Dec. 12, 1922. Following is an official copy of the constitution in its revised form:

CONSTITUTION OF ILLINOIS.

Preamble.

We, the people of the state of Illinois, grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political and religious liberties which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit them unimpaired to succeeding generations, in order to form a more perfect government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Bill of Rights.

Section 1. All men are by nature free and independent and have certain inherent and inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights and the protection of property, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government is necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

Sec. 2. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

Sec. 3. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination shall forever be guaranteed. No person shall be denied any civil or political right, privilege or capacity on account of his religious opinions. The liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to dispense with oaths or affirmations, excuse acts of licentiousness or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the state. No person shall be required to attend or support any ministry or place of worship against his consent, nor shall any preference be given by law to any religious denomination or mode of worship. The reading of selections from any version of the Old and New Testaments in the public schools without comment shall never be held to be in conflict with this constitution.

Sec. 4. Every person may freely speak, write or publish on any subject but is responsible for the abuse of this liberty. In trials for libel, civil or criminal, the truth when published with good motives and for justifiable ends is a sufficient defense.

Sec. 5. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate but may be waived except in capital cases. The general assembly may provide that women may be eligible to serve as jurors. Juries of less than twelve in civil cases may be authorized by law.

Sec. 6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated. No warrant shall issue without probable cause, supported by affidavit particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Sec. 7. Excessive bail shall not be required. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

Sec. 8. No person shall be held to answer for a capital offense unless on indictment of a grand jury. Offenses which may be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary may be prosecuted by indictment or on information filed by the attorney-general or by a state's attorney. No such information shall be filed by a state's attorney except by leave granted, either in term time or in vacation, by a judge of a court of record having jurisdiction of the offense, after a showing of probable cause. All other offenses may be prosecuted as provided by law. This section shall not apply to cases of impeachment, cases arising in the army and navy and in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

Sec. 9. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf; and to have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

Sec. 10. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to give evidence against himself or be put in jeopardy twice for the same offense.

Sec. 11. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense. No conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate. No person shall be transported out of the state for any offense committed therein.

Sec. 12. No person may be imprisoned for debt except upon refusal to deliver up his estate for his creditors as prescribed by law or in case of strong presumption of fraud.

Sec. 13. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation which, when not made by the state, shall be ascertained by a jury.

Sec. 14. No ex post facto law or law impairing the obligation of contracts or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities shall be passed.

Sec. 15. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power. No soldier in time of peace shall be quartered on a householder without his consent or in time of war except as provided by law.

Sec. 16. The people have the right to assemble in a peaceable manner to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives and to apply for redress of grievances.

Sec. 17. All elections shall be free and equal.

Sec. 18. Every person ought to find a certain remedy in the law for all injuries and wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or reputation. He ought to obtain right and justice by law, freely, without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay.

Sec. 19. Laws shall be applicable alike to all citizens without regard to race or color,

ARTICLE II.

Powers and Form of Government.

Sec. 20. The legislative, executive and judicial departments shall be separate and no one of them shall exercise powers properly belonging to another.

Sec. 21. The republican form of government of this state shall never be abandoned, modified or impaired.

ARTICLE III.

Legislative Department.

Sec. 22. The legislative power shall be vested in a general assembly consisting of a senate and a house of representatives.

Sec. 23. The general assembly at the regular sessions in nineteen hundred and twenty-three, nineteen hundred thirty-three and every twelve years thereafter shall apportion the state into fifty-seven senatorial districts, each of which shall elect one senator, and into one hundred and fifty-three representative districts, each of which shall elect one representative. The basis of apportionment for both houses shall be the number voting for governor at the last regular election for that office previous to the apportionment. Every district shall be formed of compact and contiguous territory and shall be bounded by county lines except in counties comprising two or more districts, when such districts may be bounded by precinct or ward lines.

The territory now forming the county of Cook shall constitute nineteen senatorial districts. The territory forming the rest of the state shall constitute thirty-eight senatorial districts. At each apportionment the number so voting in the county of Cook shall be divided by nineteen and the quotient shall be the senatorial ratio for that territory and the number so voting in the rest of the state shall be divided by thirty-eight and the quotient shall be the senatorial ratio for that territory. The senatorial districts in each territory shall contain as nearly as practicable the ratio for that territory but in no case less than three-fourths of such ratio.

At each apportionment the number so voting in the entire state shall be divided by 153 and the quotient shall be the representative ratio for the state. Representative districts shall contain as nearly as practicable the representative ratio. No district shall contain less than four-fifths of the representative ratio. But a county having less than four-fifths of the ratio may be joined with an adjoining county having less than the ratio in forming a district; counties having less than four-fifths of the ratio may be formed into districts of one or more counties; such districts shall be as near the ratio as practicable; and when of more than one county such counties shall be adjoining. Counties comprising not less than one ratio and three-fourths shall be divided into two or more districts. Each district in counties comprising more than two districts shall contain at least the full ratio.

Sec. 24. If the general assembly fails to make any such apportionment it shall be the duty of the secretary of state, the attorney-general and the auditor of public accounts to meet at the office of the governor within ninety days after the adjournment of the regular session of the year designated for that purpose and make an apportionment as provided in section twenty-three of this constitution.

Sec. 25. Senators shall be at least 25 and representatives at least 21 years of age. No person shall be a member of the general assembly who holds any other lucrative public office or employment (except as a militia officer or justice of the peace) or is not a citizen of the United States or has not resided for five years in the state and for two years next before his election in the territory forming the district.

Sec. 26. Senators from even numbered districts shall be elected in 1924 and those from odd numbered districts in 1926 and every four years thereafter. Representatives shall be elected in 1924 and every two years thereafter. Senators shall hold office for four years and representatives for two years beginning on the day of the convening of the regular session next after the election. Vacancies shall be filled by special elections called by the governor.

Time of Meeting and Rules.

Sec. 27. The general assembly shall convene at noon on Wednesday after the first Monday in January in odd numbered years. The secretary of state shall preside over the house of representatives until a temporary presiding officer is chosen who shall preside until a speaker is chosen. The lieutenant-governor shall preside over the senate and may vote in case of tie. The senate shall choose a president to preside during the absence or pending the impeachment of the lieutenant-governor or while he acts as governor.

Sec. 28. The governor may convene the general assembly by proclamation on extraordinary occasions, but it shall enter upon no business save that stated in the proclamation or in one additional message from the governor during the session.

Sec. 29. Members of the general assembly before entering upon their duties shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Illinois and will faithfully discharge the duties of senator (or representative) to the best of my ability; that I have not, knowingly or intentionally, paid or contributed anything or made any promise in the nature of a bribe directly or indirectly to influence any vote at my election; that I have not accepted, nor will I accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing from any corporation, association or person for any vote or influence I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation or for any other official act.

This oath shall be administered by a judge of the Supreme or Circuit court in the hall of the house to which the member is elected. The secretary of state shall record and file the oath subscribed by each member. Any member who refuses to take this oath shall forfeit his office. Any member who is convicted of swearing falsely to or of violating his oath shall forfeit his office and be disqualified thereafter from holding any office in this state.

Sec. 30. A majority of the members elected to each house shall constitute a quorum. Each house shall determine its rules, choose its temporary and permanent officers and judge the election and qualifications of its members. Each house may punish by imprisonment not exceeding twenty-four hours (unless the offense is persisted in) any person not a member guilty of disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; and by a vote of two-thirds of those elected and once only for the same offense may expel a member.

Sec. 31. The doors of each house and of committees of the whole shall be open except when in the opinion of the house secrecy is required. Neither house without the consent of the other shall change its place of sitting or adjourn for more than three days. Each house shall keep and publish a journal of its proceedings. Two members of the senate or

five members of the house may have the yeas and nays taken on any question and entered upon the journal. Two members of either house may have entered upon the journal in respectful language the reasons for their dissent from or protest against any act or resolution.

Sec. 32. If the two houses disagree as to time of adjournment, the governor on receiving a certificate of such disagreement from either house may adjourn the general assembly to any time not beyond the first day of the next regular session.

Sec. 33. By joint resolution concurred in on roll call by two-thirds of the members elected to each house the general assembly may authorize committees to continue after its adjournment sine die and until the next regular session convenes.

Legislative Procedure.

Sec. 34. No law shall be passed except by bill. Bills may be originated, amended or rejected in either house.

Sec. 35. The enacting clause of laws shall be: Be it enacted by the people of the state of Illinois, represented in the general assembly.

Sec. 36. No act shall embrace more than one subject and that shall be expressed in the title. Any act embracing a subject not expressed in the title shall be void only as to such subject. No act shall be revived by reference to its title only. An act expressly amending an act shall set forth at length the section or sections as amended.

Sec. 37. Appropriation bills to pay members, officers and employes of the general assembly shall contain no provision on any other subject. Appropriations for the offices of governor, lieutenant-governor and secretary of state, attorney-general, treasurer, auditor of public accounts and superintendent of public instruction shall be made by separate bills for each office.

Sec. 38. Bills making appropriations of money out of the treasury shall specify the objects and purposes for which the appropriations are made and appropriate to them respectively their several amounts in distinct items and sections.

Sec. 39. No subject-matter shall be included in any conference committee report on an appropriation bill unless such subject-matter directly relates to matters of difference between the houses and has been specifically referred to the conference committee. No report of any conference committee on an appropriation bill shall be considered and no appropriation bill shall be voted on unless the report and the bill in its final form have respectively been printed and placed on the desks of the members at least three legislative days before the report is considered or the bill is passed.

Sec. 40. Every bill shall be read by title on three different days in each house, but the rules of either house may provide for the reading of bills at greater length on second and third reading.

Sec. 41. Every bill and all amendments thereto, except an amendment striking out an emergency clause, shall be printed before final passage in each house. No bill shall become law unless on final passage in each house a majority of the members elected concur by yea and nay vote, which shall be taken separately on each bill and entered upon the journals. When passed by both houses a bill shall be signed by the presiding officers thereof and the facts of printing, placing on the desks of members, signing and presentation to the governor and the date of such presentation shall be entered upon the journals.

Sec. 42. Every bill passed by the general assembly shall be presented to the governor and if signed by him shall thereupon become law. At the time of signing an appropriation bill the governor may disapprove any section or item thereof by appending to the bill a statement of his objections. If the governor does not approve a bill, or if he disapproves an appropriation bill in part, he shall return the bill, with his objections, to the house where it originated. If thereafter such disapproved bill or any disapproved section or item of an appropriation bill is again approved by two-thirds of the members elected to each house the bill or such section or item of an appropriation bill shall become law notwithstanding the objections of the governor. Any disapproved bill or disapproved part of an appropriation bill shall be reconsidered first in the house where the bill originated and then sent, with the objections of the governor, to the other house. Each house, before reconsidering, shall enter the governor's objections at large upon its journal.

Any bill which is not returned by the governor within ten days, Sundays excepted, after it is presented to him shall thereupon become law as if he had signed it. If the general assembly by adjournment prevents its return the bill shall become law at the end of thirty days after such adjournment unless within that time the governor files the bill and his objections with the secretary of state.

Sec. 43. No appropriation act shall take effect until the first day of July succeeding its enactment and no other act shall take effect until sixty days after the adjournment of the session at which it was enacted; but in an emergency, the fact of which shall be expressed in the body of the act, the general assembly may direct otherwise by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house.

Legislative Limitations.

Sec. 44. No local or special law shall grant divorces; change the names of persons or places; provide for opening, altering or working public highways; vacate highways, public grounds or town plats; regulate county or town affairs; create municipal corporations or amend their charters; provide for summoning or impaneling juries; provide for the management of common schools; regulate interest rates; regulate elections or designate places of voting; regulate the sale or mortgage of real estate of persons under disability; protect game or fish unless by reasonable classification of waters; authorize ferries or toll bridges; remit fines, penalties or forfeitures; change the law of descent; grant the right to construct railroad tracks; grant any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise; or grant or change any corporate powers except those of educational, charitable, reformatory or penal corporations, under the patronage and control of the state.

Sec. 45. No special law shall be enacted if a general law can be made applicable.

Sec. 46. Lotteries and gift enterprises are forbidden.

Sec. 47. No liability due the state or any subdivision thereof or any municipal corporation shall ever be released or extinguished by law.

Sec. 48. No officer shall be elected or appointed by the general assembly or by either house except their respective officers.

Sec. 49. No law shall be passed authorizing any bank of issue or authorizing the state to conduct, own any interest in or incur any liability for any banking business.

Sec. 50. No law shall be passed authorizing the labor of any convict confined within any penitentiary or other reformatory institution to be let to any corporation, association or person.

Impeachments.

Sec. 51. The governor and all civil officers of the state shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor in office. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. A majority of the members elected must concur therein. Impeachments shall be tried by the senate, each senator being upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to the law and the evidence. When the governor is tried the chief justice shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators elected. Judgment in case of impeachment shall not extend beyond removal from office and disqualification for any office under the state; but the person impeached, whether convicted or acquitted, shall be liable to prosecution according to law.

Provisions Concerning Members.

Sec. 52. The pay and mileage allowed each senator and representative shall be certified by the presiding officers of their respective houses and entered upon the journals. No senator or representative shall receive any other compensation or allowance. No law increasing the pay or other allowance of members of the general assembly shall take effect until the second regular session next following its enactment.

Sec. 53. Except for treason, felony or breach of the peace senators and representatives shall be privileged from arrest while going to, attending or returning from sessions of the general assembly. They shall not be questioned elsewhere for any speech in either house.

Sec. 54. No person elected to the general assembly shall receive or hold any lucrative civil appointment in this state during the term for which he is elected.

Sec. 55. No member of the general assembly during his term or within one year thereafter shall be beneficially interested directly or indirectly in any contract, authorized by a law enacted during his term, with the state or any subdivision thereof or any municipal corporation.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

Sec. 56. The general assembly shall pass liberal homestead and exemption laws.

Sec. 57. The general assembly shall pass laws to encourage forestry.

Sec. 58. The general assembly shall pass laws for the protection of operative miners, providing for ventilation and the construction of escapement shafts or other appliances securing safety in mines and shall prescribe such penalties and punishments for the enforcement thereof as it deems proper.

Sec. 59. The general assembly may provide (a) for opening private roads to communicate with public roads, (b) for permitting owners and lessees of lands and minerals to construct drains, ditches and levees on, across or under the lands of others for agricultural, sanitary or mining purposes, (c) for organizing drainage districts for flood control or for sanitary or agricultural purposes with powers of eminent domain and special assessment and (d) for making surveys and straightening and improving water courses at the expense in part of drainage districts and in part of the state or any subdivision thereof. This section and the three preceding sections shall not be construed as limitations of the powers of the general assembly.

Sec. 60. The general assembly may authorize the state or any subdivision thereof or any municipal corporation to take in fee simple and to hold, lease or sell more land than is needed for a public improvement whenever the court finds the excess is required to protect, preserve or aid the improvement and is reasonable in quantity therefor.

Sec. 61. The general assembly shall not grant the right to occupy the streets or public grounds of any municipal corporation without its consent.

Sec. 62. The general assembly in order to promote the general welfare may authorize cities, villages and incorporated towns to adopt reasonable regulations governing the use and appearance of land and the location, appearance, size and use of structures and to divide their territory into zones to each of which special regulations may be applied. Distinctions may be made between conditions existing at the time of adoption of any such regulations and future conditions. Such regulations shall not be enforced as to conditions existing at the time of their adoption without payment of just compensation unless such regulations might lawfully be so enforced irrespective of the provisions of this section. Any statute in force at the time of the adoption of this constitution (or any ordinance passed in conformity with such statute) which comes within the provisions of this section shall be valid.

Sec. 63. The general assembly may provide for lending money on farm lands in the state; but no act providing therefor (or any amendment thereto) shall take effect until it is approved by a majority of those voting on the question at a general election. Such loans shall be amortized in not to exceed thirty-three years and shall be secured by first mortgages or deeds of trust made by those owning, occupying and cultivating the lands pledged. Reasonable preferences concerning loans may be given to persons honorably discharged from the armed forces of the United States.

Sec. 64. Every stockholder of a bank shall be liable (in addition to any liability for his stock) to the amount of the par value of the stock held by him for liabilities of the bank accruing while he held such stock. The general assembly shall provide the manner in which that obligation may be enforced. In every election for directors of a bank each stockholder may cast, in person or by proxy, as many votes as shall equal the number of directors to be elected multiplied by the number of shares owned by him and may cumulate his votes for one candidate or distribute them among several.

ARTICLE IV.

Executive Department.

Sec. 65. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, attorney-general, treasurer, auditor of public accounts, superintendent of public instruction and such other officers as provided by law. Except the lieutenant-governor they shall reside at the seat of government during their terms.

Sec. 66. The governor and lieutenant-governor each shall be at least 35 years of age and a citizen of the state for ten years next before his election. No elective officer of the executive department shall hold another office during the term for which he is elected.

Sec. 67. No state treasurer shall again hold that office within four years after his term expires. The treasurer may be required by the governor to give reasonable additional security and in default of so doing his office shall be deemed vacant.

Sec. 68. The officers specifically named in section 65 of this constitution, except the superintendent of public instruction, shall be elected in 1924 and every four years thereafter. The superintendent of public instruction shall be elected in 1926 and every four years thereafter. The term of office of every such officer shall be four years from the second Monday of January next after his election.

Sec. 69. The election returns for officers of the executive department shall be sealed and transmitted by the returning officers to the secretary of state directed to the speaker of the house of representatives. Before that house proceeds to other business and immediately after its organization the speaker shall open and publish such returns in the presence of a majority of each house assembled in the hall of the house of representatives and then declare elected to each office the person so shown to have the highest number of votes therefor. The general assembly by ballot in joint session shall determine contested elections for such offices and in case of tie shall choose in like manner one of the persons tied.

Sec. 70. The public records and papers of the executive department shall be kept at the seat of government.

Sec. 71. The officers of the executive department shall be paid salaries and shall not receive to their own use any other compensation.

Sec. 72. Each officer of the executive department shall perform such duties as are prescribed by law.

Sec. 73. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the governor, who shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

Sec. 74. At the commencement of each regular session and at the close of his term the governor shall inform the general assembly of the condition of the state and recommend such measures as he deems expedient. At the same times he shall account to the general assembly for all funds subject to his order.

Sec. 75. The governor shall nominate and with the consent by yea and nay vote of a majority of those elected to the senate shall appoint all officers whose appointment or election is not otherwise prescribed by law. If a vacancy exists during the recess of the senate in any office where the appointing power is vested in the governor, subject to the consent of the senate, the governor shall make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the senate, when he shall nominate some person for the office. No person rejected by the senate shall be nominated again for the office at the same session save on request of the senate or be appointed to the office during the recess of the senate.

Sec. 76. For incompetency, neglect of duty or malfeasance in office the governor may remove any officer whom he may appoint.

Sec. 77. The governor may grant reprieves, commutations and pardons for all offenses after conviction on such terms as he thinks proper; but the manner of applying therefor may be regulated by law.

Sec. 78. The governor shall be commander in chief of the armed forces of the state except when they are in the service of the United States and may call them out to execute the law, protect life or property, suppress insurrection or repel invasion.

Sec. 79. If the office of governor becomes vacant the lieutenant-governor shall become governor for the residue of the term. If the governor fails to qualify, is absent from the state or is under disability, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant-governor for the residue of the term or until the cause which renders the governor incapable of performing his duties is removed. If there is no lieutenant-governor or if for any of the above causes he is incapable of performing the duties of the office, its powers, duties and emoluments shall devolve, first upon the president of the senate and after him, for like causes, upon the speaker of the house of representatives; but each of them shall act only until the cause which renders the officer having the prior right incapable of performing the duties of the office is removed or until the vacancy is filled by election.

Sec. 80. If the office of secretary of state, attorney-general, treasurer, auditor of public accounts or superintendent of public instruction becomes vacant, the governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment until a successor is elected and qualified.

Sec. 81. Each officer of the executive department and the chief officer of each public institution of the state shall render under oath to the governor a semiannual account of all moneys received or disbursed. At least ten days before the regular session of the general assembly each of these officers shall report the condition of his office to the governor, who shall transmit the reports to the general assembly. Additional reports may be required of these officers by the governor.

Sec. 82. The state treasurer as a part of each semiannual report shall show the daily balances of state funds in his custody and in every bank, safe or other place of deposit or safe keeping where such funds were during the period covered by the report. He shall accompany his report with a sworn statement of an executive officer in charge of every such bank, safe or other place of deposit. Such statement shall show each payment of interest or other compensation made or to be made by reason of the deposit or use or keeping of any part of such funds.

Sec. 83. There shall be a great seal of the state of Illinois to be kept and used by the secretary of state as directed by law.

Sec. 84. The auditor of public accounts shall publish within sixty days after the adjournment of each session of the general assembly a statement of the expenses of such session, specifying the amount of each item and to whom and for what paid.

Sec. 85. A uniform system of accounts for all county officers shall be prescribed and supervised by the auditor of public accounts and their accounts shall be audited by him.

ARTICLE V.

Judicial Department.

Sec. 86. The judicial powers shall be vested in a supreme court, in appellate, circuit and county courts and in justices of the peace.

The Supreme Court.

Sec. 87. The Supreme court shall consist of nine justices, one of whom to be chosen by themselves shall be chief justice.

Sec. 88. The state shall be divided into seven districts for the election of justices. The districts including the county of Cook shall elect three justices, not more than two of whom shall at the time of their respective elections reside in the same county. Each of the other six districts shall elect one justice. Until otherwise provided by law the seven districts shall remain as at the time of the adoption of this constitution.

Sec. 89. One justice shall be elected in the 1st district in 1933; one justice shall be elected in the 2d district in 1935; one justice shall be elected in 3d district in 1933; one justice shall be elected in the 4th district in 1939; one justice shall be elected in the 5th district in 1937; one justice shall be elected in the 6th district in 1937; one justice shall be elected in the 7th district in 1931; one justice shall be elected in the 7th district in 1933; one justice shall be elected in the 7th district in 1935. The justices from the 7th district shall be elected on the first Monday of June in the years in which their terms expire, and the justices from the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th districts shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of No-

vember in the years in which their terms expire. The term of office for each justice shall be ten years from the date of his election.

Sec. 90. Whenever a quorum of the Supreme court certifies to the governor that it is unable to dispose of pending cases with reasonable dispatch because of the death, disability or resignation of any justice, the governor shall designate a judge of one of the Appellate courts to act as a justice of the Supreme court and receive the salary paid a justice of that court until the vacancy is filled or the Supreme court certifies to the governor that the disability is removed. Such designation shall not affect the term of such judge.

Sec. 91. The Supreme court shall sit at the seat of government. A majority of the justices shall constitute a quorum and the concurrence of five shall be necessary for every decision.

Sec. 92. The Supreme court shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to the revenue, in quo warranto, mandamus, habeas corpus, prohibition and other cases involving questions of great public importance and appellate jurisdiction in all cases.

Sec. 93. The Supreme court shall have exclusive power to prescribe rules of pleading, practice and procedure in all courts; but rules not inconsistent therewith may be prescribed respectively by other courts of record. Any rule of pleading, practice or procedure may be set aside by the general assembly by a special law limited to that purpose.

Sec. 94. The Supreme court shall appoint its clerk and a reporter of its decisions for terms of six years each, subject to removal by the court.

Appellate Courts.

Sec. 95. There shall be an Appellate court of the 1st district, an Appellate court of the 2d district, an Appellate court of the 3d district and an Appellate court of the 4th district. They shall be of uniform jurisdiction and have such districts and sit at such places as provided by law.

Sec. 96. Each Appellate court shall consist of three judges or such multiple of three as the Supreme court may from time to time determine. In Appellate courts of more than three judges the Supreme court may assign the judges thereof to divisions of three judges each. Each division shall select a presiding judge and the presiding judges shall apportion the work of the court among the several divisions and perform such other administrative acts as may be necessary.

Sec. 97. Judges of Appellate courts shall be appointed by the Supreme court. The terms of judges of Appellate courts shall be six years and shall expire in the 1st district on Dec. 31, 1928, and in the other districts on Dec. 31, 1927, and every six years thereafter respectively, except that judges appointed to newly created divisions shall hold office only until the last day of the pending term for appellate judges. On or before Jan. 1, 1929, in the 1st district and Jan. 1, 1928, in the other districts and every six years thereafter judges of all the Appellate courts shall be appointed. The Supreme court for cause shown of record may remove any judge of an Appellate court.

Sec. 98. The Appellate courts shall hold such sessions as the Supreme court may direct.

Sec. 99. Each Appellate court shall appoint its clerk for a term of six years subject to removal by the court.

Appeals and Writs of Error.

Sec. 100. Appeals from and writs of error to Circuit and County courts may be prosecuted in all cases as follows: (a) to or from the Supreme court in all criminal cases where the punishment allowed by law may be death or imprisonment in the penitentiary and in cases where a franchise or a freehold or the validity of a statute is involved, (b) to or from the Appellate courts in such other cases as may be prescribed by general rule of the Supreme court and (c) to or from the Supreme court in all other cases. Except as above limited the Supreme court by general rule may prescribe the final jurisdiction of Appellate courts unless otherwise provided by law.

Circuit Courts Outside the County of Cook.

Sec. 101. The state outside of the county of Cook shall be divided into judicial circuits formed of contiguous counties as compact in form and as nearly equal as circumstances permit having regard to business, territory and population. The number of such circuits shall not exceed one for every 150,000 population except that a circuit may be formed of a county or contiguous counties having a population exceeding 100,000 if the business of the Circuit court or courts therein occupies nine months of the year. Circuits may be changed by law but only at the first session of the general assembly after the adoption of this constitution and at any session next preceding an election for circuit judges. No such change shall affect the term of any judge.

Sec. 102. In every circuit there shall be elected in 1927, and every six years thereafter, three judges of the Circuit court whose terms shall be six years from the date of their election.

Sec. 103. In every such county there shall be a Circuit court with original jurisdiction of all cases at law and in equity and such other jurisdiction as provided by law.

Sec. 104. The Circuit courts shall always be open for the transaction of business, but terms of court for any county or counties not less than four annually may be prescribed by law for common law and criminal cases. The first Monday of each month shall be return day for process in chancery cases and, unless otherwise prescribed by law for any county or counties, in common law cases. The Circuit court shall sit at the county seat of each county. If a city of more than 50,000 population in any county provides and maintains suitable facilities for holding court, the Circuit court shall also sit in such city. In any city wholly or partly in the county, whenever such city or part thereof has not less than 5,000 population, a majority of the judges of the circuit may provide for holding sessions of court therein, if such city provides and maintains suitable facilities for holding court.

Circuit Court of Cook County.

Sec. 105. The territory now comprising the county of Cook shall constitute one circuit and have a Circuit court with original jurisdiction of all cases, matters and proceedings requiring judicial action and jurisdiction of appeals from justices of the peace.

Sec. 106. There shall be elected to the office of judge of the Circuit court of Cook county on the first Monday of June, 1931, nineteen judges as successors to the judges whose terms expire in that year; on the first Monday of June, 1933, nineteen judges as successors to the judges whose terms expire in that year; and on the first Monday of June, 1935, twenty judges as successors to the judges whose terms expire in that year. Thereafter on the first Monday of June of the year in which the terms of any judges of that court expire and every six years thereafter successors to such judges shall be elected. Provision may be made by law for the election of an additional judge for every

50,000 population in the county above 3,400,000. The number of judges may also be reduced by law.

Sec. 107. Judges of the Circuit court of Cook county shall be elected for terms of six years from the date of their election. At all elections for judges the ballots therefor shall be separate and distinct from the ballots for nonjudicial officers.

Sec. 108. The Circuit court of Cook county shall sit in the city of Chicago but provision may be made by law for holding sessions in other cities, villages or incorporated towns in the county having a population of at least 5,000 whenever suitable facilities for holding court are provided and maintained without expense to the county or state.

Sec. 109. The Supreme court shall establish a civil division and a criminal division of the Circuit court of Cook county. The Supreme court from time to time shall assign judges to service in the two divisions and shall designate a judge to act as chief justice of each division who shall have such administrative power and authority as may be provided by the Supreme court.

Sec. 110. The Supreme court may authorize the chief justices of the civil and criminal divisions jointly, by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the judges of the court, to appoint assistants who shall have such judicial or other powers and duties in respect to the business before the court as the Supreme court may prescribe. The salaries of such assistants shall be fixed by the county board and paid out of the county treasury.

Sec. 111. Electors of the county of Cook equal in number to one-tenth of the total vote cast for president of the county board at the last preceding election may file in the Circuit court a petition to submit to a vote the proposition whether the county shall adopt the system hereinafter provided for the appointment of the judges of the Circuit court. Thereupon the chief justice of the civil division of that court by an order entered of record shall call a special election for submitting such proposition within three months after such order is entered. If the proposition is approved by a majority of those voting thereon such chief justice shall declare it adopted. If it is disapproved it shall not again be submitted for six years. Upon the adoption of the proposition the judges in office shall continue in office until removed as herein provided. After the adoption of the proposition the manner of choosing judges of that court shall be as follows: The governor shall fill any vacancy in that court by appointment from a list containing the names of not less than four eligible persons for each vacancy, nominated by a majority of the Supreme court, not more than one-half of such persons to be affiliated with the same political party. Thereafter each judge shall hold his office during good behavior subject to removal as herein provided. On the first Monday in June in the sixth year after the election or appointment of every judge, or in the seventh year if the sixth is an even numbered year, and on the same date in every sixth year thereafter the electors of the county shall be given an opportunity at an election to express their disapproval of such judge. If a majority of those voting at any such election disapproves of any judge his office shall become vacant at the end of three months after the election and for a period of six years thereafter he shall be ineligible to appointment as a judge of such court; if such judge is not disapproved, he shall continue in office and begin a new term on the day of such election. All elections under this section shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 112. After five years from the adoption of this constitution the general assembly may divide the Circuit court into, and the jurisdiction thereof between, two courts both of which shall be governed by the provisions of this article so far as applicable. No act providing therefor shall become effective until approved by a majority of those voting on the question at a general election in the county of Cook.

County Courts.

Sec. 113. In each county except the county of Cook there shall be elected in 1927 and every six years thereafter a judge of the County court except that contiguous counties may by law be made a district in which one judge shall be elected for all County courts in the district. An additional judge shall be elected for every 50,000 population or major portion thereof in a county above a population of 50,000. The term of every county judge shall be six years from the date of his election.

Sec. 114. In every such county there shall be a County court which shall have (a) original jurisdiction of all matters of probate, guardianship, conservatorship and apprenticeship, the administration and settlement of estates of deceased persons and proceedings for the sale of real estate where required for the administration and settlement of such matters or estates, proceedings relating to taxes and assessments and their collection, and criminal cases below the grade of felony, (b) concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit courts in testamentary trusts, construction of wills and partition of real estate where any such proceeding is incidental to its original jurisdiction, (c) exclusive jurisdiction of appeals from justices of the peace and (d) such other jurisdiction as provided by law.

Sec. 115. County courts shall always be open for the transaction of business and the first Monday of each month shall be return day for process or appeals. The court shall sit at the county seat and shall also sit in cities in the county of 20,000 population or more whenever suitable facilities for holding court are provided and maintained without expense to the county or state.

Justices of the Peace.

Sec. 116. Justices of the peace and constables outside the county of Cook shall be elected or appointed in such towns or districts and such justices of the peace shall have such uniform jurisdiction as provided by law. They shall receive salaries from their respective towns or districts to be fixed by the county board.

Sec. 117. The chief justice of the civil division of the Circuit court of Cook county shall appoint a justice of the peace and a constable in each town or portion of town in the county outside the city of Chicago, each of whom shall hold office for two years unless sooner removed by such chief justice for cause shown of record. An additional justice of the peace and constable may be appointed in every such town or portion of town for every additional 10,000 population therein or major portion thereof above a population of 10,000. Such justices of the peace shall have the same jurisdiction and such constables shall perform the same duties in the part of the county of Cook outside the city of Chicago as like officials in the rest of the state. The salaries of such justices of the peace and constables shall be fixed by the county board and paid by the county.

Sec. 118. The offices of justice of the peace and constable, or either of them, may be

abolished or restored in any town or district (or in any town or portion of a town in the county of Cook or in that part of the county of Cook outside the city of Chicago as a whole) by a majority vote of the electors thereof voting on the question as provided by law.

State's Attorneys.

Sec. 119. There shall be a state's attorney elected in each county in 1924 and every four years thereafter for a term of four years from the first Monday of December next after his election. At the time of his election or appointment he must be licensed to practice law in this state.

General Provisions.

Sec. 120. Laws relating to courts having the same jurisdiction and to the force and effect of the process, judgments and decrees of such courts severally shall be uniform.

Sec. 121. The general assembly, upon due notice and opportunity for defense and for cause entered upon the journal of each house, may remove any justice or judge upon concurrence in each house of three-fourths of its members elected. All other officers mentioned in this article shall be removed from office on conviction for misdemeanor in office.

Sec. 122. Provision may be made by rule of the Supreme court for the bringing of actions or proceedings in which a merely declaratory judgment or decree or order is sought and for authorizing the court to make a binding declaration of right whether or not any consequential relief may be claimed.

Sec. 123. Process shall run: In the name of the people of the state of Illinois. Prosecutions shall be carried on: In the name and by the authority of the people of the state of Illinois; and shall conclude: Against the peace and dignity of the people of the state of Illinois.

Sec. 124. Justices of the Supreme court and judges of the Appellate and Circuit courts shall be at least 35 years of age and for at least ten years shall have been licensed to practice law in this state and for such time in this state shall have been engaged in the practice of law or acted as judicial officers or both. Judges of the County courts shall be at least 30 years of age and for at least five years shall have been licensed and had like experience.

Sec. 125. Judicial officers shall be commissioned by the governor and the appointing power to fill vacancies in elective judicial offices shall be vested in him except as otherwise provided herein.

Sec. 126. The officers of the judicial department shall reside in the district, circuit or county for which they are respectively elected or appointed.

Sec. 127. Justices of the Supreme court and judges of the Appellate, Circuit and County courts shall be paid salaries by the state which shall be uniform for the several courts except County courts. In the county of Cook judges of the Appellate and Circuit courts shall each receive the salary paid such judges respectively in the rest of the state and such further compensation from the county of Cook as provided by law.

Sec. 128. No justice of the Supreme court or judge of any court of record so long as he holds such office shall receive any compensation, perquisite or benefit other than his salary or engage in the practice of law.

Sec. 129. Whenever the Supreme or Appellate court districts are changed they shall be formed of contiguous counties as compact in form and as nearly equal in population as may be. No such change shall affect the term of any justice or judge.

Sec. 130. The Supreme court may temporarily assign judges of the Appellate courts from one district to another and judges of the Circuit courts from one circuit to another.

Sec. 131. If a judge of any Circuit or County court is appointed judge of an Appellate court, the vacancy so caused in the Circuit or County court shall be filled by appointment by the Supreme court. The judge so appointed to the Circuit or County court shall serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VI.

Suffrage and Elections.

Sec. 132. Excepting only idiots and persons adjudged insane or convicted of infamous crime and not restored to civil rights, every citizen of the United States above the age of 21 years who has resided in the state one year and (unless naturalized because of military or naval service) in the United States five years shall be a qualified elector. He may vote only in the election district and county in which he has resided thirty and ninety days respectively next before such election.

Sec. 133. No person shall be deemed to have lost his voting residence because of absence in the service of the state or the United States or to have gained a voting residence because he has been stationed as a soldier, seaman or marine in this state.

Sec. 134. Votes shall be by ballot.

Sec. 135. Except for treason, felony or breach of the peace electors shall be privileged from arrest during attendance at and in going to and returning from elections. Militia duty shall not be required of electors on election days except in time of war or public danger.

Sec. 136. In that part of the state outside the county of Cook no final election of officers except justices of the Supreme court in the district of which Cook county is a part shall be held save on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, which shall be a holiday; but after the first day of January, 1927, the general assembly by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house may provide for the election of officers at other times.

Sec. 137. Every vacancy in an elective office which would continue a year or more beyond the first regular election occurring after ninety days shall be filled at such election; but such vacancy prior to the qualification of the person elected and all other vacancies may be filled by appointment.

Sec. 138. This article shall apply to all elections under this constitution or other law.

ARTICLE VII.

Revenue and Finance.

Revenue.

Sec. 139. The power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended or contracted away. All taxes shall be levied and collected only under general law and for public purposes. Taxes levied for state purposes shall never be released, discharged or commuted. The specification herein of objects and subjects of taxation shall not deprive the general assembly of the power to require other objects or subjects to be taxed in such manner as may be consistent with the principles of taxation fixed in this constitution.

Sec. 140. Taxes may be imposed on privileges, franchises and occupations, uniform as to class.

Sec. 141. The general assembly shall provide for the levying of taxes upon property by valuation so that every person or corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his or its property, such value to be ascertained by some person or persons to be elected

or appointed in such manner as the general assembly shall direct and not otherwise.

Sec. 142. In lieu of any tax on intangible property or any kind or class thereof, by valuation, the general assembly may provide a uniform and substantial tax on the income derived therefrom.

Sec. 143. A general income tax may be imposed upon all net incomes. If such income tax is graduated and progressive the highest rate shall not exceed three times the lowest rate.

Sec. 144. Taxes on incomes shall be levied and collected only by the state. The revenue raised under the general income tax shall be apportioned to the state and to the taxing bodies as the general assembly may prescribe. Of the revenue raised under any income tax imposed under section 142 of this constitution there shall be used for state purposes the same percentage as is used from the total revenue from taxes by valuation and the residue shall be returned to the respective counties from which it was collected to be distributed among the taxing bodies thereof as provided by general law.

Sec. 145. Exemptions and deductions may be allowed as follows and not otherwise:

First, the following classes of property and the income therefrom may be relieved by general law from taxation; (1) public property; (2) household furniture used as such up to $500 in value; (3) parsonages owned and used as such; (4) property used exclusively for (a) agricultural and horticultural societies not organized for pecuniary profit, (b) incorporated societies of war veterans, (c) cemeteries not held for private profit and (d) school, charitable or religious purposes.

Second, if a general income tax is imposed as authorized in section 143 of this constitution, the general assembly may provide for; (1) an exemption of all household furniture and implements of agriculture or labor used as such without limit as to amount; (2) an exemption from income derived from personal service of not to exceed $1,000 to the head of a family plus $200 for each dependent child under the age of 16 years, and not to exceed $500 to any other person; (3) such deductions as shall compensate for taxes paid on property from which the taxed income is derived or for income tax paid in lieu of a tax by valuation or for taxes paid under section 140 of this constitution.

Sec. 146. Areas devoted to forests or forest culture may be classified for or exempted from taxation.

Sec. 147. No contract, obligation or liability whatever of the Illinois Central Railroad company to pay any money into the state treasury, nor any lien of the state upon, or right to tax property of, that company, in accordance with the provisions of the charter of that company, approved Feb. 10, in the year 1851, shall ever be released, suspended, modified, altered, remitted, or in any manner diminished or impaired by legislative or other authority; and all moneys derived from that company after the payment of the state debt shall be appropriated and set apart for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the state government, and for no other purpose whatever.

Sec. 148. The general assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, villages, incorporated towns and park districts, jointly or severally, with power to make local improvements by special assessment, by special taxation of contiguous property or otherwise.

Sec. 149. No owner of real estate shall be divested of title for default in payment of general or special taxes or assessments except upon sale by the county treasurer or by forfeiture to the state and in either case only after judgment of a court of record entered after notice as provided by law. Not less than two years shall be allowed to redeem from such sale or forfeiture. The general assembly may provide that the holder of a tax title based on any tax sale hereafter made may waive claim of title to the land sold and be subrogated to the lien for the tax or assessment for which the sale was made and proceed in equity to foreclose such lien with additional penalties as provided by law.

Sec. 150. The general assembly shall not impose taxes (except income taxes as authorized in this article) in municipal corporations for corporate purposes but may vest the corporate authorities thereof with authority to assess and collect taxes for all corporate purposes and shall require that all the taxable property within the limits of municipal corporations shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law. Private property shall not be liable for such debts. Taxes imposed by municipal corporations shall be uniform as to persons and property.

Finance.

Sec. 151. All taxes levied for state purposes shall be paid into the state treasury.

Sec. 152. No payment of money belonging to or for the use of the state shall be held to be made to any officer of the executive department until evidenced by the receipt of the state treasurer.

Sec. 153. Each general assembly shall make appropriations for the expenses of the government for a period of two years from the first day of July of the year in which it convenes. After such appropriations have been made the aggregate amount thereof shall not be increased except by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house. All appropriations for any such two year period shall end with the period except that obligations incurred during the period may be paid within three months thereafter.

Sec. 154. No money shall be drawn from the state treasury except under an appropriation made by law and on presentation of a warrant issued by the auditor of public accounts.

Sec. 155. The state may contract debts (a) for meeting casual deficits in revenue up to $1,000,000, (b) for defense in war, suppressing insurrection or repelling invasion and (c) for the deep waterway as provided in this constitution. Money so borrowed shall be applied only to the purpose for which it is obtained or for the payment of the debts thus created. No other debt shall be contracted by the state unless the law authorizing it is approved by a majority of those voting for members of the house of representatives at a general election. The general assembly shall provide for the publication of any such law for at least three months before the election. Provision shall be made when the debt is contracted for the annual payment of interest either by a tax to be levied for the purpose or by setting aside other revenues. Any law providing for such tax shall be submitted in like manner with the law authorizing the debt and if approved shall be irrepealable.

Sec. 156. No county, town or school district shall become indebted in the aggregate including its existing debt to an amount exceeding five per cent. and no municipal corporation to an amount exceeding six per cent. of the value of the taxable property therein as ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to incurring the debt. The corporate body incurring any such debt before or at the time of doing so shall provide for the collection of a direct

annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on the debt and to pay the principal thereof in substantially equal annual installments within twenty years. But provision may be made before or at the time of incurring the debt for the payment of any part of it before maturity. This section shall not apply to or within the county of Cook.

Sec. 157. Except as otherwise provided in this constitution the money or credit of the state shall never be used in aid of any public or private corporation, association or person.

Sec. 158. Claims against the state under agreements made without express authority of law shall be void except claims for expense incurred for defense in war, suppressing insurrection or repelling invasion.

Sec. 159. Except in payment of temporary rent, of temporary hospital service, of purchase price or (in the event and only in the event that public institutions or agencies are not adequate or available) of not to exceed the cost of temporarily maintaining and supporting during their terms of commitment, neglected, defective, dependent or delinquent persons committed by courts of competent jurisdiction to institutions or agencies under public inspection, no public money shall be paid or other public property be given or applied for any sectarian purpose or to any institution controlled by a church or sect.

ARTICLE VIII.

Local Governments.

Counties.

Sec. 160. In each county the following county officers shall be elected: a sheriff, a county clerk, a treasurer who shall be ex officio collector of taxes until otherwise provided by law, a coroner, a clerk of the Circuit court and, in counties of 60,000 population or more, a recorder of deeds.

Sec. 161. In each county there may be a county superintendent of schools whose qualifications, time and manner of election or appointment, term of office, powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 162. The sheriff, the county clerk and the treasurer shall be elected in 1926 and every four years thereafter and the coroner, the clerk of the Circuit court and the recorder of deeds in 1924 and every four years thereafter, each for a term of four years. In counties not under township organization a commissioner shall be elected in 1923, and each year thereafter for a term of three years. The term of every elective county officer shall begin on the first Monday of December next after his election.

Sec. 163. The board of supervisors in counties under township organization, the county commissioners of the county of Cook and the county commissioners in counties not under township organization shall constitute the county board of their respective counties.

Sec. 164. No elected county treasurer shall succeed himself.

Sec. 165. Fees of county and town officers, as provided by law, shall be uniform as to classes of counties or towns and for this purpose there shall not be more than three classes of counties.

Sec. 166. The organization and government of and offices in counties as provided in this constitution may be changed by law uniform as to classes of counties; but any such law shall become effective in a county only after approval by a majority of those voting on the question.

Sec. 167. No county may abandon or adopt any form of organization unless a majority of those voting on the question shall approve the change.

Sec. 168. No county shall be changed in area unless the change is approved by a majority of those voting on the question in each county and each part affected. Any territory taken from a county shall be liable for its proportion of the debt of such county.

Sec. 169. No county seat shall be removed unless three-fourths of those voting on the question shall approve the removal to the place designated except that a majority only shall be required to remove a county seat nearer to the center of the county. No person shall vote on the question unless he has resided in the election precinct ninety days and in the county six months next preceding the election. Such question shall not be submitted oftener than once in ten years.

Counties Other than the County of Cook.

Sec. 170. There shall be an assessor in each county to be selected as provided by law. The county clerk shall be ex officio clerk of the County court. In counties of less than 60,000 population the clerk of the Circuit court shall be ex officio recorder of deeds. In counties of 50,000 population or more an auditor may be selected as provided by law.

Sec. 171. The compensation of all county officers (except the county superintendent of schools) and the number and compensation of their employes shall be fixed by the county board and paid by the county treasurer on the order of the county board.

Sec. 172. No county shall be so created or reduced as to contain less than 400 square miles nor shall any part of a county within ten miles of its seat be taken for a new county.

Sec. 173. Unless authorized by a majority of those voting at an election no county shall levy taxes in excess of three-fourths of 1 per cent of valuation. But in case a county is made the unit for the levy and collection of taxes for road and bridge purposes an additional amount not exceeding three-fourths of 1 per cent of valuation for such purposes may be levied, which may be increased when authorized by a majority of those voting at an election.

This and the three preceding sections shall not apply to the county of Cook.

County of Cook.

Sec. 174. The county business of the county of Cook shall be transacted by a board of fifteen commissioners, ten of whom shall be elected from the city of Chicago and five from the rest of the county.

Sec. 175. Each county officer in the county of Cook shall receive as his sole compensation a salary to be fixed by law. Such salary shall be less than the compensation of a judge of the Circuit court of the county. The Circuit court by rule entered of record shall determine the number and the county board shall determine the compensation of deputies and assistants of the sheriff, treasurer, coroner, recorder of deeds and clerk of the Circuit court.

Sec. 176. The general assembly may consolidate with the city of Chicago the portion of the county of Cook lying within the city. Any law providing therefor shall adjust the powers, offices, rights and liabilities of the county (both in the portion within the city and in the portion outside the city) and may either devolve them in whole or in part upon the city or provide otherwise for their exercise and assumption. Whenever the entire powers of any office are taken away the office shall be abolished. No such law shall take effect until approved both in the city of Chicago and in the portion of the county lying outside the city by a majority of those voting on the question.

Sec. 177. Unless authorized by a majority of those voting on the question at an election the county of Cook shall never levy taxes in excess of three-fourths of 1 per cent of valuation except such additional taxes as may have been authorized prior to the adoption of this constitution.

City of Chicago.

Sec. 178. Except as expressly prohibited by law the city of Chicago is hereby declared to possess for all municipal purposes full and complete power of local self-government and corporate action. This grant of power shall be liberally construed and no power of local self-government or corporate action shall be denied the city by reason of not being specified herein. The city, however, may impose taxes and borrow money only as authorized by the general assembly or by this article. Until otherwise provided by the city charter the powers heretofore granted the city shall be preserved and exercised in accordance with law and the additional powers granted by this section shall be exercised by or in accordance with city ordinances.

Sec. 179. The legislative authority of the city of Chicago, from time to time and after approval of the proposition at an election in such manner as it may provide, may call an elective convention to frame a new city charter or to revise or amend any existing charter. The proposals of any such convention shall be submitted to the voters for adoption in the manner provided by it. Subsequent amendments may also be proposed and submitted to the voters in such manner as the charter may provide. State election laws and the powers and duties existing thereunder shall be available for the purposes of this section. The charter so framed, revised or amended and ordinances passed thereunder shall prevail over state laws so far as the organization of the city government, the distribution of powers among its official agencies and the tenure and compensation of its officers and employes are concerned. Rates of compensation as well as conditions of appointment and promotion in the classified civil service of the city shall be determined according to a general plan which shall recognize merit and fitness as controlling principles. A certified copy of such charter or any amendment thereto shall be filed with the secretary of state within thirty days after its adoption.

Sec. 180. The city of Chicago shall have power to take in fee simple or otherwise or damage private property (including public utilities and the privileges or licenses held in connection therewith) for public use in accordance with law.

Sec. 181. The city of Chicago, subject to regulation by general law, may own, acquire, construct, operate, sell, pledge, lease or let public utilities or buy or sell the service thereof.

Sec. 182. The general assembly may enact local or special laws relating to the municipal affairs of the city of Chicago, but such laws shall not take effect until the city consents. A law which at the time of its enactment is applicable to the municipal affairs of no other city than the city of Chicago shall be deemed a local or special law.

Sec. 183. The consent of the city of Chicago whenever required by this article shall be expressed by ordinance, but the general assembly, the city charter or the ordinance may prescribe in addition approval of the ordinance by the voters.

Sec. 184. The consent of the city of Chicago shall be required for the creation, enlargement or consolidation of any municipal corporation (except a county) exercising taxing powers within the city or for any increase of the taxing powers of any such municipal corporation hereafter created or enlarged. No ordinance expressing consent to the creation, enlargement or consolidation of any municipal corporation shall take effect until ninety days after its enactment and if within that time either 5,000 voters or one-third of the legislative authority of the city petition that body to submit the question at an election the ordinance shall not take effect until approved by a majority of those voting on the question.

Sec. 185. The charter framed, revised or amended under section 179 of this constitution may provide:

(a) For the consolidation with the city of Chicago of any or all local governments or other authorities (in whole or in part) now or hereafter exercising powers confined to the city limits; and also of that part of any town (partly within and partly without the city) now or hereafter lying within the city limits. After consolidation with the city of any town (or part thereof) the powers of all officers therein relating to collection of taxes shall be exercised by the county treasurer until otherwise provided by law.

(b) For the consolidation with the city of Chicago of the sanitary district of Chicago and the forest preserve district of Cook county, or either of them. No consolidation of either of such districts shall take effect until approved at an election by a majority of those voting on the question both in the district and in the city. The question of consolidation of either district shall be submitted to the voters thereof as a separate proposition and the election officials responsible for conducting elections therein shall submit the question in the manner provided by the charter. The city shall exercise no taxing power outside its limits by virtue of consolidating either district. Upon consolidation of the sanitary district of Chicago with the city of Chicago and until otherwise provided by law, the city shall furnish without charge sewage disposal service beyond its limits in the district, to the extent then furnished by the district; and the city may be required by law to furnish at cost additional or increased sewage disposal service in such territory. All duties or obligations imposed by law at the time of such consolidation for the benefit of the inhabitants of such territory or any part thereof upon the city or the sanitary district of Chicago with respect to other forms of service shall be assumed by the city unless it is relieved therefrom by the general assembly.

Any authority consolidated with the city of Chicago under this section shall be abolished and the city shall succeed to all the powers, property and liabilities thereof. If any consolidation proposed under this section fails to be approved at any election, the question may be resubmitted from time to time in the manner provided by the charter.

Sec. 186. After any consolidation authorized by the foregoing section has taken effect and until a new tax rate is fixed by law, the city of Chicago may levy an additional annual tax equal to the amount of taxes caused to be extended by the authority so consolidated upon the collector's warrants in the year last preceding consolidation.

Sec. 187. The rights of the city of Chicago under the act for the consolidation of local governments approved June 29, 1915, or any amendment thereof are not affected by this article.

Sec. 188. The general assembly may provide other methods for consolidating local authorities with the city of Chicago subject to its consent.

Sec. 189. After any consolidation authorized by this article has taken effect the city of Chicago may become indebted in the aggregate up to 7 per cent of the full value of the taxable real property therein as ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to incurring the debt. In computing such aggregate amount there shall be included the existing indebtedness of the city and of all municipal corporations within the city and also the city's proportionate share (determined according to valuation of taxable real property) of the existing indebtedness of all municipal corporations partly within and partly without the city.

Sec. 190. Neither the county of Cook nor any city, town, school district or other municipal corporation in the county shall become indebted in the aggregate including its existing debt to an amount exceeding 7 per cent of the value of the taxable real property therein as ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to incurring the debt. The corporate body incurring any such debt, before or at the time of so doing, shall provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on the debt and to pay the principal thereof in equal annual installments within twenty years. But provision may be made at the time of incurring the debt for the payment of any part of it before maturity.

Sec. 191. The city of Chicago shall incur no new bonded indebtedness (except for refunding purposes) without the approval at an election of a majority of those voting on the question.

Sec. 192. The city of Chicago may issue bonds (in addition to any debt otherwise permitted by this constitution) for the purpose of acquiring, leasing, constructing or operating income-producing property for supplying transportation or water. At or before the time of issuing any such bonds the city shall provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest thereon and the principal thereof within forty years. Unless otherwise provided in the ordinance authorizing the issuance of any bonds for financing any such income-producing public utility, such bonds shall be held to be issued under the foregoing provisions of this section.

The city having issued bonds under the provisions of this section, thereafter at least four months before any tax for the payment of the principal and interest of any such bonds or for the payment of the principal and interest of any other indebtedness incurred for financing the same utility becomes collectible by law, shall deposit with the city treasurer, out of the gross earnings or the rentals of the utility for financing which the debt to be discharged by any such tax was incurred, a sum equal in amount to such tax. The money so deposited shall be used only to pay such principal and interest. To the extent that such funds are deposited prior to the collection of any such tax it shall not be collected.

The city having issued bonds under the provisions of this section shall thereafter establish and maintain such rates or charges for the service supplied or such rentals if the property is let for private operation as may be necessary to provide at least sufficient revenue to pay (a) the principal and interest of all outstanding bonded or other indebtedness incurred for financing such utility and (b) the cost or expense involved in or incidental to the ownership, operation or maintenance of such utility, including taxes, assessments and reserves for repairs and renewals necessary to maintain the property in first-class condition.

Any taxpayer of the city shall have the right, which shall not be exclusive in him, to enforce the provisions of this section by appropriate proceedings in the Circuit court of the county. That court shall enforce the provisions of this section and for such purpose shall have all necessary powers including the power to regulate the service supplied by any such utility.

Sec. 193. Each issue of bonds or other securities by the city for financing any income-producing public utility shall be payable in substantially equal annual installments of principal and interest combined, beginning not more than five years from the date thereof. But provision may be made at the time of incurring the debt for the payment of any part of it before maturity. No such bonds or other securities shall be issued without the approval at an election of a majority of those voting on the question. The city of Chicago if it owns or operates any such public utility shall conform to the same requirements for keeping accounts and for the audit thereof and for making reports as are prescribed by law for a like utility privately owned.

If the city of Chicago constructs or acquires a subway or other property for transportation purposes, it may let the property to an operating company but only for such period of time as may be approved at an election in the city by a majority of those voting on the question.

Publicly owned income-producing property of the city of Chicago (or of any local government or authority exercising powers within the limits of the city) used for supplying transportation shall be taxed in the same manner as privately owned property used for a like purpose, notwithstanding any other provision in this constitution.

Laws may be passed in aid of this and the preceding section.

ARTICLE IX.

Public Servants.

Sec. 194. An office is a public position created by the constitution or law continuing during the pleasure of the appointing power or for a fixed time with a successor elected or appointed. An employment is an agency for a temporary purpose which ceases when that purpose is accomplished.

Sec. 195. To hold any public office a person shall be a citizen of the United States, resident in this state one year and able to read and write the English language.

Sec. 196. No person shall hold any public office who has been convicted of an infamous crime or is in default as collector or holder of public money or if he holds any office under the United States (except as a postmaster whose annual compensation does not exceed $300) or under a foreign government.

Sec. 197. All civil officers except members of the general assembly and such inferior officers as may be exempted by law, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Illinois and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of.....
to the best of my ability.

No other oath, declaration or test shall be required as a qualification.

Sec. 198. All public officers shall hold office until their successors have qualified.

Sec. 199. No public officer shall have his term extended by law after his election or appointment.

Sec. 200. No legislative, executive or judicial officer and no officer of any county shall

receive to his own use any fees, fines, costs, perquisites, percentages, interest, benefits, emoluments or allowances.

Sec. 201. No public officer shall have his compensation increased or diminished during his term.

Sec. 202. No extra compensation or allowance shall be given by law to any public officer, employe or contractor after service has been rendered or contract made.

Sec. 203. Every public officer shall make a report under oath at least semiannually to some official to be designated by law of all fines, fees, costs, perquisites of office or public moneys collected. Every such officer shall pay at least monthly to some official designated by law all public moneys and interest thereon received by or for him.

Sec. 204. No officer of this state shall be beneficially interested directly or indirectly in any contract with the state. No officer of any subdivision of the state or of any municipal corporation or of any board or commission shall be beneficially interested directly or indirectly in any contract with the particular body of which he is an officer.

Sec. 205. No statute of limitation shall begin to run in favor of a public officer until an audit of his accounts has been made as provided by law.

Sec. 206. Any public officer or employe or his beneficiary may be given by law a vested interest in the accumulated portion of any death, disability or retirement fund to which he is required by law to contribute a part of his compensation; but such interest shall attach only to the fund accumulated and shall impose no obligation on the state to create or maintain such fund.

Sec. 207. All laws of the state of Illinois and all official writings and legislative, executive and judicial proceedings shall be conducted, preserved and published in no other than the English language; but this shall not prevent the use of abbreviations in the files and records of judicial proceedings.

ARTICLE X.

Education.

Sec. 208. The general assembly shall provide a thorough and efficient system of free schools whereby all children of this state may receive a good common school education.

Sec. 209. The general assembly shall make adequate provision for the maintenance and development of the University of Illinois and the system of state normal schools.

Sec. 210. Property received for public education and the proceeds of such property shall not be diverted to another purpose except that by consent of the school officers holding legal title special assessments may be levied on school property.

Sec. 211. No school officer shall be financially interested in any contract concerning any school with which he is connected or in any book, apparatus or furniture used in such school.

ARTICLE XI.

Militia.

Sec. 212. The militia of the state of Illinois shall consist of all able-bodied male persons resident in the state between the ages of 18 and 45, except such persons as now are or hereafter may be exempted by the laws of the United States or of this state. No person, because of conscientious scruples against bearing arms, shall be exempted by the laws of this state from any military service declared by the governor to be noncombatant.

Sec. 213. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the governor and may hold their commissions for such time as the general assembly may provide.

Sec. 214. Members of the organized militia in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance at and in going to and returning from musters and military elections.

Sec. 215. The military records, banners and relics of the state shall be preserved as enduring memorials of the patriotism and valor of the men of Illinois.

ARTICLE XII.

Warehouses and Common Carriers.

Sec. 216. Elevators and storehouses where property is stored for compensation are public warehouses.

Sec. 217. The manager of every public warehouse in cities of over 100,000 population, or such population as may be provided by law, shall post conspicuously each week in the office of the warehouse a sworn statement of the amount and grade of grain and also of the other property stored therein and of the warehouse receipts outstanding and shall file a copy of the statement in a place designated by law. Changes in quantity and grade of grain stored shall be noted daily upon the statement in the warehouse. Unless the owner or consignee consents different grades of grain shipped in separate lots shall not be mixed.

Sec. 218. The holder of a public warehouse receipt may always examine the property and the warehouse records thereof.

Sec. 219. Railroads and other common carriers shall, at the point of shipment, weigh or measure and receipt for the full amount of grain and deliver it to the consignee or owner.

Sec. 220. Railroads shall deliver grain to any consignee who can be reached by an available track and shall permit connections so that any public warehouse, coal bank or coal yard may be reached by cars.

Sec. 221. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass all necessary laws to prevent the issue of false and fraudulent warehouse receipts and to give full effect to this article, which shall be liberally construed to protect producers and shippers. The enumeration of remedies herein shall not be construed to deny to the general assembly the power to prescribe by law such other remedies as may be found expedient or to deprive any person of existing common law remedies.

Sec. 222. The general assembly shall pass laws for the inspection of grain and for the protection of producers, shippers and receivers of grain and produce.

Sec. 223. Railroads are hereby declared public highways and shall be free to all for the transportation of persons and property under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. The general assembly shall from time to time pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates for the transportation of passengers and freight thereon.

Sec. 224. The general assembly shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads in this state and enforce such laws by adequate penalties to the extent if necessary of forfeitures of their property and franchises.

Sec. 225. Nothing in the two preceding sections shall be construed to limit the powers of the general assembly.

Sec. 226. The owner shall retain the fee of land taken for railroad tracks without his consent.

Sec. 227. Rolling stock and other movable property of common carriers shall be subject to execution sale.

ARTICLE XIII.

Canals and Waterways.

Sec. 228. In addition to the proceeds of the $20,000,000 of bonds heretofore authorized for the deep waterway, $10,000,000 may be appropriated therefor and all or part thereof secured by issuing bonds. The state shall make no other expenditure for any canal or waterway or appurtenance thereto except from the income thereof unless the expenditure is approved by a majority of all those voting at a general election.

Sec. 229. Except as provided in this article no waterway or canal owned or improved by the state shall be sold or leased until the proposition therefor is approved by a majority of those voting at a general election.

Sec. 230. The general assembly may authorize the lease of the Illinois and Michigan canal or any part thereof to provide terminals in connection with the Illinois waterway or other navigable channels. Such terminals shall be for public use without discrimination.

Sec. 231. Leases of state canals and waterways and of state property held in connection therewith, including water power, shall be subject to revaluation every twenty years.

ARTICLE XIV.

Amendments to the Constitution.

Sec. 232. Whenever two-thirds of the members of each house of the general assembly by a vote entered upon the journals concur that a convention is necessary to revise, alter or amend the constitution, the question shall be submitted to the electors at the next general election. If a majority voting at the election vote for a convention, the general assembly at the next session shall provide for a convention to consist of twice the number of members of the senate to be elected in the same manner, at the same places and in the same districts as senators, plus seven members to be elected at large from the county of Cook. The general assembly in the act calling the convention shall designate the day, hour and place of its meeting, fix the pay of its members and officers and provide for their payment and for the expenses necessarily incurred by the convention in the performance of its duties. Before entering upon their duties the members shall take an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of Illinois and to discharge faithfully their duties as members of the convention. The qualifications of members shall be the same as those of senators and vacancies shall be filled in the manner provided for filling vacancies in the general assembly. The convention shall meet within three months after the election and prepare such revision, alteration or amendments of the constitution as it deems necessary. Such revision, alteration or amendments shall be submitted to the electors for their ratification or rejection at an election appointed by the convention for that purpose not less than two months nor more than six months after its adjournment. Unless so submitted and approved by a majority of those voting at the election no such revision, alteration or amendment shall take effect.

Sec. 233. Amendments to the constitution may be proposed in either house of the general assembly and if voted for by two-thirds of the members elected to each house such proposed amendment, together with the yeas and nays of each house thereon, shall be entered in full upon their respective journals. Such amendments shall be submitted in the manner prescribed by law to the electors for adoption or rejection at the next election for members of the general assembly and shall be published in full at least three months before the election. If electors equal in number to a majority of the votes cast for members of the house of representatives vote for the proposed amendments they shall become part of the constitution. The general assembly shall not propose amendments to more than two articles of the constitution at the same session nor to the same section oftener than once in four years.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the alterations and amendments made to the constitution of this state and to carry them into effect it is hereby ordained and declared:

Section 1. All laws in force at the adoption of this constitution not inconsistent therewith and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts of this state or of individuals or of bodies corporate shall continue to be as valid as if this constitution had not been adopted.

Sec. 2. All fines, taxes, penalties and forfeitures due this state under the present constitution and laws shall inure to the people of this state under this constitution.

Sec. 3. Recognizances, bonds, obligations and all other instruments entered into before the adoption of this constitution to the people of this state or to any subdivision thereof or to any municipal corporation or to any public officer shall remain binding and valid. All crimes and misdemeanors shall be tried and punished as if no change had been made in the constitution of this state.

Sec. 4. All persons now holding offices or appointments shall continue the exercise of the duties thereof according to their respective commissions or appointments unless otherwise directed by this constitution or other law.

Sec. 5. Except as otherwise provided in this constitution and subject to such changes in their duties as are prescribed therein, all persons elected to office at the election in November, 1922, shall continue in office during the terms for which they are respectively elected.

Sec. 6. In order that elections may be held regularly in November it is hereby provided as follows:

All officers elected to office prior to the election in November, 1923, whose terms expire before that time shall hold office until their terms expire as now provided by law and at the expiration of their respective terms their successors shall be elected at that time to hold office during the regular terms provided by law and until their successors are elected at the next ensuing November election.

All officers elected to office prior to the election in November, 1923, whose terms expire after that date and who are elected at other times than at the November election shall hold office for the terms for which they are elected and until their successors are elected at the next ensuing November election.

This section shall not apply to or within the county of Cook.

Sec. 7. The first apportionment for senators after the adoption of this constitution shall provide that three of the additional senators shall be elected at the first election for terms of two years and the other three additional senators for terms of four years.

Sec. 8. On the day this constitution is submitted to the people for ratification an election shall be held for a justice of the Supreme court in the 1st judicial district designated by this constitution. Every person in that judicial district who is entitled to vote for this constitution shall be entitled to vote for such justice. The election shall otherwise be conducted, returns made and certificate of election issued in accordance with existing laws. If it appears upon the canvassing of the votes for and against this constitution that this constitution is not adopted, then no cer-

tificate of election shall be issued for such justice. If he is elected and commissioned, such justice shall hold office until the first Monday of June, 1933. He shall not enter upon the discharge of his duties until the first Monday of June, 1924, unless prior to that time there is a vacancy in the Supreme court from any district, in which case he shall fill such vacancy until the first Monday of June, 1924.

When the term of office of the justice residing in the 2d district under this constitution (elected from the 6th district under the constitution of 1870) expires on the first Monday of June, 1924, that office shall cease to exist.

Successors to the justices now in office shall be elected on the first Monday of June in the years in which their respective terms expire. One justice for the 1st district shall be elected for a term to expire on the first Monday in June, 1935; a justice for the 5th district shall be elected for a term to expire on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1935; justices for the 4th and 6th districts shall be elected for terms to expire on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1933; a justice for the 3d district shall be elected for a term to expire on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1937; and a justice for the 2d district shall be elected for a term to expire on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1939.

Sec. 9. The clerk of the Supreme court and the clerks of the Appellate courts in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue to hold office during the terms for which they are respectively elected.

Sec. 10. The judges of the Circuit and Superior courts of Cook county now serving as judges of the Appellate court of the 1st district and its branches shall become judges of the Appellate court of the 1st district under this constitution to hold office until Jan. 1, 1929. The judges of the Appellate court of the 2d district, the Appellate court of the 3d district and the Appellate court of the 4th district under this constitution shall be appointed by the Supreme court as soon as may be after the adoption of this constitution to hold office until Jan. 1, 1928.

Sec. 11. Until otherwise provided by law judges of the Appellate court of the first district shall each receive the same salary as is paid a judge of the Circuit court of Cook county and judges of the Appellate courts of the 2d, 3d and 4th districts shall each receive a salary of $8,500 per annum. Such salaries shall be payable in the same manner, at the same time and from the same sources as the salaries of judges of the Circuit courts within such districts respectively.

Sec. 12. On May 7, 1923, the Circuit, Superior, Criminal, County and Probate courts of Cook county, the Municipal court of Chicago and the City court of Chicago Heights shall be consolidated into one court to be known as the Circuit court of Cook county and thereupon all such courts except that last mentioned shall be abolished. The offices of judge and clerk of the City court of Chicago Heights shall thereupon be abolished.

Sec. 13. The judges of the Circuit, Superior, County and Probate courts of Cook county and the chief justice of the Municipal court of Chicago in office on May 7, 1923 (except the judges of the Circuit and Superior courts of Cook county made judges of the Appellate court of the 1st district by the adoption of this constitution whose offices as judges of the Circuit and Superior courts of Cook county thereby cease to exist) shall be judges of the Circuit court of Cook county as thus consolidated and shall continue to hold office during the terms for which they are respectively elected or appointed and until their successors are elected and qualified. The associate judges of the Municipal court of Chicago in office on May 7, 1923, shall be associate judges of the Circuit court of Cook county as thus consolidated and shall continue to hold office during the terms for which they are respectively elected or appointed and until the first Monday of June next following, respectively, when their respective offices as associate judges of that court shall be abolished. There shall be elected to the office of judge of the Circuit court of Cook county for terms of six years, except as hereinafter otherwise specifically provided, on the first Monday of June of the years following: In 1923, nine judges as successors to the judges whose terms expire in that year; in 1925, one judge as successor to the judge whose term expires in 1924 and one judge as successor to the judge whose term expires in 1925, together with eight additional judges; in 1927, two judges as successors to the judges whose terms expire in the year 1926, and seventeen judges as successors to the judges whose terms expire in the year 1927; in 1927, eight additional judges for terms of four years; and in 1929, four judges as successors to the judges whose terms expire in the year 1928, nine judges as successors to the judges whose terms expire in the year 1929, together with eight additional judges, one of whom shall hold office for the term of two years.

Sec. 14. Such associate judges of the Circuit court of Cook county shall perform such judicial duties as may be assigned to them in the classes of cases which would have been within the jurisdiction of the Criminal court of Cook county at the time of the adoption of this constitution and also in the classes of cases arising in the county of Cook which would have been within the jurisdiction of the Municipal court of Chicago if they had arisen in the city of Chicago prior to the adoption of this constitution. During their respective terms of office as such associate judges they shall receive the salaries allowed them by the laws in force on May 1, 1922, one-half of which shall be payable out of the state treasury and one-half out of the treasury of the county of Cook.

Sec. 15. The judges of the Circuit courts in each circuit (other than the county of Cook) in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue to hold office during the terms for which they are elected or appointed and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 16. The judge of the County court of Cook county in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue to exercise during his term of office or until otherwise provided by law the same control and supervision over all matters of election as now provided by law. The general assembly prior to July 1, 1925, shall provide that all such authority and supervision shall devolve upon some elective county officer or officers.

Sec. 17. On Dec. 3, 1923, the County and Probate courts in each county (other than the county of Cook) where both exist shall be consolidated into one court to be known as the County court.

Sec. 18. The judges of the County and Probate courts (in counties other than the county of Cook) in office on Dec. 3, 1923, shall be judges of the County court as thus consolidated, at which time the office of judge of the Probate court or probate judge shall be abolished. They shall hold office during the terms for which they were elected and until their successors are elected and qualified. Counties having a population of less than

75,000, which have a county judge and a probate judge at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall elect in 1927 two county judges.

Sec. 19. Unless the general assembly prior to Dec. 3, 1923, fixes the salaries of county judges and probate judges (other than those of the county of Cook) who are made judges of the County courts as thus consolidated, the salaries of such judges after the date last mentioned and until otherwise provided by law shall be as follows: The present salary of each judge shall be increased to $2,500 in counties having a population of 15,000 or less, to $4,000 in counties having a population of more than 15,000 and less than 40,000, and to $5,000 in counties having a population of 40,000 or more. Each county shall continue to pay the present salaries until the whole of such salaries becomes payable out of the state treasury as provided in this constitution. Until that time the increases of salaries provided herein shall be payable monthly out of the state treasury. The word population as used in this section means the population as shown by the federal census of 1920.

Sec. 20. The provisions of section 128 of this constitution so far as they affect the judges of County and Probate courts (outside the county of Cook) shall not become effective until Dec. 3, 1923, unless the general assembly provides that increased salaries be paid prior to that date.

Sec. 21. The clerk of the Circuit court of Cook county in office on May 7, 1923, shall be clerk of that court as consolidated by this schedule. The clerks of the Superior, Criminal, County and Probate courts of Cook county and the clerk of the Municipal court of Chicago on that date shall become associate clerks of the Circuit court of Cook county to hold office for the terms for which they are respectively elected; and as near as may be they shall exercise the same powers (including those relating to the appointment and discharge of employes and to the collection and disbursement of moneys), perform the same duties and receive the same salaries as on May 7, 1923. If a vacancy occurs in the office of clerk of the Circuit court of Cook county prior to the election in November, 1924, such vacancy shall be filled by a majority of the judges and associate judges of the Circuit court of Cook county by appointing one of such associate clerks, who shall hold office until the election in November, 1924.

Sec. 22. The Circuit court of each county is hereby continued and on the first Monday of November, 1927, the Circuit and City courts in each county (other than the county of Cook) where both courts exist shall be consolidated into one court to be known as the Circuit court and thereupon the offices of judge and clerk of all such City courts shall be abolished.

Sec. 23. The offices of justice of the peace and constable existing at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall be abolished from and after the election or appointment and qualification of justices of the peace or constables in their respective districts, towns or portions of towns in accordance with the provisions of this constitution.

Sec. 24. The clerk of the County court of each county (other than the county of Cook) in office on Dec. 3, 1923, shall be clerk of the County court as consolidated by this schedule and the clerk of the Probate court of each county (other than the county of Cook) having a probate clerk shall become the chief deputy county clerk of such County court during the term for which he is elected and at the salary received by him at the time of the adoption of this constitution; and as near as may be he shall exercise the same powers (including those relating to the appointment and discharge of employes and to the collection and disbursement of moneys) and perform the same duties as on Dec. 3, 1923. At the expiration of the terms of office of the probate clerks in office on Dec. 3, 1923, the office of probate clerk shall be abolished.

Sec. 25. The bailiff of the Municipal court of Chicago in office on May 7, 1923, shall become associate sheriff of the county of Cook and hold office during the term for which he is elected. After the date last mentioned and during his term he shall receive the same salary and have as near as may be the same powers, duties and responsibilities as before that date, including the selection, appointment and removal of his employes and the collection and disbursement of moneys.

Sec. 26. Each court into which by the provisions of this constitution other courts are consolidated shall immediately upon such consolidation succeed to and assume jurisdiction of all causes, matters and proceedings then pending in all courts of which it is the successor, with full power and authority to dispose of them and to carry into execution or otherwise to give effect to all orders, judgments and decrees theretofore entered by the respective courts thus consolidated.

Sec. 27. From and after May 7, 1923, and until otherwise provided by law, all matters of fees and costs connected with proceedings in the Circuit court of Cook county shall be regulated by rules to be adopted by the Supreme court.

Sec. 28. All judicial circuits established by law at the adoption of this constitution shall be preserved until changed by law.

Sec. 29. This constitution shall be submitted to the people of the state of Illinois for adoption or rejection at an election to be held on Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1922. The county clerks of the respective counties of this state shall give notice between the 1st and 10th days of November, 1922, in the manner required by law for notices of general elections that at such election this constitution will be submitted to the electors of this state for adoption or rejection.

Sec. 30. Every person entitled to vote under the provisions of existing laws shall be entitled to vote for the adoption or rejection of this constitution and such persons shall vote by ballot. Such election shall be conducted and the returns thereof made according to the laws now in force regulating general elections.

Sec. 31. The officers now required by law in the case of general elections to provide election supplies for each precinct or district shall provide in the manner now required by law for conducting general elections all necessary poll books, tally sheets, forms of return, ballots and supplies for such election.

Sec. 32. The ballots to be used at such election shall be substantially in the following form:

PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION ELECTION BALLOT.

SHALL THE PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION BE ADOPTED?	YES.	
	NO.	

Sec. 33. The elector shall designate his vote by a cross mark thus, X, to be placed in one of the squares on the right-hand margin of the ballot.

Sec. 34. The ballots cast for and against the adoption of this constitution shall be received and canvassed by the judges and clerks

of such election and returned as provided by law for general elections.

Sec. 35. Within fifteen days after such election returns thereof shall be made by the several county clerks to the secretary of state which shall show (a) the aggregate number of electors voting in each county, (b) the aggregate number of votes cast for the adoption of this constitution and (c) the aggregate number of votes cast against the adoption of this constitution. Such returns shall within ten days thereafter be examined and canvassed by the secretary of state, the attorney-general, the state treasurer and the auditor of public accounts or any three of them in the presence of the governor and proclamation shall be made by the governor forthwith of the result of the canvass. If it appears that a majority of the votes cast are for the adoption of the new constitution it shall be the supreme law of the state of Illinois on and after 12 o'clock noon of Monday, Jan. 15, 1923, and the existing constitution shall thereupon cease in all its provisions.

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' COMPENSATION LAW.

In effect Nov. 8, 1922.

Every person who was enlisted, inducted, warranted or commissioned, and who served honorably in active duty in the military or naval service of the United States at any time between the sixth day of April, 1917, and the eleventh day of November, 1918, and who at the time of entering such service was a resident of the state of Illinois, and who is honorably separated or discharged from such service, or who is still in active service or has been retired, or has been furloughed to a reserve, and who was in such service for a period longer than two months, shall be entitled to receive from the soldiers' compensation fund of the state treasury compensation of 50 cents for each day that such person was in active service after April 6, 1917, but not exceeding a total of three hundred dollars ($300.00).

Sec. 2. The husband or wife (if not remarried), child or children, mother, father, brother or sister, in the order named, of any deceased person who served honorably in active duty in the military or naval forces of the United States, as provided in section 1, shall be paid the sum or allowance that such deceased person would be entitled to under the provisions of this act if living. In case such deceased person died while in the service the sum to be paid under this section shall be three hundred dollars ($300.00).

Sec. 3. No payment shall be made under the provisions of this act to any person—

(1) Who was dishonorably discharged or discharged without honor; or

(2) Who, being in the military or naval service, refused on conscientious, political or other grounds to subject himself to military discipline or to render unqualified service; or

(3) Who, though in the service, did civilian work at civilian pay; or

(4) Who has received from another state a bonus or compensation of a like nature as is provided by this act; or

(5) For time spent while taking training in any students' army or navy training corps.

Sec. 4. No assignment of any right or claim to compensation, under the provisions of this act, shall be valid.

Sec. 5. The service recognition board is created, to consist of the governor, the state treasurer and the adjutant-general. This board shall have complete charge and control of the general scheme of payments authorized in this act and may adopt general rules for the making of such payments, the ascertainment and selection of proper beneficiaries and the amount to which such beneficiaries are entitled, and for procedure. The service recognition board shall adopt general rules for determining the question of whether an applicant was a resident of this state at the time he entered the service and shall prescribe by rule the nature of the proof to be submitted to establish the fact of residence.

Sec. 6. The service recognition board may select and appoint such employes as it may deem necessary, always giving preference in making such appointments to persons entitled to compensation under this act. The employes of the service recognition board shall not be subject to the provisions of "An act to regulate the civil service of the state of Illinois," approved May 11, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, as amended.

Sec. 7. All applications for compensation under this act must be made to the service recognition board before Jan. 1, 1925; and no payments shall be made under this act except on applications received by the service recognition board before that date.

Sec. 8. The state of Illinois through its officers is hereby authorized to issue and sell and provide for the retirement of bonds of the state of Illinois to the amount of fifty-five million dollars ($55,000,000) for the purpose of providing funds for making the payments provided for in this act. The issuance, sale and retirement of these bonds shall be under the general supervision and control of the service recognition board.

These bonds shall bear interest, payable annually, from the date of their issue, at the rate of 3½ per centum per annum, unless financial conditions make a different rate advisable, in which case the service recognition board may issue part or all of said bonds at any other rate of interest not exceeding 6 per centum per annum; they shall be serial bonds and be dated, issued and sold from time to time in such amounts as may be necessary to provide sufficient money to make payments provided for in this act. Each one of these bonds shall be in the denomination of $100.00, or some multiple thereof, and shall be made payable within twenty years from the date of its issue. These bonds shall be signed by the governor and attested by the secretary of state under the seal of the state and countersigned by the state treasurer and by the auditor of public accounts. Interest coupons with lithographed facsimile signatures of such officers may be attached to said bonds. Said bonds may, at the request of owners, be registered with the auditor of public accounts. These bonds, until sold, shall be deposited with the state treasurer; and when sold the proceeds of the bonds shall be paid into the state treasury and kept in a separate fund, which shall be known as the soldiers' compensation fund.

Sec. 9. For the purpose of making the payments provided for in this act the sum of fifty-five million dollars ($55,000,000), to be derived from the sale of such bonds, is hereby appropriated to the service recognition board, such money to be payable out of the soldiers' compensation fund, in accordance with the provisions of "An act in relation to state finance," approved June 10, 1919, in force July 1, 1919. If any person entitled to compensation shall so desire he may receive payment in whole or part in bonds which are authorized to be issued by this act.

Sec. 10. After all payments provided for in this act have been made any money remaining in the soldiers' compensation fund in the state treasury may be expended by the service recognition board for any form of relief for veterans of the late war with Germany or their

families that the general assembly may specify and as it shall direct, and not otherwise.

Sec. 11. Each year, after this act becomes fully operative and until all of the bonds herein provided for have been retired, there shall be included in and added to the tax levied for state purposes a direct annual tax for such amount as shall be necessary and sufficient to pay the interest annually, as it shall accrue, on all bonds issued under the provisions of this act, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such bonds at par value as such bonds fall due; and the amounts of such direct annual tax shall be appropriated for that specific purpose. But no such direct annual tax shall be levied for any year in which a sufficient amount of money from other sources of revenue has been appropriated and set apart to pay the interest as it shall accrue on said bonds for that year, and also to discharge the principal of any of such bonds falling due during such year. There is hereby created a special fund in the state treasury, to be known as "soldiers' compensation bond interest and retirement fund," into which fund shall be paid such direct annual tax as it may be collected.

[Section 12 provides for the submission of the act to the people of Illinois for approval at the general election in November, 1922. The act was approved and became a law.]

Sec. 13. The secretary of state is authorized and directed to cause publication of this act to be made, once each week, for three months, at least before the vote of the people shall be taken upon such act, and said publication shall be made in at least two daily newspapers, one of which shall be published in the city of Springfield and one in the city of Chicago.

Sec. 14. The provisions of this act for the payment of the principal of said bonds at maturity and of the interest thereon annually, as it shall accrue, by a direct annual tax, shall be irrepealable until such debt and interest is paid in full, and for the making of such payment the faith of the state of Illinois is hereby pledged.

Sec. 15. The provisions of this act for contracting the debt of $55,000,000 and issuing bonds to that amount and for levying annually a tax to pay the interest and principal of these bonds as herein provided shall go into full force and effect upon receiving at the general election at which it is submitted the majority of votes required by section 18, article 4, of the constitution. (Approved by the governor May 3, 1921, and by the people of Illinois Nov. 7, 1922.)

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE RATES.

The rates given are from Chicago to the points named. They are what are known as station to station calls and show in the first column the initial day rate for three minutes or fraction thereof, and in the second the overtime rate for one minute or fraction thereof. Evening and night rates are lower.

Appleton, Wis.	$1.15	$0.35
Battle Creek, Mich.	.90	.30
Benton Harbor, Mich.	.50	.15
Bloomington, Ill.	.85	.25
Boston, Mass.	5.45	1.80
Champaign, Ill.	.85	.25
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1.40	.45
Cincinnati, O.	1.70	.55
Cleveland, O.	2.05	.65
Columbus, O.	1.85	.60
Danville, Ill.	.85	.25
Davenport, Iowa	1.05	.35
Dayton, O.	1.55	.50
Denver, Col.	5.85	1.95
Detroit, Mich.	1.60	.50
Dundee, Ill.	.30	.10
Evansville, Ind.	1.80	.60
French Lick, Ind.	1.60	.50
Grand Rapids, Mich.	.90	.30
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.15	.35
Jackson, Mich.	1.15	.35
Kankakee, Ill.	.45	.15
Kalamazoo, Mich.	.75	.25
Kansas City, Mo.	2.65	.85
Kenosha, Wis.	.35	.10
Louisville, Ky.	1.80	.60
Madison, Wis.	.80	.25
Memphis, Tenn.	3.00	1.00
Milwaukee, Wis.	.55	.15
Minneapolis, Minn.	2.25	.75
Morris, Ill.	.40	.10
Nashville, Tenn.	2.50	.80
New York, N. Y.	4.65	1.55
Omaha, Neb.	2.75	.90
Peoria, Ill.	.90	.30
Philadelphia, Pa.	4.25	1.40
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2.70	.90
Racine, Wis.	.45	.15
Rockford, Ill.	.55	.15
San Francisco, Cal.	11.90	3.95
South Bend, Ind.	.55	.15
Springfield, Ill.	1.20	.40
St. Louis, Mo.	1.70	.55
Toledo, O.	1.45	.45
Washington, D. C.	3.85	1.25
Woodstock, Ill.	.35	.10
Yorkville, Ill.	.35	.10
Zion, Ill.	.30	.10

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Jackson boulevard and LaSalle street.

President—Robert McDougal.
Vice-Presidents—James F. Fones and J. F. Lamy.
Secretary—John R. Mauff.
Assistant Secretary—Walter S. Blowney.
Treasurer—Ernest A. Hamill.
Clearing House Manager—Samuel Powell.
Counsel—Henry S. Robbins.
Directors—Terms expire in 1923: Joseph Simons, William E. Hudson, Edward D. McDougal, Edwin A. Doern, Leander L. Winters. Terms expire in 1924: Charles H. Stone, David H. Lipsey, Allan M. Clement, Fred S. Lewis, James C. Murray. Terms expire in 1925: James K. Riordan, J. W. Badenoch, Louis C. Brosseau, Henry A. Rumsey, Royal W. Bell, G. A. Wagner.

A gallery is set apart for the use of visitors, but admission is by card only. The trading hours are 9:30 a. m. to 1:15 p. m., except on Saturday, when the closing hour is 12 o'clock noon.

CHICAGO INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Collections in the 1st district of Illinois for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922:

Income tax	$166,256,605.95
Estate transfers	3,635,093.06
Distilled spirits, etc.	5,335,548.65
Tobacco and mfrs. of	6,160,021.06
Oleomargarine	501,377.02
Adulterated butter	78.00
Documentary stamps	6,447,379.37
Public utilities	30,640,848.17
Insurance	1,273,599.65
Excise taxes—Manufacturers	7,493,982.59
Consumers	2,666,900.13
Manufacturers (act 1921)	18,813.68
Beverages, nonalcoholic (act 1918)	1,790,704.95
Under act of 1921	365,683.37
Narcotics	54,265.65
Special taxes n. e. s.	6,597,259.18
Admission taxes	6,468,748.46
Miscellaneous	173,225.63
Total	245,880,134.57

FOREIGN CONSULS AND CONSULATES IN CHICAGO (DEC. 1, 1922).

Argentine Republic—A. M. Ojeda, 8th floor, 20 East Jackson boulevard.
Austria—Ludwig Kleinwaechter, 30 North Michigan boulevard.
Belgium—Dr. Cyrille Vermeren, 1220, 25 East Washington street.
Bolivia—(Vacancy.)
Brazil—Alvaro de Magalhaes, 35 South Dearborn street.
Chile—M. H. Ehlert, 28 East Jackson boulevard.
Colombia—J. E. Cavalier, room 940, 508 South Dearborn street.
Costa Rica—B. Singer, 616, 29 South LaSalle street.
Cuba—P. Caballero y Tapany, 408, 5 North LaSalle street.
Czecho-Slovakia—Jaroslav F. Smetanka, 818, 10 South LaSalle street, and 3473 West 26th street.
Denmark—R. Baumann, 921, 326 West Madison street.
Dominican Republic—Frederick W. Job, 832, 140 South Dearborn street.
Ecuador—Samuel T. Stewart, Wrigley building.
France—Antonin Barthelemy, 225-227, 108 South LaSalle street.
Germany—Rudolph O. Steinbach, 9th floor, Peoples Gas building.
Great Britain—Horace D. Nugent (consul-general), 807 Pullman building.
Greece—Panos Tringhetas (consul-general), Transportation building.
Guatemala—Jule F. Brower, 1331, 38 South Dearborn street.
Haiti—Carlyle S. Baer.
Honduras—Jule F. Brower (consul-general), 1331, 38 South Dearborn street.
Italy—Leopold Zunini, 1446, 72 West Adams street.
Japan—Kadzue Kuwashima, 929, 122 South Michigan avenue.
Liberia—Richard E. Westbrook, 3000 South State street.
Luxemburg—Pierre Kransz, 118 North LaSalle street.
Mexico—Salvador E. Portillo, 115 South Dearborn street.
Netherlands—John Vennema (consul-general), 69 West Washington street.
Nicaragua—Berthold Singer, 616, 29 South LaSalle street.
Norway—Olaf Bernts, 723, 30 North LaSalle street.
Panama—E. A. Navarro, 15 East Van Buren street.
Paraguay—Albert W. Holmes, 118 East 20th street.
Persia—Marshall Solberg, 133 West Washington street.
Peru—Craig Hazelwood, Union Trust company, 7 South Dearborn street.
Poland—Mieczyslaw Lipmanowicz (vice-consul and acting consul-general), 1115 North Robey street.
Portugal—S. Chapman Simms, 7030 Chappel avenue.
Roumania—John C. Popovici, 64 East Jackson boulevard.
Russia—Antoine Volkoff (consul-general), 440 South Dearborn street.
Salvador—Berthold Singer, 616, 29 S. LaSalle street.
Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Kingdom of—Bojidar Pouritch (acting consul-general), 936 North Michigan avenue.
Siam—Milward Adams, 404 South Michigan-av.
Spain—Jose Maria Martinez y de Pons, 616, 29 South LaSalle street.
Sweden—Carl Otto David von Dardell, 402, 108 South LaSalle street.
Switzerland—Ernest Buehler, First National Bank building.
Turkey—(In charge of Spanish consulate.)
Uruguay—R. Carlos Lebret, 822, 608 South Dearborn street.

EQUALIZED ASSESSMENT OF ILLINOIS PROPERTY.

Year.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Railroad property.	Total valuation.	Tax rate per $100
1840	.....	.....	.....	$58,752,168	$0.20
1850	$86,532,237	$33,335,799	.....	119,868,336	.58
1860	266,258,155	188,854,115	$12,085,472	367,227,742	.67
1870	347,876,690	113,545,227	19,242,141	480,664,058	.65
1880	573,404,141	165,846,994	47,365,259	786,616,394	.36
1890	587,045,386	149,158,000	72,689,396	808,892,782	.36
1900	569,619,469	162,235,264	77,878,672	809,733,405	.50
1910	1,532,525,070	467,482,556	177,217,518	2,199,701,976	.30
1913	1,658,544,334	509,623,714	192,151,627	2,422,344,379	.70
1914	1,783,007,734	583,989,721	200,008,164	2,455,745,799	.48
1915	1,701,348,931	504,124,339	218,583,630	2,502,445,459	.55
1916	1,748,711,296	535,150,533	218,166,237	2,502,136,183	.80
1917	1,748,757,058	535,212,888	208,048,337	2,518,438,733	.90
1918	1,770,326,093	540,059,303	211,686,160	2,626,084,386	.75
1919	2,846,736,909	917,800,741	310,608,972	4,119,174,907	.40
1920	2,930,748,713	929,316,767	326,620,592	4,186,686,071	.40
1921	2,905,313,232	925,484,171	318,697,237	4,201,901,456	.45

Note—The assessed value from 1909 to 1919 was one-third of the actual value. Prior to 1909 it was one-fifth. In 1919 it was made one-half of the full value. The equalized value of lands in 1921 was $1,207,904,857; of town and city lots, $1,697,414,375, and of capital stock, $52,364,816. The total full valuation was $8,403,802,912.

THE AMERICAN LEGION.
DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS.

Headquarters—Bloomington.
State Service Office—171 North LaSalle street, Chicago.
Commander—Charles W. Schick, Chicago.
Senior Vice-Commander—William D. Knight, Rockford.
Junior Vice-Commander—William J. Gerard, Toluca.
Judge Advocate—Harry A. Newby, Chicago.
Chaplain—The Rev. Father Joseph Lonergan, Durand.
Historian—William Mundt, Fairbury.
Service Department Employment—William Pudry, Chicago.
Vocational Officer—L. P. Owens, Springfield.
Insurance Officer—William E. Bradbury, Robinson.
Service Officer—R. G. Swindell, Chicago.
Medical Officer—Dr. A. B. Middleton, Pontiac.
Sergeant at Arms—Ivan A. Elliott, Carmi.

CHICAGO AT A GLANCE.

Fort Dearborn established.....1803
Fort Dearborn massacre.....Aug. 15, 1812
Chicago surveyed and platted.....1830
Cook county organized.....1831
Town of Chicago incorporated...August, 1833
City of Chicago incorporated....March 4, 1837
First election held.....March 31, 1837
First money panic.....1837
First railroad opened.....1848
Cholera epidemic.....1854
Second money panic.....1857
Great fire (loss $200,000,000)..Oct. 8-9, 1871
Third financial panic.....1873
City incorporated under general law.....
.....April 23, 1875
Savings bank crash.....1877
World's Fair held.....1893
Centennial celebrated.....Sept. 26-30, 1903
Iroquois theater fire.....Dec. 30, 1903
Eastland disaster.....July 24, 1915
Race riots.....July 27-Aug. 2, 1919
Population (1921)—2,780,655.
Appropriations, all purposes (1922)—$138,076,688.97.
Area in square miles—200.37.
Assessed valuation, total all property (1921)—$1,690,564,702.
Assets, fixed (1920)—$54,856,041.04.
Asylums—127.
Banks, national and state, in Chicago and suburbs—226.
Boulevards, mileage of—84.
Cemeteries, number of—61.
Churches, chapels and missions—1,200.
Clearings by associated banks (1921)—$25,974,692,057.
Clerks in general postoffice (1922)—5,162.
Debt gross funded (1921)—$67,587,920.95.
Dispensaries—22.
Elevation—Above sea level, 600 feet; above Lake Michigan, 19 feet.
Employes on city pay rolls (1921)—32,409.
Exports, direct (1922)—$43,856,948.
Firemen, number of, including officers—2,326.
Fire alarm boxes—2,185.
Fireboats—6.
Fire engines—126.
Fire engine companies—126.
Fire hook and ladder companies—34.
Homes (1920)—623,910.
Hospitals—84.
Imports of merchandise (1922)—$46,698,026.
Internal revenue collected in Chicago district (1922)—$245,880,134.57.
Latitude—N. 41 deg. 53 min. 6 sec.
Length of city, north to south, miles—26.
Libraries—27.
Lights, street, in service—64,834.
Longitude—87 deg. 38 min. 1 sec. west.
Mail carriers (1922)—2,421.
Mail, pieces of, handled, fiscal year (1922)—2,211,345,000.
Manufactures in 1919, value of product—$3,658,740,000.
Medical schools—29.
Newspapers and periodicals—820.
Parks, area of public, in acres—3,949.
Police force, all branches—5,140.
Postal receipts, year ended June 30, 1922—$43,842,159.85.
Postal savings banks depositors (1922)—15,059.
Pupils enrolled in public schools (1922)—439,111.
Railroads (divisions not included) entering Chicago—27.
Real estate transfers (1921)—70,396; consideration, $119,109,259.
Revenue, municipal (1920)—$94,193,270.84.
Schools, public, number of—297.
Street, longest (Western avenue), miles—23½.
Street railway mileage—1,350.
Streets and alleys, total mileage—4,824.
Teachers in public schools, number of—10,506.
Tonnage of vessels cleared (1921)—8,262,778.
Value (actual) of real estate and personal property (1922)—$3,363,883,016.
Water used per day—788,000,000 gallons.
Width of city, east to west—9 miles.
Workers, gainful (1920)—2,626,547.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN CHICAGO.

The postoffice and all other United States department offices, except where otherwise noted, are in the federal building, which stands on the square bounded by Clark, Adams and Dearborn streets and Jackson boulevard.

Appraiser's Office—Harrison and Sherman-sts.; appraiser, Joseph Carolan.
Department of Commerce—Room 629; radio inspector, Charles E. Kolster.
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—38 South Dearborn street; K. L. Stancil, commercial agent.
Custom House—South wing, fourth floor; collector, Niels Juul; naval officer, William Brown; special deputy naval officer, Edgar C. Hawley.
Federal Board for Vocational Education—220 South State street.
Federal Prohibition Director—Roscoe C. Andrews, 608 South Dearborn street.
Hydrographic Office—Room 528.
Immigration Bureau—Pontiac building, Dearborn and Harrison streets.
Inspectors of Steam Vessels—Room 529.
Internal Revenue Department—East wing, fourth floor; collector, John C. Cannon; chief deputy, Thomas F. Russell.
Marine Hospital—Clarendon and Graceland avenues.
Postmaster—Arthur C. Lueder, room 358; assistant postmaster, John T. McGrath.
Postoffice Inspector—Room 330.
Railroad Labor Board—5 North Wabash-av.
Railway Mail Service—Third floor, north wing, room 308; R. S. Brown, superintendent.
United States Commissioners—James R. Glass and Lewis F. Mason.
United States District Attorney—Room 826; Charles F. Clyne; chief clerk, William A. Small.
United States Engineer—537 South Dearborn street; room 1201; officer in charge, Col. W. V. Judson, corps of engineers, U. S. A.
United States Marshal—Rooms 804 and 806; marshal, Robert R. Levy; chief deputy, Sam Howard.
United States Secret Service—Room 881; Thomas I. Porter, operator in charge.
Weather Bureau—Fourteenth floor; meteorologist in charge, Henry J. Cox.

MANUFACTURES IN CHICAGO.

[From reports of the bureau of the census.]

	1919.	1914.
Establishments..	10,538	10,115
Persons in industry	502,303	387,319
Firm members..	8,182	8,184
Salaried employes	90,064	65,425
Wage earners(av.)	404,057	313,710
Primary horse power	826,420	681,114
Capital	$2,076,194,000	$1,190,069,000
Salaries	188,448,000	90,295,000
Wages	508,276,000	213,737,000
Materials	2,380,025,000	901,933,000
Value of products	3,658,740,000	1,483,498,000
Value added	1,278,715,000	581,565,000

COOK COUNTY PARTY COMMITTEES.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Headquarters—Hotel Sherman, Chicago.
Chairman—Homer K. Galpin.
Vice-Chairman—Robert R. Levy.
Secretary—William H. Weber.
Treasurer—Charles V. Barrett.

Chicago Committeemen.

Ward.
1. Francis P. Brady, 119 East 20th street.
2. Martin B. Madden, 701 Tacoma building.
3. Robert R. Levy, 4639 Prairie avenue.
4. George J. Feser, 3232 Princeton avenue.
5. Edward R. Litsinger, 1119 Conway bldg.
6. Roy O. West, 1340 First National Bank building.
7. Isaac N. Powell, 39 South LaSalle street.
8. Walter E. Schmidt, 7315 South Shore avenue.
9. Edward E. Erstman, 11300 Forrestville-av.
10. Thomas Curran, 2023 S. Racine-av.
11. Charles V. Barrett, 140 N. Dearborn-st.
12. A. W. Miller, 3135 Carlisle place.
13. David W. Clark, 3125 Warren avenue.
14. A. N. Todd, 514 North Hamlin avenue.
15. Niels Juul, 1127 N. Sacramento avenue.
16. Joseph P. Kinsella, Humboldt park refectory.
17. Lewis D. Sitts, 1471 Grand avenue.
18. Homer K. Galpin, 1348 Otis building.
19. Christopher Mamer, 720 Reaper block.
20. Morris Eller, 1301 South Peoria street.
21. Oscar Hebel, 1342 North Dearborn street.
22. Charles K. Kempf, 913 Concord place.
23. Edward J. Brundage, 110 S. Dearborn-st.
24. Leonard A. Brundage, 2210 Clifton avenue.
25. George K. Schmidt, 1604 Clybourn avenue.
26. John C. Cannon, 4047 N. Hermitage-av.
27. LeRoy Millner, 734 Otis building.
28. Joseph F. Haas, 2712 Fullerton avenue.
29. Ernest Withall, 5435 S. Hermitage avenue.
30. Thomas J. Healy, 35th-st. and Archer-av.
31. William H. Reid, 608 city hall.
32. Charles A. Williams, 69 W. Washington-st.
33. George Hitzman, 3554 Dickens avenue.
34. Charles Vavrik, 1823 South Harding-av.
35. Charles J. Peters, 1429 North Avers-av.

Country Districts.

Dist.
1. Dudley D. Pierson, Chicago Heights.
2. William H. Weber, Blue Island.
3. Peter M. Hoffman, Des Plaines.
4. Joseph C. Klenha, Cicero.
5. William Busse, Mount Prospect.
6. Charles L. Bartlett, Evanston.

(Up to Dec. 10, 1922, the republican executive committee of Cook county had not been reorganized to conform to the redistricting of Chicago into fifty wards and its Chicago members still represented the thirty-five old wards.)

MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Headquarters—Hotel Sherman, Chicago.
Chairman—Martin J. O'Brien.
Secretary—T. J. Crowe.
Assistant Secretary—John F. Quinlan.
Treasurer—Clayton F. Smith.
Financial Secretary—Emmett Whealan.
Sergeant at Arms—John J. Leonard.

Chicago Committeemen.

Ward.
1. Michael Kenna, 311 South Clark street.
2. Henry Houle, 511 county building.
3. Thomas D. Nash, 111 West Washington-st.
4. John P. Gibbons, 4946 South Michigan-av.
5. Michael L. Igoe, 69 West Washington-st.
6. James M. Whalen.
7. James W. Ryan, 233 county building.
8. James J. Sullivan, 233 county building.
9. John J. Leonard, 217 county building.
10. William W. Powers, 233 county building.
11. James M. Dailey, Hotel Sherman.
12. P. J. Carroll, 3541 South Hermitage-av.
13. P. J. Carr, 212 county building.
14. Joseph M. Fitzgerald, 533 county building.
15. Emmett Whealan, 533 county building.
16. Michael K. Sheridan, 7907 S. Halsted-st.
17. Frank J. Walsh, 542 West 65th street.
18. Andrew J. Layden, 6843 South Racine-av.
19. Peter J. Brady, 1002 West 79th street.
20. Dennis J. Egan, 804 city hall.
21. Adolph J. Sabath, 128 North Wells street.
22. Anton J. Cermak, county building.
23. Joseph O. Kostner, 402 Ashland block.
24. Michael Rosenberg, 910 South Michigan-av.
25. John Powers, 162 West Washington street.
26. Joseph A. Mendel, 1424 West 18th street.
27. *Bernard J. Grogan, 229 South Racine-av.
*John J. Touhy, council chambers.
28. P. A. Nash, 10 South LaSalle street.
29. Martin J. O'Brien, 217 county building.
30. Thomas J. Lynch, county building.
31. Joseph Rushkewicz, 204 city hall.
32. Joseph F. Higgins, 1624 Grand avenue.
33. Stanley H. Kunz, 1916 Potomac avenue.
34. Thomas P. Keane, 2705 Iowa street.
35. Ike Doff, 3145 Edgewood avenue.
36. Harry Kohl, 1803 North Lowell avenue.
37. Timothy J. Crowe, 910 South Michigan-av.
38. Clayton F. Smith, 204 city hall.
39. Leo J. Winiecki, 2142 Clybourn avenue.
40. Neil Murley, 3123 Eddy street.
41. Frank J. Wilson, 533 county building.
42. Edmond L. Mulcahy, 155 North Clark-st.
43. Rudolph L. Schapp, 337 county building.
44. Dennis W. Sullivan, 2046 Mohawk street.
45. Frank F. Roeder, 1352 Wellington avenue.
46. Joseph L. Gill, county building.
47. C. A. Williams, city hall.
48. William H. Lyman, 155 North Clark street.
49. John T. Connery, 5228 Sheridan road.
50. Henry A. Zender, 519 county building.

*Two committeemen from this ward.

District Committeemen of the Country Towns.

Dist.
1. Frank H. McCulloch, Evanston.
2. Ford Jones, Wilmette.
3. Ning Eley, Des Plaines.
4. Henry J. Harz, Palatine.
5. Peter Wolf, Melrose Park.
6. Ross C. Hall, Oak Park.
7. Clyde W. Schoener, Cicero.
8. Frank Mikolasek, Berwyn.
9. James G. Wolcott, LaGrange.
10. Francis M. Keogh, Lemont.
11. John T. Murphy, Chicago Heights.
12. Fred Heintz, Blue Island.
13. Martin H. Finneran, West Hammond, Ill.; postoffice, Hammond, Ind.
14. Matt Stobbs, Harvey.

Democratic County Central Committee of Cook County.

Headquarters—Hotel Sherman.
Chairman—Anton J. Cermak.
Secretary—Joseph L. Gill.

All Chicago ward committeemen are members of the democratic county central committee, as of the managing committee. All precinct committeemen from the 293 precincts in Cook county outside of Chicago are members of the democratic county central committee.

SOCIALIST.

Headquarters—1501 Warren avenue.
Chairman—William Acker.
Secretary—J. M. Barnes.

FARMER-LABOR.

Headquarters—166 West Washington street.
Chairman—David A. McVey.
Secretary-Treasurer—Gifford Ernest.

THE SANITARY DISTRICT OF CHICAGO.

Offices—700, 910 South Michigan avenue.
President—William J. Healy.
Clerk—William W. Smyth.
Treasurer—Walter E. Schmidt.
Chief Engineer—Albert W. Dilling
Electrical Engineer—I. T. Roberts.
Attorney—William F. Mulvihill.
Board of Trustees—Terms expire in 1924: William J. Healy, R.; Willis O. Nance, R.; Harry E. Littler, R. Terms expire in 1926: Morris Eller, R.; Alexander N. Todd, R.; Lawrence F. King, R. Terms expire in 1928: T. J. Crowe, D.; James M. Whalen, D.; Michael Rosenberg, D.

CHRONOLOGY.

First investigation made in 1885.
Sanitary bill signed May 29, 1889.
Sanitary district organized Jan. 18, 1890.
Earth broken ("shovel day") Sept. 3, 1892.
Lake water turned into canal Jan. 2, 1900.
Formal opening of canal Jan. 17, 1900.

DIMENSIONS OF CANALS.

Length of main and power channel, 39.16 miles.
Length of river, lake to Robey street, 6 miles.
Length of river diversion channel, 13 miles.
Width main channel, Robey street to Summit: Bottom, 160 feet; top, 198.
Width main channel, Summit to Willow Springs: Bottom, 202 feet; top, 225.
Width main channel, Willow Springs to Lockport (rock section): Bottom, 160 feet; top, 162.
Width river diversion channel: Bottom, 200 feet.
Minimum depth of water in main channel, 22 feet.
Current in earth sections, 1¼ miles per hour.
Current in rock sections, 1.9 miles per hour.
Present capacity of canal, 600,000 cubic feet per minute.
Total amount of excavation, 44,005,647 cubic yards.

The north shore channel, extending from Lawrence avenue to Lake Michigan, in the village of Wilmette, is about 8 miles long with a water depth of 13.6 feet.

The construction of the Calumet-Sag canal to take care of the Calumet region sewage was begun in the summer of 1911. When completed it will be 16 miles long. Its estimated cost is $14,000,000.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

From Organization to Dec. 31, 1920.

Revenues.

Taxation	$89,278,974.27
Bonds outstanding	13,817,000.00
Interest on loans	496,086.66
Interest on bank balances	644,472.74
Interest on deferred payments	343,099.79
Land revenue	1,057,025.27
Water service	140,313.68
From electrical department:	
Replacement funds	1,532,504.25
Interest on investment	1,878,884.41
Interest on loans	5,072.38
Interest during construction	282,291.49
Profits transferred	702,298.47
Earnings invested in plants	1,266,952.88
Miscellaneous	19,178.18
Total	111,464,154.47

Expenditures.

Interest	18,180,426.56
Electrical department:	
Working capital	343,649.78
Capital investment	4,688,012.18
Interest on replacement funds	276,688.62
Right of way, construction, operating, etc.	79,604,031.06
Administration and general	8,083,918.48
Emergency funds	60,000.00
Due from sundry persons	199,630.43
Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1920	27,797.36
Total	111,464,154.47

SANITARY DISTRICT APPROPRIATIONS.

For fiscal year 1921.

Department Totals.

Engineering	$13,828,633.00
Illinois and Michigan canal	39,704.00
Law	196,575.00
Clerk of district	132,265.00
Treasury	3,350.00
Real estate	14,780.00
Police	77,820.00
Board of trustees	62,360.00
Fixed charges	3,583,279.23
Electricity	1,520,977.00
Total	19,459,743.23

SALARIES OF OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYES.

Yearly unless otherwise specified.

Board of Trustees.

President	$7,500
Trustees, eight at	5,000
Secretary to president	3,500

Engineering Department.

Chief engineer	12,000
Secretary	2,100
Auditor	3,240
Assistant auditor	2,700
Senior assistant engineer	5,760
Junior assistant engineer	2,580
Engineering clerk	2,700
Assistant engineers	$1,800 to 7,080
Chief chemist	4,380
Assistant chemists	$1,710 to 2,580
Chief structural engineer	7,440
Mechanical engineer	4,380
Maintenance engineer	5,760

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Illinois valley engineer	6,600
Senior assistants, two at	3,600

Department of Law.

Attorney	12,000
First assistant attorney	7,000
Illinois valley attorney	6,000
Assistant attorney	6,500
Assistant attorneys	$3,600 to 6,000

Clerk of the District.

Clerk of the board	6,800
Committee clerk	3,000
Clerks	$1,680 to 2,400

Treasury Department.

Treasurer	2,500

Real Estate Department.

Manager	3,600

Police Department.

Marshal	3,600
Sergeants, three at	1,980
Patrolmen, thirty at	1,800

Department of Electricity.

Electrical engineer	6,000
Assistant engineers	$3,000 to 4,000

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

ILLINOIS BRANCH.

President—George N. Malstrom, Chicago.
Secretary-Treasurer—H. A. Stowell, 155 North Clark street, Chicago.
First Vice-President—Adolph J. Borgmeier.
Second Vice-President—Carlos E. Black.
Judge Advocate—George B. Holmes.
Quartermaster—Howard W. Evans.
Sergeant at Arms—Archie C. Cook.
Directors—James N. Eddy, Percy B. Coffin and Alfred B. Horder.

ILLINOIS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEES.

Election April 11, 1922.

REPUBLICAN.

Headquarters—Chicago.
Chairman—Walter A. Rosenfield, Rock Island.
Secretary—George E. Keys, Springfield.
Treasurer—Justus L. Johnson, Aurora.
Dist.
1. Francis P. Brady, 2231 Calumet avenue, Chicago.
2. Edwin S. Davis, 6740 Bennett avenue, Chicago.
3. James Rea, 1218 West 64th street, Chicago.
4. Sellac G. Graham, 1821 West 35th street, Chicago.
5. Morris Eller, 1301 South Peoria street, Chicago.
6. George B. Arnold, 4414 West End avenue, Chicago.
7. John P. Garner, 619 North Central avenue, Chicago.
8. Bernard Brozowski, 1369 West Chicago avenue, Chicago.
9. Walter P. Steffen, 545 Belmont avenue, Chicago.
10. James J. Barbour, room 707, 5 North La-Salle street, Chicago.
11. Justus L. Johnson, Aurora.
12. Axel Hammerberg, Rockford.
13. Arthur M. Smith, Stockton.
14. Walter A. Rosenfield, Rock Island.
15. George H. Wilson, Quincy.
16. S. S. Tanner, Minier.
17. Frank L. Smith, Dwight.
18. Lawrence T. Allen, Danville.
19. Guy R. Jones, Tuscola.
20. Horace H. Bancroft, Jacksonville.
21. George E. Keys, Springfield.
22. Alvin C. Bohm, Edwardsville.
23. P. B. McCullough, Lawrenceville.
24. George M. Miley, Harrisburg.
25. James A. White, Murphysboro.

DEMOCRATIC.

Headquarters—Chicago.
Chairman—Thomas F. Donovan, Joliet.
Secretary—Isaac B. Craig, Mattoon.
Dist.
1. John J. Coughlin, 120 East 21st street, Chicago.
2. James J. Kelly, 4310 Vincennes avenue, Chicago.
3. Terence F. Moran, 5634 Ada street, Chicago.
4. Patrick G. McGuire, 4358 South Wells street, Chicago.
5. Barth P. Collins, 922 West 19th street, Chicago.
6. Stephen D. Griffin, 2935 West Adams street, Chicago.
7. William Kells, 647 North Sawyer avenue, Chicago.
8. Michael Palese, 936 West Ohio street, Chicago.
9. Arthur Donoghue, 820 Sheridan road, Chicago.
10. John P. Dougherty, 6242 Lakewood avenue, Chicago.
11. Thomas Donovan, Joliet.
12. P. E. Coleman, LaSalle.
13. Douglass Pattison, Freeport.
14. Ernest O. Reaugh, Carthage.
15. William Twohig, Quincy.
16. William J. Reardon, Pekin.
17. C. E. Smith, Lincoln.
18. James H. Elliott, Danville.
19. Isaac B. Craig, Mattoon.
20. James McNabb, Carrollton.
21. John B. Vaughn, Carlinville.
22. J. J. Kane, East St. Louis.
23. Charles D. Fithian, Newton.
24. Val B. Campbell, McLeansboro.
25. Reed Green, Cairo.

SOCIALIST.

Headquarters—1501 Warren avenue, Chicago.
Chairman—John C. Sjodin, Galesburg.
Secretary—J. M. Barnes, Chicago.
Dist.
1. James McNulty, 545 East 31st street, Chicago.
2. Charles V. Johnson, 11353 Stephenson avenue, Chicago.
3. Charles P. Hunting, 3300 West 60th street, Chicago.
4. Fred G. Wellman, 3252 South Oakley avenue, Chicago.
5. Michael Sambrowski, 1701 South Peoria street, Chicago.
6. Ludwig Miller, 1218 West Monroe street, Chicago.
7. Ivar A. Anderson, 1241 North Homan avenue, Chicago.
8. Henry Finkelstein, 1544 Tell place, Chicago.
9. Charles Kissling, 216 Florimond street, Chicago.
10. Victor Koehler, 1812 Byron street, Chicago.
11. R. J. Barr.
13. Albert Bayer.
14. T. B. Morgan.
15. John C. Sjodin, Galesburg.
18. William P. Holaday.
19. John E. Deverell.

FARMER-LABOR.

Headquarters — 166 West Washington street, Chicago.
Chairman—Frank A. Leven.
Secretary-Treasurer—Gifford Ernest.
Dist.
1. Lillian Powell, 2624 Iglehart court, Chicago.
2. John Askeland, 4602 Indiana avenue, Chicago.
3. Charles Hayman, 6209 South Lincoln street, Chicago.
5. William J. Riordan, 1117 Cypress street, Chicago.
7. William J. Hayes, 3404 Hirsch street, Chicago.
11. James H. Frey.
12. Lee E. Coleman.
15. Henry Rosendale.
17. David Dean.
18. O. P. Brown, Georgetown.
24. John Johnson.
25. J. T. Lloyd, Coulterville.

FARMER-LABOR PARTY OF MINNESOTA.

The farmer-labor party of Minnesota is in no way connected with the national organization of that name. The party in that state originated in 1918, while the national organization of that name originated in 1920. There has never been any connection between the two and the national organization has no representation in Minnesota. The state chairman of the farmer-labor party of Minnesota is Frederic A. Pike, Globe building, St. Paul.

THE CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

Officers, 1922-23.

President—Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle, assistant secretary, American Library association.
First Vice-President—William Teal, librarian, Cicero Public library.
Second Vice-President—Miss Alice Farquhar, Chicago Public library.
Secretary—Theodore A. Mueller, University of Chicago library.
Treasurer—Miss Sue Wuchter, librarian, Continental and Commercial bank.

CHICAGO WATERWORKS SYSTEM.

The following table shows the growth of Chicago's waterworks system by decades since 1854, when the first large pumping station at Chicago avenue and the lake was built, and by years since 1900:

Year.	*Population using city water.	Gallons pumped per day.	Gallons per capita.	Total revenue.
1854.	65,000	591,000	9.1	$58,105.00
1860.	109,000	4,704,000	43.1	131,162.00
1870.	307,000	21,766,000	70.9	539,180.00
1880.	503,000	57,384,000	114.1	865,618.35
1890.	1,107,000	152,372,000	137.6	2,109,508.00
1900.	1,727,566	322,683,000	186.8	3,250,481.85
1901.	1,776,236	342,901,000	193.0	3,370,600.88
1902.	1,824,906	358,179,000	196.3	3,611,558.81
1903.	1,873,576	376,000,000	200.7	3,689,625.80
1904.	1,922,266	399,065,000	207.6	3,834,541.30
1905.	1,970,936	410,930,000	208.5	4,019,205.88
1906.	2,019,606	437,059,000	216.4	4,281,065.50
1907.	2,068,276	455,194,000	220.1	4,450,349.61
1908.	2,116,946	469,282,000	221.7	4,648,299.54
1909.	2,165,616	480,905,000	222.0	5,032,008.48
1910.	2,214,286	518,579,000	234.2	5,448,257.55
1911.	2,262,956	507,332,000	224.2	5,993,771.32
1912.	2,345,315	551,324,000	235.1	6,263,234.75
1913.	2,372,000	577,860,575	243.6	6,560,042.21
1914.	2,393,325	613,323,616	254.2	6,458,514.83
1915.	2,447,504	606,707,671	248.0	6,180,732.92
1916.	2,491,933	619,803,000	249.0	6,597,995.07
1917.	2,571,941	631,433,000	245.0	7,188,293.33
1918.	2,621,419	657,900,000	251.0	7,497,447.23
1919.	2,701,212	714,451,000	264.4	7,915,008.62
1920.	2,753,303	760,118,000	276.0	4,752 424.42
1921.	2,938,051	788,000,000	268.5	8,384,684.36

*Estimated from United States government census.

In 1920 the total amount of water pumped was 287,605,090,000 gallons.

The pumping stations, with the year of construction of each, follow:

Chicago avenue..1854	Jefferson Park...1897
Twenty-second st.1875	Rogers Park.....1899
Harrison street...1889	Central Park 1900
Lake View.....1892	Springfield av....1901
Fourteenth street.1892	Roseland 1910
Sixty-eighth st....1892	Mayfair 1916
Washington Hts.1892	W. H. Thompson.1917

Other statistics: Number of taps, 322,338; hydrants in use, 32,075; meters in use, 30,089; mileage of water pipe, 2,974; coal used in year, 172,152 tons.

LAKE TUNNELS.

One 5 foot tunnel from two mile crib to Chicago avenue pumping station; built 1867; cost $464,866.05.

One 7 foot tunnel from two mile crib to Chicago avenue pumping station; built 1874; cost $415,709.36.

One 7 foot tunnel from two mile crib to Chicago avenue pumping station; built 1887-1895; cost $342,786.64.

One 14 foot tunnel lake extension of Chicago avenue and Blue Island avenue system; begun 1911; cost $7,530.28.

One 8 foot tunnel from four mile crib to 14th street pumping station; built 1892; cost $1,104,744.12.

One 10 foot tunnel from Carter H. Harrison crib to foot of Oak street; built 1898; cost $677,577.55.

One 7 foot tunnel from Lake View crib to Lake View pumping station; built 1896; cost $701,792.45.

One 7 foot tunnel from Hyde Park crib to 68th street pumping station; built 1898; cost $771,556.07.

One 14 foot tunnel from Hyde Park to 73d street and Railroad avenue; built 1912; cost $1,320,769.50.

LAND TUNNELS.

One 7 foot tunnel from Chicago avenue pumping station to 22d street pumping station; built 1874; cost $542,912.63.

One 7 foot tunnel from East 11th place shaft to foot of Peck place and thence to Harrison street pumping station; built 1891; cost $279,848.78.

One 6 foot connecting tunnel in Jefferson street from Van Buren to Harrison; built 1891; cost $15,968.17.

One 10 foot tunnel foot of Oak street to Green street and Grand avenue, and two 8 foot tunnels from that point to Central Park avenue and Springfield avenue pumping stations, respectively; built 1900; cost $2,121,525.02.

One 7 foot tunnel connecting above 10 foot tunnel with Chicago avenue pumping station (remodeled); built 1898; cost $42,436.45.

Three 12 foot shafts, one 6 foot and two 5 foot tunnels at Chicago avenue station; built 1905; cost, $31,380.

One 10 foot shaft and 150 feet of 7 foot tunnel at 68th street pumping station; built 1905; cost $10,364.62.

One 9 foot tunnel from 104th street and Stewart avenue to 73d and State streets; one 12 foot tunnel in 73d street from State street to Yates avenue, and one 14 foot tunnel from Yates avenue to Railroad avenue; built 1912; cost $1,642,669.84.

One 7 foot tunnel in Polk street connecting Peck place shaft and Jefferson street shaft; built 1907; cost $181,929.54.

One 8 foot tunnel from Chicago avenue to 22d street and Ashland avenue; built 1911; cost $833,267.77.

One 9 foot tunnel 73d and State streets to 75th street and Western avenue; under construction.

One 8 foot tunnel connecting two mile crib tunnel with Blue Island avenue tunnel; built 1913; cost $55,368.22.

One 8 foot tunnel connecting southwest land and lake tunnel to 68th street pumping station; built 1916; cost $131,553.24.

One 12 and 13 foot tunnel, Wilson and Clarendon avenues to Mayfair, 43,500 feet long; built 1913-1919; cost, $3,867,970.24.

WATER PIPE TUNNELS UNDER CHICAGO RIVER.

Dimen'ns in feet.	L'ngth in ft.	Year built.	Cost.	Location.
5.....	280	1871	$7,550.00	Adams-st.
6.....	249	1871	7,633.00	Archer-av.
7½x10½	225	1891	17,453.56	Ashland-av.
6.....	306	1871	7,750.00	Chicago-av.
5.....	227	1880	6,875.00	Clybourn-pl.
6.....	468	1903	13,324.00	Division-st.*
7x8½...	330	1871	11,220.00	Division-st.
8.....	297	1880	14,600.00	18th-st.
6½x9...	314	1880	7,883.00	Harrison-st.
5.....	272	1889	8,390.00	95th-st.
6x7.....1,548		1899	35,561.75	Drainage canal
5.....	403	1895	29,614.58	N. Western-av.
5.....	485	1880	11,250.00	Rush-st.
7x10....	241	1892	17,495.20	35th-st.
6.....	311	1876	7,550.00	Throop-st.
7x8.....	345	1905	28,584.54	Montrose-bd.
7½.....1,680		1907	61,307.10	Ashland-av.
7x8½...	335	1907	24,831.30	Grand-av.
7x8½...	450	1907	21,003.48	Diversey-bd.
7x8.....	326	1908	11,962.36	Western-av.
7x8.....	389	1908	16,013.60	Western-av.*
7x8.....	225	1908	8,387.77	Western-av.*

*Under canal.

WATERWORKS CRIBS.

Name.	Built.	Cost.
Two-mile	1867	$106,679.63
Four-mile	1891	472,890.93
Lake View	1896	171,359.89
Hyde Park	1896	137,624.77
C. H. Harrison	1900	232,755.28
Edward F. Dunne	1912	473,090.60

REPAIR SHOPS.

Waterworks, Ashland avenue and 22d street; built 1897; cost $28,755.02.

Repair shops, 14th street and Indiana avenue; built 1888, 1892 and 1908; cost $63,044.44.

Marshall boulevard municipal plant; built 1919; cost $2,600,737.32.

WATER RATES IN CHICAGO.

Flat Rates—Annual.

All flat rates are based on frontage and number of stories of buildings. Residences with one family of twelve or less are entitled to a full equipment of bathtubs, water closets, basins, sinks, laundry tubs and other similar sanitary fixtures without additional charge. Apartment buildings, fully equipped with sanitary fixtures, are charged $7 in addition to the frontage rates for each apartment exceeding one.

Frontage rates for one-story houses are quoted below. Each additional story increases the rate $1.50.

Frontage.	Rate.	Frontage.	Rate.
12 feet and less.	$2.50	30 to 33 feet....	$9.00
12 to 15 feet....	3.50	33 to 36 feet....	9.50
15 to 18 feet....	4.50	36 to 40 feet..	11.00
18 to 21 feet....	5.50	40 to 44 feet....	11.50
21 to 24 feet....	6.00	44 to 48 feet....	12.50
24 to 27 feet....	7.00	48 to 52 feet....	13.50
27 to 30 feet....	8.00	52 to 56 feet....	14.50
56 to 62 feet..	$15.50	72 to 77 feet..	$18.00
62 to 67 feet....	16.00	77 to 82 feet....	19.00
67 to 72 feet....	17.00	82 to 87 feet....	20.00

Residences—Frontage rate plus 5 cents per ton of coal consumed for steam heating plant; each 100 square feet of greenhouse space, $2; hose connection, 30 foot frontage, $2; 30 to 50 foot frontage, $3; each additional 25 foot frontage, 50 cents.

Business—Hotels, lodging houses and taverns, not over twelve rooms, one set of fixtures with frontage rates; each room over 12, $1. Additional fixtures: Bathtubs, each, $3; urinals, each, $1.50; hand basins, each, $1; water closets, each, $3; steam heated, same as residences; steam engines, per horse power, $4. Office buildings, same as hotels. Stores and business premises, frontage rates plus 25 cents per person over ten employed. Additional fixtures: Hand wash basin, $2.50; closet, $3.50; other fixtures, similar to hotels. Public fixtures: Bathtub, $6; hand basin, $2.50; closet, $3.50; urinal, $1.50; laundry tub, $1.75. Barber shop fixtures, same as public. Bakeries, frontage rates plus 1 cent for each barrel of flour or meal used.

Building—Each 1,000 bricks used, 5 cents; each cord of stone, 6 cents; each cubic yard concrete, 2 cents; each 100 yards plastering, 15 cents. If flat rates amount to more than $100 a year, metered service is required.

Meter Rates.

Meter rates are 62½ cents per 1,000 cubic feet. Discount of 10 per cent for prompt payment of bills. Special rates are quoted on water drawn through direct connection with city tunnels, from conduits and from Lake Michigan or the Chicago river.

CHICAGO CITY ZONING COMMISSION.

The following were appointed members of the zoning commission of the city of Chicago by the mayor July 22, 1921:

Charles Bostrom, commissioner of building, chairman.
Michael J. Faherty, president board of local improvements.
Dr. John D. Robertson, commissioner of health. (Now president board of education.)
Samuel A. Ettelson, corporation counsel.
Charles M. Wacker, chairman Chicago Plan Commission.
William R. O'Toole, chairman committee on buildings and zoning.
Anton J. Cermak, chairman committee on railroads, industries and compensation. (Now president of county board.)
Scott M. Hogan, alderman.
J. P. Garner, alderman.
Robert J. Mulcahy, alderman.
Charles J. Agnew, alderman.
Edward R. Armitage, alderman.
Oscar H. Olsen, alderman.
Benjamin Kulp, banker.
Andrew Ringman, real estate.
Ernest R. Graham, architect.
William Artingstall, civil engineer.
Thomas B. Maginnis, manufacturer.
Richard W. Wolfe, real estate.
Frederick H. Bartlett, real estate.
Charles W. Ferguson, real estate.
Charles S. Duke.

Under a law passed by the Illinois legislature and approved June 28, 1919, empowering city councils to provide for residential, commercial and industrial zones the board of aldermen of Chicago passed an ordinance Feb 18, 1920, creating a zoning commission and defining its powers and duties. The mayor appoints the members of the commission, which has the power to employ a competent zoning expert or experts and such employes as might be necessary to make all surveys, investigations, maps and compilations for the preparation of reports and an ordinance or ordinances in pursuance of the act of the Illinois assembly passed June 28, 1919, and in force July 1, 1919, entitled "An act to confer certain additional powers upon city councils in cities and presidents and boards of trustees in villages concerning buildings, the intensity of the use of lot areas, the classification of buildings, trades and industries with respect to location and regulation, the creation of residential, industrial, commercial and other districts, and the exclusion from and regulation within such districts of classes of buildings, trades and industries."

The commission is authorized to hold public hearings upon the subject of the proposed districting; to publish from time to time such maps, books and other matters as will give the city council and the general public information as to progress in the work; to make and publish a tentative report to the city council covering the zoning of the entire city; to formulate and publish a final report with ordinance or ordinances and maps covering the entire city to the end that wide publicity may be given before the enactment of any ordinance creating such districts.

Finally the commission is empowered to prepare and submit with the final report to the city council an ordinance or ordinances to carry into effect the report, making classifications of districts for purposes of regulation, limitation and restriction of buildings and uses of the same, describing fully each kind of district and establishing within the city districts of one or more of the classes so specified, and defining the limits of each of such districts.

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS BY COUNTIES.

[From federal census reports.]

SUMMARY BY YEARS.

1800	2,358	1840	476,183	1870	2,539,891
1810	12,282	1850	851,470	1880	3,077,871
1820	55,162	1860	1,711,951	1890	3,826,351
1830	157,445				

1900	4,821,550
1910	5,638,591
1920	6,485,280

BY COUNTIES, 1800-1840.

Counties.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Adams	.....	2,186	14,476
Alexander	626	1,390	3,313
Bond	2,931	3,124	5,060
Boone	.....	.....	1,705
Brown	.....	.....	4,183
Bureau	.....	.....	3,067
Calhoun	.....	1,090	1,741
Carroll	.....	.....	1,023
Cass	.....	.....	2,981
Champaign	.....	.....	1,475
Christian	.....	.....	1,878
Clark	931	3,940	7,453
Clay	.....	755	3,228
Clinton	.....	2,330	3,718
Coles	.....	.....	9,616
Cook	.....	.....	10,201
Crawford	2,999	3,117	4,422
Cumberland	.....	.....	.....
DeKalb	.....	.....	1,697
DeWitt	.....	.....	3,247
Douglas	.....	.....	.....
DuPage	.....	.....	3,535
Edgar	.....	4,071	8,225
Edwards	3,444	1,649	3,070
Effingham	.....	.....	1,675
Fayette	.....	2,704	6,238
Ford	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	1,763	4,083	3,682
Fulton	.....	1,841	13,142
Gallatin	3,155	7,405	10,760
Greene	.....	7,674	11,951
Grundy	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	.....	2,616	3,945
Hancock	.....	483	9,946
Hardin	.....	.....	1,378
Henderson	.....	.....	.....
Henry	.....	41	1,260
Iroquois	.....	.....	1,695
Jackson	1,542	1,828	3,566
Jasper	.....	.....	1,472
Jefferson	691	2,555	5,762
Jersey	.....	.....	4,535
Jo Daviess	.....	2,111	6,180
Johnson	843	1,596	3,626
Kane	.....	.....	6,501
Kankakee	.....	.....	.....
Kendall	.....	.....	.....
Knox	.....	274	7,060
Lake	.....	.....	7,654
LaSalle	.....	.....	9,348
Lawrence	.....	3,668	7,095
Lee	.....	.....	2,035
Livingston	.....	.....	759
Logan	.....	.....	2,333

Counties.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Macon	.....	1,122	3,039
Macoupin	.....	1,990	7,826
Madison	13,550	6,221	14,433
Marion	.....	2,125	4,752
Marshall	.....	.....	1,849
Mason	.....	.....	.....
Massac	.....	.....	.....
McDonough	.....	.....	5,308
McHenry	.....	.....	2,578
McLean	.....	.....	6,565
Menard	.....	.....	4,431
Mercer	.....	26	2,352
Monroe	1,516	2,000	4,481
Montgomery	.....	2,953	4,490
Morgan	.....	12,714	19,547
Moultrie	.....	.....	.....
Ogle	.....	.....	3,479
Peoria	.....	.....	6,153
Perry	.....	1,215	3,222
Piatt	.....	.....	.....
Pike	.....	2,396	11,728
Pope	2,610	3,316	4,094
Pulaski	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	.....	1,310	2,131
Randolph	3,492	4,429	7,944
Richland	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island	.....	.....	2,610
Saline	.....	.....	.....
Sangamon	.....	12,960	14,716
Schuyler	.....	2,959	6,972
Scott	.....	.....	6,215
Shelby	.....	2,972	6,659
Stark	.....	.....	1,573
St. Clair	5,248	7,078	13,631
Stephenson	.....	.....	2,800
Tazewell	.....	4,716	7,231
Union	2,362	3,239	5,524
Vermilion	.....	5,836	9,303
Wabash	.....	2,710	4,240
Warren	.....	308	6,739
Washington	1,547	1,675	4,810
Wayne	1,114	2,553	5,123
White	4,828	6,091	7,919
Whiteside	.....	.....	2,514
Will	.....	.....	10,167
Williamson	.....	.....	2,457
Winnebago	.....	.....	4,609
Woodford	.....	.....	.....

Note—In 1800 and 1810 the territory of Illinois contained but two organized counties, Randolph and St. Clair. In 1800 the population of Randolph county was 1,103 and of St. Clair 1,255, total 2,358; in 1810 Randolph 7,275 and St. Clair 5,007, total 12,282.

BY COUNTIES, 1850-1920.

Counties.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.
Adams	26,508	41,323	56,362	59,148	61,188	67,058	64,588	62,188
Alexander	2,484	4,707	10,564	14,809	16,563	19,384	22,741	23,980
Bond	6,144	9,815	13,152	14,873	14,550	16,708	17,075	16,045
Boone	7,624	11,678	12,942	11,527	12,203	15,791	15,481	15,322
Brown	7,198	9,938	12,205	13,044	11,951	11,557	10,397	9,336
Bureau	8,841	26,426	34,415	33,189	35,014	41,112	43,975	42,648
Calhoun	3,231	5,144	6,562	7,471	7,652	8,917	8,610	8,245
Carroll	4,586	11,733	16,705	16,985	18,320	18,963	18,035	19,345
Cass	7,253	11,325	11,580	14,494	15,963	17,222	17,372	17,896
Champaign	2,649	14,629	32,737	40,869	42,159	47,622	51,829	56,959
Christian	3,203	10,492	20,363	28,232	30,531	32,790	34,594	38,458
Clark	9,522	14,987	18,719	21,900	21,899	24,033	23,517	21,165
Clay	4,289	9,336	15,875	16,195	16,772	19,553	18,661	17,684
Clinton	5,139	10,941	16,285	18,718	17,411	19,824	22,832	22,947
Coles	9,335	14,203	25,535	27,055	30,093	34,146	34,517	35,108
Cook	43,385	144,954	349,966	607,719	1,191,922	1,838,735	2,405,233	3,053,017
Crawford	7,133	11,551	13,889	16,190	17,283	19,240	26,281	22,771
Cumberland	3,718	8,311	12,223	13,762	15,443	16,124	14,281	12,858

Counties.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.
DeKalb	7,540	19,086	23,265	26,774	27,066	31,756	33,457	31,339
DeWitt	5,002	10,820	14,768	17,014	17,011	18,927	18,906	19,252
Douglas	.....	7,140	13,484	15,857	17,669	19,097	19,591	19,604
DuPage	9,290	14,701	16,685	19,187	22,551	28,196	33,432	42,120
Edgar	10,692	16,925	21,450	25,504	26,787	28,273	27,336	25,769
Edwards	3,524	7,454	7,565	8,600	9,444	10,345	10,049	9,431
Effingham	3,799	7,816	15,653	18,924	19,358	20,465	20,055	19,556
Fayette	8,075	11,189	19,638	23,243	23,367	28,065	28,075	26,187
Ford	.....	1,979	9,103	15,105	17,035	18,259	17,096	16,466
Franklin	5,681	9,393	12,652	16,129	17,138	19,675	25,943	57,293
Fulton	22,508	33,338	38,291	41,249	43,110	46,201	49,549	48,163
Gallatin	5,418	8,055	11,134	12,862	14,935	15,836	14,628	12,856
Greene	12,429	16,093	20,277	23,014	23,791	23,402	22,363	22,883
Grundy	3,023	10,379	14,928	16,738	21,024	24,136	24,162	18,580
Hamilton	6,362	9,915	13,014	16,712	17,800	20,197	18,227	15,920
Hancock	14,652	29,061	35,935	35,352	31,907	32,215	30,638	28,523
Hardin	2,887	3,759	5,113	6,024	7,234	7,448	7,015	7,533
Henderson	4,612	9,501	12,582	10,755	9,876	10,836	9,724	9,770
Henry	3,809	20,660	35,506	36,609	33,338	40,049	41,730	45,162
Iroquois	4,149	12,325	25,782	35,457	35,167	38,014	35,543	34,841
Jackson	5,862	9,589	19,634	22,508	27,809	33,871	35,143	37,091
Jasper	3,220	8,364	11,238	14,516	18,188	20,160	18,157	16,064
Jefferson	8,109	12,965	17,864	20,686	22,590	28,133	29,111	28,480
Jersey	7,354	12,051	15,054	15,546	14,810	14,612	13,954	12,682
Jo Daviess	18,604	27,325	27,820	27,534	25,101	24,533	22,657	21,917
Johnson	4,114	9,342	11,248	13,079	15,013	15,667	14,331	12,022
Kane	16,703	30,062	39,091	44,956	65,061	78,792	91,862	99,499
Kankakee	.....	15,412	24,352	24,961	28,732	37,154	40,753	44,940
Kendall	7,730	13,074	12,399	13,084	12,106	11,467	10,777	10,074
Knox	13,278	28,663	39,522	38,360	38,752	43,612	46,159	46,727
Lake	14,226	18,257	21,914	21,299	24,235	34,504	55,058	74,285
LaSalle	17,815	48,332	69,792	70,420	80,798	87,776	90,132	92,925
Lawrence	6,121	9,214	12,533	13,633	14,693	16,523	22,661	21,380
Lee	5,292	17,691	27,171	27,494	26,187	29,894	27,750	28,004
Livingston	1,552	11,637	31,471	38,450	38,455	42,035	40,465	39,070
Logan	5,128	14,272	23,053	25,041	25,489	28,680	30,216	29,562
Macon	3,988	13,738	26,481	30,671	30,083	44,003	54,186	65,175
Macoupin	12,355	24,602	32,726	37,705	40,380	42,256	50,685	57,274
Madison	20,441	31,351	44,131	50,141	51,535	64,694	89,847	106,895
Marion	6,720	12,739	20,622	23,691	24,341	30,446	35,094	37,497
Marshall	5,180	13,437	16,596	15,036	13,653	16,370	15,679	14,760
Mason	5,021	10,931	16,184	16,244	16,067	17,491	17,377	16,634
Massac	4,092	6,213	9,581	10,443	11,314	13,110	14,200	13,559
McDonough	7,616	20,069	26,509	27,984	27,467	28,312	26,887	27,074
McHenry	14,918	22,089	23,762	24,914	26,114	29,759	32,509	33,164
McLean	10,163	28,772	53,988	60,115	63,036	67,843	68,008	70,107
Menard	6,349	9,584	11,735	13,028	13,120	14,336	12,796	11,694
Mercer	5,246	15,042	18,769	19,501	18,545	20,944	19,723	18,800
Monroe	7,679	12,832	12,982	13,682	12,948	13,847	13,508	12,839
Montgomery	6,277	13,979	25,314	28,086	30,003	30,836	35,311	41,403
Morgan	16,064	22,112	28,463	31,519	32,636	35,006	34,420	33,567
Moultrie	2,234	6,385	10,385	13,705	14,481	15,224	14,630	14,839
Ogle	10,020	22,888	27,492	29,946	28,710	29,129	27,864	26,830
Peoria	17,547	36,601	47,540	55,419	70,378	88,608	100,255	111,710
Perry	5,278	9,552	13,723	16,008	17,529	19,830	22,088	22,901
Piatt	1,696	6,127	10,953	15,583	17,062	17,706	16,376	15,714
Pike	18,819	27,249	30,768	33,761	31,000	31,595	28,622	26,866
Pope	3,975	6,742	11,437	13,256	14,017	13,585	11,215	9,625
Pulaski	2,264	3,943	8,752	9,507	11,355	14,554	15,650	14,629
Putnam	3,924	5,587	6,280	6,555	4,730	4,746	7,561	7,579
Randolph	11,079	17,205	20,859	25,691	25,049	28,001	29,120	29,109
Richland	3,012	9,711	12,803	15,546	15,019	16,391	15,970	14,044
Rock Island	6,938	21,005	29,783	38,314	41,917	55,249	70,404	92,297
Saline	5,588	9,331	12,714	15,940	19,342	21,686	30,204	38,353
Sangamon	19,228	32,274	46,352	52,902	61,195	71,593	91,029	100,262
Schuyler	10,573	14,684	17,419	16,249	16,013	16,129	14,852	13,285
Scott	7,914	9,069	10,530	10,745	10,304	10,455	10,067	9,489
Shelby	7,807	14,613	25,476	30,282	31,191	32,126	31,693	29,601
Stark	3,710	9,004	10,751	11,209	9,982	10,186	10,098	9,693
St. Clair	20,180	37,694	51,068	61,850	66,571	86,685	119,870	136,520
Stephenson	11,667	25,112	30,608	31,970	31,338	34,933	36,821	37,743
Tazewell	12,052	21,470	27,903	29,679	29,556	33,221	34,027	38,540
Union	7,615	11,181	17,518	18,100	21,549	22,610	21,856	20,249
Vermilion	11,402	19,800	30,388	41,600	49,905	65,635	77,996	86,162
Wabash	4,690	7,313	8,841	9,945	11,866	12,583	14,914	14,034
Warren	8,176	18,336	23,174	22,940	21,281	23,163	23,313	21,488
Washington	6,953	13,731	17,599	21,117	19,262	19,526	18,759	18,035
Wayne	6,825	12,223	10,758	21,297	23,806	27,626	25,697	22,772
White	8,925	12,403	16,846	23,089	25,005	25,386	23,052	20,081
Whiteside	5,361	18,737	27,503	30,888	30,854	34,710	34,507	36,174
Will	16,703	29,389	43,013	53,424	62,007	74,764	84,371	92,911
Williamson	7,216	12,241	17,329	19,326	22,226	27,796	45,093	61,092
Winnebago	11,773	24,491	29,301	30,518	39,938	47,845	63,153	90,929
Woodford	4,415	13,282	18,956	21,630	21,429	21,822	20,506	19,340

CHANGES IN POPULATION OF ILLINOIS COUNTIES (1910-1920).

[From federal census report, 1921.]

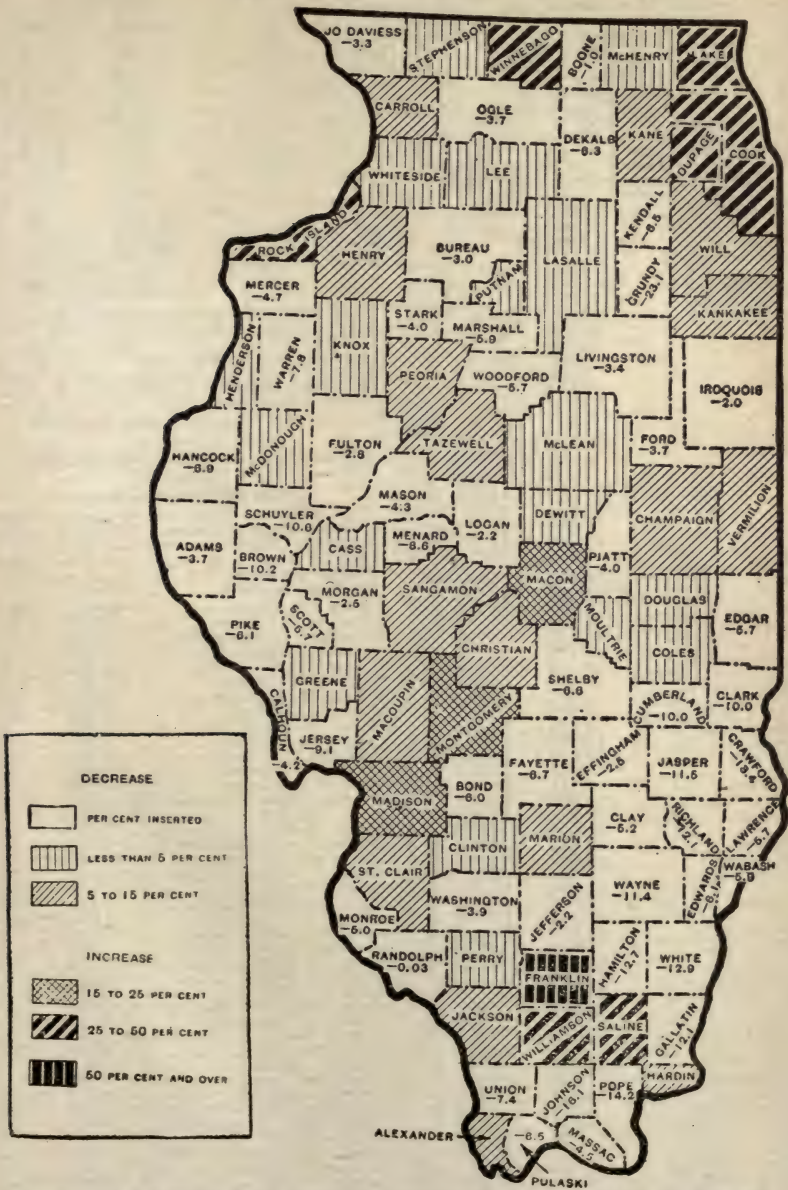


DIAGRAM SHOWING PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN DECADE.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF ILLINOIS.

By Cities and Villages.

In 1920 there were in Illinois 4,405,678 persons living in cities, towns and villages of from 2,500 to 1,000,000 or more inhabitants, and were therefore classified by the federal census bureau as in urban territory. Those living in cities, towns and villages of less than 2,500 inhabitants or in the country were classified as residing in rural territory. The proportion of the population of Illinois living in places of 2,500 or more increased from 54.3 per cent in 1900 to 61.7 per cent in 1910 and to 67.9 per cent in 1920. The number of cities, towns and villages classified according to population 1920 was as follows:

Inhabitants.	No.	Inhabitants.	No.
Less than 2,500..	939	25,000 to 50,000	12
2,500 to 5,000..	81	50,000 to 100,000	4
5,000 to 10,000..	47	1,000,000 or more	1
10,000 to 25,000	27	Total	1,111

Urban and Rural Population by Counties (1920).

County.	Urban.	Rural.	Per cent Urban.
Adams	35,978	26,210	57.9
Alexander	15,203	8,777	63.4
Bond	3,091	12,954	19.3
Boone	7,804	7,518	50.9
Bureau	13,144	29,504	30.8
Carroll	5,237	14,108	27.1
Cass	7,111	10,785	39.7
Champaign	26,117	30,842	45.9
Christian	11,928	26,530	31.0
Clay	3,558	14,126	20.1
Clinton	789	22,158	3.4
Coles	20,167	14,941	57.4
Cook	2,964,403	88,614	97.1
Crawford	3,375	19,396	14.8
DeKalb	11,473	19,866	36.6
DeWitt	5,898	13,354	30.6
Douglas	2,564	17,040	13.1
DuPage	25,464	16,656	60.5
Edgar	7,985	17,784	31.0
Effingham	4,024	15,532	20.6
Fayette	3,316	22,871	12.7
Ford	3,033	13,433	18.4
Franklin	25,773	31,520	45.0
Fulton	13,559	34,604	28.2
Greene	5,882	17,001	25.7
Grundy	4,505	14,075	24.2
Henry	22,375	22,787	49.5
Iroquois	2,817	32,024	8.1
Jackson	16,970	20,121	45.8
Jefferson	9,815	18,665	34.5
Jersey	3,839	8,843	30.3
Jo Daviess	4,742	17,175	21.6
Kane	74,896	24,603	75.3
Kankakee	16,753	28,187	37.3
Knox	26,555	20,172	56.8
LaSalle	58,974	33,951	63.5
Lake	40,469	33,816	54.5
Lawrence	5,080	16,300	23.8
Lee	8,191	19,813	29.2
Livingston	9,196	29,874	23.5
Logan	11,882	17,680	40.2
McDonough	9,430	17,644	34.8
McHenry	8,817	24,347	26.6
McLean	33,868	36,239	48.3
Macon	43,818	21,357	67.2
Macoupin	26,803	30,471	46.8
Madison	69,797	37,098	65.3
Marion	15,159	22,338	40.4
Marshall	2,503	12,257	17.0
Mason	3,614	13,020	21.7
Massac	5,055	8,504	37.3
Montgomery	14,754	26,649	35.6
Morgan	15,713	17,854	46.8
Moultrie	2,532	12,307	17.1
Ogle	3,310	23,520	12.3
Peoria	79,936	31,774	71.6
Perry	9,934	12,967	43.4
Pulaski	5,417	9,212	37.0
Randolph	6,244	22,865	21.5
Richland	4,491	9,553	32.0
Rock Island	77,127	15,170	83.6
St. Clair	91,590	44,930	67.1
Saline	12,129	26,224	31.6
Sangamon	61,843	38,419	61.7
Shelby	3,568	26,033	12.1
Stephenson	19,669	18,074	52.1
Tazewell	12,086	26,454	31.4
Union	3,019	17,230	14.9
Vermilion	46,529	39,633	54.0
Wabash	7,456	6,578	53.1
Warren	8,116	13,372	37.8
Wayne	2,754	20,018	12.1
White	2,667	17,414	13.3
Whiteside	14,109	22,065	39.0
Will	41,126	51,785	44.3
Williamson	31,109	29,983	50.9
Winnebago	65,651	25,278	72.2
All other counties*..	.....	346,756	....
Total	4,405,678	2,079,602	67.9

*Comprises all counties in which there were no incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more in 1920. These counties are Brown, Calhoun, Clark, Cumberland, Edwards, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Henderson, Jasper, Johnson, Kendall, Menard, Mercer, Monroe, Piatt, Pike, Pope, Putnam, Schuyler, Scott, Stark, Washington and Woodford.

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS CITIES AND VILLAGES.

[From federal census report.]

The following table shows the population of all incorporated places in Illinois in 1920 and 1910. Cities are indicated by a (c) and towns by a (t). All other places are villages. A blank indicates that the place was not incorporated in 1910.

Place and county.	1920.	1910.
Abingdon, c., Knox	2,721	2,464
Addieville, Washington	280	269
Addison, DuPage	510	579
Adeline, Ogle	140	155
Albany, Whiteside	491	618
Albion, c., Edwards	1,584	1,281
Aledo, c., Mercer	2,231	2,144
Alexis, Mercer-Warren	830	829
Algonquin, McHenry	693	642
Alhambra, Madison	354	433
Allendale, Wabash	451	....
Allenville, Moultrie	286	245
Allerton, Cham.-Vermil	371	379
Alma, Marion	366	380
Alpha, Henry	281	358
Altamont c., Effingham	1,352	1,328
Alto Pass, Union	500	551
Alton, c., Madison	24,682	17,528
Altona, Knox	506	528
Alvin, Vermilion	386	319
Amboy, c., Lee	1,944	1,749
Andalusia, Rock Island	228	299
Andover, Henry	281	222
Anna, c., Union	3,019	2,809
Annawan, Henry	429	398
Antioch, Lake	775	682
Apple River, Jo Daviess	484	581
Arcola, c., Douglas	1,831	2,100
Area, Lake	420	358
Arenzville, Cass	479	518
Argenta, Macon	528	519
Arlington, Bureau	284	370
Arlington Heights, Cook	2,250	1,943
Armington, Tazewell	368	327
Aroma Park, Kankakee	266	261
Arrowsmith, McLean	344	366
Arthur, Douglas-Moultrie	998	1,080
Ashkum, Iroquois	375	416
Ashland, Cass	1,122	1,096
Ashley, c., Washington	751	913

Place and county.	1920.	1910.
Ashmore, Coles	548	511
Ashton, Lee	882	779
Assumption, c., Christian	1,852	1,918
Astoria, Fulton	1,340	1,357
Athens, c., Menard	1,241	1,340
Atkinson, Henry	778	805
Atlanta, c., Logan	1,173	1,367
Atwood, Douglas-Piatt	883	659
Auburn, c., Sangamon	2,660	1,814
Augusta, Hancock	1,085	1,146
Aurora, c., Kane	36,397	29,807
Ava, c., Jackson	626	780
Averyville, Peoria	3,815	2,668
Aviston, Clinton	389	397
Avon, Fulton	877	865
Baalton (Meekin P. O.) Stephenson	187	144
Baldwin, Randolph	353	358
Barclay, Sangamon	51	252
Bardolph, McDonough	352	285
Barrington, Cook-Lake	1,743	1,444
Barry, c., Pike	1,490	1,647
Bartelso, Clinton	246	344
Bartlett, Cook	371	408
Bartonville, Peoria	1,588	1,536
Basco, Hancock	267	255
Batavia, c., Kane	4,395	4,436
Batchtown, Calhoun	273	300
Bath, Mason	408	475
Baylis, Pike	388	385
Beardstown, c., Cass	7,111	6,107
Beaverville, Iroquois	402	401
Beckemeyer, Clinton	1,153	764
Beecher, Will	609	543
Beecher City, Effingham	328	355
Belgium, Vermilion	489	433
Belknap, Johnson	424	404
Belle Prairie City, Hamilton	78	87
Belle Rive, Jefferson	311	312
Belleville, c., St. Clair	24,823	21,122
Bellflower, McLean	441	394
Bellmont, Wabash	464	550
Bellwood, Cook	1,881	943
Belvidere, c., Boone	7,804	7,253
Bement, Piatt	1,663	1,530
Benld, Macoupin	3,316	1,912
Bensenville, DuPage	650	443
Benson, Woodford	414	362
Bentley, Hancock	136	89
Benton, c., Franklin	7,201	2,675
Berlin, Sangamon	241	251
Berwyn, c., Cook	14,150	5,841
Bethalto, Madison	471	447
Bethany, Moultrie	842	859
Beulah Heights, Saline	549	...
Biggsville, Henderson	425	400
Bingham, Fayette	192	191
Birds, Lawrence	290	382
Bishop Hill, Henry	274	289
Blandinsville, McDonough	1,002	987
Bloomingdale, DuPage	448	462
Bloomington, c., McLean	28,725	25,768
Blue Island, c., Cook	11,424	8,043
Blue Mound, Macon	881	900
Bluffs, Scott	1,009	766
Bolton Saline-Williamson	456	485
Bone Gap, Edwards	455	517
Bonfield, Kankakee	126	162
Bourbonnais, Kankakee	620	611
Bowen, Hancock	715	606
Braceville, Grundy	303	971
Bradford, Stark	915	770
Bradley, Kankakee	2,128	1,942
Braidwood, c., Will	1,297	1,958
Breese, c., Clinton	2,399	2,128
Bridgeport, c., Lawrence	2,229	2,703
Brighton, Jersey-Macoupin	586	595
Brimfield, Peoria	617	576
Bristol, Kendall	415	394
Broadlands, Champaign	384	480
Broadview, Cook	430	...
Broadwell, Logan	209	246
Brocton, Edgar	562	558
Brookfield, Cook	3,589	2,186
Brooklyn, St. Clair	1,685	1,569
Brookport, c., Massac	1,098	1,443
Brookville, (Drake Creek P.O.) Vermilion	242	398
Broughton, Hamilton	506	470
Browning, Schuyler	456	551
Browns, Edwards	388	419
Brownstown, Fayette	518	415
Brussels, Calhoun	280	283
Bryant, Fulton	482	237
Buckingham, Kankakee	165	272
Buckley, Iroquois	461	495
Buckner, Franklin	1,827	...
Buda, Bureau	796	887
Buffalo, Sangamon	475	475
Bulpitt, Christian	470	...
Buncombe, Johnson	280	...
Bunker Hill, Macoupin	977	1,046
Bureau, Bureau	682	534
Burksville, Monroe	173	187
Burlington, Kane	209	282
Burnham, Cook	795	328
Burr Oak, Cook	1,237	...
Bush, Williamson	962	565
Bushnell, c., McDonough	2,716	2,619
Butler, Montgomery	275	233
Byron, c., Ogle	855	932
Cabery, Ford-Kankakee	299	321
Cable, Mercer	79	360
Cairo, c., Alexander	15,203	15,548
Calhoun, Richland	230	...
Camargo, Douglas	336	323
Cambridge, Henry	1,335	1,272
Camp Point, Adams	994	1,148
Campbell Hill, Jackson	366	414
Campus, Livingston	228	241
Canton, c., Fulton	10,928	10,453
Cantrall, Sangamon	187	318
Capron, Boone	550	562
Carbon Cliff, Rock Island	400	366
Carbon Hill, Grundy	281	820
Carbondale, c., Jackson	6,267	5,411
Cardiff, Livingston	152	1,031
Carlinville, c., Macoupin	5,212	3,616
Carlyle, c., Clinton	2,027	1,982
Carmi, c., White	2,667	2,833
Carpentersville, Kane	1,036	1,128
Carrier Mills, Saline	2,343	1,558
Carrollton, c., Greene	2,020	2,323
Carterville, c., Williamson	3,404	2,971
Carthage, c., Hancock	2,129	2,373
Cary, McHenry	463	679
Casey, c., Clark	2,189	2,157
Caseyville, St. Clair	675	613
Carlin, Vermilion	931	952
Cave in Rock, Hardin	349	306
Cedar Point, LaSalle	686	545
Cedarville, Stephenson	258	311
Central City, c., Grundy	56	287
Central City, Marion	1,248	1,179
Centralia c., Clinton-Marion	12,491	9,680
Cerro Gordo, Piatt	1,003	876
Chadwick, Carroll	582	527
Champaign, c., Champaign	15,873	12,421
Chandlerville, Cass	909	884
Chapin, Morgan	565	552
Charleston, c., Coles	6,615	5,884
Chatham, Sangamon	848	666
Chatsworth, Livingston	1,087	1,112
Chebanse, Iroq.-Kankakee	541	590
Chenoa, c., McLean	1,311	1,314
Cherry, Bureau	1,265	1,048
Cherry Valley, Winnebago	480	433
Chester, c., Randolph	2,904	2,747
Chesterfield, Macoupin	363	364
Chicago, c., Cook	2,701,705	2,185,283
Chicago Heights, c., Cook	19,653	14,525
Chicago Ridge, Cook	176	...
Chillicothe, c., Peoria	1,986	1,851
Chrisman, c., Edgar	1,101	1,193
Christopher, c., Franklin	3,830	1,825
Cicero, t., Cook	44,995	14,557
Cisco, Piatt	345	379

Place and county	1920.	1910.
Cisne, Wayne	526	373
Cissna Park, Iroquois	670	652
Claremont, Richland	186	186
Clarke City, Kankakee	14	230
Clay City, Clay	648	837
Clayton, Adams	1,038	940
Clifton, Iroquois	638	634
Clinton, c., DeWitt	5,898	5,165
Coal City, c., Grundy	1,744	2,667
Coal Valley, Rock Island	184	190
Coalton, Montgomery	991	...
Coatsburg, Adams	185	262
Cobden, Union	944	988
Coffeen, Montgomery	945	980
Colchester, c., McDonough	1,387	1,445
Coleta, Whiteside	174	...
Colfax, McLean	976	965
Collinsville, c., Madison	9,753	7,478
Colona, Henry	211	217
Colp, Williamson	584	...
Columbia, Monroe	1,592	2,076
Columbus, Adams	141	134
Compton, Lee	283	387
Concord, Morgan	318	...
Cooksville, McLean	297	332
Cordova, Rock Island	271	324
Cornell, Livingston	528	536
Cortland, DeKalb	238	207
Coulterville, Randolph	1,407	949
Cowden, Shelby	711	711
Crainville, Williamson	557	446
Creal Springs, c., Williamson	1,002	936
Crescent City, Iroquois	310	341
Creston, Ogle	327	323
Crete, Will	945	840
Crossville, White	558	574
Crotty, LaSalle	994	1,005
Crystal Lake, c., McHenry	2,249	1,242
Cuba, c., Fulton	1,484	2,019
Cullom, Livingston	631	579
Cutler, Perry	363	324
Cypress, Johnson	438	311
Dahlgren, Hamilton	693	654
Dakota, t., Stephenson	248	227
Dallas City, c., Hancock-Henderson	1,140	1,288
Dalton City, c., Moultrie	446	400
Dana, LaSalle	251	254
Danforth, Iroquois	398	410
Danvers, McLean	616	593
Danville, c., Vermilion	33,776	27,871
Davis, Stephenson	337	352
Dawson, Sangamon	602	620
DeKalb, c., DeKalb	7,871	8,102
DeLand, Piatt	542	503
DeSoto, Jackson	703	644
DeWitt, DeWitt	263	220
Decatur, c., Macon	48,818	31,140
Deer Creek, Tazewell	344	332
Deerfield, Lake	610	476
Delavan, c., Tazewell	1,191	1,175
Depue, Bureau	2,525	1,339
DesPlaines, Cook	3,451	2,348
Detroit, Pike	129	127
Diamond, Grundy	85	255
Dieterich, Effingham	522	493
Divernon, Sangamon	2,382	1,519
Dixon, c., Lee	8,191	7,316
Dolton, Cook	2,076	1,869
Dongola, Union	660	702
Donnellson, Bond-Montg	403	405
Donovan, Iroquois	410	346
Dorchester, Macoupin	179	102
Dorrisville, Saline	1,740	1,184
Dover, Bureau	165	181
Dowell, Jackson	422	...
Downers Grove, DuPage	3,543	2,601
Downs, McLean	295	...
Dubois, Washington	443	351
Dupo, St. Clair	1,393	433
Duquoin, c., Perry	7,285	5,454
Durand, Winnebago	549	527
Dwight, Livingston	2,255	2,156

Place and county.	1920.	1910.
Earlville, c., LaSalle	1,012	1,059
East Alton, Madison	1,669	584
East Brooklyn, Grundy	204	446
Eagerville, Macoupin	378	...
East Carondelet, St. Clair	311	312
East Dubuque, c., Jo Daviess	1,163	1,253
East Dundee, Kane	1,303	1,405
East Galesburg (Randall P. O.), Knox	566	753
East Hazel Crest, Cook	394	...
East Moline, c., Rock Island	8,675	2,665
East Peoria, Tazewell	2,214	1,493
East St. Louis, c., St. Clair	66,767	58,547
East Wenona, LaSalle	333	367
Easton, Mason	456	407
Eddyville, Pope	173	145
Edgewood, Effingham	428	419
Edinburg, Christian	823	918
Edwardsville, c., Madison	5,336	5,014
Effingham, c., Effingham	4,024	3,898
Eileen, Grundy	342	677
El Dara, Pike	165	195
El Paso, c., Woodford	1,638	1,470
Elburn, Kane	571	613
Eldorado, c., Saline	5,004	3,366
Eldred, Greene	298	241
Elgin, c., Cook-Kane	27,454	25,976
Elizabeth, Jo Daviess	687	703
Elizabethtown, Hardin	1,055	633
Elkhart, Logan	457	418
Elkville, Jackson	990	732
Elliott, Ford	344	371
Ellis Grove, Randolph	269	252
Ellisville, Fulton	244	218
Elmhurst, c., DuPage	4,594	2,360
Elmwood, c., Peoria	1,242	1,390
Elmwood Park, Cook	1,380	...
Elsah, Jersey	167	267
Elvaston, Hancock	204	250
Elwood, Will	212	211
Emden, Logan	462	411
Emington, Livingston	175	190
Enfield, White	929	927
Equality, Gallatin	1,332	1,180
Erie, Whiteside	957	804
Essex, Kankakee	278	342
Eureka, c., Woodford	1,559	1,525
Evanston, c., Cook	37,234	24,978
Evansville, Randolph	575	562
Evergreen Park, Cook	705	424
Ewing, Franklin	341	317
Exeter, Scott	167	201
Fairbury, c., Livingston	2,532	2,505
Fairfield, c., Wayne	2,754	2,479
Fairmont City, St. Clair	1,056	...
Fairmount, Vermilion	870	847
Fairview, Fulton	572	482
Fancher, Shelby	113	215
Farina, Fayette	701	774
Farmer City, DeWitt	1,678	1,603
Farmersville, Montgomery	513	533
Farmington, c., Fulton	2,631	2,421
Fayetteville, St. Clair	174	228
Ferris, Hancock	297	299
Fidelity, Jersey	155	211
Fieldon, Jersey	248	227
Fillmore, Montgomery	511	499
Findlay, Shelby	882	827
Fisher, Champaign	747	850
Fithian, Vermilion	482	386
Flanagan, Livingston	637	590
Flat Rock, Crawford	745	840
Flora, c., Clay	3,588	2,704
Fordville, (Energy P. O.) Williamson	792	385
Fordyce, Jackson	463	392
Forest City, Mason	314	306
Forest Park, Cook	10,768	6,594
Forest, Livingston	965	967
Forreston, Ogle	884	870
Fosterburg, Madison	70	90
Fox Lake, Lake	467	400
Fox River Grove, McHenry	193	...
Frankfort, Will	497	273

Place and county.	1920.	1910.
Frankfort Heights, c., Franklin	3,423	...
Franklin, Morgan	611	696
Franklin Grove, Lee	589	572
Franklin Park, Cook	914	683
Freeburg, St. Clair	1,594	1,397
Freeman, Williamson	325	...
Freeport, c., Stephenson	19,669	17,567
Fulton, Whiteside	2,445	2,174
Galatia, Saline	863	745
Galena, c., Jo Daviess	4,742	4,835
Galesburg, c., Knox	23,834	22,089
Galva, c., Henry	2,974	2,498
Gardner, t., Grundy	937	946
Garrett, Douglas	270	290
Gaskins City, Saline	834	685
Gays, Moultrie	274	322
Geneseo, c., Henry	3,375	3,199
Geneva, c., Kane	2,803	2,451
Genoa, c., DeKalb	1,228	1,257
Georgetown, Vermilion	3,061	2,307
Germantown, Clinton	766	711
Gilson, c., Ford	2,234	2,086
Gilberts, Kane	152	268
Gillespie, c., Macoupin	4,063	2,241
Gilman, c., Iroquois	1,448	1,305
Girard, c., Macoupin	2,387	1,891
Gladstone, Henderson	450	385
Glasford, Peoria	645	625
Glasgow, Scott	235	215
Glen Carbon, Madison	1,323	1,220
Glen Ellyn, DuPage	2,851	1,763
Glencoe, Cook	3,381	1,899
Glenview, Cook	760	652
Glenwood, Cook	738	581
Godley, Grundy-Will	83	194
Golconda, t., Pope	1,242	1,088
Golden, Adams	654	579
Golden Gate, Wayne	265	311
Good Hope, McDonough	353	361
Goreville, Johnson	581	354
Grafton, c., Jersey	949	1,116
Grand Ridge, LaSalle	389	403
Grand Tower, c., Jackson	750	873
Granite City, c., Madison	14,757	9,903
Grant Park, Kankakee	459	692
Granville, Putnam	1,427	1,391
Grays Lake, Lake	736	603
Grayville, Edwards-White	1,749	1,940
Green Valley, Tazewell	446	...
Greenfield, c., Greene	1,149	1,161
Greenup, Cumberland	1,230	1,224
Greenview, Menard	755	921
Greenville, c., Bond	3,091	3,178
Gridley, McLean	720	750
Griggsville, c., Pike	1,343	1,262
Hainsville, Lake	84	66
Hamburg, Calhoun	352	335
Hamilton, c., Hancock	1,698	1,627
Hamletsburg, Pope	219	215
Hammond, Piatt	459	492
Hampshire, Kane	618	697
Hampton, Rock Island	460	348
Hanaford, Franklin	1,083	...
Hanna City, Peoria	975	...
Hanover, Jo Daviess	737	650
Hardin, Calhoun	694	654
Harmon, Lee	202	162
Harrisburg, c., Saline	7,125	5,309
Hartsburg, Logan	332	350
Harvard, c., McHenry	3,294	3,008
Harvel, Christian-Montg	351	396
Harvey, c., Cook	9,216	7,227
Havana, c., Mason	3,614	3,525
Hazel Crest, Cook	438	...
Hebron, McHenry	631	644
Hecker, Monroe	159	187
Henderson, Knox	156	171
Hennepin, Putnam	377	451
Henning, Vermilion	347	364
Henry, c., Marshall	1,637	1,687
Herrick, Shelby	601	618
Herrin, c., Williamson	10,986	6,861
Herscher, Kankakee	449	461
Hettick, Macoupin	298	306
Heyworth, McLean	851	681
Hidalgo, Jasper	193	190
Highland, c., Madison	2,902	2,675
Highland Park, c., Lake	6,167	4,209
Highwood, c., Lake	1,446	1,219
Hillsboro, c., Montgomery	5,074	3,424
Hillside, Cook	555	328
Hillview, Greene	577	309
Hinckley, DeKalb	665	661
Hindsboro, Douglas	463	498
Hinsdale, Cook-DuPage	4,042	2,451
Hodgkins, Cook	266	480
Holloway, Bureau	107	196
Homer, Champaign	978	1,086
Homewood, Cook	1,389	713
Hoopeston, c., Vermilion	5,451	4,698
Hooppole, Henry	381	...
Hopedale, Tazewell	556	586
Hoyleton, Washington	527	451
Hudson, t., McLean	309	375
Huey, Clinton	154	205
Hull, Pike	648	541
Humboldt, Coles	342	356
Hume, Edgar	609	572
Humphreys, Christian	913	...
Hunt City, Jasper	195	235
Huntley, McHenry	720	773
Hurst, c., Williamson	1,222	345
Hutsonville, Crawford	665	722
Illiopolis, Sangamon	814	849
Ina, t., Jefferson	398	484
Indianola, Vermilion	359	365
Industry, McDonough	604	580
Iola, Clay	279	...
Ipava, Fulton	720	652
Iroquois, Iroquois	276	286
Irving, Montgomery	519	678
Irvington, Washington	258	223
Irwin, Kankakee	102	74
Itasca, DuPage	339	333
Iuka, Marion	435	364
Ivesdale, Champaign-Piatt	390	436
Jacksonville, c., Morgan	15,713	15,326
Jeffersonville, Wayne	322	237
Jeisyville, Christian	428	...
Jerseyville, c., Jersey	3,839	4,113
Jewett, Cumberland	243	366
Johnsonville, Wayne	133	225
Johnston City, c., Williamson	7,137	3,248
Joliet, c., Will	38,442	34,670
Jonesboro, c., Union	1,090	1,169
Joppa, Massac	651	734
Joy, Mercer	529	516
Junction, Gallatin	321	300
Junction City (Sandoval P. O.) Marion	457	...
Justice, Cook	183	...
Kampsville, Calhoun	428	506
Kane, Greene	473	521
Kangley, LaSalle	261	380
Kankakee, c., Kankakee	16,753	13,986
Kansas, Edgar	944	945
Kappa, Woodford	149	142
Karnak, Pulaski	631	...
Kaskaskia, Randolph	152	142
Keensburg, Wabash	354	405
Keithsburg, c., Mercer	1,148	1,515
Kempton, Ford	266	269
Kenilworth, Cook	1,188	881
Kenney, DeWitt	504	570
Kewanee, c., Henry	16,026	9,307
Keyesport, Bond-Clinton	544	670
Kilbourne, Mason	393	424
Kincaid, Christian	1,453	...
Kinderhook, Pike	332	371
Kingston, DeKalb	235	294
Kingston Mines, Peoria	360	492
Kinmundy, c., Marion	898	997
Kinsman, Grundy	167	219
Kirkland, DeKalb	599	685
Kirkwood, Warren	882	926

Place and county.	1920.	1910.
Knoxville, c., Knox	1,708	1,818
La Grange, Cook	6,525	5,282
La Grange Park, Cook	1,684	1,131
La Harpe, c., Hancock	1,323	1,349
La Moille, Bureau	547	555
La Prairie, t., Adams	174	187
La Rose, Marshall	171	155
La Salle, c., La Salle	13,050	11,537
Lacon, c., Marshall	1,464	1,495
Ladd, Bureau	2,040	1,910
La Fayette, Stark	258	287
Lake Bluff, Lake	819	726
Lake Forest, c., Lake	3,657	3,349
Lake Villa, Lake	407	342
Lake Zurich, Lake	316	304
Lanark, c., Carroll	1,297	1,175
Lansing, Cook	1,409	1,060
Latham, Logan	444	438
Lawrenceville, c., Lawrence	5,080	3,235
L'Erable, Iroquois	101	145
Leaf River, Ogle	388	469
Lebanon, c., St. Clair	1,883	1,907
Ledford, Saline	673	599
Lee, DeKalb-Lee	289	303
Leland, LaSalle	588	634
Lemont, Cook	2,322	2,284
Lena, t., Stephenson	1,149	1,168
Lenzburg, St. Clair	502	463
Lenore, LaSalle	189	203
Lerna, Coles	366	391
Leroy, c., McLean	1,680	1,702
Lewistown, c., Fulton	2,279	2,312
Lexington, c., McLean	1,301	1,318
Libertyville, Lake	2,125	1,724
Lima, Adams	213	797
Lincoln, c., Logan	11,882	10,892
Lisbon, Kendall	205	197
Litchfield, c., Montgomery	6,215	5,971
Little York, Warren	355	358
Littleton, Schuyler	300	...
Livingston, Madison	1,365	1,092
Loami, Sangamon	462	530
Lockport, c., Will	2,684	2,555
Loda, Iroquois	530	603
Lomax, Henderson	211	...
Lombard, DuPage	1,331	883
London Mills, Fulton-Knox	546	555
Long Point, Livingston	247	239
Longview, Champaign	273	257
Loraine, Adams	527	417
Lostant, LaSalle	911	458
Louisville, Clay	797	670
Lovington, Moultrie	1,479	1,011
Ludlow, Champaign	343	305
Lyndon, Whiteside	325	390
Lynville, Morgan	123	94
Lyons, Cook	2,564	1,483
McHenry, McHenry	1,146	1,031
McLean, McLean	697	707
McLeansboro, c., Hamilton	1,927	1,796
Macedonia, Franklin-Hamilton	210	285
Mackinaw, Tazewell	828	725
Macomb, c., McDonough	6,714	5,774
Macon, c., Macon	788	683
Madison, Madison	4,996	5,046
Maeystown, Monroe	270	284
Magnolia, Putnam	321	368
Mahomet, Champaign	649	565
Makanda, Jackson	310	400
Malden, Bureau	233	255
Malta, t., DeKalb	391	450
Manchester, Scott	456	480
Manhattan, Will	525	443
Manito, Mason	758	696
Manlius, Bureau	309	218
Mansfield, Piatt	669	681
Manteno, Kankakee	1,182	1,229
Maple Park, Kane	384	389
Maquon, Knox	441	472
Marengo, c., McHenry	1,758	1,936
Marietta, Fulton	512	329
Marine, Madison	676	685
Marion, c., Williamson	9,582	7,093
Marissa, St. Clair	1,900	2,004
Mark, Putnam	1,300	1,025
Maroa, c., Macon	1,193	1,160
Marseilles, c., LaSalle	3,391	3,291
Marshall, c., Clark	2,222	2,569
Martinsville, c., Clark	1,437	1,500
Martinton, Iroquois	250	312
Marysville, Vermilion	733	742
Maryville, Madison	836	729
Mascoutah, c., St. Clair	2,343	2,081
Mason City, c., Mason	1,880	1,842
Mason, Effingham	324	345
Matherville, Mercer	886	...
Matteson, Cook	485	461
Mattoon, c., Coles	13,552	11,456
Maunie, White	480	512
Maywood, Cook	12,072	8,033
Mazon, Grundy	442	471
Mechanicsburg, Sangamon	470	417
Media, Henderson	170	226
Medora, Macoupin	483	444
Melrose Park, Cook	7,147	4,806
Melvin, Ford	540	509
Mendon, Adams	645	640
Mendota, c., LaSalle	3,934	3,806
Meredosia, Morgan	810	951
Metamora, Woodford	683	694
Metcalf, Edgar	509	449
Metropolis, c., Massac	5,055	4,655
Middleton, Logan	587	751
Milan, Rock Island	850	727
Milford, Iroquois	1,466	1,316
Mill Creek, Union	209	221
Mill Shoals, White	356	700
Milledgeville, Carroll	746	630
Millersburg (Pierron P. O.), Bond-Madison	455	417
Millington, Kendall-LaSalle	212	223
Millstadt, St. Clair	907	1,140
Milton, Pike	348	330
Mineral, Bureau	308	349
Minier, Tazewell	789	690
Minonk, c., Woodford	2,109	2,070
Minooka, Grundy	314	361
Modesto, Macoupin	280	298
Modoc, Randolph	237	...
Mokena, Will	475	359
Moline, c., Rock Island	30,734	24,199
Momence, c., Kankakee	2,218	2,201
Monee, Will	395	411
Monmouth, c., Warren	8,116	9,128
Montgomery, Kane	463	371
Monticello, c., Piatt	2,280	1,981
Montrose, Effingham	334	347
Morris, c., Grundy	4,505	4,563
Morrison, c., Whiteside	3,000	2,410
Morrisonville, Christian	1,178	1,126
Morton, Tazewell	1,179	1,004
Morton Grove, Cook	1,079	836
Mound City, Pulaski	2,756	2,837
Mound Station, t. (Timewell, P. O.), Brown	267	194
Mounds, c., Pulaski	2,661	1,686
Mount Auburn, Christian	492	463
Mount Carmel, c., Wabash	7,456	6,934
Mount Carroll, c., Carroll	1,806	1,759
Mount Erie, Wayne	230	299
Mount Greenwood, Cook	1,441	276
Mount Morris, Ogle	1,250	1,132
Mount Olive, Macoupin	3,503	3,501
Mount Prospect, Cook	349	...
Mount Pulaski, c., Logan	1,510	1,511
Mount Sterling, c., Brown	1,932	1,986
Mount Vernon, c., Jefferson	9,815	8,007
Mount Zion, Macon	330	330
Moweaqua, Shelby	1,591	1,513
Muddy, Saline	336	...
Mulberry Grove, Bond	725	716
Muncie, Vermilion	248	251
Murphysboro, c., Jackson	10,703	7,485
Murrayville, Morgan	523	450

Place and county.	1920.	1910.
Nameoki, Madison	1,181	...
Naperville, c., DuPage	3,830	3,449
Naples, t., Scott	384	457
Nashville, c., Washington	2,209	2,135
National City, St. Clair	426	253
Nauvoo, c., Hancock	972	1,020
Nebo, Pike	549	520
Neoga, Cumberland	1,149	1,074
Neponset, Bureau	476	542
New Athens, St. Clair	1,406	1,131
New Baden, Clinton	1,550	1,372
New Berlin, Sangamon	687	690
New Boston, c., Mercer	714	718
New Burnside, Johnson	309	369
New Canton, t., Pike	540	473
New Douglas, Madison	390	499
New Grand Chain, Pulaski	397	490
New Haven, Gallatin	570	514
New Holland, Logan	457	387
New Memphis, Clinton	252	243
New Minden, Washington	232	245
New Salem, Pike	262	260
Newark, Kendall	391	406
Newman, c., Douglas	1,225	1,264
Newton, c., Jasper	2,083	2,108
Niantic, Macon	613	685
Niles, Cook	1,258	569
Niles Center, Cook	763	568
Nilwood, Macoupin	449	401
Noble, Richland	580	618
Nokomis, c., Montgomery	3,465	1,872
Nora, Jo Daviess	213	251
Norman, t., McLean	5,143	4,024
Norris, Fulton	382	560
Norris City, White	1,300	1,055
North Aurora, Kane	458	352
North Chicago, Lake	5,839	3,306
North Chillicothe, Peoria	1,002	911
North City, Franklin	1,362	...
North Utica, LaSalle	1,037	976
Oak Lawn, Cook	489	287
Oak Park, Cook	39,858	19,444
Oakford, Menard	351	317
Oakland, c., Coles	1,210	1,159
Oakwood, Vermilion	573	423
Oblong, Crawford	1,547	1,482
Oconee, Shelby	318	293
Odell, Livingston	1,069	1,035
Odin, Marion	1,385	1,400
O'Fallon, c., St. Clair	2,379	2,018
Ogden, Champaign	448	428
Oglesby, c., LaSalle	4,135	3,194
Ohio, Bureau	874	527
Okawville, Washington	614	579
Old Marissa, St. Clair	232	314
Old Ripley, Bond	119	146
Olmsted, Pulaski	318	288
Olney, c., Richland	4,491	5,011
Omaha, Gallatin	449	586
Onarga, Iroquois	1,302	1,273
Oneida, c., Knox	563	589
Oquawka, Henderson	888	907
Orangeville, Stephenson	423	370
Oregon, c., Ogle	2,227	2,180
Orient City, Franklin	1,388	...
Orion, Henry	613	655
Orland Park, Cook	343	369
Oswego, Kendall	676	600
Ottawa, c., LaSalle	10,816	9,535
Otterville, t., Jersey	150	179
Owaneco, Christian	334	365
Palatine, Cook	1,210	1,144
Palestine, Crawford	1,803	1,399
Palmer, Christian	312	404
Palmyra, Macoupin	835	873
Palos Park, Cook	240	...
Pana, c., Christian	6,122	6,055
Panama, Bond-Montgomery	1,281	708
Panola, Woodford	98	108
Papineau, Iroquois	176	183
Paris, c., Edgar	7,985	7,664
Park Ridge, c., Cook	3,383	2,009
Patoka, Marion	508	676
Paw Paw, Lee	665	709
Pawnee, Sangamon	1,200	1,399
Paxton, c., Ford	3,033	2,912
Payson, Adams	453	467
Pearl, Pike	669	842
Pearl City, Stephenson	468	485
Pecatonica, Winnebago	1,088	1,022
Pekin, c., Tazewell	12,068	9,897
Peoria, c., Peoria	76,121	66,950
Peoria Heights, Peoria	1,111	582
Peotone, Will	1,090	1,207
Percy, Randolph	1,280	1,033
Perry, Pike	491	649
Peru, c., LaSalle	8,869	7,984
Pesotum, Champaign	478	376
Petersburg, c., Menard	2,432	2,587
Phillipstown, White	70	105
Philo, Champaign	544	562
Phoenix, Cook	1,933	679
Pinckneyville, c., Perry	2,649	2,722
Pingree Grove, Kane	115	135
Piper City, Ford	715	663
Pittsburg, Williamson	670	227
Pittsfield, c., Pike	2,129	2,095
Plainfield, Will	1,147	1,019
Plainville, Adams	245	251
Plano, c., Kendall	1,473	1,627
Pleasant Hill, Pike	433	576
Pleasant Plains, Sangamon	1,078	625
Plymouth, Hancock	900	829
Pocahontas, Bond	830	749
Polo, c., Ogle	1,867	1,828
Pontiac, c., Livingston	6,664	6,090
Pontoosuc, Hancock	199	285
Poplar Grove, Boone	316	297
Port Byron, Rock Island	510	642
Posen, Cook	947	343
Prairie City, McDonough	638	719
Prairie du Rocher, Randolph	535	511
Princeton, c., Bureau	4,126	4,131
Princeville, Peoria	1,035	982
Prophetstown, Whiteside	1,159	1,083
Pulaski, Pulaski	518	592
Quincy, c., Adams	35,978	36,587
Raleigh, Saline	264	238
Ramsey, Fayette	772	769
Rankin, Vermilion	944	858
Ransom, LaSalle	402	370
Rantoul, Champaign	1,551	1,384
Rapids City, Rock Island	142	143
Raymond, Montgomery	868	881
Redbud, c., Randolph	1,141	1,240
Reddick, Kankakee-Living'on	239	288
Redmen, Edgar	234	240
Reeves, Williamson	779	658
Renault, Monroe	209	241
Reynolds, Mercer-R. Island	322	367
Richmond, McHenry	533	554
Richview, Washington	330	366
Ridge Farm, Vermilion	851	967
Ridgway, Gallatin	1,102	1,054
Ridott, Stephenson	187	173
Ripley, Brown	193	234
River Forest, Cook	4,358	2,456
River Grove, Cook	484	418
Riverdale, Cook	1,166	917
Riverside, Cook	2,532	1,702
Riverton, Sangamon	1,916	1,911
Riverview, Cook	334	312
Roanoke, Woodford	1,368	1,311
Robbins, Cook	431	...
Roberts, Ford	444	466
Robinson, c., Crawford	3,375	3,863
Rochelle, c., Ogle	3,310	2,732
Rochester, Sangamon	399	444
Rock City, Stephenson	159	122
Rock Falls, c., Whiteside	2,927	2,657
Rock Island, c., R. Island	35,177	24,335
Rockbridge, Greene	225	275
Rockdale, Will	1,478	1,101
Rockford, c., Winnebago	65,651	45,401
Rockton, Winnebago	899	841
Rockwood, Randolph	153	140
Rome, Jefferson	216	233
Romeoville, Will	74	98

Place and county.	1920.	1910.
Roodhouse, c., Greene	2,928	2,171
Rose Hill, Jasper	202	229
Roseville, Warren	952	882
Rosiclare, Hardin	1,522	609
Rossville, Vermilion	1,588	1,422
Round Lake, Lake	251	182
Royalton, Franklin	2,043	357
Ruma, Randolph	100	138
Rushville, c., Schuyler	2,275	2,422
Russellville, Lawrence	200	257
Rutland, LaSalle	618	754
Sadorus, Champaign	113	336
Sailor Springs, Clay	284	388
St. Anne, Kankakee	1,067	1,065
St. Augustine, Knox	195	187
St. Charles, c., Kane	4,099	4,046
St. David, Fulton	1,189	915
St. Elmo, c., Fayette	1,337	1,227
St. Francisville, c., Lawrence	1,164	1,391
St. Jacob, Madison	485	534
St. John, Perry	353	370
St. Joseph, Champaign	772	681
St. Libory, St. Clair	289	328
St. Peter, Fayette	396	313
Ste. Marie, Jasper	351	450
Salem, c., Marion	3,457	2,669
Saline, Madison	222	112
San Jose, Logan-Mason	566	446
Sandoval, Marion	1,768	1,563
Sandwich, c., DeKalb	2,409	2,557
Saunemin, Livingston	360	357
Savanna c., Carroll	5,237	3,691
Sawyerville, Macoupin	588	445
Saybrook, McLean	752	805
Scales Mound, Jo Daviess	356	388
Schiller Park, Cook	390	...
Schram City, Montgomery	1,200	516
Sciota, McDonough	195	160
Scottville, Macoupin	285	301
Seaton, Mercer	297	326
Seatonville, Bureau	534	1,370
Secor, Woodford	311	358
Sesser, c., Franklin	2,841	1,292
Shabbona, De Kalb	735	594
Shannon, Carroll	636	633
Shawneetown, c., Gallatin	1,368	1,863
Sheffield, Bureau	996	1,009
Shelbyville, c., Shelby	3,568	3,590
Sheldon, Iroquois	1,182	1,143
Sheridan, La Salle	476	506
Shermerville, Cook	554	441
Sherrard, Mercer	437	906
Shiloh, St. Clair	381	395
Shipman, t., Macoupin	333	392
Shumway, Effingham	269	291
Sibley, Ford	383	385
Sidell, Vermilion	800	741
Sidney, Champaign	516	481
Sigel, t., Shelby	292	308
Silvis, Rock Island	2,541	1,163
Simpson, Johnson	178	181
Sims, Wayne	429	399
Smithboro, Bond	277	301
Smithfield, Fulton	385	389
Smithon, St. Clair	357	380
Somonauk, De Kalb	540	591
Sorento, Bond	942	1,018
South Beloit, c., Winnebago	1,436	...
South Chicago Heights, Cook	949	552
South Elgin, Kane	559	580
South Holland, Cook	1,247	1,065
South Jacksonville, Morgan	435	...
South Pekin, Tazewell	944	...
South Wilmington, Grundy	1,362	2,403
Sparland, Marshall	437	461
Sparta, c., Randolph	3,340	3,081
Spaulding, Sangamon	237	308
Spillertown, Williamson	240	249
Spring Bay, t., Woodford	89	119
Spring Forest, Cook	134	334
Spring Grove, McHenry	363	203
Spring Valley, c., Bureau	6,493	7,035
Springerton, White	318	418
Springfield, c., Sangamon	59,183	51,678
Standard, Putnam	980	793
Stanford, McLean	500	525
Staunton, c., Macoupin	6,027	5,048
Steeleville, Randolph	702	708
Steger, Cook-Will	2,304	2,161
Sterling, c., Whiteside	8,182	7,467
Steward, Lee	253	353
Stewardson, Shelby	731	720
Stickney, Cook	550	...
Stillman Valley, Ogle	313	...
Stockton, Jo Daviess	1,449	1,096
Stonington, Christian	1,466	1,118
Stoy, Crawford	249	488
Strasburg, Shelby	469	526
Strawn, Livingston	248	277
Streator, c., LaSalle	14,779	14,253
Stronghurst, Henderson	836	762
Sublette, Lee	262	287
Sullivan, c., Moultrie	2,532	2,621
Summerfield, St. Clair	277	337
Summit, Cook	4,019	949
Sumner, c., Lawrence	1,029	1,413
Swansea, St. Clair	1,048	889
Swedona, Mercer	46	97
Sycamore, c., De Kalb	3,602	3,926
Symerton, Will	69	157
Table Grove, Fulton	610	544
Tallula, Menard	761	742
Tamaroa, Perry	1,115	910
Tamms, Alexander	822	400
Tampico, Whiteside	788	849
Taylor Springs, Montgomery	1,526	380
Taylorville, c., Christian	5,806	5,446
Tennessee, McDonough	252	274
Tessville, Cook	355	359
Teutopolis, Effingham	728	592
Thawville, Iroquois	318	318
Thayer, Sangamon	1,254	1,012
Thebes, Alexander	857	717
Thomasboro, Champaign	261	321
Thompsonville, Franklin	577	573
Thomson, Carroll	495	487
Thornton, Cook	767	1,030
Tilden, Randolph	1,137	774
Tilton, Vermilion	909	710
Time, Pike	95	158
Tinley Park, Cook	493	309
Tiskilwa, Bureau	915	857
Toledo, t., Cumberland	787	900
Tolono, Champaign	693	760
Toluca, c., Marshall	2,503	2,407
Tonica, LaSalle	439	483
Topeka, Mason	109	130
Torino, Will	105	514
Toulon, c., Stark	1,235	1,208
Towanda, McLean	404	404
Tower Hill, Shelby	769	1,040
Tremont, Tazewell	976	782
Trenton, c., Clinton	1,200	1,694
Troy, c., Madison	1,312	1,447
Troy Grove, LaSalle	261	289
Tuscola, c., Douglas	2,564	2,453
Ullin, Pulaski	652	670
Union, McHenry	399	432
Urbain, Franklin	263	...
Urbana, c., Champaign	10,244	8,245
Valier, Franklin	876	...
Valmeyer, Monroe	406	...
Vandalia, c., Fayette	3,316	2,974
Varna, Marshall	359	406
Venedy, Washington	157	160
Venice, c., Madison	3,895	3,718
Vergennes, Jackson	305	342
Vermilion, Edgar	318	287
Vermont, Fulton	1,078	1,118
Vernon, Marion	230	333
Verona, Grundy	184	188
Versailles, t., Brown	627	557
Victoria, Knox	415	334
Vienna, c., Johnson	907	1,124
Villa Grove, Douglas	2,493	1,828
Villa Park, Du Page	854	...
Viola, Mercer	668	760
Virden, c., Macoupin	4,682	4,000

Place and county.	1920.	1910.
Virginia, c., Cass	1,501	1,501
Waggoner, Montgomery	307	270
Walnut, Bureau	771	763
Walshville, Montgomery	180	169
Waltonville, Jefferson	421	...
Wamac, Clinton-Marion-Wash'n	1,180	...
Wapella, De Witt	528	498
Warren, Jo Daviess	1,253	1,331
Warrensburg, Macon	490	504
Warsaw, c., Hancock	2,031	2,254
Washburn, Marshall-W'dford	830	777
Washington, c., Tazewell	1,643	1,530
Washington Park, St. Clair	1,516	...
Wataga, Knox	459	444
Waterloo, c., Monroe	1,930	2,091
Waterman, De Kalb	401	398
Watseka, c., Iroquois	2,817	2,476
Watson, Effingham	316	330
Wauconda, Lake	399	368
Waukegan, c., Lake	19,226	16,069
Waverly, c., Morgan	1,510	1,538
Wayne City, Wayne	561	620
Waynesville, De Witt	592	546
Weldon, De Witt	573	521
Wellington, Iroquois	288	295
Wenona, c., Marshall	1,203	1,442
Wenonah, Montgomery	299	...
West Brooklyn, Lee	190	266
West Chicago, Du Page	2,594	2,378
West City, Franklin	525	...
West Dundee, Kane	1,587	1,380
West Frankfort, c., Franklin	8,478	2,111
West Hammond, c., Cook	7,492	4,948
West Point, Hancock	303	292
West Salem, Edwards	946	725
Western Springs, Cook	1,258	905
Westfield, Clark	933	927
Westville, Vermilion	4,241	2,607
Wetaug, Pulaski	132	218
Wethersfield, Henry	1,960	1,593
Wheaton, c., Du Page	4,137	3,423
Wheeler, Jasper	214	255
Wheeling, Cook	313	260
Whiteash, Williamson	381	353
White City, Macoupin	503	421
White Hall, c., Greene	2,954	2,854
Williamsfield, Knox	435	480
Williamson, Madison	805	648
Williamsville, Sangamon	652	600
Willisville, Perry	1,485	1,082
Willow Hill, Jasper	397	444
Wilmette, Cook	7,814	4,943
Wilmington, c., Will	1,384	1,450
Wilmington (Hillview P. O.) Greene	228	204
Wilsonville, Macoupin	837	...
Winchester, c., Scott	1,540	1,639
Windsor, c., Shelby	1,000	987
Windsor, Mercer	484	660
Winnebago, Winnebago	495	415
Winnetka, Cook	6,694	3,168
Winslow, Stephenson	371	426
Winthrop Harbor, Lake	473	439
Witt, c., Montgomery	2,443	2,170
Wood River, Madison	3,476	84
Woodburn, Macoupin	133	175
Woodhull, Henry	700	692
Woodland, Iroquois	398	295
Woodlawn, Jefferson	309	315
Woodson, Morgan	231	257
Woodstock, c., McHenry	5,523	4,331
Worden, Madison	1,252	1,082
Worth, Cook	240	...
Wyanet, Bureau	825	872
Wyoming, c., Stark	1,376	1,506
Xenia, Clay	640	634
Yates City, Knox	582	586
Yorkville, Kendall	441	431
Zeigler, Franklin	2,338	...
Zion, c., Lake	5,580	4,789

GROWTH OF ILLINOIS CITIES.

Population of principal places from the earliest census to 1920.

Aurora.

1860	6,011
1870	11,162
1880	11,874
1890	19,688
1900	24,147
1910	29,807
1920	36,397

Bloomington.

1850	1,594
1860	7,075
1870	15,590
1880	17,180
1890	20,484
1900	23,286
1910	25,768
1920	28,725

Chicago.

(See population of Chicago.)

Cicero.

1860	1,272
1870	1,545
1880	5,182
1890	10,204
1900	16,310
1910	14,557
1920	44,995

Danville.

1840	503
1850	736
1860	1,632
1870	4,751
1880	7,733
1890	11,491
1900	16,354
1910	27,871
1920	33,776

Decatur.

1860	3,839
1870	7,161
1880	9,547
1890	17,841
1900	20,754
1910	31,140
1920	43,818

East St. Louis.

1870	5,644
1880	9,185
1890	15,169
1900	29,655
1910	55,547
1920	66,767

Elgin.

1860	7,797
1870	5,441
1880	8,787
1890	17,823
1900	22,433
1910	25,976
1920	27,454

Evanston.

1880	4,400
1890	*
1900	19,259
1910	24,978
1920	37,234

*Not returned separately.

Joliet.

1840	2,558
1850	2,659
1860	7,104
1870	7,263
1880	11,657
1890	23,264
1900	29,353
1910	34,670
1920	38,442

Moline.

1860	2,028
1870	4,166
1880	7,800
1890	12,000
1900	17,248
1910	24,199
1920	30,734

Oak Park.

1910	19,444
1920	39,858

Peoria.

1840	1,467
1850	5,095
1860	14,045
1870	22,849
1880	29,259
1890	41,024
1900	56,100
1910	66,950
1920	76,121

Quincy.

1840	2,319
1850	6,902
1860	13,718
1870	24,052
1880	27,268
1890	31,494
1900	36,252
1910	36,587
1920	35,978

Rock Island.

1850	1,711
1860	5,130
1870	7,890
1880	11,659
1890	13,634
1900	19,493
1910	24,335
1920	35,177

Rockford.

1860	6,979
1870	11,049
1880	13,129
1890	23,584
1900	31,051
1910	45,401
1920	65,651

Springfield.

1840	2,579
1850	4,533
1860	9,320
1870	17,364
1880	19,743
1890	24,963
1900	34,159
1910	51,678
1920	59,183

CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION OF ILLINOIS (1920).

Country of birth.	Total foreign-born. Number.	Pct.	Foreign-born 21 years and over. Total.	Naturalized. Number.	Pct.	*Not naturalized.
Germany	205,491	17.0	200,449	159,496	79.6	40,953
Poland	162,405	13.5	149,983	52,853	35.2	97,130
Russia	117,899	9.8	101,722	44,686	43.9	57,036
Sweden	105,577	8.7	102,528	74,930	73.1	27,598
Italy	94,407	7.8	82,362	29,484	35.8	52,878
Ireland	74,274	6.2	72,521	53,822	74.2	18,699
Czecho-Slovakia	66,709	5.5	61,489	34,932	56.8	26,557
England	54,247	4.5	49,138	34,843	70.9	14,295
Austria	46,457	3.8	42,034	18,401	43.8	23,633
Canada	38,375	3.2	35,743	25,303	70.8	10,440
Canada-French	4,032	0.3	3,889	2,923	75.2	966
Hungary	34,437	2.9	29,876	10,476	35.1	19,400
Lithuania	30,358	2.5	28,677	8,616	30.0	20,061
Norway	27,785	2.3	26,550	18,735	70.6	7,815
Scotland	19,598	1.6	17,535	12,083	68.9	5,452
Jugo Slavia	19,285	1.6	17,723	5,649	31.9	12,074
Denmark	17,098	1.4	16,400	11,854	72.3	4,546
Greece	16,465	1.4	15,278	3,791	24.8	11,487
Netherlands	14,344	1.2	12,920	8,998	69.6	3,922
France	11,993	1.0	10,725	7,048	65.7	3,677
Belgium	11,329	0.9	9,621	5,705	59.3	3,916
Switzerland	7,837	0.6	7,610	5,461	71.8	2,149
Roumania	6,238	0.5	5,440	2,391	44.0	3,049
All other countries	24,343	2.0	21,604	9,889	45.8	11,715
All countries	1,206,951	100.0	1,117,928	639,446	57.2	478,482

*Comprises aliens, persons who had taken out their first citizenship papers only and persons for whom the citizenship status was not ascertained.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF ILLINOIS (1920).

Age periods.	Male.	Female.	Age periods.	Male.	Female.
Under 5 years	331,901	323,172	60 to 64 years	98,276	89,304
Under 1 year	62,218	60,833	65 to 69 years	62,621	60,283
5 to 9 years	325,427	319,837	70 to 74 years	41,124	42,082
10 to 14 years	300,012	295,318	75 to 79 years	25,813	27,289
15 to 19 years	268,722	271,830	80 to 84 years	11,795	13,686
20 to 24 years	270,631	290,485	85 to 89 years	4,421	5,474
25 to 29 years	298,663	303,929	90 to 94 years	1,011	1,439
30 to 34 years	285,266	267,132	95 to 99 years	190	321
35 to 39 years	272,165	239,402	100 years and over	37	61
40 to 44 years	216,170	195,625	Age unknown	5,109	3,815
45 to 49 years	196,848	171,109			
50 to 54 years	165,294	146,248	All ages	3,304,833	3,180,447
55 to 59 years	123,337	112,606			

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS BY STATE OF BIRTH (1920).

State of birth.	All.	White.	*Colored.	Per Cent Distribution—All—1920.	All—1910.	White—1920.	White—1910.	*Colored—1920.	*Colored—1910.
Illinois	4,090,918	4,046,455	44,463	63.1	60.4	64.2	61.0	23.9	32.3
Indiana	152,246	148,501	3,745	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.5
Missouri	110,645	98,915	11,730	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	6.3	8.7
Ohio	105,008	101,482	3,526	1.6	2.2	1.6	2.2	1.9	2.5
Kentucky	91,021	74,542	16,479	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	8.9	11.9
Wisconsin	86,614	86,217	397	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.3
New York	84,669	83,947	722	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.7	0.4	0.5
Iowa	72,989	71,865	1,124	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.7
Pennsylvania	72,936	71,838	1,098	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.7
Michigan	54,622	53,598	1,024	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7
Tennessee	48,402	24,401	24,001	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	12.9	13.7
Kansas	24,198	22,817	1,381	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7
Mississippi	23,857	4,360	19,497	0.4	0.1	0.1	†	10.5	4.1
Minnesota	19,336	19,123	213	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Alabama	18,469	4,795	13,674	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.4	2.9
Massachusetts	16,205	15,947	258	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Virginia	15,907	12,315	3,592	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.9	3.0
Nebraska	14,908	14,666	242	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Louisiana	13,446	5,362	8,084	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.3	1.4
Georgia	13,177	2,989	10,188	0.2	0.1	†	†	5.5	2.6
New Jersey	10,990	10,783	207	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Texas	10,675	7,975	2,700	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.7
Arkansas	10,463	7,364	3,099	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.2
Other states	85,902	77,057	8,845	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	4.8	4.3
Other native‡	27,093	25,068	2,025	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.8
Total native	5,274,696	5,092,382	182,314	81.3	78.6	80.8	78.2	98.0	97.5
Total population§	6,485,280	6,299,333	185,947	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Includes negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese and all other non-whites. †Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. ‡State of birth not reported or born in outlying possessions or at sea, etc. §Includes foreign born.

POPULATION OF CHICAGO.

BY CENSUS YEARS.

1840	4,470	1890 1,099,850	
1850	29,963	1900 1,698,575	
1860	109,260	1910 2,185,283	
1870	298,977	1920 2,701,705	
1880	503,185		

Rate of Increase.

Period.	Ratio.	Period.	Ratio.
1840 to 1850....	570.3	1880 to 1890....	118.6
1850 to 1860....	264.6	1890 to 1900....	54.4
1860 to 1870....	173.6	1900 to 1910....	28.7
1870 to 1880....	68.3	1910 to 1920....	23.6

POPULATION IN 1922.

The federal estimate of the population of Chicago in midyear, 1922, was 2,833,328. This figure was used by the health department as the basis of its mortality rate for the year.

POPULATION BY WARDS.

Figures on which the redistricting of the city into fifty wards in July, 1921, was based:

Ward.	Pop.	Ward.	Pop.
1.....	51,523	27.....	50,886
2.....	55,468	28.....	52,019
3.....	57,927	29.....	51,314
4.....	61,273	30.....	52,372
5.....	58,640	31.....	56,645
6.....	52,642	32.....	55,157
7.....	57,346	33.....	52,293
8.....	51,372	34.....	59,762
9.....	55,994	35.....	51,519
10.....	44,377	36.....	55,889
11.....	52,427	37.....	59,305
12.....	54,001	38.....	53,995
13.....	51,080	39.....	60,358
14.....	57,415	40.....	56,071
15.....	60,443	41.....	49,440
16.....	51,439	42.....	53,730
17.....	52,245	43.....	56,075
18.....	55,573	44.....	48,475
19.....	54,042	45.....	53,458
20.....	55,511	46.....	52,755
21.....	60,775	47.....	55,866
22.....	59,080	48.....	52,740
23.....	52,234	49.....	53,364
24.....	52,543	50.....	44,442
25.....	56,372		
26.....	54,347	Total.....	2,714,019

POPULATION BY DIVISIONS.

[School and federal census reports.]

Year.	South.	West.	North.	Total.
1853..	26,592	14,679	17,859	50,130
1856..	30,339	28,250	25,524	84,113
1862..	45,470	57,193	35,525	138,186
1864..	56,955	73,475	38,923	169,353
1866..	58,755	90,739	50,924	200,418
1868..	71,073	118,435	62,546	252,054
1870..	87,461	149,780	70,354	306,605
1872..	88,946	214,344	64,556	367,391
1874..	96,771	220,874	77,763	395,408
1876..	104,768	222,545	80,348	407,661
1878..	111,116	237,606	88,009	436,731
1880..	122,032	269,971	99,513	491,516
1882..	135,648	312,687	112,258	560,693
1884..	149,564	351,931	128,490	629,985
1886..	172,379	392,905	138,533	703,817
1888..	194,164	454,267	154,220	802,951
1890..	413,922	555,983	238,764	1,208,669
1892..	515,736	645,428	279,846	1,438,010
1894..	562,980	696,535	307,212	1,567,727
1896..	585,298	734,245	286,870	*1,600,413
1898..	680,527	844,244	326,817	1,851,588
1900..	725,691	938,883	343,121	2,007,695
1904..	652,093	764,621	297,430	1,714,144
1908..	724,018	872,056	327,986	1,924,060
1910..	813,406	1,003,261	372,853	2,189,520
1914..	886,818	1,133,197	417,511	2,437,526
1920..	917,948	1,312,837	470,920	2,701,705

*Exclusive of 16,222 unclassified.

POPULATION BY SEX, COLOR AND NATIVITY (1920).

Male	1,369,917
Female	1,331,788
Native white	1,783,687
Male	879,479
Female	904,208
Native parentage	642,871
Foreign parentage	888,496
Mixed parentage	252,320
Foreign-born white	805,482
Male	431,764
Female	373,718
Negro	109,458
Male	55,943
Female	53,515
Indian	94
Chinese	2,353
Japanese	233

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION (1920).

Country of birth and per cent distribution.

Country.	Number.	Pct.dis.
Armenia	1,028	0.1
Austria	30,491	3.8
Belgium	3,079	0.4
Canada—French	2,432	0.3
Canada—Other	23,622	2.9
Czecho-Slovakia	50,392	6.3
Denmark	11,268	1.4
England	26,420	3.3
Finland	1,577	0.2
France	4,558	0.6
Germany	112,288	13.9
Greece	11,546	1.4
Hungary	26,106	3.2
Ireland	56,786	7.0
Italy	59,215	7.4
Jugo Slavia	9,693	1.2
Lithuania	18,923	2.3
Luxemburg	1,967	0.2
Mexico	1,141	0.1
Netherlands	8,843	1.1
Norway	20,481	2.5
Poland	137,611	17.1
Roumania	5,137	0.6
Russia	102,095	12.7
Scotland	9,910	1.2
Sweden	58,563	7.3
Switzerland	3,452	0.4
Syria	478	0.1
Wales	1,584	0.2
All other	4,796	0.6
Total	805,482	100.0

FOREIGN WHITE STOCK BY MOTHER TONGUE (1920).

Mother tongue.	Total.	Pct.	For. born.	*Native.
English and Celtic	357,370	18.4	116,937	240,433
Germanic	456,885	23.5	158,009	298,876
Scandinavian	188,976	9.7	90,588	98,388
Latin and Greek	166,400	8.5	82,802	83,598
Slavic and Lettic	546,140	28.1	253,581	292,559
Unclassified	184,236	9.5	103,349	80,887
Unknown or mixed mother tongue†	46,291	2.4	216	46,075
English and Celtic	357,370	18.4	116,937	240,433
Germanic—German	431,340	22.2	146,848	284,492
Dutch and Frisian	21,896	1.1	8,853	13,043
Flemish	3,649	0.2	2,308	1,341

	Total.	Pct.	For. born.	*Native.
Scandinavian—Swedish	121,386	6.2	58,904	62,482
Norwegian	45,029	2.3	20,388	24,641
Danish	22,561	1.2	11,296	11,265
Latin and Greek—Italian	124,457	6.4	59,775	64,682
French	20,075	1.0	7,237	12,838
Spanish	2,703	0.1	1,956	747
Portuguese	181	‡	86	95
Roumanian	3,229	0.2	2,228	1,001
Greek	15,755	0.8	11,520	4,235
Slavic and Lettic—Polish	318,338	16.4	139,360	178,978
Czech	106,428	5.5	43,676	62,752
Slovak	25,720	1.3	13,537	12,183
Russian	28,199	1.4	15,849	12,350
Ruthenian	2,051	0.1	1,249	802
Slovenian	7,417	0.4	3,967	3,450
Serbo-Croatian	13,316	0.7	8,456	4,860
Bulgarian	496	‡	434	62
Slavic not specified	110	‡	66	44
Lithuanian and Lettish	44,065	2.3	26,987	17,078
Unclassified—Yiddish and Hebrew	159,518	8.2	87,798	71,720
Magyar	19,405	1.0	11,727	7,678
Finnish	1,849	0.1	1,217	632
Armenian	1,310	0.1	1,048	262
Syrian and Arabic	1,672	0.1	1,164	508
Turkish	198	‡	168	30
Albanian	30	‡	25	5
All other	254	‡	202	52
Unknown	592	‡	216	376
Of mixed mother tongue†	45,699	2.3	...	45,699
Total	1,946,298	100.0	805,482	1,140,816

*Native white of foreign or mixed parentage. †The term "mixed mother tongue" refers to natives whose foreign-born parents were reported as of different mother tongues. ‡Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

FOREIGN BORN IN CHICAGO BY WARDS (1920).

The following table shows the distribution of the foreign-born population of Chicago in 1920 by the wards as they existed before the city was redistricted into fifty wards in July, 1922. By comparing the new ward boundaries with the old the approximate location of the various nationalities will be easily found:

Born in—	Total.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Austria	30,491	999	248	537	556	468	742	390	1,524	947	632	1,268
Belgium	3,079	31	43	107	37	77	213	148	41	51	34	36
Canada—French	2,432	43	23	66	17	291	57	83	32	247	17	35
Canada—Other	23,622	425	405	1,283	153	282	1,717	2,033	452	631	70	97
Czecho-Slovakia	50,392	142	67	174	586	468	241	140	567	954	7,430	1,697
Denmark	11,268	131	153	382	19	72	308	626	220	316	3	24
England	26,420	482	389	1,097	206	406	1,571	1,839	830	903	189	216
France	4,558	179	111	225	43	54	279	185	79	69	33	39
Germany	112,288	998	677	1,711	2,177	2,876	2,972	2,209	2,219	2,300	634	2,014
Greece	11,546	435	214	280	94	122	287	379	252	414	88	67
Hungary	26,106	167	89	637	198	228	909	369	505	2,627	318	524
Ireland	56,786	1,104	751	2,136	1,063	2,791	2,753	3,149	1,110	1,280	221	611
Italy	59,215	3,913	428	216	1,766	287	140	253	1,059	3,100	447	1,311
Jugo Slavia	9,693	430	137	60	436	214	72	38	1,918	209	1,839	713
Lithuania	18,923	39	16	30	3,935	2,941	87	67	291	2,002	124	1,514
Netherlands	8,843	38	32	58	32	68	126	139	40	3,084	524	242
Norway	20,481	111	75	162	25	43	233	291	217	387	5	25
Poland	137,611	422	151	369	6,477	8,483	747	313	10,658	3,890	2,077	10,692
Roumania	5,137	15	44	128	2	47	148	41	40	79	494	273
Russia	102,095	544	902	1,143	1,152	3,345	2,113	602	1,190	2,005	7,557	3,628
Scotland	9,910	152	169	373	101	177	446	856	275	429	13	31
Sweden	58,563	376	414	808	261	292	1,929	3,202	2,448	3,673	38	176
Switzerland	3,452	97	39	101	53	48	115	90	54	95	7	21
Other countries	12,571	390	194	320	90	318	404	342	462	406	146	96

Born in—	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
Austria	1,175	577	945	1,791	749	1,109	501	339	773	825	1,786	1,075
Belgium	8	95	75	75	10	14	38	21	22	82	33	227
Canada—French	29	189	45	18	6	7	153	114	5	51	13	44
Canada—Other	140	1,398	637	326	45	58	929	186	50	1,012	96	939
Czecho-Slovakia	9,566	226	636	881	191	567	279	84	1,944	200	216	247
Denmark	27	159	211	775	22	59	309	29	15	279	59	285
England	229	1,381	658	663	68	77	984	267	138	1,151	115	994
France	36	145	90	89	16	36	159	109	19	346	125	236
Germany	1,562	1,662	1,669	3,727	1,823	772	1,752	276	645	3,723	4,532	6,131
Greece	95	316	309	121	67	245	1,262	1,852	122	1,084	169	432
Hungary	298	267	609	1,889	429	251	317	108	263	743	4,094	1,347
Ireland	381	4,119	1,340	388	112	176	1,728	720	190	2,295	547	1,460
Italy	140	1,548	3,540	658	275	5,199	2,611	15,199	1,207	2,064	6,183	522
Jugo Slavia	187	18	67	87	9	50	58	31	488	102	123	63
Lithuania	78	120	34	300	616	52	131	36	2,900	44	24	16
Netherlands	73	171	102	55	9	11	108	17	8	77	39	121

Born in—	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
Norway	44	223	360	1,662	44	282	397	44	5	438	55	420
Poland	5,884	912	3,788	11,377	15,013	16,800	745	359	1,683	368	579	281
Roumania	220	387	47	469	58	14	122	173	472	50	128	60
Russia	3,656	6,023	1,277	16,556	2,290	765	3,368	2,850	6,779	760	468	724
Scotland	49	592	278	131	3	9	398	39	10	391	31	254
Sweden	544	320	459	780	35	150	577	65	17	2,323	1,058	5,655
Switzerland	23	49	65	60	8	20	122	18	13	292	161	296
Other countries	360	451	202	161	31	153	648	322	116	1,324	217	726

Born in—	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
Austria	1,351	797	715	1,329	550	1,159	668	402	461	869	1,331	903
Belgium	229	310	141	123	355	48	16	42	55	107	21	114
Canada—French	15	57	76	84	18	84	87	64	90	88	50	134
Canada—Other	249	2,216	858	853	254	490	328	743	1,780	1,019	261	1,207
Czecho-Slovakia	236	232	176	1,804	304	7,017	309	195	271	718	10,541	1,086
Denmark	98	447	381	1,095	1,247	172	77	254	428	1,567	28	991
England	261	1,653	1,096	1,152	402	716	439	838	1,653	1,286	874	1,197
France	150	287	201	225	126	162	61	92	143	170	81	158
Germany	8,603	4,392	8,642	10,100	4,872	4,633	1,923	2,905	4,114	6,037	2,382	4,624
Greece	136	393	212	308	135	225	277	178	365	207	88	316
Hungary	1,417	711	712	1,180	511	1,038	1,092	235	328	737	297	662
Ireland	912	1,899	1,188	1,237	499	2,341	4,650	3,397	3,971	1,234	955	4,078
Italy	488	250	261	886	337	1,499	420	175	507	1,301	119	906
Jugo Slavia	430	36	71	93	46	816	122	206	81	34	280	129
Lithuania	16	31	9	37	245	2,251	334	107	239	52	144	61
Netherlands	65	114	101	147	118	348	34	370	1,597	331	192	252
Norway	113	699	405	2,956	2,317	121	67	205	317	5,117	51	2,565
Poland	1,486	362	529	5,912	6,273	10,122	4,014	256	397	3,047	2,202	943
Roumania	221	62	81	80	44	61	34	39	35	56	871	42
Russia	692	1,276	455	2,597	2,052	3,246	730	1,179	592	1,055	17,622	902
Scotland	90	467	361	422	148	349	162	446	872	518	90	769
Sweden	1,130	5,338	5,583	5,099	1,388	1,172	604	3,510	3,066	4,439	300	1,334
Switzerland	178	193	282	225	83	84	35	76	146	144	40	119
Other countries	352	801	921	662	199	260	257	196	262	312	155	315

CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN CHICAGOANS.

The following table shows the citizenship of the foreign-born white population of Chicago, 21 years and over, as enumerated by the federal census bureau in 1920:

Country of birth.	Foreign-born white 21 years and over. Foreign-born white. Total.	Pct.	Total.	Naturalized. Number.	Pct.	*Not natur'zed.
Poland	137,611	17.1	127,254	43,840	34.5	83,414
Germany	112,288	13.9	109,771	86,792	79.1	22,979
Russia	102,095	12.7	87,495	39,068	44.7	48,427
Italy	59,215	7.4	51,606	18,156	35.2	33,450
Sweden	58,563	7.3	56,873	40,140	70.6	16,733
Ireland	56,786	7.0	55,388	41,455	74.8	13,933
Czecho-Slovakia	50,392	6.3	46,506	26,503	57.0	20,003
Austria	30,491	3.8	27,615	12,331	44.7	15,284
England	26,420	3.3	23,548	16,371	69.5	7,177
Hungary	26,106	3.2	22,726	8,102	35.7	14,624
Canada	26,054	3.2	24,262	17,220	71.0	7,042
Canada—French	2,432	0.3	2,330	1,750	75.1	580
Norway	20,481	2.5	19,575	13,779	70.4	5,796
Lithuania	18,923	2.3	17,841	4,548	25.5	13,293
Greece	11,546	1.4	10,690	2,763	25.8	7,927
Denmark	11,268	1.4	10,803	7,651	70.8	3,152
Scotland	9,910	1.2	9,045	6,180	68.3	2,865
Jugo Slavia	9,693	1.2	8,920	2,471	27.7	6,449
Netherlands	8,843	1.1	7,973	5,593	70.1	2,380
Roumania	5,137	0.6	4,474	2,155	48.2	2,319
France	4,558	0.6	4,207	2,866	68.1	1,341
Switzerland	3,452	0.4	3,341	2,382	71.3	959
Belgium	3,079	0.4	2,628	1,501	57.1	1,127
Other countries	12,671	1.6	11,262	5,328	47.3	5,934
All countries	805,482	100.0	743,803	407,195	54.7	336,608

*Comprises aliens, persons who had taken out their first papers only and persons of whom the citizenship status was not ascertained.

NEGRO POPULATION BY WARDS (1920).

Ward.	Total.	Ward.	Total.	Ward.	Total.	Ward.	Total.
1	7,985	12	233	23	309	30	7,045
2	47,647	13	181	24	39	31	3,994
3	19,529	14	6,859	25	438	32	1,421
4	16	15	32	26	45	33	133
5	100	16	11	27	154	34	115
6	7,125	17	7	28	21	35	76
7	1,827	18	1,205	29	20	City	109,458
8	163	19	42				
9	418	20	158				
10	96	21	1,274				
11	132	22	608				

Under the redistricting ordinance of 1921 the bulk of the negro population of Chicago is found in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 14th, 16th and 28th wards.

POPULATION OF COOK COUNTY (1910-1920).

BY TOWNSHIPS.

	1910.	1920.
Barrington	1,953	2,067
Berwyn	5,841	14,150
Bloom	18,339	24,495
Bremen	1,898	6,412
Calumet	8,881	8,463
Chicago city	2,185,283	2,701,705
Cicero	14,557	44,995
Elk Grove	1,302	1,418
Evanston	25,668	37,234
Hanover	1,649	1,534
Lemont	4,296	3,569
Leyden	2,813	4,929
Lyons	11,289	17,383
Maine	7,193	8,991
New Trier	12,532	20,860
Niles	4,203	5,421
Northfield	2,675	3,438
Norwood Park	5,251	6,897
Oak Park	19,444	39,858
Orland	1,230	1,136
Palatine	2,147	2,258
Palos	1,405	1,136
Proviso	26,921	37,327
Rich	1,301	1,417
River Forest	.....	4,358
Riverside	1,980	3,380
Schaumberg	954	869
Stickney	962	877
Thornton	22,067	30,790
Wheeling	3,845	5,133
Worth	7,354	10,517
Total	2,405,233	3,053,017

BY CITIES AND VILLAGES.

	1910.	1920.
Arlington Heights	1,943	2,250
Barrington*	1,144	1,180
Bartlett	408	371
Bellwood	943	1,881
Berwyn	5,841	14,150
Blue Island	8,043	11,424
Broadview	.....	430
Brookfield	2,186	3,589
Burnham	328	795
Burr Oak	.....	1,237
Chicago	2,185,283	2,701,705
Chicago Heights	14,525	19,653
Chicago Ridge	.....	176
Cicero	14,557	44,995
Des Plaines	2,348	4,640
Dolton	1,869	2,076
East Hazel Crest	.....	394
Edison Park	543	.....
Elgin†	223	252
Elmwood Park	.....	1,380
Evanston	24,978	37,234
Evergreen Park	424	705
Forest Park	6,594	10,768
Franklin Park	683	914
Glencoe	1,899	3,381
Glenview	652	760
Glenwood	581	738
Harvey	7,227	9,216
Hazel Crest	.....	438
Hillside	328	555
Hinsdale‡	.....	127
Hodgkins	480	266
Homewood	713	1,389
Justice	.....	183
Kenilworth	881	1,188
LaGrange	5,282	6,525
LaGrange Park	1,131	1,684
Lansing	1,060	1,409
Lemont	2,284	2,322
Lyons	1,483	2,564
Matteson	461	425
Maywood	8,033	12,072
Melrose Park	4,806	7,147
Morton Grove	836	1,079
Mount Greenwood	276	1,441
Mount Prospect	.....	349
Niles	569	1,258
Niles Center	568	763
Oak Lawn	287	489
Oak Park	19,444	39,858
Orland Park	369	343
Palatine	1,144	1,210
Palos Park	.....	240
Park Ridge	2,009	3,383
Phoenix	679	1,933
Posen	643	947
Riverdale	917	1,166
River Forest	2,456	4,358
River Grove	418	484
Riverside	1,702	2,532
Riverview	312	334
Robbins	.....	431
Schiller Park	.....	390
Shermerville	441	554
S. Chicago Heights	552	949
South Holland	1,065	1,247
Spring Forest	334	134
Steger§	2,161	974
Stickney	.....	550
Summit	949	4,019
Tessville	359	355
Thornton	1,030	767
Tinley Park	309	493
West Hammond	4,948	7,492
Western Springs	905	1,258
Wheeling	260	313
Wilmette	4,943	7,814
Winnetka	3,168	6,694
Worth	.....	240

*Partly in Lake county; total in 1920, 1,743. †Partly in Kane county; total in 1920, 27,454. ‡Partly in DuPage county; total in 1920, 4,042. §Partly in Will county; total in 1920, 2,304.

CITIES BY WARDS.

(Except Chicago.)

Berwyn.

Ward.		Ward.	
1	1,281	5	2,705
2	1,863		
3	1,700	Total	14,150
4	6,601		

Blue Island.

1	1,605	5	3,233
2	1,778		
3	2,375	Total	11,424
4	2,433		

Chicago Heights.

1	2,683	6	2,527
2	1,875	7	1,492
3	3,426		
4	2,551	Total	19,653
5	5,099		

Evanston.

1	4,623	6	4,697
2	5,690	7	3,482
3	4,647		
4	7,726	Total	37,234
5	6,369		

Harvey.

1	2,167	5	1,120
2	2,400		
3	2,332	Total	9,216
4	1,197		

West Hammond.

1	1,669	4	1,420
2	2,900		
3	1,503	Total	7,492

MARITAL CONDITION IN CHICAGO, 1920.

[From census bureau report.]

The population of Chicago on Jan. 1, 1920, comprises 991,179 males, 15 years of age and over, of whom 578,949, or 58.4 per cent, were married; and 956,800 females above the same age limit, of whom 560,645, or 58.6 per cent, were married. In the earlier years of adult life the proportion married is much larger for females than for males, but after the age of 45 the proportion of married men exceeds that of married women—76 per cent, as against 57.6 per cent. The obvious explanation is that women marry at younger ages than men. There were in the Chicago population on the census date 40,023 widowers, 110,299 widows, 6,609 divorced men and 8,938 divorced women. The population 45 years of age and over included 31,370 single men and 20,089 single women. The total population in 1920 was 2,701,705.

MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

Age.	Total group.	Single. Number.	P.C.	Married. Number.	P.C.	Widowed.	Divorced.
15 to 24 years	211,717	185,375	87.6	24,840	11.7	314	154
25 to 44 years	505,778	144,278	28.5	347,225	68.7	9,414	3,703
45 years and over	270,913	31,370	11.6	206,025	76.0	30,193	2,730
Age unknown	2,771	881	31.8	859	31.0	102	22
Total	*991,179	361,904	36.5	578,949	58.4	40,023	6,609

FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

15 to 24 years	236,971	168,087	70.9	66,039	27.9	1,294	750
25 to 44 years	465,485	85,966	18.5	348,257	74.8	24,610	5,960
45 years and over	252,337	20,089	8.0	145,456	57.6	84,175	2,200
Age unknown	2,007	518	25.8	893	44.5	220	28
Total	*956,800	274,660	28.7	560,645	58.6	110,299	8,938

*Includes persons for whom marital condition was not reported.

PERCENTAGE OF FOREIGN BORN IN ILLINOIS BY COUNTIES.

[Bureau of the census report.]

The population of Illinois, according to the census of 1920, is 78.5 per cent native white and 18.6 per cent foreign-born white. In 1910 the percentage of foreign-born white was 21.3. The foreign-born white population, which was 1,202,560 in 1910, increased to 1,206,951 in 1920, an increase of 0.4 per cent. The native white population in the same period increased from 4,324,402 to 5,092,382, or 17.8 per cent. Less than one-half (48.7 per cent) of the white people in the state are native American born of native parents, the total native whites of native parentage being 3,066,563, while the foreign element is represented by 1,206,951 foreign-born whites, 1,467,036 native whites who had foreign-born parents and 558,782 who had one parent foreign born, the other being native. The total population includes also 182,274 negroes, 194 Indians, 2,776 Chinese, 472 Japanese, 164 Filipinos, 33 Hindus, 2 Hawaiians and 32 Koreans. In most of the counties of the state the percentage of foreign-born whites has decreased and in ninety of the 102 counties there was also a decrease in the number of foreign-born whites.

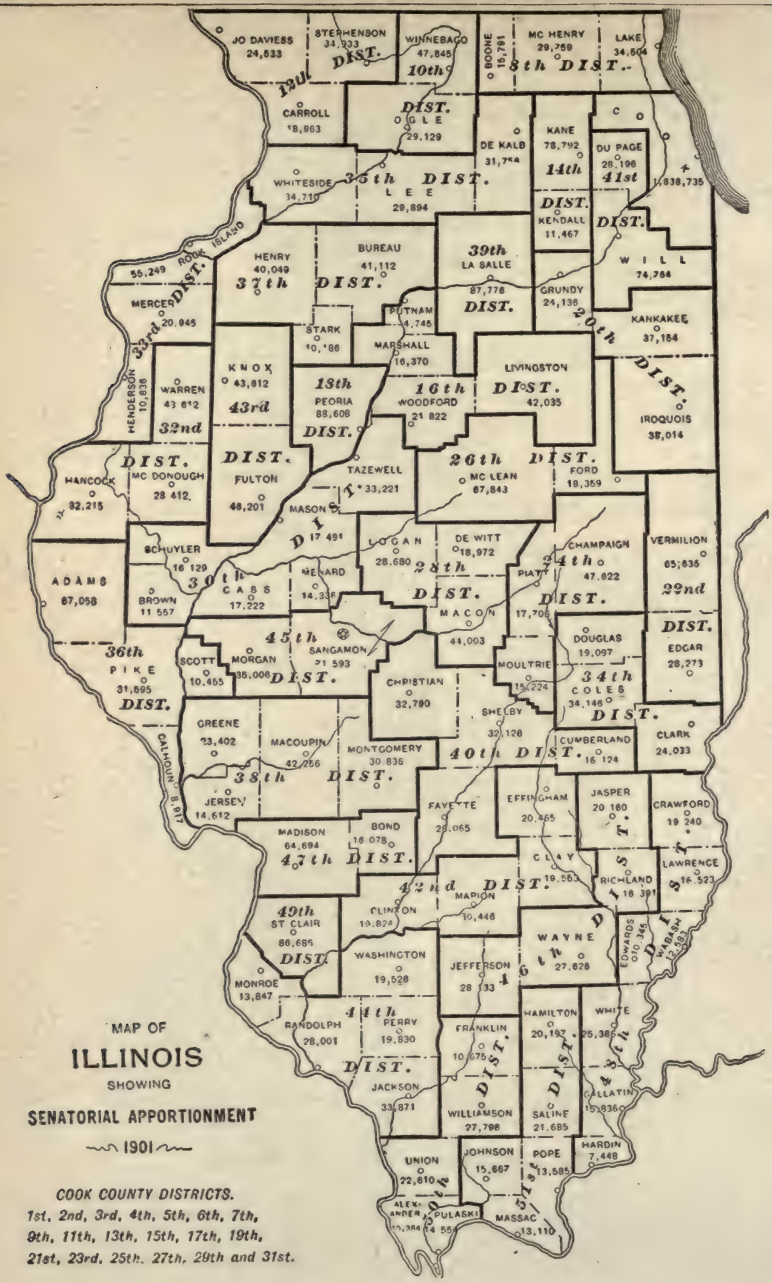
Following was the percentage of foreign-born whites in the total population of each county in 1920 and 1910:

County.	1920.	1910.	County.	1920.	1910.	County.	1920.	1910.
Adams	5.3	8.2	Clay	0.9	1.3	Effingham	3.5	6.3
Alexander	1.9	2.7	Clinton	7.3	10.1	Fayette	1.9	2.6
Bond	4.0	3.9	Coles	1.3	2.1	Ford	10.2	13.6
Boone	13.5	17.3	Cook	29.1	35.0	Franklin	15.4	6.7
Brown	1.2	2.1	Crawford	0.5	0.8	Fulton	6.5	7.6
Bureau	17.9	23.0	Cumberland	0.6	0.9	Gallatin	0.5	0.8
Calhoun	2.4	4.4	DeKalb	15.3	20.4	Greene	1.5	2.5
Carroll	7.2	9.2	DeWitt	1.6	2.8	Grundy	18.4	27.7
Cass	3.4	5.0	Douglas	1.5	2.5	Hamilton	0.6	0.9
Champaign	4.1	6.0	Du Page	14.9	18.5	Hancock	2.8	4.5
Christian	9.6	8.9	Edgar	0.8	1.1	Hardin	0.5	0.7
Clark	0.8	1.2	Edwards	1.9	3.0	Henderson	4.3	5.7
						Henry	17.4	21.5
						Iroquois	7.4	10.8
						Jackson	2.7	3.4
						Jasper	0.8	1.3
						Jefferson	1.5	1.9
						Jersey	3.2	5.3
						Jo Daviess	7.8	12.3
						Johnson	0.3	0.6
						Kane	18.7	23.3
						Kankakee	12.3	16.1
						Kendall	12.2	16.7
						Knox	9.7	12.7
						LaSalle	16.8	21.4
						Lake	20.1	26.5
						Lawrence	0.5	0.8
						Lee	7.5	10.6
						Livingston	8.7	12.5
						Logan	7.3	9.8
						McDonough	2.0	3.0
						McHenry	14.1	17.7
						McLean	6.5	9.2
						Macon	4.7	5.9
						Macoupin	16.0	15.8
						Madison	12.3	17.3
						Marion	3.7	4.4
						Marshall	13.5	17.3
						Mason	3.9	5.3
						Massac	1.2	1.8
						Menard	5.5	8.2
						Mercer	8.0	11.3
						Monroe	4.4	8.2
						Montgomery	11.0	9.5
						Morgan	4.5	5.8
						Moultrie	7.0	1.3
						Ogle	9.0	12.2
						Peoria	9.6	12.4
						Perry	6.5	8.3.
						Piatt	1.7	3.0
						Pike	1.2	1.9
						Pope	0.6	1.0
						Pulaski	1.0	1.5
						Putnam	23.6	27.4
						Randolph	4.6	7.0
						Richland	1.5	2.4
						Rock Island	19.2	23.2
						St. Clair	9.5	13.0
						Saline	4.4	5.1
						Sangamon	11.3	13.0
						Schuyler	0.8	1.3
						Scott	2.4	3.5
						Shelby	1.8	3.1
						Stark	3.8	5.9
						Stephenson	9.4	12.2
						Tazewell	8.1	10.3
						Union	1.4	1.6
						Vermilion	6.8	8.3
						Wabash	1.1	1.8
						Warren	4.7	6.4
						Washington	7.7	10.9
						Wayne	0.5	0.7
						White	0.7	1.1
						Whiteside	10.4	13.1
						Will	20.4	26.2
						Williamson	8.5	8.2
						Winnebago	22.9	26.2
						Woodford	9.0	12.8
						State	18.6	21.3

BEEF AND PORK PACKING IN CHICAGO.

Years ended March 1.

Years.	No. cattle.	No. hogs.	Years.	No. cattle.	No. hogs.	Years.	No. cattle.	No. hogs.
1906-7	1,988,504	6,027,432	1911-12	1,733,188	6,294,251	1916-17	2,073,553	7,757,726
1907-8	1,817,737	6,205,410	1912-13	1,639,364	7,816,625	1917-18	2,411,750	6,284,586
1908-9	1,637,295	6,263,606	1913-14	1,520,440	6,154,932	1918-19	2,823,463	8,359,949
1909-10	1,698,921	5,133,578	1914-15	1,442,870	6,079,473	1919-20	2,252,291	7,374,260
1910-11	1,735,189	4,820,899	1915-16	1,962,048	7,256,936	1920-21	1,836,442	6,638,331



MAP OF

ILLINOIS

SHOWING

SENATORIAL APPORTIONMENT

1901

COOK COUNTY DISTRICTS.

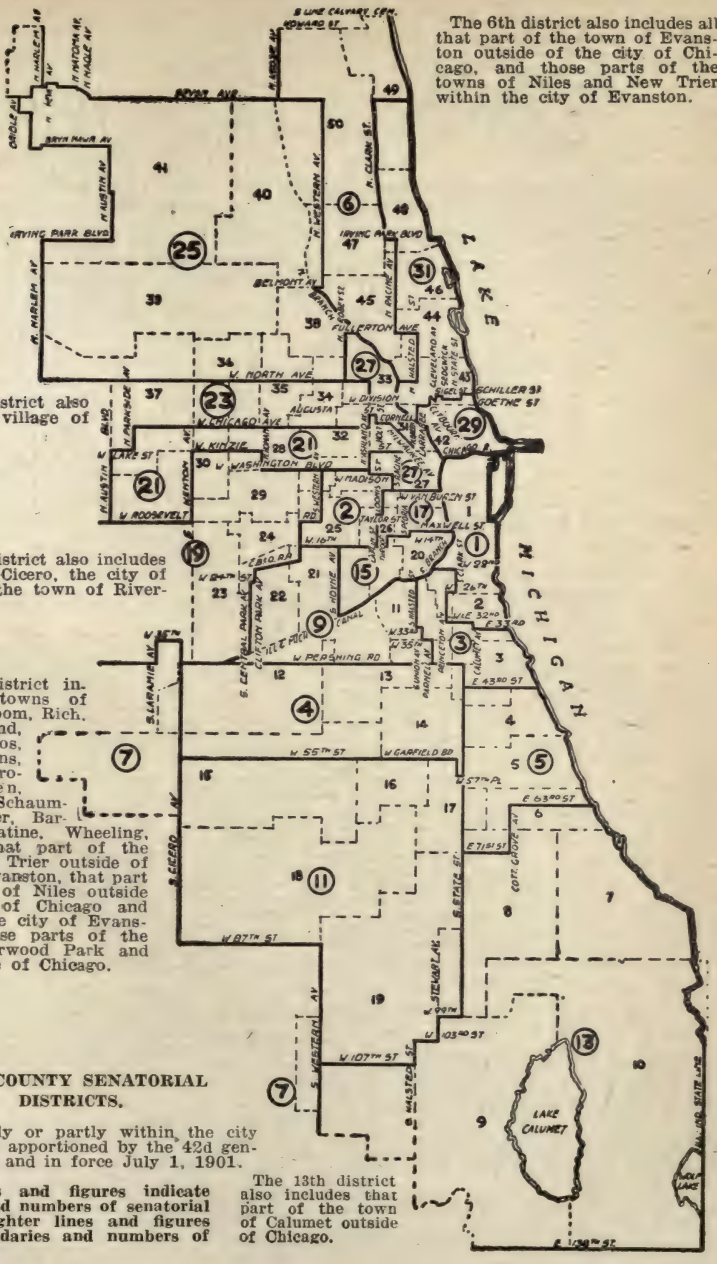
1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th and 31st.

The 6th district also includes all that part of the town of Evanston outside of the city of Chicago, and those parts of the towns of Niles and New Trier within the city of Evanston.

The 23d district also includes the village of Oak Park.

The 19th district also includes the town of Cicero, the city of Berwyn and the town of Riverside.

The 7th district includes the towns of Thornton, Bloom, Rich, Bremen, Orland, Lemont, Palos, Worth, Lyons, Stickney, Proviso, Leyden, Elk Grove, Schaumberg, Hanover, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling, Northfield, that part of the town of New Trier outside of the city of Evanston, that part of the town of Niles outside of the city of Chicago and outside of the city of Evanston, and those parts of the towns of Norwood Park and Maine outside of Chicago.



COOK COUNTY SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Lying wholly or partly within the city of Chicago as apportioned by the 42d general assembly and in force July 1, 1901.

Heavy lines and figures indicate boundaries and numbers of senatorial districts. Lighter lines and figures indicate boundaries and numbers of new wards.

The 13th district also includes that part of the town of Calumet outside of Chicago.

ILLINOIS SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Established May 10, 1901.

The establishment of new ward lines having made the terms of the state senatorial apportionment act of 1901 inapplicable or misleading so far as concerns Chicago, the districts lying within or partly within the city are herewith described in accordance with their street boundaries. The precincts in each district are also given.

Dist.

1. From Lake Michigan west and south along the Chicago river to 22d street, east to Clark, south to 26th, west to Princeton avenue, south to 32d, east to South Park avenue, south to 33d, east to the lake, northward along lake shore to river. Composed of precincts 1 to 19 and 25 to 33 of ward 1; 1 to 27 of ward 2; 14 of ward 11. (South side.)
2. From South Racine avenue west on Madison to North Ashland boulevard, north to Washington boulevard, west to Western avenue, south to Roosevelt road, west to California avenue, south to 16th, east to Laflin, north to Taylor, east to Loomis, north to Van Buren, east to South Racine avenue, north to Madison. Composed of precincts 4 to 18 and 25 to 33 of ward 25; 4 to 12 of ward 26; 20 to 38 of ward 27; 35 to 38 of ward 28. (West side.)
3. From Clark street west on 22d to river, southwest along river to Halsted, south to 34th, east to Union avenue, south to 35th, east to Parnell avenue, south to 39th, east to State, south to 43d, east to Lake Michigan, northwest along lake shore to 33d, west to South Park avenue, north to 32d, west to Princeton avenue, north to 26th, east to Clark, north to 22d. Composed of precincts 20 to 24 of ward 1; 28 to 58 of ward 2; 1 to 46 of ward 3; 1 to 13 and 15 and 16 of ward 11 and 7 and 8 of ward 13. (South side.)
4. From State street west on 39th to South Cicero avenue, south to 55th, east to Rock Island tracks, south to 57th place, east to State, north to 39th. Composed of precincts 47 to 50 of ward 3 and 22 to 31 and also that part of 32 lying east of South Cicero avenue of ward 12; 9 to 19 of ward 13; 1 to 40 (all) of ward 14; 1 to 20 of ward 15 and 1 and 2 of ward 17. (Southwest side.)
5. From Lake Michigan west on 43d to State, south to 71st, east to Cottage Grove avenue, north to 63d, east to the lake, northwest along lake shore to 43d. Composed of precincts 51 to 70 of ward 3; 1 to 52 (all) of ward 4; 1 to 57 (all) of ward 5; 1 to 25 and 50 to 56 of ward 8; 1 to 9 of ward 8; 20 to 26 of ward 17. (South side.)
6. From Lake Michigan west on Devon avenue to Clark, south to Irving Park boulevard, east to Racine avenue, south to Fullerton avenue, east to Halsted, south to North avenue, west to river, along river northwest to Belmont avenue, east to Western avenue, north to Devon avenue, west to Kedzie, north to Howard; also all that part of the town of Evanston lying outside the city of Chicago, and those parts of the towns of Niles and New Trier lying within the city of Evanston. Composed (in part) of precincts 1 to 6 of ward 43; 35 to 40 of ward 44; 1 to 40 (all) of ward 45; 1 to 6 of ward 46; 1 to 49 of ward 47; 49 and also that part of 50 lying south of Irving Park boulevard; 1 to 29 of ward 49; 1 to 33 of ward 50. (North side.)
7. Towns of Thornton, Bloom, Rich, Bremen, Orland, Lemont, Palos, Worth, Lyons, Stickney, Proviso, Leyden, Elk Grove, Schaumberg, Hanover, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling, Northfield; that part of Niles outside the city of Chicago and outside the city of Evanston; that part of New Trier outside the city of Evanston, and those parts of the towns of Norwood Park and Maine outside of Chicago. Composed (in part) also of that part of precinct 32, ward 12, lying west of South Cicero avenue; precincts 46 and 47 of ward 15; 54 of ward 19 and 1 of ward 41. (All in Cook county.)
8. Lake, McHenry and Boone counties.
9. From Halsted street southwest along river to Hoyne avenue, north to 16th, west to California avenue, south and southwest along C., B. & Q. tracks to Clifton Park avenue, west to Central Park avenue, south to Illinois and Michigan canal, southwest to 39th, east to Parnell avenue, north to 35th, west to Union avenue, north to 34th, west to Halsted, north to river. Composed of precincts 17 to 31 of ward 11; 1 to 21 of ward 12; 1 to 6 and 20 of ward 13; 11 to 14, and 16 to 24, and also that part of 15 lying east of South California avenue of ward 21 and 1 to 19 of ward 22. (Southwest side.)
10. Ogle and Winnebago counties.
11. From State street west on 57th place to Rock Island tracks, north to Garfield boulevard (55th street), west to South Cicero avenue, south to 87th, east to Western avenue, south to 107th, east to Halsted, north to 103d, east to Stewart avenue, north to 99th, east to State, north to 57th place. Composed of precincts 43 of ward 8; 21 to 45 of ward 15; 1 to 44 (all) of ward 16; 3 to 19 and 27 to 51 of ward 17; 1 to 43 (all) of ward 18; 1 to 45 of ward 19. (Southwest side.)
12. Stephenson, Jo Daviess and Carroll counties.
13. From Indiana avenue east on 138th to Illinois and Indiana state line, north to Lake Michigan, northwest along lake shore to 63d, west to Cottage Grove avenue, south to 71st, west to State, south to 99th, west to Stewart avenue, south to 103d, west to Halsted, south to 107th; and all that part of the town of Calumet lying outside the city of Chicago. Composed of precincts 26 to 49 of ward 6; 1 to 40 (all) of ward 7; 10 to 42 of ward 8; 1 to 35 (all) of ward 9; 1 to 25 (all) of ward 10 and 46 to 53 of ward 19. (South side.)
14. Kane and Kendall counties.
15. From the river west on Maxwell to Johnson, south to 14th, west to Throop, south to 16th, west to Hoyne avenue, south to Illinois and Michigan canal, northeast along canal and river to Maxwell. Composed of precincts 11 to 22 of ward 20; 1 to 10 and 25 and 26 of ward 21 and 17 to 27 of ward 26. (West side.)
16. Marshall, Putnam, Livingston and Woodford counties.
17. From the river west on Van Buren to Loomis, south to Taylor, west to Laflin, south to 16th, east to Throop, north to 14th, east to Johnson, north to Maxwell, east to river, along river northwest to Van Buren. Composed in part of precincts 1 to 10 of ward 20; 1 to 3 of ward 25; 1 to 3 and 13 to 16 of ward 26 and 1 to 6 of ward 27. (West side.)
18. Peoria county.
19. From South Cicero avenue east on 39th to Illinois and Michigan canal, northeast along canal to Central Park avenue, north to 24th, east to Clifton Park avenue, north to C., B. & Q. tracks, northeast along tracks to California avenue, north to Roosevelt road, east to Western avenue, north to Washington boulevard, west to Homan avenue, north to Kinzie, west to South Cicero avenue, south

to Roosevelt road, west to Austin avenue; also the town of Cicero, city of Berwyn and the town of Riverside. Composed of that part of precinct 15 lying west of South California avenue of ward 21; precincts 20 to 29 of ward 22; 1 to 37 (all) of ward 23; 1 to 29 (all) of ward 24; 19 to 24 of ward 25; 12 to 15 and 39 to 45 of ward 28; 1 to 56 (all) of ward 29 and 9 to 31 of ward 30. (West side.)

20. Kankakee, Grundy and Iroquois counties.
21. From Ashland avenue west on Chicago avenue to Park avenue, south to Lake, west to Austin avenue, south to Roosevelt road, east to South Kenton avenue, north to Kinzie, east to Homan, south to Washington boulevard, east to Ashland avenue, north to Kinzie, east to Green, north to Milwaukee avenue, northwest to Cornell, west to Holt, north to Augusta, west to Ashland avenue, south to Chicago avenue. Composed of precincts 1 to 11 and 16 to 34 of ward 28; 32 to 54 and also that part of 8 lying south of West Chicago avenue of ward 30; 5 and 6 and 10 to 20 of ward 31; 12 to 25 of ward 32; 34 to 56 of ward 37. (West side.)
22. Vermilion and Edgar counties.
23. From Austin avenue east on Lake to Park avenue, north to Chicago avenue, east to Ashland avenue, north to North avenue, west to Harlem avenue; and village of Oak Park. Composed of precincts 1 to 7 and that part of 8 lying north of West Chicago avenue of ward 30; 1 to 11 of ward 32; 20 to 28 of ward 33; 8 to 32 of ward 34; 25 to 38 of ward 35; 26 to 39 of ward 36 and 9 to 33 of ward 37. (West side.)
24. Champaign, Piatt and Moultrie counties.
25. From Western avenue west on Devon avenue, Fulton and Hamilton to city limits, south on Winter to Everill avenue, east to 73d avenue, south to Bryn Mawr avenue, east to North Maynard avenue, south to Irving Park boulevard, west to Harlem avenue, south to North avenue, east to Robey, north to Fullerton avenue, east to river, northwest along river to Belmont avenue, east to Western avenue, north to Devon avenue. Composed of precincts 29 and 30 of ward 33; 1 to 7 of ward 34; 1 to 24 of ward 35; 1 to 25 of ward 36; 1 to 8 of ward 37; 1 to 40 (all) of ward 38; 1 to 46 (all) of ward 39; 1 to 55 (all) of ward 40; 2 to 39 of ward 41; 50 to 54 of ward 47; 34 to 41 of ward 50. (Northwest side.)
26. Ford and McLean counties.
27. From the river west on Fullerton avenue to Robey, south to North avenue, east to Ashland avenue, south to Augusta, east to Holt, south to Cornell, east to Milwaukee avenue, southeast to Green, south to Kinzie, west to Ashland avenue, south to Madison, east to South Racine avenue, south to Van Buren, east to river and northwest along river to Fullerton avenue. Composed of precincts 7 to 19 of ward 27; 1 to 4 and 7 to 9 of ward 31 and 1 to 19 of ward 33. (West side.)
28. Logan, DeWitt and Macon counties.
29. From Lake Michigan west on Schiller to State, south to Goethe, west to Sedgwick, north to Sigel, west to Cleveland avenue, south to Clybourn avenue, northwest to Larrabee, south to Division, west to Halsted, south to river, thence along river southeast and east to Lake Michigan, north along lake shore to Schiller. Composed of precincts 1 to 18 and 20 to 36 and also that part of 19 lying east of North Halsted street of ward 42; 28 to 32 of ward 43. (North side.)
30. Tazewell, Mason, Menard, Cass, Brown and Schuyler counties.
31. From Lake Michigan west on Devon avenue to Clark street, south and southeast to Irving Park boulevard, east to Racine avenue, south to Fullerton avenue, east to Halsted, south to North avenue, west to river, southeast along river to Halsted, north to Division, east to Larrabee, north to Clybourn avenue, southeast to Cleveland avenue, north to Sigel, east to Sedgwick, south to Goethe, east to State, north to Schiller, east to Lake Michigan, north and northwest along lake shore to Devon avenue. Composed of that part of precinct 19 lying west of North Halsted street of ward 42; precincts 7 to 27 and 33 to 39 of ward 43; 1 to 34 of ward 44; 7 to 44 of ward 46; 1 to 48 and that part of 50 lying north of Irving Park boulevard of ward 48; 30 to 60 of ward 49. (North side.)
32. McDonough, Hancock and Warren counties.
33. Rock Island, Mercer and Henderson counties.
34. Douglas, Coles and Clark counties.
35. Whiteside, Lee and DeKalb counties.
36. Scott, Calhoun, Pike and Adams counties.
37. Henry Bureau and Stark counties.
38. Greene, Montgomery, Jersey and Macoupin counties.
39. LaSalle county.
40. Christian, Shelby, Fayette and Cumberland counties.
41. DuPage and Will counties.
42. Clinton, Marion, Clay and Effingham counties.
43. Knox and Fulton counties.
44. Washington, Randolph, Perry, Monroe and Jackson counties.
45. Morgan and Sangamon counties.
46. Jefferson, Wayne, Richland and Jasper counties.
47. Madison and Bond counties.
48. Hardin, Gallatin, White, Edwards, Wabash, Lawrence and Crawford counties.
49. St. Clair county.
50. Franklin, Williamson, Union, Alexander and Pulaski counties.
51. Hamilton, Saline, Pope, Johnson and Massac counties.

MINES AND QUARRIES IN ILLINOIS.

[Federal census report, 1919.]

MINING INDUSTRIES.

Enterprises	772
Mines and quarries	590
Petroleum and gas wells	16,498
Natural gas gasoline plants	72
Persons engaged	84,309
Proprietors	691
Salaried employes	4,495
Wage earners	79,123
Power used (horse power)	318,231
Capital	$231,836,571
Expenses—Salaries	10,123,866
Wages	94,178,504
Contract work	431,555
Fuel and power	5,784,479
Supplies and materials	18,807,752
Royalties and rents	$6,636,176
Taxes	6,890,455
Value of products	178,673,065

INDUSTRIES BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS.

Industry.	No.	Emp.	Val. products.
Coal, bituminous	447	73,780	$138,767,835
Petroleum, natural gas	236	2,752	31,263,563
Limestone	41	1,244	3,776,626
Sandstone	15	288	1,329,389
Lead and zinc	6	229	621,296
Clay	10	154	472,284
Abrasive materials	5	21	45,205
Fluorspar, pyrite	12	645	2,396,867
All industries	772	79,123	178,673,065

The 10th district also includes the towns of Evanston, Niles, New Trier and Northfield and the county of Lake.
The 7th district also includes the towns of Hanover, Schaumberg, Elk Grove, Maine, Leyden, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling and Norwood Park.
The 6th district also includes the towns of Cicero, Proviso, Riverside, Stickney and Lyons, the village of Oak Park and the city of Berwyn.
The 3d district also includes the towns of Lemont, Palos, Orland, Worth, Bremen, Thornton, Rich, Bloom and Calumet.
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE CALUMET

ILLINOIS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

Lying wholly or partly within the city of Chicago as apportioned by the 42d general assembly; in force July 1, 1901.

Light lines and figures indicate boundaries and numbers of wards. Heavy lines and figures within circles indicate boundaries and numbers of congressional districts.

ILLINOIS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.
(Two at large.)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS IN CHICAGO.

The congressional districts lying wholly or partly within the city of Chicago embrace the following precincts of the wards as fixed by the city council July 22, 1921:

1. Precincts 1 to 33 (all) of ward 1; 1 to 58 (all) of ward 2; 1 to 46 of ward 3; 1 to 14 of ward 11; 8 of ward 13.
2. Precincts 51 to 70 of ward 3; 1 to 52 (all) of ward 4; 1 to 57 (all) of ward 5; 1 to 56 (all) of ward 6; 1 to 40 (all) of ward 7; 1 to 42 of ward 8, 1 to 35 (all) of ward 9; 1 to 25 (all) of ward 10; 20 to 26 of ward 17; 53 of ward 19.
3. Precinct 43 of ward 8; 23 to 40 of ward 14; 6 to 45 of ward 15; 1 to 44 (all) of ward 16; 1 to 19 and 27 to 51 of ward 17; 1 to 43 (all) of ward 18; 1 to 52 and 54 of ward 19; also the towns of Lemont, Palos, Worth, Orland, Bremen, Thornton, Rich, Bloom and Calumet.
4. Precincts 47 to 50 of ward 3; 15 to 31 of ward 11; 1 to 31 and that part of 32 lying east of S. Cicero avenue of ward 12; 1 to 7 and 9 to 20 of ward 13; 1 to 22 of ward 14; 1 to 5 of ward 15; 18 to 26 of ward 21; 1 to 18 and that part of 25 lying south of W. 22d street of ward 25; that part of precinct 20 lying south of W. 22d street and west of Laflin street of ward 26.
5. Precincts 6 to 22 of ward 20; 1 to 17 of ward 21; 19 and 24 and that part of 25 lying north of W. 22d street of ward 22; 3 to 11 of ward 24; 25 to 33 of ward 25; 7 to 19 and 21 to 27 and also that part of 20 lying north of W. 22d street and that part south of W. 22d street lying east of Laflin street of ward 26.
6. That part of precinct 32 lying west of S. Cicero avenue of ward 12; precincts 46 and 47 of ward 15; 26 to 29 of ward 22; 1 to 37 (all) of ward 23; 1 and 2 and 12 to 29 of ward 24; 4 to 24 of ward 25; 4 to 6 of ward 26; 20 to 38 of ward 27; 12 to 15 and 35 to 45 of ward 28; 1 to 56 (all) of ward 29; 9 to 54 of ward 30; 46 to 56 of ward 37; also the towns of Cicero, Proviso, Riverside, Stickney and Lyons, the village of Oak Park and the city of Berwyn.
7. Precincts 1 to 11 and 16 to 34 of ward 28; 1 to 8 of ward 30; 1 to 4 and 12 to 25 of ward 32; 27 to 30 of ward 33; 1 to 32 (all) of ward 34; 1 to 38 (all) of ward 35; 1 to 39 (all) of ward 36; 1 to 45 of ward 37; 1 to 40 (all) of ward 38; 1 to 46 (all) of ward 39; 1 to 55 (all) of ward 40; 1 to 39 (all) of ward 41; 50 to 54 of ward 47; 34 to 41 of ward 50; also the towns of Hanover, Schaumberg, Elk Grove, Maine, Leyden, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling and Norwood Park.
8. Precincts 1 to 5 of ward 20; 1 to 3 of ward 25; 1 to 3 of ward 26; 1 to 19 of ward 27; 1 to 20 (all) of ward 31; 5 to 11 of ward 32; 1 to 26 of ward 33.
9. Precincts 1 to 36 (all) of ward 42; 7 to 39 of ward 43; 1 to 34 of ward 44; 7 to 44 of ward 46; 44 to 48 of ward 48.
10. Precincts 1 to 6 of ward 43; 35 to 40 of ward 44; 1 to 40 (all)) of ward 45; 1 to 6 of ward 46; 1 to 49 of ward 47; 1 to 43 and 49 and 50 of ward 48; 1 to 60 (all) of ward 49; 1 to 33 of ward 50; also the towns of Evanston, Niles, New Trier and Northfield and Lake county.

ILLINOIS LAND AREA BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	Sq. miles.	Counties.	Sq. miles.	Counties.	Sq. miles.	Counties.	Sq. miles.
Adams	842	Ford	500	Livingston	1,043	Randolph	587
Alexander	226	Franklin	445	Logan	617	Richland	357
Bond	388	Fulton	884	McDonough	588	Rock Island	424
Boone	293	Gallatin	338	McHenry	620	St. Clair	663
Brown	297	Greene	515	McLean	1,191	Saline	399
Bureau	881	Grundy	433	Macon	585	Sangamon	876
Calhoun	256	Jefferson	603	Macoupin	860	Schuyler	432
Carroll	453	Hamilton	455	Madison	737	Scott	249
Cass	371	Hancock	780	Marion	569	Shelby	772
Champaign	1,043	Hardin	185	Marshall	396	Stark	290
Christian	700	Henderson	376	Mason	555	Stephenson	559
Clark	493	Henry	824	Massac	240	Tazewell	647
Clay	462	Iroquois	1,121	Menard	317	Union	403
Clinton	483	Jackson	588	Mercer	540	Vermilion	921
Coles	525	Jasper	508	Monroe	389	Wabash	220
Cook	933	Jersey	367	Montgomery	689	Warren	546
Crawford	453	Jo Daviess	623	Morgan	576	Washington	561
Cumberland	353	Johnson	348	Moultrie	338	Wayne	733
DeKalb	638	Kane	527	Ogle	756	White	507
DeWitt	415	Kankakee	668	Peoria	636	Whiteside	679
Douglas	417	Kendall	324	Perry	451	Will	844
DuPage	345	Knox	711	Piatt	451	Williamson	449
Effingham	511	LaSalle	1,146	Pike	786	Winnebago	529
Edwards	238	Lake	455	Pope	385	Woodford	528
Edgar	621	Lawrence	358	Pulaski	190		
Fayette	729	Lee	742	Putnam	173	Total	56,043

FARM ANIMALS IN ILLINOIS.

[From federal census report.]

Classes.	*Numbers.			Farm price per head.			*Total value.		
	1922.	1921.	1920.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1922.	1921.	1920.
Horses	1,207	1,232	1,297	$69.00	$85.00	$98.00	$83,283	$104,720	$127,106
Mules	161	166	168	75.00	97.00	119.00	12,075	16,102	19,992
Milk cows	1,125	1,114	1,148	52.00	63.00	96.00	58,500	70,182	110,208
Other cattle	1,477	1,492	1,640	29.30	36.80	55.30	43,276	54,905	90,692
Sheep	516	561	638	5.30	6.90	12.60	2,735	3,871	8,045
Swine	4,046	4,129	4,639	10.50	13.70	20.50	42,483	56,567	95,100
Total	8,532	8,694	9,530	28.41	35.23	47.36	242,352	306,347	451,143

*Thousands—000—omitted.

ILLINOIS ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

County.	County seat.	Senatorial.	Congressional.	Judicial circuit.	Judicial Dis. Appellate	Judicial Dis. Supreme.
Adams	Quincy	36	15	8	3	4
Alexander	Cairo	50	25	1	4	1
Bond	Greenville	47	22	3	4	2
Boone	Belvidere	8	12	17	2	6
Brown	Mount Sterling	30	20	8	3	4
Bureau	Princeton	37	16	13	2	5
Calhoun	Hardin	26	20	8	3	2
Carroll	Mount Carroll	12	13	15	2	6
Cass	Virginia	30	20	8	3	4
Champaign	Urbana	24	19	6	3	3
Christian	Taylorville	40	21	4	3	2
Clark	Marshall	34	18	5	3	2
Clay	Louisville	42	24	4	4	2
Clinton	Carlyle	42	23	4	4	1
Coles	Charleston	34	19	5	3	3
Cook	Chicago	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9,11,13,15,17,19,21,23,25,27,29,31	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10	Not numbered	1	7
Crawford	Robinson	48	23	2	4	2
Cumberland	Toledo	40	18	5	3	2
DeKalb	Sycamore	35	12	16	2	6
DeWitt	Clinton	28	19	6	3	3
Douglas	Tuscola	34	19	6	3	3
DuPage	Wheaton	41	11	16	2	7
Edgar	Paris	22	18	5	3	3
Edwards	Albion	48	24	2	4	1
Effingham	Effingham	42	23	4	4	2
Fayette	Vandalia	40	23	4	4	2
Ford	Paxton	26	17	11	3	3
Franklin	Benton	50	25	2	4	1
Fulton	Lewistown	43	15	9	3	4
Gallatin	Shawneetown	48	24	2	4	1
Greene	Carrollton	38	20	7	3	2
Grundy	Morris	20	12	13	2	5
Hamilton	McLeansboro	51	24	2	4	1
Hancock	Carthage	32	14	9	3	4
Hardin	Elizabethtown	48	24	2	4	1
Henderson	Oquawka	33	14	9	2	4
Henry	Cambridge	37	15	14	2	5
Iroquois	Watseka	20	18	12	2	3
Jackson	Murphysboro	44	25	1	4	1
Jasper	Newton	46	23	4	4	2
Jefferson	Mount Vernon	46	23	2	4	1
Jersey	Jerseyville	38	20	7	3	2
Jo Daviess	Galena	12	13	15	2	6
Johnson	Vienna	51	24	1	4	1
Kane	Geneva	14	11	16	2	6
Kankakee	Kankakee	20	18	12	2	7
Kendall	Yorkville	14	12	16	2	6
Knox	Galesburg	43	15	9	2	5
Lake	Waukegan	8	10	17	2	7
LaSalle	Ottawa	39	12	13	2	5
Lawrence	Lawrenceville	48	23	2	4	2
Lee	Dixon	35	13	15	2	6
Livingston	Pontiac	16	17	11	2	3
Logan	Lincoln	28	17	11	3	3
Macon	Decatur	28	19	6	3	3
Macoupin	Carlinville	38	21	7	3	2
Madison	Edwardsville	47	22	3	4	2
Marion	Salem	42	23	4	4	2
Marshall	Lacon	16	16	10	2	5
Mason	Havana	30	20	8	3	4
Massac	Metropolis	51	24	1	4	1
McDonough	Macomb	32	14	9	3	4
McHenry	Woodstock	8	11	17	2	6
McLean	Bloomington	26	17	11	3	3
Menard	Petersburg	30	20	4	3	4
Mercer	Aledo	33	14	14	2	4
Monroe	Waterloo	44	22	3	4	1
Montgomery	Hillsboro	38	21	4	3	2
Morgan	Jacksonville	45	20	7	3	4
Moultrie	Sullivan	24	19	6	3	3
Ogle	Oregon	10	13	15	2	6
Peoria	Peoria	18	16	10	2	5
Perry	Pinckneyville	44	25	3	4	1
Piatt	Monticello	24	19	6	3	3
Pike	Pittsfield	36	20	8	3	2
Pope	Golconda	51	24	1	4	1
Pulaski	Mound City	50	25	1	4	1
Putnam	Hennepin	16	16	10	2	5
Randolph	Chester	44	25	3	4	1
Richland	Olney	46	23	2	4	2
Rock Island	Rock Island	33	14	14	2	4
Saline	Harrisburg	51	24	1	4	1

ILLINOIS ELECTORAL DISTRICTS—CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	County seat.	Senatorial.	Congressional.	Judicial circuit.	JUDICIAL DIS. Appellate.	JUDICIAL DIS. Supreme
Sangamon	Springfield	45	21	7	3	3
Schuyler	Rushville	30	15	8	3	4
Scott	Winchester	36	20	7	3	2
Shelby	Shelbyville	40	19	4	3	2
Stark	Toulon	37	16	10	2	5
St. Clair	Belleville	49	22	3	4	1
Stephenson	Freeport	12	13	15	2	6
Tazewell	Pekin	30	16	10	3	3
Union	Jonesboro	50	25	1	4	1
Vermilion	Danville	22	18	5	3	3
Wabash	Mount Carmel	48	23	2	4	1
Warren	Monmouth	22	14	9	2	4
Washington	Nashville	44	22	3	4	1
Wayne	Fairfield	46	24	2	4	1
White	Carmi	48	24	2	4	1
Whiteside	Morrison	35	13	14	2	6
Will	Joliet	41	11	12	2	7
Williamson	Marion	50	25	1	4	1
Winnebago	Rockford	10	12	17	2	6
Woodford	Eureka	16	17	11	2	5

ILLINOIS PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS.

For calendar year 1920.

Income classes.	Returns.	Net income.	Exemption.	Normal tax.	Total tax.
$1,000 to $2,000*	43,502	$71,447,177	$91,204,258	.....	.....
$1,000 to $2,000	145,294	216,849,142	146,494,786	$2,807,133	$2,807,133
$2,000 to $3,000*	88,519	204,141,369	226,294,268	.....	.....
$2,000 to $3,000	118,345	291,077,054	215,987,641	2,980,355	2,980,355
$3,000 to $4,000*	1,991	6,644,675	5,895,005	.....	.....
$3,000 to $4,000	54,042	183,943,138	113,755,367	2,721,669	2,721,669
$4,000 to $5,000*	379	1,586,722	758,200	.....	.....
$4,000 to $5,000	29,937	133,438,918	62,042,544	2,746,872	2,746,872
$5,000 to $6,000	15,954	87,159,166	32,844,190	2,023,409	2,084,737
$6,000 to $7,000	10,001	64,478,883	20,784,774	1,694,736	1,871,367
$7,000 to $8,000	6,741	50,375,544	13,763,202	1,567,832	1,827,299
$8,000 to $9,000	4,558	38,645,469	9,348,599	1,323,302	1,610,547
$9,000 to $10,000	3,522	33,382,334	7,105,563	1,267,947	1,598,132
$10,000 to $11,000	2,670	27,992,924	5,403,417	1,120,728	1,465,706
$11,000 to $12,000	2,114	24,279,704	4,307,543	1,026,478	1,383,782
$12,000 to $13,000	1,663	20,869,578	3,369,181	886,202	1,247,645
$13,000 to $14,000	1,453	19,599,451	2,889,400	866,830	1,251,648
$14,000 to $15,000	1,166	16,908,755	2,309,220	743,567	1,114,606
$15,000 to $20,000	3,980	67,086,378	7,991,787	3,066,841	4,937,148
$20,000 to $25,000	2,088	46,596,125	4,066,775	2,193,510	4,119,387
$25,000 to $30,000	1,280	34,982,569	2,473,784	1,673,445	3,552,313
$30,000 to $40,000	1,314	45,032,792	2,504,419	2,065,362	5,284,539
$40,000 to $50,000	678	30,148,041	1,328,833	1,404,735	4,324,951
$50,000 to $60,000	391	21,361,601	711,487	897,950	3,508,161
$60,000 to $70,000	245	15,869,523	428,250	637,132	2,969,308
$70,000 to $80,000	159	11,887,756	312,000	506,064	2,552,291
$80,000 to $90,000	108	9,203,902	207,200	381,779	2,206,261
$90,000 to $100,000	84	7,927,627	155,400	325,294	2,079,211
$100,000 to $150,000	188	22,909,256	296,824	911,123	7,492,154
$150,000 to $200,000	39	6,787,205	55,000	189,293	2,643,928
$200,000 to $250,000	22	4,882,646	33,000	119,501	2,055,992
$250,000 to $300,000	10	2,814,237	14,400	157,980	1,421,621
$300,000 to $400,000	15	5,184,928	22,600	176,009	2,670,162
$400,000 to $500,000	5	2,204,911	7,200	280,410	1,412,053
$500,000 to $750,000	7	4,284,796	9,200	96,819	2,443,658
$750,000 to $1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$1,000,000 to $1,500,000	2	†	†	†	†
$1,500,000 to $2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$2,000,000 to $3,000,000	1	†	†	†	†
$3,000,000 to $4,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$4,000,000 to $5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$5,000,000 and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Classes grouped†	.....	4,972,646	2,000	55,155	3,024,567
Grand total	542,467	1,836,956,942	985,177,317	38,915,462	85,409,203

*Nontaxable. Personal exemption and dividends exceed net income. †Classes grouped to conceal net income and identity of taxpayers.

Illinois Personal Income Taxes by Years.

Year.	Returns.	Net income.	Total tax.	Year.	Returns.	Net income.	Total tax.
1916	37,525	$484,290,833	$10,947,250	1919	422,229	$1,662,796,441	$99,398,236
1917	319,497	1,119,960,600	49,103,261	1920	542,467	1,836,956,942	85,409,203
1918	366,918	1,256,309,485	84,560,642				

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS IN ILLINOIS.

[Federal census report.]

Persons 10 years of age or over reported as gainfully occupied in 1920 and 1910.

Occupation.	Male		Female	
	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.
Agents, canvassers and collectors	15,674	8,579	1,424	805
Bankers, brokers and money lenders	13,015	8,542	492	286
Barbers, hairdressers and manicurists	12,883	12,560	2,838	2,267
Blacksmiths, forgemen and hammermen	15,794	16,089	.....	2
Bookkeepers, cashiers and accountants	30,561	23,654	28,923	16,141
Carpenters	53,505	54,306	2	3
Chauffeurs	22,611	3,044	55	5
Clergymen	7,102	6,726	114	39
Clerks, except in stores	98,119	60,127	50,293	14,343
Clerks in stores	21,972	24,342	19,709	15,052
Coal-mine operatives	82,305	58,738	98	50
Commercial travelers	14,087	12,696	224	219
Compositors, linotypers and typesetters	14,035	11,127	860	1,014
Designers, draftsmen and inventors	5,905	3,921	611	179
Draymen, teamsters and expressmen	27,386	32,955	51	3
Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factories)	18	47	16,411	30,609
Electricians and electrical engineers	19,658	12,942	2	13
Engineers (stationary)	16,447	15,777	1	2
Farmers, general farms	215,414	229,784	5,450	5,965
Farm laborers, home farms	34,544	66,527	1,192	3,381
Farm laborers, working out	89,853	115,756	908	1,414
Foremen and overseers (manufacturing)	19,012	10,364	2,165	1,229
Housekeepers and stewards	918	761	13,158	10,949
Insurance agents and officials	10,179	6,943	465	277
Janitors and sextons	15,463	10,085	1,756	1,008
Laborers, blast furnaces and steel mills	16,296	15,849	267	97
Laborers, building, general and not specified	40,488	57,867	660	790
Laborers, steam railroad	34,456	36,694	552	228
Laborers, stockyards	17,221	3,497	21	7
Launderers and laundresses (not in laundries)	531	645	15,179	18,283
Lawyers, judges and justices	8,679	8,005	164	49
Machinists, millwrights and toolmakers	70,678	38,880	1	9
Managers and superintendents (manufacturing)	15,664	8,231	511	140
Manufacturers and officials	17,054	18,810	791	403
Messengers, bundle, and office boys and girls	10,592	10,235	1,535	910
Molders, founders and casters (metal)	13,127	13,797	1	14
Musicians and teachers of music	4,736	4,704	5,965	7,023
Painters, glaziers and varnishers (building)	20,435	22,872	18	35
Physicians and surgeons	9,990	9,695	749	894
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	13,364	10,625	.....	.....
Retail dealers	84,625	75,686	6,106	4,822
Salesmen and saleswomen	66,444	51,927	26,292	20,095
Semiskilled operatives, suit, coat, cloak and overall factories	9,150	6,989	(*)	(*)
Servants and waiters	22,579	18,600	65,682	83,311
Stenographers and typewriters	4,153	4,429	57,871	29,205
Switchmen, flagmen and yardmen	15,385	11,281	52	5
Tailors and tailoresses	18,936	17,411	5,429	5,467
Teachers, school	6,805	6,707	36,842	29,324
Telephone operators	1,036	875	15,916	8,623
Trained nurses	290	402	9,878	4,817
Total	2,086,798	1,865,422	540,710	431,356

*Comparable statistics for 1910 not available.

TOTALS AND PERCENTAGES.

According to the returns of the fourteenth census, there were 2,626,547 persons 10 years of age and over in Illinois engaged in gainful occupations in 1920, constituting 40.5 per cent of the total population of the state (6,485,280) and 50.7 per cent of the population 10 years of age and over. In 1910, the 2,296,778 gainful workers were 40.7 per cent of the total population of the state and 51.1 per cent of the population 10 years of age and over.

Of the gainful workers of Illinois in 1920, 2,085,378, or 79.4 per cent, were males and 541,169, or 20.6 per cent, were females. The male gainful workers constituted 78.8 per cent of all males 10 years of age and over in 1920, as against 80.0 per cent in 1910, while the female gainful workers constituted 21.3 per cent of all females 10 years of age and over in 1920, as against 20.0 per cent in 1910.

Of the gainful workers of Illinois in 1920, 379,382, or 14.4 per cent, were engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry; 90,924, or 3.5 per cent, in extraction of minerals; 875,481, or 33.3 per cent, in manufacturing and mechanical industries; 220,588, or 8.4 per cent, in transportation; 348,209, or 13.3 per cent, in trade; 51,166, or 1.9 per cent, in public service; 147,489, or 5.6 per cent, in professional service; 216,192, or 8.2 per cent, in domestic and personal service; and 297,116, or 11.3 per cent, in clerical occupations.

EMPLOYES ON CHICAGO'S PAY ROLL (1921).

Department.	No.
General government	10,642
Public works	5,112
Waterworks	2,629
Board of education	12,816
Public library	527
Tuberculosis sanitarium	683
Total	32,409

LEADING OCCUPATIONS IN CHICAGO (1920 AND 1910).

[From federal census report.]

Persons 10 years of age and over reported as gainfully occupied—that is, working for salaries, wages, profits or other form of pecuniary compensation or its equivalent.

Occupation.	Male		Female	
	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.
Actors and showmen	1,846	1,967	1,028	1,231
Agents, canvassers and collectors	10,275	5,494	796	354
Artists, sculptors and teachers of art	2,387	1,961	1,097	1,200
Bankers	5,686	4,551	282	338
Bankers, brokers and money lenders	7,127	4,211	165	144
Barbers, hairdressers and manicurists	5,982	5,681	2,156	1,789
Blacksmiths, forgemen and hammermen	4,865	5,696	....	1
Bookkeepers, cashiers and accountants	20,262	15,410	16,843	9,977
Brick and stone masons	5,303	7,095	....	2
Cabinetmakers	4,177	4,525	....	2
Carpenters	23,404	24,048	1	3
Chauffeurs	17,077	2,215	35	4
Civil engineers and surveyors	2,287	1,484	1	....
Clergymen	2,169	1,693	47	14
Clerks (except in stores)	70,367	43,978	37,968	11,072
Clerks in stores*	14,189	15,779	13,330	10,925
Commercial travelers	7,855	7,124	105	124
Compositors, linotypers and typesetters	10,506	7,939	401	396
Conductors (street railroad)	5,732	4,724	5	....
Deliverymen	8,530	11,813	11	7
Dentists	2,288	1,437	85	63
Designers, draftsmen and inventors	4,283	2,963	490	149
Draymen, teamsters and expressmen	14,501	20,201	42	3
Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factories)	16	37	8,386	15,099
Electricians and electrical engineers	12,179	8,935	2	10
Engineers (stationary)	7,935	6,741	1	....
Foremen and overseers (manufacturing)	9,866	5,441	1,573	929
Guards, watchmen and doorkeepers	5,372	3,606	27	4
Housekeepers and stewards	644	465	4,982	3,594
Insurance agents and officials	5,440	3,432	253	147
Janitors and sextons	9,375	6,792	1,171	725
Laborers, blast furnaces and steel mills	8,279	7,329	85	54
Laborers, building, general and not specified	18,259	19,571	249	300
Laborers, porters and helpers in stores	6,248	4,555	690	309
Laborers, slaughterhouses and packing houses	6,781	7,869	593	557
Laborers, steam railroad	12,227	14,858	415	165
Laborers, stockyards	16,517	3,041	12	7
Launderers and laundresses (not in laundries)	235	297	6,638	7,122
Laundry operatives	2,082	1,754	3,907	4,466
Lawyers, judges and justices	4,553	3,866	100	30
Machinists, millwrights and toolmakers	40,298	23,422	1	3
Managers and superintendents (manufacturing)	9,179	4,734	359	98
Manufacturers and officials	10,247	11,166	494	300
Messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls	7,792	8,425	1,059	717
Midwives and nurses (not trained)	203	152	3,641	3,515
Molders, founders and casters (metal)	6,227	6,936	1	12
Motormen	5,250	4,552	....	....
Musicians and teachers of music	3,415	3,442	3,058	3,241
Painters, glaziers and varnishers (building)	11,433	11,919	16	27
Physicians and surgeons	4,887	4,032	475	529
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	7,781	6,799	....	....
Policemen	5,938	4,784	30	....
Porters (except in stores)	6,003	5,608	64	1
Real estate agents and officials	5,358	4,196	246	102
Retail dealers	41,137	34,494	3,913	3,375
Salesmen and saleswomen	42,602	31,187	13,697	11,985
Semiskilled operatives, electrical supply factories	3,446	1,544	2,770	1,336
Semiskilled operatives, printing and publishing	4,040	3,033	3,891	3,071
Semiskilled operatives, slaughter houses, packing houses	6,325	1,404	2,696	1,011
Semiskilled operatives, suit, coat, cloak, overall factories	8,425	(†)	9,329	(†)
Servants and waiters	15,509	12,121	31,359	37,792
Stenographers and typewriters	3,023	3,151	42,152	21,669
Switchmen, flagmen and yardmen	7,448	6,055	24	3
Tailors and tailoresses	16,100	14,619	4,725	4,974
Teachers (school)	1,800	1,363	11,739	8,573
Telephone operators	555	451	9,774	4,747
Tinsmiths and coppersmiths	3,810	3,087	3	....
Trained nurses	167	178	5,004	2,488
All occupations	919,898	759,778	311,409	236,811

*Probably includes some salesmen and saleswomen incorrectly reported as clerks. †Comparable statistics for 1910 not available.

TOTALS AND PERCENTAGES

According to the returns of the fourteenth census, there were 1,231,468 persons 10 years of age and over in Chicago engaged in gainful occupations in 1920, constituting 45.6 per cent of the total population of the city (2,701,705) and 56.7 per cent of the population 10 years of age and over. In 1910 the 996,589 gainful workers were 45.6 per

cent of the total population of the city and 56.3 per cent of the population 10 years of age and over.

Of the gainful workers of Chicago in 1920, 919,853, or 74.7 per cent, were males and 311,615, or 25.3 per cent, were females. The male gainful workers constituted 83.4 per cent of all males 10 years of age and over in 1920, as against 82.9 per cent in 1910, while the female gainful workers constituted 29.2 per cent of all females 10 years of age and over in 1920, as against 27.7 per cent in 1910.

Of the gainful workers of Chicago in 1920, 488,597, or 39.7 per cent, were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries; 110,596, or 9 per cent, in transportation; 207,413, or 16.8 per cent, in trade; 22,965, or 1.9 per cent, in public service; 71,756, or 5.8 per cent, in professional service; 117,201, or 9.5 per cent, in domestic and personal service; 208,880, or 17 per cent, in clerical occupations; and 4,060, or 0.3 per cent, in all other occupations.

The number of persons engaged in each particular occupation was not announced in 1921.

CHICAGO'S LAKE TRADE.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES OF VESSELS.*

Year.	Arrivals. No.	Arrivals. Tons.	Clearances. No.	Clearances. Tons.
1870	12,739	3,049,265	12,433	2,983,942
1871	12,320	3,096,101	12,312	3,082,235
1872	12,824	3,059,752	12,531	3,017,790
1873	11,858	3,225,911	11,876	3,338,803
1874	10,827	3,195,633	10,720	3,134,078
1875	10,488	3,122,004	10,607	3,157,051
1876	9,621	3,089,072	9,628	3,078,264
1877	10,233	3,274,332	10,284	3,311,083
1878	10,490	3,608,534	10,494	3,631,139
1879	11,859	3,887,095	12,014	3,870,300
1880	13,218	4,616,969	13,302	4,537,382
1881	13,048	4,533,558	12,957	4,228,689
1882	13,351	4,849,950	13,626	4,904,999
1883	11,967	3,812,464	12,015	3,980,873
1884	11,354	3,756,973	11,472	3,751,723
1885	10,744	3,653,936	10,798	3,652,286
1886	11,157	3,926,318	11,215	3,950,762
1887	11,950	4,328,292	12,023	4,421,560
1888	10,989	4,393,768	11,106	4,496,898
1889	10,804	5,102,790	10,984	5,155,041
1890	10,507	5,138,253	10,547	5,150,665
1891	10,224	5,524,852	10,294	5,506,700
1892	10,556	5,966,626	10,567	5,698,337
1893	8,754	5,456,637	8,789	5,449,470
1894	8,259	5,181,260	8,329	5,211,160
1895	9,212	6,329,702	9,363	6,392,497
1896	8,663	6,481,152	8,773	6,591,203
1897	9,156	7,209,442	9,201	7,185,324
1898	9,428	7,557,215	9,562	7,686,448
1899	8,346	6,353,715	8,429	6,390,260
1900	8,714	7,044,995	8,839	7,141,105
1901	8,430	6,900,999	8,471	6,930,883
1902	8,083	7,179,053	8,164	7,229,342
1903	7,650	7,587,410	7,721	7,720,225
1904	6,631	6,430,088	6,671	6,514,934
1905	7,236	7,364,192	7,268	7,375,963
1906	7,017	7,969,621	7,055	7,665,709
1907	6,745	8,057,062	6,736	7,995,211
1908	5,787	7,241,845	5,805	7,296,745
1909	6,390	8,772,667	6,390	8,785,841
1910	6,523	9,430,074	6,551	9,470,572
1911	6,252	8,787,586	6,284	8,859,007
1912	6,240	9,971,738	6,243	10,086,209
1913	6,532	10,774,133	6,505	10,793,000
1914	6,118	9,781,986	6,132	9,794,928
1915	5,767	10,132,476	5,808	10,307,777
1916	5,772	11,379,968	5,774	11,369,599
1917	5,078	10,835,925	5,130	10,948,048
1918	4,166	10,356,289	4,191	10,437,499
1919	3,984	9,126,600	3,977	9,003,530
1920	4,494	10,313,013	4,506	10,499,807
1921	3,801	8,289,911	3,768	8,262,778

*Comprises Chicago, Michigan City, Waukegan, Gary and Indiana Harbor.

TONNAGE OF CHICAGO DISTRICT, 1920.

Port.	Arrivals. No.	Arrivals. Tonnage.	Clearances. No.	Clearances. Tonnage.
Chicago	3,150	5,484,455	3,203	5,821,981
Mich. City	3	1,014	3	1,014
Waukegan	44	68,190	39	45,848
Gary	326	1,670,537	297	1,533,499
Ind. Harbor	278	1,065,715	226	860,436
Total	3,801	8,289,911	3,768	8,262,778

RECEIPTS BY LAKE IN 1921.

Coal, hard, tons	566,038
Coal, soft, tons	376,437
Salt, tons	74,040
Iron ore, tons	2,981,387
Lumber, thousand feet	17,527
Sugar, tons	1,513
Flaxseed, bushels	433,765
Limestone, tons	450,130
Rye, bushels	190,000
Unclassified, tons	289,850

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE IN 1921.

Wheat, bushels	27,007,389
Corn, bushels	78,378,979
Oats, bushels	19,913,166
Rye, bushels	2,256,849
Barley, bushels	77,728
Iron, manufactured, tons	4,469
Pig iron, tons	3,540
Binder twine, tons	15,042
Merchandise, unclassified, tons	242,680

MANUFACTURES IN ILLINOIS.

[From bureau of census report.]

SUMMARY FOR 1919 AND 1914.

	1919.	1914.
Establishments.	18,593	18,388
Wage earners, average	653,114	506,943
Capital	$3,366,452,969	$1,943,835,846
Wages	$801,087,359	$340,910,325
Cost of materials	$3,488,270,446	$1,340,183,407
Value of products	$5,425,244,694	$2,247,322,819
Value added by manufacture	$1,936,974,248	$907,139,412
Primary horsepower	1,660,918	1,305,930

Rank in Certain Specified Industries (1919).

Industry.	Rank.	Value of products.
Agricultural implements	1	$128,285,000
Brass, bronze, copper products	6	25,107,000
Buttons	7	1,030,000
Carriages, wagons, materials	1	14,863,000
Electrical machinery	4	119,528,000
Engines, steam, gas, water	5	45,741,000
Glass	5	18,425,000
Glucose	1	*
Ice (manufactured)	3	10,093,000
Motorcycles, bicycles	4	4,852,000
Needles, pins, hooks and eyes	4	1,941,000
Petroleum refining	11	64,549,000
Rubber	11	6,711,000
Soap	5	25,734,000

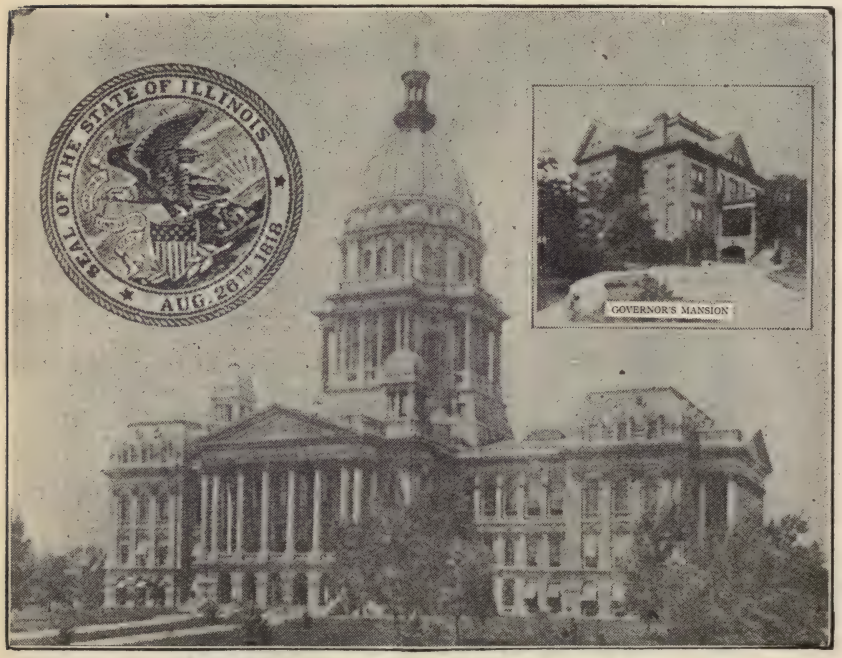
*Cannot be given without disclosing individual operations.

ILLINOIS STATE OFFICIALS.

LEN SMALL,
Governor.

FRED E. STERLING,
Lieutenant-Governor.

L. L. EMMERSON,
Secretary of State.



CAPITOL BUILDING, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Gibson, Sykes & Fowler.
EDW. J. BRUNDAGE,
Attorney-General.

McDougal Photo, Jacksonville.
ANDREW RUSSEL,
State Auditor.

OSCAR NELSON,
State Treasurer.

ILLINOIS CIVIL LIST.

Corrected to Dec. 1, 1922.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor—Len Small, R., Kankakee..$12,000
Lieutenant-Governor—Fred E. Sterling, R., Rockford..... 2,500
Secretary of State—Louis L. Emmerson, R., Mount Vernon..... 7,500
Auditor—Andrew Russel, R., Jacksonville 7,500
Treasurer—Oscar Nelson, Geneva..... 10,000
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Francis G. Blair, R., Charleston..... 7,500
Attorney-General—Edward J. Brundage, R., Chicago 10,000
The Adjutant-General—Gen. Carlos E. Black 7,000
Secretary to Governor—George D. Sutton, Oregon 5,000

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme court consists of seven judges, elected for a term of nine years, one from each of the seven districts into which the state is divided. The election is held in June of the year in which any term expires.

Justices.

Salary $10,000.

Dist.		Term expires.
1.	Warren W. Duncan, Marion	1924
2.	William M. Farmer, Vandalia	1924
3.	Frank K. Dunn, C. J., Charleston	1924
4.	Floyd E. Thompson, Rock Island	1930
5.	Clyde E. Stone, Peoria	1927
6.	James H. Cartwright, Oregon	1924
7.	Orrin N. Carter, Chicago	1924

Clerk—Charles W. Vail; salary, $7,500.
Deputy Clerk—Robert L. Conn.
Reporter—Samuel P. Irwin.
Librarian—Ralph H. Wilkin; salary, $4,000.
Terms of court are held in Springfield, commencing on the first Tuesday in February, April, June, October and December.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Appointed by governor; term four years; office in Springfield; salary, $1,500.

A. J. Clarity, chief justice.....Freeport
W. S. Phillips.....Ridgeway
William H. Leach.....Amboy
Secretary (ex officio)—Louis L. Emmerson, Springfield.

STATE BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS.

Appointed by Supreme court.

Albert Watson, president.....Mount Vernon
Albert M. Rose.....Louisville
James W. Watts.....Dixon
William B. Hale.....Chicago
Charles L. Bartlett, secretary and treas..Quincy

COMMITTEES ON CHARACTER AND FITNESS.

Dist.		
1.	William B. Hale, chairman	Chicago
	John R. Montgomery	Chicago
	Albert G. Welch	Chicago
	Walter H. Jacobs	Chicago
2.	James W. Watts, chairman	Dixon
	Hiram E. Todd	Peoria
	Nathan J. Aldrich	Aurora
	Earl D. Reynolds	Rockford
3.	Henry A. Neal, chairman	Charleston
	L. E. Murphy	Monmouth
	Franklin L. Velde	Pekin
	Charles L. Bartlett	Quincy
4.	Albert Watson, chairman	Mount Vernon
	J. G. Burnsides	Vandalia
	Robert M. Farthing	Mount Vernon
	Samuel W. Baxter	East St. Louis
	Albert M. Rose	Louisville

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

Located at Champaign and Urbana.

Board of Trustees.

Ex Officio Members—The governor, the state superintendent of public instruction.

J. W. Armstrong, Rock Island	1929
Mrs. Mary E. Busey, Urbana	1929
Merle J. Trees, Chicago	1929
Cairo A. Trimble, Princeton	1925
John M. Herbert, Murphysboro	1925
Mrs. Margaret D. Blake, Chicago	1925
Mrs. Laura B. Evans, Taylorville	1927
Mrs. Helen M. Griggsby, Pittsfield	1927
Dr. William L. Noble, Chicago	1927

Officers.

President of University—Dr. David Kinley.
Secretary—Harrison E. Cunningham, Urbana.
Comptroller—Lloyd Morey, Urbana.
Registrar—George P. Tuttle, Urbana.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

All the officers in this and the other state administrative departments are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the state senate. Department offices are in Springfield.

Director—A. C. Bollinger, Waterloo.....$7,000
Assistant Director—(Vacancy).....*4,800
Administrative Auditor—Arthur E. Inglesh, Kankakee 4,800
Superintendent of Budget—W. H. McLain, Springfield..... 3,600
Superintendent of Department Reports—George B. Shaw, Dixon.

*Increase, by last legislature from $4,200, declared unconstitutional; to be brought before the Supreme court.

Tax Commission.

Percy B. Coffin, Chicago, chairman.....1927
Oscar E. Carlstrom, Aledo.....1923
Frederick E. Erickson, Chicago.....1925
James D. Telford, Salem.
William H. Malone, Park Ridge.
Statistician—Charles F. Rodenberg.
Chief Clerk—W. H. Eubanks.
Official Newspaper—Divernon News.
Office—Sixth floor Illinois Mine Workers' building, Springfield.
The salary of the five commissioners is $6,000 each. They are appointed by the governor.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Director—Burns M. Davison, Marshall..$7,000
Assistant Director—(Vacancy)..... 3,600
Superintendent of Foods and Dairies—Alfred H. Jones, Robinson..... 4,800
Superintendent of Animal Industry—John W. Juneman, Williamsville..... 3,600
Superintendent Plant Industry—O. T. Olsen, Springfield..... 3,600
Chief Veterinarian—Dr. F. A. Laird, Auburn 4,200
Chief Game and Fish Warden—W. J. Stratton, Ingleside 3,600
General Manager of State Fair—W. W. Lindley, Urbana 3,600
Superintendent Dairy Extension—S. J. Stannard.
Chief Inspector of Apiaries—A. L. Kildow, Putnam.
Chief Seed Analyst—W. C. Wilson, Springfield.
Agricultural Statistician—A. J. Surratt, Springfield.

Board of Agricultural Advisers.

Alvin H. Sanders.....Chicago
Eugene Davenport.....Urbana
Eugene D. Funk.....Bloomington
J. T. Williams.....Sterling
W. S. Corsa.....Whitehall

J. P. Mason.....Elgin
W. E. Taylor.....Moline
C. V. Gregory.....Chicago
John M. Crebs.....Carmi
H. J. Sconce.....Sidell
J. F. Prather.....Williamsville
J. G. Imboden.....Decatur
J. C. Sailor.....Cissna Park
J. R. Fulkerson.....Jerseyville

Food Standard Commission.

Superintendent of Foods and Dairies—Dr. Walter S. Haines.....Chicago
George E. Hurd.....Chicago

Board of State Fair Advisers.

J. E. Taggart.....Freeport
B. H. Heide.....Chicago
August W. Miller.....Chicago
Robert R. Ward.....Benton
Myron F. Baker.....Kankakee
Milton Hay Brown.....Springfield
A. L. Robison, Jr.....Pekin
J. S. Miles.....Petersburg
A. W. Johnson.....Lawrenceville

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERALS.

Director—Robert M. Medill, Springfield..$7,000
Assistant Director—Martin Bolt, Springfield 3,000

Mine Officers.

Francis L. Devlin, West Frankfort..... 500
Peter Joyce, Springfield..... 500
M. S. Coleman, Harrisburg..... 500
James Needham, Chicago..... 500

Miners' Examining Board.

William Hall, Springfield..... 1,800
John Mulligan, Decatur 1,800
Joseph C. Viano, Coal City..... 1,800
Robert Clem, Herrin, secretary..... 1,800

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Director—George B. Arnold, Chicago...$5,000
Assistant Director—C. A. Townsend, Aurora 3,000
Chief Factory Inspector—Richard L. Dye, Chicago 3,000
Superintendent Free Employment Agencies—W. C. Lewman, Danville..... 3,000
Chief Inspector Private Employment Agencies—John J. McKenna, Chicago.. 3,000

Industrial Commission.

Ernest Withall, chairman, Chicago..... 5,000
Robert Eadie, Springfield 5,000
Christian H. Kunnemann, Nameoki..... 5,000
John B. French, Chicago..... 5,000
(One vacancy.)

Free Employment Offices.
Superintendents.

East St. Louis .....Roy E. Stacer
Chicago .....Charles J. Boyd
Peoria .....Thomas Metts
Rockford .....Peter T. Anderson
Rock Island-Moline.....Fred W. Rinck
Springfield.....James Lindsey
Aurora .....Frank Raduenz
Joliet .....Llewellyn Rogers
Bloomington.....James J. Butler
Decatur .....Thomas A. Moran
Danville .....W. J. Payne
Quincy .....Perry C. Ellis

Advisory Board Free Employment Offices.

Prof. F. S. Deibler.....Chicago
Dr. A. H. R. Atwood.....Chicago
Oscar G. Mayer .....Chicago
John H. Walker.....Springfield

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

Director—Cornelius R. Miller, Kankakee..$7,000
Assistant Director—Don Garrison, Rushville 5,000
Superintendent of Highways—Frank T. Sheets, Springfield..... 6,000
Chief Highway Engineer—Clifford Older, Springfield $5,500
Supervising Architect—Edgar D. Martin, Chicago 5,000
Superintendent of Waterways—William L. Sackett, Morris..... 5,000
Superintendent of Printing—Hiram L. Williamson, Springfield..... 5,000
Superintendent of Purchases and Supplies—Henry H. Kohn, Anna..... 5,000
Superintendent of Parks—John G. Boyle, DeKalb 2,500

Board of Art Advisers.

Fred Clay Bartlett, Chicago.
Lorado Taft, Chicago.
Martin A. Ryerson, Chicago.
Hugh S. Magill, Springfield.

Board of Highway Advisers.

Senator Richard H. Meents, Ashkum, chairman.
Charles M. Hayes, Chicago.
A. R. Hall, Danville.
Joseph M. Page, Jerseyville.
F. R. Woelfle, Vienna.

Board of Parks and Building Advisers.

Charles L. Hutchinson, Chicago.
Frank E. Davidson, Chicago.
Julius W. Hegeler, Danville.
S. R. Lewis, Marseilles.
George W. Maher, Chicago.

Board of Water Resources Advisers.

E. S. Conway, Chicago.
Joy Morton, Chicago.
John T. Page, Peoria.
Charles B. Fox, East St. Louis.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

Director—C. H. Jenkins, Springfield.....$7,000
Assistant Director—Sherman W. Searle, Rock Island 4,000
Alienist—Chas. F. Read, M. D., Chicago. 5,000
Criminologist—Herman M. Adler, Chicago 5,000
Fiscal Supervisor—Frank D. Whipp, Springfield 5,000
Superintendent of Charities—Lawrence H. Becherer, Kankakee..... 5,000
Superintendent of Prisons—John L. Whitman, Chicago..... 5,000
Superintendent of Pardons and Paroles—William Colvin, Springfield..... 5,000
Division of Visitation of Adult Blind (1900 Marshall boulevard, Chicago)—Charles E. Comstock, managing officer.
Division of Visitation of Children (Springfield)—Charles Virden, state agent.
State Psychopathic Institute (Dunning)—Charles F. Read, M. D., Chicago, alienist.
Institute for Juvenile Research (721 S. Wood street, Chicago)—Herman M. Adler, M. D., criminologist.
Division of Pardons and Paroles—Will Colvin, superintendent; John L. Whitman, associate; Charles P. Hitch, associate; Arthur D. Warner, associate; Monte Penniwell, associate.

State Charitable Institutions.

Elgin State Hospital—Ralph T. Hinton, M. D., managing officer.
Kankakee State Hospital—W. A. Stoker, M. D., managing officer.
Jacksonville State Hospital—E. L. Hill, M. D., managing officer.
Anna State Hospital—Cyrus H. Anderson, M. D., managing officer.
Watertown State Hospital, East Moline—Joseph H. Ellingsworth, M. D., managing officer.
Peoria State Hospital—George A. Zeller, M. D., managing officer.
Chicago State Hospital, Dunning—Daniel D. Coffey, M. D., managing officer.
Alton State Hospital—C. E. Trovillion, M. D., managing officer.
Lincoln State School and Colony—C. B. Caldwell, M. D., managing officer.

Dixon State Colony—Warren G. Murray, M. D., managing officer.
Illinois School for the Deaf, Jacksonville—Oscar C. Smith, managing officer.
Illinois School for the Blind, Jacksonville—R. W. Woolston, managing officer.
Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind (1900 Marshall boulevard, Chicago)—Thomas Devenish, managing officer.
Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy—John W. Reig, managing officer.
Soldiers' Widows' Home of Illinois, Wilmington—Mrs. Nettie F. McGowan, managing officer.
Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal—Ralph Spafford, managing officer.
Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, 904 West Adams street, Chicago—Leo Steiner, M. D., managing officer.
St. Charles School for Boys—Frank D. Whipp, acting managing officer.
State Training School for Girls, Geneva—Mrs. C. B. Ball, managing officer.
Illinois Surgical Institute for Children, Chicago. (Not organized.)
Psychopathic Hospital, Chicago. (Not organized.)

State Penal Institutions.

Illinois State Penitentiary, Joliet—John Whitman, acting warden.
*New Penitentiary, Lockport.
Southern Illinois Penitentiary, Menard—Edward P. Petri, warden.
Chester State Hospital, Menard—Frank A. Stubblefield, M. D., managing officer.
Illinois State Reformatory, Pontiac—Ira M. Lish, general superintendent.
Women's Prison, Joliet—C. Elinor Rulien, superintendent.
Illinois State Farm for Men, Vandalia—George A. Brown, superintendent.
*The department is supervising the operation of the new penitentiary in conjunction with the penitentiary building commission which is in charge of building construction.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Director—Isaac D. Rawlings, M. D., Springfield $6,000
Assistant Director—Thomas H. Leonard, M. D., Springfield 3,600
Superintendent of Lodging House Inspection—W. W. McCulloch, Chicago 3,000
Executive Division—Amos Sawyer, chief clerk.
Division of Communicable Diseases—John J. McShane, M. D., Ph. D., chief.
Division of Tuberculosis—Thomas H. Leonard, M. D., acting chief.
Division of Diagnostic Laboratories—Thomas G. Hull, Ph. D., chief.
Division of Sanitary Engineering—Harry F. Ferguson, chief engineer.
Division of Hotel and Lodging House Inspection—W. W. McCulloch, superintendent; office, 130 North Wells street, Chicago.
Division of Vital Statistics—Sheldon L. Howard, registrar.
Division of Public Health Instruction—Baxter K. Richardson, chief.
Division of Social Hygiene—C. C. Copeland, M. D., chief.
Division of Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing—C. W. East, M. D., chief.

Laboratories.

Main Laboratory (for the diagnosis of diphtheria, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, malaria, rabies, etc.)—Capitol building, Springfield.
Chicago Branch Laboratory*—Chicago.
East St. Louis Branch Laboratory*—East St. Louis.
Ottawa Branch Laboratory*—Ottawa.
Urbana Branch Laboratory*—Urbana.
Galesburg Branch Laboratory*—Galesburg.
Moline Branch Laboratory*—Moline.
*For the diagnosis of diphtheria only.

Board of Public Health Advisers.

W. A. Evans, M. D., and Herman N. Bundesen, M. D., of Chicago; E. P. Sloan, M. D., Bloomington, and Mrs. E. N. Monroe, Quincy.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Director—William A. Murphy, Joliet $7,000
Assistant Director—Frank O. Bryant, Ashley 5,000
Superintendent of Insurance—Thomas J. Houston, Chicago 5,000
Fire Marshal—John G. Gamber, Ottawa. 4,000
Superintendent of Standards—Fred Benjamin, Watseka 2,500
Chief Grain Inspector—Charles J. Peters, Chicago 5,000

Illinois Commerce Commission.

Frank L. Smith, chairman, Dwight 7,000
Cicero J. Lindly, Greenville 7,000
Hal Trovillion, Herrin 7,000
P. J. Moynihan, Chicago 7,000
James F. Sullivan, Chicago 7,000
Alexander J. Johnson, Chicago 7,000
William J. Smith, Waukegan 7,000

DEPARTMENT OF REGISTRATION AND EDUCATION.

Director—A. M. Shelton, Crystal Lake, $5,000.
Assistant Director—Max Murdock, Streator.
Superintendent of Registration—Victor C. Michels, Albion.
Chief State Geological Survey—F. W. DeWolf, Urbana.
Chief State Natural History Survey—S. A. Forbes, Urbana.
Chief State Water Survey—Arthur M. Buswell, Urbana.
Chief State Museum—A. R. Crook, Springfield.
President Illinois State Normal University—David Felmley, Normal.
President Southern Illinois State Normal University—H. W. Shyrock, Carbondale.
President Eastern Illinois State Teachers' College—L. C. Lord, Charleston.
President Western Illinois State Teachers' College—Walter P. Morgan, Macomb.
President Northern Illinois State Teachers' College—J. Stanley Brown, DeKalb.

Board of National Resources and Conservation.

Dr. Edson Sutherland Bastin ..... Chicago
Prof. William Trelease ..... Urbana
Prof. William A. Noyes ..... Urbana
Prof. John M. Coulter ..... Chicago
John W. Alvord ..... Chicago
Dean Kendric C. Babcock ..... Urbana
Dr. Bayard Holmes ..... Chicago

Board of State Museum Advisers.

C. F. Millspaugh ..... Chicago
Charles L. Owen ..... Chicago
Prof. Henry B. Ward ..... Urbana
Edward Payne ..... Springfield
Charles L. Hutchinson ..... Chicago

Normal School Board.

Roland E. Bridges ..... Carbondale
Charles L. Capen ..... Bloomington
John C. Allen ..... Monmouth
Frank B. Stitt ..... El Paso
Mrs. Grace Wykes ..... Benton
William B. Owen ..... Chicago
Frank E. Richey ..... LaSalle
Henry A. Neal ..... Charleston
Elmer E. Walker ..... Macomb

STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Office at Springfield.

Created by act of May 11, 1905. Salary of president, $4,000; of two members, $3,000 each; of secretary, $3,500.

C. A. Purdum, president ..... Marshall
Michael F. Walsh ..... Harvard
Mrs. Ernest B. Griffin ..... Grant Park
Secretary—(Vacancy.)

CENTENNIAL BUILDING COMMISSION.

Gov. Len Small.
Lieut.-Gov. Fred E. Sterling.
Secretary of State Louis L. Emmerson.
Gothard A. Dahlberg, speaker house of representatives.
Thomas Rinaker, Carlinville.
Edward W. Payne, Springfield.
W. B. McHenry, Rochelle.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU, JOINT.

Created by act of June 26, 1913. Office in Springfield.
Governor, chairman, ex officio.
Chairmen of the appropriation and judiciary committees of the senate and house.
Werner K. Schroeder, secretary, Springfield; appointed by bureau; salary, $5,000.

TRUSTEES OF STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY.

Located at Springfield. Salary of librarian, $3,000.
Evarts B. Greene, president.....Urbana
Otto L. Schmidt, secretary.....Chicago
C. H. Rammelkamp.....Jacksonville
Librarian—Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY.

Office—The capitol, Springfield.
Commissioners—The governor, secretary of state and superintendent of public instruction and two members appointed by the governor.
Secretary of State Louis L. Emmerson, librarian; H. M. Skeogh, superintendent general library division; Anna May Price, superintendent library extension division.

ILLINOIS FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Created by act of June 24, 1895. Term, two years. Salary of secretary, $3,600.
President—F. I. Mann, Gilman.
Vice-President—Ralph Allen, Delavan.
Secretary—H. E. Young, Springfield.
Auditor-Treasurer—Clayton C. Pickett, Chicago.

Board of Directors.

Ex officio, superintendent of public instruction—F. G. Blair, Springfield.
Dean of the college of agriculture—H. W. Mumford, Urbana.
Director state department of agriculture—B. M. Davison, Springfield.
President state horticultural society—Frank H. Simpson, Flora.
President state dairymen's association—J. P. Mason, Elgin.
Elective by congressional districts:
1. Ira B. Reed.....Glen View
2. August Geweke.....Des Plaines
3. Adam Schilling.....Tinley Park
4. H. Clay Calhoun.....Chicago
5. C. V. Gregory.....Chicago
6. L. C. Brown.....LaGrange
7. Charles Gray.....Chicago
8. Arthur C. Page.....Chicago
9. C. C. Pickett.....Chicago
10. John E. Barrett.....Prairie View
11. J. P. Mason.....Elgin
12. George F. Tullock.....Rockford
13. W. G. Curtiss.....Stockton
14. George A. Switzer.....Macomb
15. Frank S. Haynes.....Geneseo
16. Ralph Allen.....Delavan
17. S. B. Mason.....Bloomington
18. F. I. Mann.....Gilman
19. John K. Wheeler.....Cerro Gordo
20. G. G. Hopping.....Havana
21. Lee F. Maxcy.....Farmingdale
22. E. W. Burroughs.....Edwardsville
23. H. F. Goodwin.....Palestine
24. D. M. Marlin.....Norris City
25. Harry Wilson.....Pinckneyville

PENITENTIARY BUILDING COMMISSION.

Created by act of June 5, 1907.
James A. Patten.....Chicago
Ira C. Copley.....Aurora
Leslie C. Small.....Kankakee

VICKSBURG MILITARY STATUE COMMISSION.

Charles H. Noble.....Dixon
J. M. Vernon.....Chicago
T. B. Orear.....Jacksonville
Bluford Wilson.....Springfield
Carroll Moore.....Benton
W. B. Mundie.....Chicago

UNIFORM LAWS COMMISSION.

Dr. Ernst Freund, president.....Chicago
Col. Nathan W. MacChesney.....Chicago
John H. Wigmore.....Chicago
James M. Graham.....Springfield
Joseph J. Thompson, secretary.....Chicago

STATE CANVASSING BOARD.

Created by act of April 3, 1872.
Governor, secretary of state, auditor, state treasurer, attorney-general.

MINING INVESTIGATION COMMISSION.

Operative Members.

H. C. Perry.....Hillsboro
A. B. McLaren.....Marion
Rice Miller.....Hillsboro

Miners' Members.

Joseph Somers.....Zeigler
Dennis Morefield.....DuQuoin
Charles McMahon.....Carrier Mills

Independent Members.

Charles E. Woodward.....Ottawa
Thomas Hudson.....Galva
John Rollo.....Murphysboro

ILLINOIS PENSION LAWS COMMISSION.

George E. Hooker, chairman.....Chicago
John P. Dillon.....Chicago
H. L. Reitz.....Chicago
Rufus C. Dawes.....Chicago

ILLINOIS COUNTY OFFICERS.

COUNTY AND PROBATE JUDGES, COUNTY CLERKS, CIRCUIT CLERKS AND RECORDERS.

P.—Probate. P. C.—Probate Clerk. R.—Recorder.

County, County seat.	County and Probate judges.	County clerk.	Circuit clerk and recorder.
Adams—Quincy	Charles G. Nauret	W. J. Smith	Lee J. Donley I. Otho Arnold, R.
Alexander—Cairo	Harry Hood	Paul S. Clutts	John M. Dewey
Bond—Greenville	John D. Biggs	Fred A. Mier	Horace L. Mudd
Boone—Belvidere	Richard W. Carpenter	William Bowley	Albert E. Loop
Brown—Mount Sterling	R. T. Vanderventer	Dayton G. Gordley	Lawrence A. Davis
Bureau—Princeton	J. R. Pritchard	James Fletcher	Henry Fuller
Calhoun—Hardin	John Day, Jr.	Roy N. Bailey	J. A. Williams
Carroll—Mount Carroll	Orion M. Grove	A. B. Adams	Valentine Boerner
Cass—Virginia	Charles A. E. Martin	Henry Jacobs	Frank W. Finn
Champaign—Urbana	Roy C. Freeman	Fred Hess	Boyd S. Blaine
Christian—Taylorville	C. J. Vogelsang	Mrs. E. A. George	James Hunter

County.	County seat.	County and Probate judges.	County clerk.	Circuit clerk and recorder.
Clark	Marshall	H. M. Janey	L. H. Atkins	Emery W. Hodson
Clay	Louisville	R. S. C. Reaugh	Valentine Odell	Edward McConnell
Clinton	Carlyle	Richard P. Farrell	Adam Junker	H. H. Schlarmann
Coles	Charleston	J. B. Lane	Elmer E. Elston	Oscar B. Root
Cook	Chicago	Edmund K. Jarecki Henry Horner, P.	R. M. Sweitzer	August W. Miller
Crawford	Robinson	Wm. A. McCarty	John F. Devine, P. C.	Joseph F. Haas, R.
Cumberland	Toledo	Albert F. Bussard	Buren O. Mills	W. R. Coon
DeKalb	Sycamore	William L. Pond	William C. Park	Joseph H. Hill
DeWitt	Clinton	John Bedinger	Charles H. Talbot	George A. James
Douglas	Tuscola	D. H. Wamsley	Harold H. Morris	R. G. Moreland
DuPage	Wheaton	Sylvanus L. Rathje	Charles A. Hawkins	Henry Wallace
Edgar	Paris	Paul Langher	Clarence V. Wagemann	Lewis Ellsworth
Edwards	Albion	Joel C. Fitch	Owen Myers	James Marley
Effingham	Effingham	Barney Overbeck	Percy W. Bland	Earl S. Bunting
Fayette	Vandalia	Caleb R. Torrence	John A. Craver	Clarence Phillips
Ford	Paxton	Samuel Ludlow	Charles Workman	Charles F. Cox
Franklin	Benton	Sidney M. Ward	J. S. Thompson	W. R. Watts
Fulton	Lewistown	J. D. Breckenridge	Fred Bagley	F. D. Whittington
Gallatin	Shawneetown	W. S. Sanders	Clarence H. Tanner	Eugene Whiting
Greene	Carrollton	Mark Meyerstein	Preston R. Elliott	Telman R. Brewner
Grundy	Morris	William E. Viner	Louis J. Ballard	B. F. Ford
Hamilton	McLeansboro	James M. Lee	William Robinson	Frank D. Condon
Hancock	Carthage	Warren H. Orr	Roy Phipps	Miss Carrie Hayted
Hardin	Elizabethtown	A. A. Miles	W. E. Miller	T. Blueford Stewart
Henderson	Oquawka	James W. Gordon	Isaac Hurford	Geo. W. Sherer
Henry	Cambridge	Leonard E. Telleen	Joseph J. Barnes	Walter P. Martin
Iroquois	Watseka	John H. Gillan	John S. Smith	J. A. Horberg
Jackson	Murphysboro	A. L. Spiller	Gilbert W. Skeeters	Victor Wilson
Jasper	Newton	H. E. Davidson	H. A. Hagler	J. Wells
Jefferson	Mount Vernon	John R. Piercy	H. K. Powell	W. E. Trainor
Jersey	Jerseyville	Harry L. Chapman	Felix Johnson	James M. Latta
Jo Daviess	Galena	Harry L. Heer	Fred W. Howell	Anthony H. Quinn
Johnson	Vienna	John O. Cowan	E. J. Menzemer	Walter J. Ehrler
Kane	Geneva	S. N. Hoover Frank W. Shepperd, P.	E. F. Throgmorton	John W. Carlton
Kankakee	Kankakee	Henry F. Ruel	Charles Lowry	Eugene C. Dwyer Charles Doetschman, R.
Kendall	Yorkville	Arthur G. Larson	H. J. Groenewoud	Charles F. Skinner
Knox	Galesburg	Edward S. Stickney	Edward Budd	Frances E. Wright
Lake	Waukegan	Perry L. Persons Martin C. Decker, P.	Geo. A. Larson	C. H. Westerberg
LaSalle	Ottawa	B. Harry Reck Richard D. Mills, P.	Lew A. Hendee	L. O. Brockway
Lawrence	Lawrenceville	Lester B. Fish	Thomas A. Ferguson	J. L. Witzeman J. F. Buchner, R.
Lee	Dixon	John B. Crabtree	Lyle G. Steffey	George S. May
Livingston	Pontiac	Ray Sesler	Fred G. Dimick	Edwin S. Rosecrans
Logan	Lincoln	Lawrence B. Stringer	Joe S. Reed	J. G. Whitson
Macon	Decatur	John H. McCoy	David S. Mowrey	Vincent Jones
			Charles H. Patterson	Harry R. Butt Lelah Foster, R.
Macoupin	Carlinville	Frank G. Wood	B. G. Wilson	J. A. Blaener
Madison	Edwardsville	Wilbur A. Trares G. W. Crossman, P.	C. J. Blattner	John Mellon H. M. Sanders, R.
Marion	Salem	W. G. Wilson	W. H. Betts	Frank C. Hensley
Marshall	Lacon	Homer Barney	Lawrence D. Gregory	Fred Garrels
Mason	Havana	John Greenway	Carl F. Taylor	Maurice E. Barnes
Massac	Metropolis	Fred Smith	Henry Morrow	Loren Smith
McDonough	Macomb	T. H. Miller	John G. Norton	Will B. Martin
McHenry	Woodstock	Charles P. Barnes	Guy E. Still	Charles F. Hayes
McLean	Bloomington	W. C. Radliff J. E. Hoffman, P.	P. A. Guthrie	J. Huber Allen W. S. Rodman, P. N. B. Carson, R.
Menard	Petersburg	Virgil O. Whipp	A. W. Hartley	Arthur H. Frewert
Mercer	Aledo	David A. Hebel	Frank A. Gibson	S. A. Nelson
Monroe	Waterloo	Frank Durfee	Gustav Boehmer	Louis A. Wiehl
Montgomery	Hillsboro	T. J. McDavid	M. Godfrey	William E. Cole
Morgan	Jacksonville	Paul Samuell	George L. Riggs	F. E. Wanamaker
Moultrie	Sullivan	John F. Grider	J. B. Martin	S. P. English
Ogle	Oregon	Frank E. Reed	Sidney J. Hess	John D. Mead
Peoria	Peoria	Glen J. Cameron W. A. Clinch, P.	Louis J. Ganss John J. Simmons, P. C.	George Sturch A. C. Grebe, R.
Perry	Pinckneyville	J. G. Vanheuren	H. H. Baughman	John D. Roe
Piatt	Monticello	M. R. Davidson	Harvey Fay	B. G. Duncan
Pike	Pittsfield	Mark Bradburn	Charles A Helkey	Ray G. Ruyle
Pope	Golconda	B. F. Anderson	J. D. Reid	J. W. Mitchell
Pulaski	Mound City	Fred Hood	Walter W. Waite	E. P. Easterday
Putnam	Hennepin	James E. Taylor	Oldon C. Cofoid	H. B. Ramage
Randolph	Chester	J. Fred Gilster	Arch. L. Spurgeon	W. H. Tripp
Richland	Olney	D. Q. McCarty	Oscar Forney	R. L. Rinehart
Rock Island	Rock Island	Geo. D. Lang Benj. D. Farrar, P.	Henry B. Hubbard N. E. Munsey, P. C.	G. W. Gamble Sam Ryerson, R.
Saline	Harrisburg	A. G. Abney	Otis Stone	R. E. Holmes
Sangamon	Springfield	Eugene Bone Roger E. Chapin, P.	Wm. J. Hatterman N. F. Munson, P.	Charles F. Koehn William T. Fossett, R.
Schuyler	Rushville	Isaac Lewis	Edwin H. Johnson	L. H. Byrns

County.	County seat.	County and Probate judges.	County clerk.	Circuit clerk and recorder.
Scott	Winchester	J. M. Riggs	Herbert Shobe	Frank Cowhick
Shelby	Shelbyville	William C. Kelley	E. A. Johnston	W. W. Griffith
Stark	Toulon	William W. Wright	William E. Nixon	Walter F. Young
St. Clair	Belleville	J. B. Messick	A. J. H. Hoerr	Frank Mundlock
		Frank Perrin, P.		Otto C. Weibert, R.
Stephenson	Freeport	E. E. Laughlin	Arthur V. Gage	J. O. Templeton
Tazewell	Pekin	Charles Schaefer	T. E. Solterman	E. L. Meyers
Union	Jonesboro	Ernest S. Alden	Ed T. Woodworth	W. E. Lemons
Vermilion	Danville	Thomas A. Graham	John R. Moore	C. E. Wellman
		Walter J. Bookwalter, P.		W. H. Carter, R.
Wabash	Mount Carmel	W. S. Wilhite	E. L. Holsen	Harmon W. Grace
Warren	Monmouth	Clinton M. Huey	Wm. W. Brent	James B. Bereth
Washington	Nashville	William P. Green	Henry F. Heckert	Oscar H. Rinne
Wayne	Fairfield	J. V. Heidinger	J. L. Matthews	Elmer Hargrave
White	Carmi	James A. Walsh	Matthew Martin	N. Arbauh
Whiteside	Morrison	W. A. Blodgett	M. P. Brewer	C. W. McCall
Will	Joliet	G. J. Cowing	Albion F. Delander	Paul V. Wunder
		Samuel Drew, P.	Henry F. Schmidt, P.C.	Wm. W. Smith, R.
Williamson	Marion	S. D. Morgan	S. E. Storme	Leslie O. Caplinger
Winnebago	Rockford	Fred E. Carpenter	Howard Short	Lewis F. Lake
		Walker F. Hull, P.	H. R. Rasmussen, P. C.	J. A. Bowman, R.
Woodford	Eureka	W. H. Foster	C. S. Holman	E. T. Holstman

TREASURERS, SHERIFFS, STATE'S ATTORNEYS AND SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

County.	Treasurer.	Sheriff.	State's attorney.	Supt. schools.
Adams	I. Otho Arnold	E. J. Grubb	J. F. Garner	George M. Smith
Alexander	Fred D. Nellis	James S. Roch	Leslie L. Wilbourn	Asa D. Twente
Bond	M. M. Sharp	D. J. McAllister	J. H. Allis	J. W. Anthony
Boone	Frank R. Colburn	John A. Fair	Frank A. Oakley	Elizabeth B. Harvey
Brown	Virgil McCoy	A. D. Ingals	O. T. Briggs	Lavina O'Neil
Bureau	C. A. Simington	Harry A. Mills	C. R. Johnson	Mary L. Uthoff
Calhoun	Clifford Plummer	Anton Schleeper	C. C. Worthy	Fred A. Long
Carroll	Ed C. Myers	D. A. Howard	John R. Connell	Martha J. Ashby
Cass	George W. Farrar	James R. Sligh	L. M. McClure	Walter E. Buck
Champaign	Edward Rogers	John Gray	Ray R. Cline	C. H. Watts
Christian	Alva Shroat	Andrew Flesher	Edward E. Dowell	O. P. Simpson
Clark	J. W. Fredenberger	James Turner	Everett Connelly	Harold Bright
Clay	J. M. Elcheson	Edward Cogswell	A. N. Tolliver	George W. Brewer
Clinton	Henry Werth	William Ragen	Hugh V. Murray	William Johnston
Coles	A. C. Shriver	Thomas McNutt	Charles H. Fletcher	O. M. Minter
Cook	Patrick J. Carr	Peter M. Hoffman	Robert E. Crowe	E. J. Tobin
Crawford	Edwin G. Stifle	Elmer Moore	Charles E. Jones	Carlos Lively
Cumberland	Joseph T. Cougill	John A. Ryan	Charles C. Eggleston	Euris E. Greeson
DeKalb	W. H. Decker	Edwin E. Crawford	Cassius Poust	Warren Hubbard
DeWitt	D. W. Isenhour	Bert G. Taylor	William F. Smith	Roy H. Johnson
Douglas	Dale F Howard	Harley M. Ellars	Robert F. Cotton	E. E. Gere
DuPage	George Fix	John H. Hesterman	C. W. Reed	Lewis V. Morgan
Edgar	Guy Hicks	Leo Sizemore	George Bristow	Don Hamilton
Edwards	William Shaw, Jr.	C. A. Smoot	Allen E. Walker	Grant Balding
Effingham	S. L. James	Matt Faber	Paul Taylor	George Henderson
Fayette	Mark Pummill	William Green	Will P. Welker	Frank E. Crawford
Ford	J. Floyd Main	Frank I. Curtis	C. M. Swanson	A. J. Bainum
Franklin	Orra M. Kirk	Henry Dorris	Roy C. Martin	Elmer B. Swofford
Fulton	Harry Greer	John K. Kennedy	Floyd F. Putman	Perry H. Hellyer
Gallatin	J. G. Gregg	E. V. Galloway	Joseph L. Barkley	J. F. Ashley
Greene	Charles R. Angle	Thomas E. Conlee	T. J. McKnight	Rollins Scott
Grundy	Harry Y. Jones	James W. Faeh	Frank L. Flood	Earl F. Booth
Hamilton	O. P. Harper	John Taylor	Whitson W. Daily	M. L. Hunt
Hancock	J. Johansen	E. A. Tanner	Lee Siebenborn	Elizabeth Mayor
Hardin	L. T. Rash	W. B. Allard	C. E. Soward	Elihu N. Hall
Henderson	Frank E. Painter	E. L. Davenport	Michael E. Nolan	Allen L. Beail
Henry	Walter A. Olson	George H. Brown	Carl A. Melin	William F. Huston
Iroquois	L. C. Pollock	Bae Stewart	Elmer A. Taylor	F. A. Gilbreath
Jackson	A. Lawder	E. E. White	John Searing	H. N. Cupp
Jasper	Henry C. James	Ky Jones	William E. Isley	V. A. Jones
Jefferson	George W. Clark	Grant Holcomb	Frank G. Thompson	Charles Mossberger
Jersey	Charles H. Terry	Frank D. Sowell	Paul M. Hamilton	Louis E. Groppel
Jo Daviess	W. J. Shipton	Milton Vincent	Harry C. Tear	Frank L. Burns
Johnson	Paul E. Phelps	T. C. Taylor	C. J. Huffman	F. E. Worrell
Kane	D. D. Ricker	W. E. Orr	Charles L. Abbott	Edwin M. Harris
Kankakee	Charles B. Astle	L. B. Rogers	Anker C. Jensen	Lewis Ogilvie
Kendall	Ella D. Hill	George Barkley	Richard O. Leitch	Robert A. Manley
Knox	Andrew O. Lindstrom	Louis A. Wilson	A. J. Boutelle	W. F. Boyes
Lake	Ira E. Pearsall	Edwin Ahlstrom	Ashbel V. Smith	T. A. Simpson
LaSalle	Joseph F. Kilduff	Edmund J. Walter	Harry F. Kelley	W. R. Foster
Lawrence	Elmus Smith	Charles Simms	O. W. Longenecker	E. C. Cunningham
Lee	Charles H. Eastman	Elliott C. Risley	Mark C. Keller	L. W. Miller
Livingston	Ray Sessler	James Lord	J. H. McFadden	W. W. McCulloch
Logan	B. H. Pegram	J. Albright	Evan Worth	E. H. Lukenbill
Macon	B. F. Coffman	W. A. Underwood	Charles F. Evans	Mrs. Cora B. Rysnan
Macoupin	D. C. Deffenbaugh	J. H. Russell	L. M. Harlan	George W. Solomon
Madison	William H. Martin	E. O. Dermling	Joseph P. Streuber	H. T. McCrea
Marion	J. L. Ballance	H. E. Voght	Charles F. Dew	Hattie M. Blair
Marshall	Charles E. Anderson	O. L. Litchfield	Barnard Wright	Willard E. King

County.	Treasurer.	Sheriff.	State's attorney.	Supt. schools.
Mason	Walter T. Smith	W. F. Close	Scott W. Lucas	Fannie Spaits Merwin
Massac	John H. Kotter	Osro Shirk	Walter Roberts	Luther L. Evers
McDonough	J. Frank Douglas	Ira Atkinson	Andrew L. Hainline	Florence McGaughey
McHenry	Roy J. Stewart	Lester Edinger	Vincent S. Lumley	Hattie Dake
McLean	C. C. Baldwin	J. E. Morrison	Lester H. Martin	Nettie B. Dement
Menard	Walter R. Clary	George P. Clary	H. E. Pond	William Small
Mercer	Charles A. Clark	Columbus C. Luttrell	Paul J. Graham	George E. Platt
Monroe	Charles Wehmeier	John M. Burkhardt	Roy E. Gauen	Harry E. Jackson
Montgomery	Owen Meriweather	Charles Hill	Frank A. Ramey	John Grigg
Morgan	W. H. Weatherford	T. O. Wright	Carl E. Robinson	H. H. Vascovcellos
Moultrie	H. H. Hawkins	Vern R. Ashbrook	Merrill F. Wemhoff	Nettie L. Rougton
Ogle	Glen Andrew	S. N. Dodson	James L. McDowell	John E. Cross
Peoria	Charles W. Cushing	Albert Randall	Ernest J. Galbraith	John A. Hayes
Perry	John H. R. Stumpe	Albert C. Davis	Judson E. Harris	Elbert E. Harriss
Piatt	W. Piatt Smith	George A. Lindsley	Burl A. Edie	C. McIntosh
Pike	Miss Phasa Williams	Frank Troutner	Barry Mumford	T. C. Moore
Pope	F. D. Thomas	Edgar Modglin	C. O. Conley	Claude Parsons
Pulaski	Mannon Bankson	I. J. Hudson	Loren H. Boyd	May S. Hawkins
Putnam	Jessie Anderson	Milledge Thomas	Michael J. Faletti	Anna H. Moews
Randolph	Abe Harris	J. W. Heine	L. F. Hachman	R. O. Finley
Richland	Claude Shafer	Harvey Moore	S. C. Lewis	Earl H. Hostettler
Rock Island	Chester Thompson	C. L. Edwards	Benjamin S. Bell	Justin Washburn
Saline	Ezra Heatherly	John Small	Charles H. Thompson	A. A. Moore
Sangamon	Harry B. Luers	Ora E. Lemon	Charles F. Mortimer	E. C. Pruitt
Schuyler	E. E. Garbrough	James S. Kelly	Paul W. Mourning	Victor B. Wood
Scott	W. L. Bagshaw	Claude Thomas	Loyal A. Mehrhoff	C. F. Mills
Shelby	C. E. Walker	Harry Riley	Robert I. Pugh	Charles B. Guinn
Stark	Henry D. D. Martin	James K. Fuller	Floid B. Brian	George C. Baker
St. Clair	Ross C. Adams	Martin Schnipper	Hilmar C. Lindauer	John E. Miller
Stephenson	A. H. Stevenson	David N. Byers	Charles H. Green	Frank P. Donner
Tazewell	E. E. Wadsworth	Emil Neuhaus	Edward E. Black	C. I. Martin
Union	Paul H. Ellis	Henry G. Heileman	R. W. Karracker	Charles O. Otrich
Vermilion	G. Stanley Olmsted	William Timm	J. H. Lewman	L. A. Tuggle
Wabash	J. N. Loudin	W. E. Storckman	Ben H. Townsend	J. T. Timberlake
Warren	Hilding F. Matson	Fred F. Hewitt	C. E. Lauder	F. M. Wenbigler
Washington	William Stein	William May	H. H. House	T. E. Allen
Wayne	George J. Book	Charles Trotter	Roscoe Forth	J. B. Galbraith
White	Edwin Spence	Oscar W. Phillips	Charles T. Randolph	R. E. McKinnies
Whiteside	Joseph Mann	Arthur E. Hamilton	Robert N. Beese	Harry B. Price
Will	George A. Bissell	John Walker	Robert W. Martin	August Maue
Williamson	Melvin Thaxton	Geo. Galligan	Delos L. Duty	J. W. McKinney
Winnebago	C. H. Kjellquist	Ross J. Atkinson	William Johnson	Abbie J. Craig
Woodford	John E. Woltzen	Ben F. Brubaker	E. J. Henderson	Agnes Bullock

GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS.

Shadrach Bond, Dem.	1818-1822	Shelby M. Cullom,§ Rep.	1877-1883
Edward Coles, Dem.	1822-1826	John M. Hamilton, Rep.	1883-1885
Ninian Edwards, Dem.	1826-1830	Richard J. Oglesby, Rep.	1885-1889
John Reynolds, Dem.	1830-1834	Joseph W. Fifer, Rep.	1889-1893
William L. D. Ewing,* Dem.	1834-1834	John P. Altgeld, Dem.	1893-1897
Joseph Duncan, Whig	1834-1838	John R. Tanner, Rep.	1897-1901
Thomas Carlin, Dem.	1838-1842	Richard Yates, Jr., Rep.	1901-1905
Thomas Ford, Dem.	1842-1846	Charles S. Deneen, Rep.	1905-1909
Augustus C. French, Dem.	1846-1853	Charles S. Deneen, Rep.	1909-1913
Joel A. Matteson, Dem.	1853-1857	Edward F. Dunne, Dem.	1913-1917
William H. Bissell,† Rep.	1857-1860	Frank O. Lowden, Rep.	1917-1921
John Wood, Rep.	1860-1861	Len Small, Rep.	1921-1925
Richard Yates, Rep.	1861-1865		
Richard J. Oglesby, Rep.	1865-1869		
John M. Palmer,‡ Rep.	1869-1873		
Richard J. Oglesby, Rep.	1873 1873		
John L. Beveridge, Rep.	1873-1877		

*Served only fifteen days, completing Reynolds' term. †Died in office; succeeded by John Wood. ‡Democrat after 1872. §Elected United States senator; succeeded by John M. Hamilton.

TERMS OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY AND CHICAGO ELECTIVE OFFICIALS.

Office.	Years.	Office.	Years.	Office.	Years.
State—Representatives	2	Pres. county commissioners	4	Clerk Superior court	4
Senators	4	Sheriff	4	Clerk Criminal court	4
Governor	4	Treasurer	4	Assessors	6
Lieutenant-governor	4	Superintendent of schools	4	Members board of review	6
Secretary of state	4	Coroner	4	Chicago—Mayor	4
Treasurer	2	State's attorney	4	Aldermen	2
Auditor	4	Recorder	4	City clerk	2
Attorney-general	4	County judge	4	City treasurer	2
Supt. public instruction	4	Probate judge	4	Municipal court judges	6
University trustees	4	Clerk Probate court	4	Chief justice Municipal ct.	6
Judges Supreme court	9	County clerk	4	Clerk Municipal court	6
Clerk Supreme court	6	Circuit court judges	6	Bailiff Municipal court	6
Appellate court clerks	6	Clerk Circuit court	4	Sanitary district trustees	8
Cook Co.—Commissioners	4	Judges Superior court	6	President sanitary board	6

County officers throughout the state are elected for four years.

COOK COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Novak Photo.
A. J. CERMAK,
President County Board.

Morrison Photo.
PATRICK J. CARR,
Treasurer.

Walinger Photo.
R. M. SWEITZER,
County Clerk.

Daily News Photo.
PETER M. HOFFMAN,
Sheriff.

Daily News Photo.
ROBERT E. CROWE,
State's Attorney.

Barrett Photo.
JOSEPH F. HAAS,
Recorder.

Walinger Photo.
EDMUND K. JARECKI,
County Judge.

Morrison Photo.
E. J. TOBIN,
County Supt. Schools.

Matzene Photo.
JOHN H. PASSMORE,
Clerk Criminal Court.

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HENRY HORNER,
Judge Probate Court.

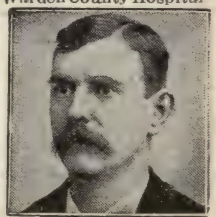
Morrison Photo.
HENRY A. ZENDER,
Supt. Public Service.

Daily News Photo.
MICHAEL ZIMMER,
Warden County Hospital

Stevens Photo.
EDW. R. LITSINGER,
Board of Review.

Koenne Photo.
P. A. NASH,
Board of Review.

Walinger Photo.
C. V. BARRETT,
Board of Review.



WM. H. WEBER,
Board of Assessors

Walinger Photo.
CHARLES RINGER,
Board of Assessors.

Walinger Photo.
M. K. SHERIDAN,
Board of Assessors.

Clover Photo.
ADAM WOLF,
Board of Assessors.

Walinger Photo.
CHAS. KRUTCKOFF,
Board of Assessors.

COOK COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

Room 537 county building.

President—Anton J. Cermak, D., 523 courthouse.
Secretary to the President—H. Sonnenschein.
Clerk of County Board—Robert M. Sweitzer, D., 600 county building.
Commissioners, City Districts—Anton J. Cermak, D.; Daniel Ryan, D.; Charles N. Goodnow, R.; Frank J. Wilson, D.; Emmett Whealan, D.; Joseph M. Fitzgerald, D.; Charles S. Peterson, R.; Mrs. E. W. Bemis, D.; Maurice Kavanaugh, D.; Tom Murray, R. Country districts—William Busse, R.; Dudley D. Pierson, R.; George A. Miller, R.; William H. MacLean, R.; Frederick W. Penfield, R. Room 537 county building.
Committee Clerk—Peter J. Ellert, 537 county building.
Meetings—The regular meetings of the board of commissioners are held on the first Monday of December, January, February, March, June and September of each year.
Duties—The commissioners are charged with the management of the county affairs of Cook county, as provided by law, having the same powers as the boards of supervisors in other counties. They make all appropriations and contracts and authorize all expenditures. The president appoints, with the approval of the board, the superintendent of public service and other officers and employes whose election or appointment is not otherwise provided for by law.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

County building, second floor, south end.

Clerk—Robert M. Sweitzer, D.
Chief Deputy—James W. Ryan.
Chief Clerk—William T. O'Brien.
Chief Bookkeeper—John P. Keevers.
Cashier—J. S. Mayer.
Chief Tax Extensions—Martin J. O'Brien.
Chief Election Department—John D. Hayes.
Duties—The county clerk is also clerk of the County court, clerk of the county board and ex officio comptroller of county financial affairs. As county clerk he issues all marriage licenses, hunting and other licenses, keeps records of births and deaths, assists at tax sales and makes redemptions from same; receives all tax levies and computes county, state and all city, village, district and other municipal taxes. As clerk of County court he keeps a record of insane, pauper, support, feeble minded, inheritance tax and other cases. Nearly all special assessment cases are recorded in this office. As comptroller he disburses all salaries and all other county funds and has charge of all deeds, mortgages, contracts, bonds, notes and similar papers belonging to the county, settles all accounts, keeps books showing appropriations and expenditures, makes out report for fiscal year and submits estimates for the expenses of all the departments of the county organization.

CLERK OF COUNTY COURT.

Room 600 county building.

Clerk—Robert M. Sweitzer, D.
Chief Clerk—George L. McConnell.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Room 511 county building.

Comptroller—Robert M. Sweitzer, D.
Deputy Comptroller—William J. Graham.
Chief Clerk—Michael J. O'Connor.
Duties—See county clerk.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

County building, 1st and 2d floors, north end.

County Treasurer—Patrick J. Carr, D.
Duties—The county treasurer receives and disburses, pursuant to law, all the revenues and other public moneys belonging to the county. He or his assistant countersigns county orders and renders accounts to the board of commissioners.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

Room 519 county building.

Superintendent—Henry A. Zender.
Chief Clerk—F. H. Chambers.
Duties—Purchases all supplies for the county institutions, advertising for bids at specified times and entering into yearly or quarterly contracts and making tests from time to time of the articles furnished to determine if they are up to contract requirements. Has supervision of all maintenance and rehabilitation of county buildings. Represents owners on all new construction work; advertises for bids and handles all plans and specifications.

STATE'S ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Criminal court building, second floor, and 507 county building.

State's Attorney—Robert E. Crowe, R.
First Assistant—E. Jonas.
Second Assistant—George E. Gorman.
Private Secretary—Lawrence A. Cuneo.
Deputy Chief Investigator—Edward Stabell.
Assistant Secretary—C. G. Kiessling.
Bond Examiner—Christian F. Wiehe.
Assistant State's Attorneys—Edgar A. Jonas, William A. Duval, Robert E. McMillan, Thomas J. Peden, Edward J. Lyons, Henry T. Chace, Jr., Charles S. Wharton, William F. McLaughlin, Walter T. Stanton, Daniel G. Ramsay, Edward E. Wilson, Stanley H. Klarkowski, Frank Peska, William Scott Stewart, Edward H. Taylor, James H. Barton, Otto W. Christopher, Milton D. Smith, Michael W. Cagney, George J. Crane, John Kuchinskas, Clyde C. Fisher, Herbert A. G. Wedel, Augustus Kelly, Frank S. Matousek, J. L. McCarthy, William H. Gruver, Eugene D. Sullivan, Oliver H. Bovik, John W. Lee, Frederick R. Huber, Louis H. Geiman, Joseph A. Smejkal, Eugene P. Quirke, Isadore J. Berkson, Nicholas P. Conglis, Henry M. Porter, John Sbarbaro, Frank Souhrada, Rudolph Shapira, O. J. Chott.
Duties of State's Attorney—To begin and prosecute, in courts of record in his county, all criminal and civil actions in which the people of the state or county may be concerned; to prosecute or defend (as the case may be) all civil actions brought by or against his county or any county officer in his official capacity, and all suits which it may become necessary to prosecute or defend, to enforce the collection of taxes; to give his opinion to county officers and justices of the peace upon questions of law relating to matters in which the people are concerned.

RECORDER'S OFFICE.

County building, first floor, south end.

Recorder of Deeds—Joseph F. Haas, R.
Chief Deputy—Harry E. Hoff.
Chief Clerk—Theodore R. Steinert.
Duties—The recorder is the keeper of the records, and upon the filing of any instrument in writing in his office entitled to be recorded he must spread the same on the record books provided for that purpose in the order of the time of filing. He is also the official abstract maker for Cook county. He also acts as president of the board of examiners of land surveyors.

REGISTRAR OF TITLES.

County building, first floor, south end.

Registrar of Titles—Joseph F. Haas, R.

Chief Deputy—Harry E. Hoff
Chief Examiner of Titles—J. Scott Matthews.
Examiners of Titles—Blake C. Smith, Eugene Stewart, Bazel W. Veirs, Charles S. Frank, John A. Senne, Jeannette Bates.
Chief Clerk—Emil J. Heine.
Duties—The registrar of titles is the responsible administrative head in Cook county of the system of land title registration, commonly known as the Torrens system, whereby the title to land is registered and the people of Cook county guarantee that the title as registered is correct, thus doing away with the necessity of an abstract of title and affording a simple, inexpensive and speedy means for transfer of title to real property.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF LAND SURVEYORS OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

Office of recorder of deeds, first floor, county building.

President—Joseph F. Haas.
Vice-President—Edgar A. Rossiter.
Secretary and Treasurer—W. D. Jones.
Duties—To examine and license land surveyors in Cook county, Illinois.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Room 512 county building.

President—Harry A. Lipsky; James M. Whalen, secretary; William B. Walrath.
Assistant Secretary and Chief Examiner—Walter F. Gallas.
Duties—The commissioners examine applicants for positions in the county service. Before an examination is held fourteen days' notice is given by advertisement. The rules are practically the same as those governing other bodies of the kind.

JURY COMMISSION.

Room 824 county building.

Commissioners—Bernard J. Mullaney, president; Frank X. Rydzewski, secretary; Joseph H. Barnett.
Clerk—Martin Peterson.
Duties—The commissioners are required to prepare a list of electors qualified to act as jurors, to select names from such list and place them in a jury box and a grand jury box, and to be present when the names of jurors needed at each term of court are drawn.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

County building, third floor, north end.

Members of the Board—William H. Weber, R.; Adam Wolf, R.; M. K. Sheridan, D.; Charles Ringer, R.; Charles Krutckoff, R.
Chief Clerk—Paul H. Wiedel.
Duties—Fix the amount of assessment on all real and personal property according to the rate required by law.

BOARD OF REVIEW.

County building, third floor, south end.

Members of Board—Edward Litsinger, R.; P. A. Nash, D.; Charles V. Barrett.
Chief Clerk—Stephen D. Griffin.
Duties—The board of review takes the place of the old town board in revising and correcting the findings of the assessors and in hearing and adjusting complaints of property owners. Decisions of the board of review are final.

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

In Oak Forest.

Superintendent—Henry L. Bailey, D.
Duties—Has general management of infirmary or poorhouse, poor farm and tuberculosis hospital.

COUNTY ARCHITECT.

123 West Madison street.

County Architect—Eric E. Hall.
Duties—The county architect makes designs for new buildings, alterations in old ones, etc., as required by the county board. (Paid in fees.)

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

Room 506 county building.

Superintendent—Edward J. Tobin, D.
Duties—He is required to visit each school in his district at least once a year, to see that the teachers are qualified for the performance of their duties and to do all in his power to increase the efficiency and elevate the standards of the schools.

BUREAU OF SOCIAL SERVICE OF COOK COUNTY.

Room 1130 county building.

Superintendent—Miss Katherine Meade.
Duties—Obtain support for dependents from relatives legally liable for their care and maintenance; investigate all cases of boys between ages of 17 and 21 years held in Criminal court pending trial and present report to trial judge; investigate insane cases heard in County court; investigate all health cases in Cook county outside of city of Chicago, especially emphasizing tuberculosis.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Harrison and Honore streets.

Warden—Michael Zimmer, D.
Duties—Exercises general supervision over the county hospital.

COUNTY AGENT'S OFFICE.

Main office: 1908 West Polk street (telephone Seeley 6924-6925). Branch offices: 837 West 47th street (Yards 2010), 8800 Houston avenue (South Chicago 1261), 1736 West North avenue (Brunswick 2567), 229 West North avenue (Lincoln 7245), 2970 Archer avenue (Lafayette 6673), 1655 Blue Island avenue (Canal 561), 3114 West Harrison street (Van Buren 1288), 221 East 115th street (Pullman 1086).
County Agent—William H. Ehemann, D.
Duties—The county agent is responsible to the president and board of county commissioners in the carrying out of the plans for the relief of the poor in the county of Cook. He issues monthly rations to poor families found eligible under the law, and provides shoes to needy school children. He furnishes monthly rations to poor families of veteran soldiers, sailors or marines who have served in the rebellion and Spanish-American war. He undertakes the return of nonresidents and alien paupers to their legal place of residence and the extradition of fathers who have deserted their families when found and warrant is issued for their arrest. He keeps a record of and passes on all medical and institutional cases admitted to the county hospital, the Oak Forest infirmary and the Oak Forest tuberculosis hospital. He furnishes medical services to the needy poor in their homes, through the medium of county physicians. He is the medium whereby blind, deaf and dumb children are sent to the state school at Jacksonville. He investigates all cases recommended for mothers' pensions and supervises the payment of same. He investigates all applications for pensions for the blind and reports on eligibility of applicants to the county board and supervises payment of the pensions. He authorizes the payment of burial expenses of deceased indigent or friendless soldiers, sailors or marines and all contagious cases of the poor. He interests himself in any wrong existing or being perpetrated on families of poor to which his

attention is called. He discovers and reports cases of nonsupport by husbands or relatives, desertion, contribution to delinquency or dependency of children to the various courts, having jurisdiction.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Room 726 county building.

County Surveyor—Ben H. Suhr, R.

Duties—Makes official surveys of either public or private property in the county. (Paid in fees.)

COUNTY PHYSICIAN.

Office in Cook County psychopathic hospital, Polk and Wood streets.

County Physician—Francis J. Gerty, M. D.

Duties—The county physician is the superintendent of the Cook County psychopathic hospital. He supervises the medical treatment of the patients in the institution. He also acts as an adviser to the County court in trials for the insane. He is assisted in his duties by an attending staff of six psychiatrists, of which Dr. Harold N. Moyer is chief.

CORONER'S OFFICE.

Room 500 county building.

Coroner—Oscar Wolff.
Chief Deputy—David R. Jones.
Assistant Chief Deputy—George A. Webster.
Chief Clerk—Samuel L. Davis.
Deputy Coroners—Charles Fitzner, C. F. Kennedy, John J. Thum, Peter Seese, M. G. Walsh, J. J. Dedrick, Adolph Herrmann, B. J. Evans, George A. Webster, Joseph Gubbins, Sigmund Fischer, S. H. Donaldson.

Physicians—C. A. Barnes, William H. Burmeister, H. G. W. Reinhardt, E. R. LeCount, Joseph Springer, Edward Hatton, John N. Goltra.
Chemist—Dr. William D. McNally.
Assistant Chemists—J. E. Newcomb, R. Somers, L. P. Brockhof, Arno Fritschel.
Reporters—W. C. Yunker (chief), E. E. Wenger, C. E. Gilman, David T. Richie, Paul Rhue, H. O. Nottingham, G. J. Healy, J. A. Lewis, Lewis Mills.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

County building, 4th floor, center.

Sheriff—Peter M. Hoffman, R.
Chief Deputy—Charles W. Peters, R.
Jailer—Capt. Wesley Westbrook.
Duties—The sheriff serves and returns all writs, warrants, processes, orders and decrees legally directed to him. He is the conservator of peace in his county and may arrest offenders on view. He is the keeper of the jail and has the custody of prisoners. It is also his duty to attend the courts of record of the county and obey their orders.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

69 West Washington street.

Appointed by governor.

Administrator—Gregory Van Meter.
Duties—The public administrator is appointed by the governor to administer the estates of deceased persons under certain contingencies regulated by the statutes of the state of Illinois.

CUSTODIAN COUNTY BUILDING.

Room 1026 county building.

Custodian—Albert F. Peters.

CHICAGO FEDERATION OF SETTLEMENTS.

Honorary President—Jane Addams.
President—Lea D. Taylor.
First Vice-President—Rev. Norman A. Barr.
Secretary—Ida Levin.
Treasurer—Paul Crisman.
Office of the Federation—955 West Grand avenue, Chicago.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

Abraham Lincoln Centre—700 Oakwood boulevard: J. M. Artman.
Association House—2150 West North avenue: Philip M. Irey.
Chicago Commons—955 West Grand avenue: Graham Taylor.
Christopher House—2507 Greenview avenue: Ora Edmunds.
Eli Bates House—621 West Elm street: Helen Day.
Emerson House—Grand avenue and Wood street.
Fellowship House—831 West 33d place; Mrs. Sally Allen Davis.
Gads Hill Center—1919 West Cullerton street: Ruth Austin.
Henry Booth House—701 West 14th place: Mrs. R. T. Kultchar.
House of Happiness—3046 Gratten avenue: Mrs. Beryl T. Gould.
Howell Neighborhood House—1831 South Racine avenue: Rev. M. R. Olson.
Hull House—800 South Halsted street: Jane Addams.
Marcy Center—1335 Newberry avenue: Anna Heisted.
Northwestern University Settlement—1400 Augusta street: Harriet Vittum.
Olivet Institute—444 Blackhawk street: Rev. Norman Barr.
Samaritan House—2601 West Superior street; Deaconess Laura Bergen.
University of Chicago Settlement—4630 Gross avenue: Mary McDowell.
Wendell Phillips Settlement—2009 Walnut street: Howard Weston.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

Brooks House—529 Morton avenue, Hammond, Ind.; J. M. Hestenes.
Brotherhood House—1080 West 14th street; David T. Brown.
Jewish People's Institute—1258 Taylor street: Philip R. Seaman.
Chase House—211 South Ashland avenue: Deaconess Helen M. Fuller.
Community Center—220 East 15th street, Chicago Heights: Martha P. Whitlock.
Community House of Washington Heights—1400 West 103d street; Kathryn Glerum.
Eleanor Social Center—1515 North Leavitt street: Mabel Morrow.
Friendship House—2244 Washington street, Gary, Ind.; Rev. Buel Horn.
Hartzell Social Center—3160 Indiana avenue: Rev. C. T. Parker.
Hattie Barwell Goodfellowship Club—Waukegan, Ill.; Margaret Hooper.
Katherine House—3801 Deodar street, Indiana Harbor, Ind.; Stockwell Simms.
Neighborhood Center—34 155th street, West Hammond, Ind.; Marnise Knickerbocker.
Neighborhood House, 1700 Adams street, Gary, Ind.; Harold R. Martin.
Union League Boys' Club—2157 West 19th street; Robert D. Klees.
Institutional Church—1935 South Halsted street; Rev. Robert Stevenson.
National Federation of Settlements—Midwestern secretary, Miss Winifred Salisbury, room 1726, 17 North State street, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO'S MUNICIPAL FLAG.

The official flag of Chicago, adopted by the city council April 4, 1917, has three broad horizontal white stripes and two narrow light blue ones. There are two red stars near the staff, symbolizing the World's Fair in 1893 and the fire of 1871.

COURTS IN COOK COUNTY.

APPELLATE COURT, FIRST DIST. ILLINOIS.

14th floor Boulevard building, Michigan boulevard and Washington street.

Main Court—William H. McSurely, presiding judge; David F. Matchett and William E. Dever.

First Branch—Albert C. Barnes, presiding judge; Donald L. Morrill and Martin M. Gridley.

Second Branch—Charles M. Thomson, presiding judge; Thomas Taylor, Jr., and John M. O'Connor.

Clerk—Francis P. Brady.

Deputy Clerks—Joseph P. Morrison, Daisy L. Oura and Joseph Krooth.

Bailiff and Librarian—Andrew Whalen.

Jurisdiction—The Appellate court has jurisdiction of all matters of appeal or writs of error from the Superior, Circuit and County courts, and from the Municipal court of Chicago except in criminal cases and those affecting a franchise or freehold or the validity of a statute. Decisions are final in cases involving an amount less than $1,000, except that an appeal may be granted on a certificate of importance, or a review may be allowed on a writ of certiorari from the Supreme court.

Terms of Court—First Tuesdays in March and October of each year.

SUPERIOR COURT.

County building, 4th floor.

Judges.	Term expires.
Albert C. Barnes, R.	1923
Joseph B. David, D.	1923
William E. Dever, D.	1928
Joseph H. Fitch, D.	1923
Charles M. Foell, R.	1923
Martin M. Gridley, D.	1928
Oscar Hebel, R.	1923
Jacob H. Hopkins, D.	1923
Timothy D. Hurley, D.	1927
Marcus Kavanagh, R.	1923
Harry A. Lewis, R.	1925
Charles A. McDonald, D.	1928
Michael L. McKinley, D.	1923
William H. McSurely, R.	1923
John M. O'Connor, D.	1923
Hugo Pam, R.	1923
Joseph Sabath, D.	1928
Walter P. Steffen, R.	1928
Denis E. Sullivan, D.	1923
John J. Sullivan, D.	1928

Clerk—Samuel E. Erickson, R.; courthouse, fourth floor, south end. Chief deputy, Leonard A. Brundage; chief clerk, Frank Hemmond. Salaries—Judges, $12,000; clerk, $9,000.

Jurisdiction—The Superior court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit court in all cases of law and equity and in appeals from inferior courts.

Terms of Court—Begin on the first Monday of every month.

CIRCUIT COURT.

County building, 4th floor.

Terms of judges all expire in June, 1927.

Judges.

Victor P. Arnold, R.	Francis S. Wilson, D.
David M. Brothers, R.	Donald L. Morrill, D.
George Kersten, D.	Thomas G. Windes, D.
David F. Matchett, R.	Frank Johnston, Jr., D.
Hugo M. Friend, R.	John R. Caverly, D.
Kickham Scanlan, R.	Thomas J. Lynch, D.
F. George Rush, R.	Harry M. Fisher, D.
Thomas Taylor, Jr., R.	Philip Sullivan, D.
Chas. M. Thomson, R.	Ira Ryner, D.
Oscar M. Torrison, R.	John A. Swanson, R.

Clerk—August W. Miller, R.; chief deputy, Louis Hutt; fourth floor, north end.

Salaries—Same as those of Superior court.

Jurisdiction—Same as that of the Superior court.

Terms of Court—Begin on the third Monday of every month.

COUNTY COURT.

County building, 6th floor.

Judge—Edmund K. Jarecki, D.; term expires in December, 1926.

Clerk—R. M. Sweitzer, D.; 600 county building.

Jurisdiction—The County court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit courts in all cases of appeal from justices of the peace and police magistrates and in all common-law matters where the value of property does not exceed $1,000; concurrent jurisdiction with courts of record in condemnation and special assessment proceedings; exclusive jurisdiction in voluntary assignments, release of insolvent debtors, trials of the right of property, commitment of insane and the support of paupers by their relatives; objections to the sale of real estate for nonpayment of general or special taxes are heard in the County court and all inheritance taxes are levied and collected under its direction; the official bonds of most county and township officers and the yearly reports of clerks, justices of the peace and state's attorneys and other officers of fees collected are subject to the approval of that court; the County court in Cook county has entire management and control of all elections in Chicago.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Criminal court building, West Austin avenue and North Dearborn street.

Judges—Judges of the Superior and Circuit courts alternate in presiding over the Criminal court.

Clerk—John H. Passmore, R.; office in Criminal court building.

Jurisdiction—The Criminal court of Cook county has original jurisdiction of all criminal offenses except such as is conferred upon justices of the peace, and appellate jurisdiction from justices of the peace.

Terms of Court—Begin on the first Monday of every month.

PROBATE COURT.

County building, 6th floor.

Judge—Henry Horner, D.; term expires in 1926.

Assistant—Harry G. Keats.

Clerk—John F. Devine, R.

Chief Deputy Clerk—Jacob Verburg, R.

Public Administrator—Gregory T. Van Meter.

Public Guardian—Bridget H. Sullivan.

Jurisdiction—The Probate court has original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, the settlement of estates of deceased persons, the appointment of guardians and conservators and settlement of their accounts, and in cases of sales of real estate of deceased persons for the payment of debts.

Terms of Court—Begin on the first Monday of every month.

JUVENILE COURT OF COOK COUNTY.

Room 900 county building.

Judge—Victor P. Arnold.

Assistant to Judge—Mary M. Bartelme.

Chief Probation Officer—Joseph L. Moss.

Jurisdiction—The Juvenile court hears and disposes of cases brought before it under the act to regulate the treatment and control of dependent, neglected and delinquent children (Juvenile court law), administers the mothers' pension fund act, hears truant cases brought before it under the compulsory ed-

ucation act, has jurisdiction in illegitimacy (bastardy) cases, has jurisdiction over feeble-minded children in whose cases there is an element of dependency or delinquency. The Juvenile court and the Juvenile Detention home will occupy, early in 1923, new quarters at Roosevelt road and Ogden avenue. The Juvenile court is a branch of the Circuit court of Cook county, the judges annually selecting one of their number to sit in the Juvenile court.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

Federal building, 7th floor.

Associate Justice—George Sutherland.
Judges—Francis E. Baker, Samuel Alschuler, Evan A. Evans, George T. Page.
Clerk—Edward M. Holloway.
Salary of judges—$8,500 a year.
Jurisdiction—The Circuit Courts of Appeals have appellate jurisdiction to review final decisions in District courts of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin in all cases other than those which may be taken direct to the United States Supreme court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Federal building, 6th floor.

Judges—George A. Carpenter, James H. Wilkerson.
Clerk—John H. R. Jamar.
Marshal—Robert R. Levy.
Salary of Judges—$7,500 a year.
Jurisdiction—United States District courts have jurisdiction of cases where the United States is plaintiff or defendant of crimes and offenses cognizable under the authority of the United States; of suits relating to debts by or to the United States; of admiralty and maritime cases; of suits arising under the postal, patent, trade-mark, copyright, immigration, contract labor laws, etc.

MUNICIPAL COURTS OF CHICAGO.

City hall, 8th and 9th floors.

Chief Justice—Harry Olson, room 915.
Clerk—James A. Kearns, R., room 814.
Bailiff—Dennis J. Egan, D., room 804.

Judges.	Terms expire.
Harry Olson, R.	1924
Daniel P. Trude, R.	1924
William N. Gemmill, R.	1924
John J. Rooney, D.	1924
Joseph S. LaBuy, D.	1924
Charles F. McKinley, R.	1924
John K. Prindiville, D.	1924
Arnold Heap, R.	1924
Bernard P. Barasa, R.	1924
Charles A. Williams, D.	1924
Peter H. Schwaba, D.	1924
Joseph Burke, D.	1924
John F. O'Connell, D.	1924
Samuel H. Trude, R.	1926
William R. Fetzer R.	1926
Henry M. Walker, R.	1926
William L. Morgan, R.	1926
Joseph W. Schulman, R.	1926
Asa G. Adams, R.	1926
Robert E. Gentzel, R.	1926
John A. Bugee, R.	1926
Laurence B. Jacobs, R.	1926
George B. Holmes, R.	1926
Frank T. Sullivan, D.	1926
James J. O'Toole, D.	1926
John R. Newcomer, R.	1928
Hosea W. Wells, R.	1928
Wells M. Cook, R.	1928
John Richardson, R.	1928
John F. Haas, R.	1928
Howard Hayes, R.	1928
Theodore F. Ehler, R.	1928
Francis Borelli, D.	1928
Emanuel Eller, R.	1928
Denis W. Sullivan, D.	1928
Alfar M. Eberhart, R.	1928
William E. Helander, R.	1928

Salaries—Chief justice, $12,000 a year; associate justices, $9,000; clerk, $9,000; chief deputy clerk, $4,000; two assistant chief deputy clerks and one auditor, $3,000; other clerks, $1,800 to $2,500; bailiff, $9,000; chief deputy bailiff, $4,000; two assistant chief deputy bailiffs, $2,500; other bailiffs, $1,500 to $2,000.

Civil cases are heard in the branches of the court located on the eighth, ninth and eleventh floors of the city hall. These include the Automobile court (room 906), the Morals court (room 1106) and the Court of Domestic Relations (room 902). Criminal cases are heard in one of the branches in the city hall (room 1108) and at branches located at 113 West Chicago avenue, 2742 Sheffield avenue, 2138 North California avenue, 731 North Racine avenue, 6347 Wentworth avenue, 811 West 47th place, 8855 Exchange avenue, 943 Maxwell street and 120 North Desplaines street.

JURISDICTION.

1. All actions on contracts when the amount claimed by the plaintiff exceeds $1,000; all actions for the recovery of personal property the value of which exceeds $1,000; all actions for the recovery of damages for the conversion of personal property when the amount sought to be recovered exceeds $1,000.

2. Criminal cases of the grade of felony, except treason and murder, and cases of habeas corpus.

3. Criminal cases below the grade of felony, except habeas corpus cases.

4. Civil actions for the recovery of money only when the amount does not exceed $1,000; actions for recovery of personal property valued at less than $1,000; actions of forcible detainer; actions and proceedings over which justices of the peace have jurisdiction and actions not otherwise provided for by the act.

5. Quasi criminal actions.

6. Proceedings for the prevention of crime; for the arrest, examination and commitment of persons charged with criminal offenses; proceedings involving use of search warrants.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY DEPARTMENTS AND COURTS.

LOCATION OF COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Courthouse—Clark street, between Washington and Randolph; south side.
County Jail—North Dearborn and Illinois streets; north side.
Criminal Court Building—West Austin avenue and North Dearborn street; north side.
Children's Hospital—Wood street, near Polk; west side.
County Hospital—Harrison and Honore streets; west side.
County Infirmary—Oak Forest; reached by the Rock Island railroad.
County Morgue—Wood and Polk streets; west side.
Psychopathic Hospital—Wood and Polk streets; west side.
County Agent—Main office, 213 South Peoria street; west side.
Juvenile Court—Room 1007 courthouse.
Home for Delinquent and Dependent Children—771 Ewing street.

IN COURTHOUSE.

Board of Assessors—Third floor, north end.
Board of Review—Third floor, south end.
County Commissioners—Room 537.

Committee Clerk—Room 537.
County Treasurer—First and second floors, north end.
County Clerk—Second floor, south end.
County Court—Room 603.
County Court Clerk—Room 600.
County Comptroller—Room 511.
County Superintendent of Schools—Room 546.
County Surveyor—Room 726.
Custodian—Room 1026.
Coroner—Room 500.
Civil Service Commissioners—Room 512.
Circuit Court—Seventh floor.
Circuit Court Clerk—Fourth floor, north end.
President County Board—Room 523.
Jury Commissioners—Room 824.
Probate Court—Sixth floor.
Probate Court Clerk—Sixth floor.
Sheriff—Fourth floor, center.
Superintendent of Public Service—Room 519.
Superior Court—Eighth floor.
Superior Court Clerk—Fourth floor, south end.

CRIMINAL COURT BUILDING.

Criminal Court Clerk—First floor.
Criminal Courts—Third, fourth and fifth floors.
Sheriff (Bailiffs) in Charge of Criminal Court—First floor.
Grand Jury Assembly Room—Second floor.
State's Attorney—Second floor.

CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY CHRONOLOGY.

Omnibuses—First regular omnibus line started by Frank Parmelee May 9, 1853.

Horse Cars—South side: First line on State street, between Randolph and 12th streets, opened April 25, 1859. West side: Madison street line, Halsted to State, opened May 20, 1859; Randolph street line opened July 15, 1859. North side: Wells street line, river to Chicago avenue, opened late in spring of 1859; Clark street line opened in August, 1859.

Cable Cars—South side: First cable line in Chicago operated on State to 39th street; began business Jan. 28, 1882; Cottage Grove avenue line built same year. North side: Clark street line opened March 27, 1888; Wells street line opened same year; Lincoln avenue line opened Jan. 22, 1889; Clybourn avenue line opened May 2, 1891. West side: Madison street line opened July 16, 1890; Milwaukee avenue line opened at same time; Blue Island avenue line opened July 28, 1893.

Electric Cars—South side: First electric line in city began operating Oct. 2, 1890, from 95th street and Stony Island avenue to South Chicago; trolley substituted for horse cars on most of the lines (except cable) in 1893 and 1894 in all divisions of the city and in the suburbs; trolley substituted for cable cars on State street July 22, 1906, and on Cottage Grove avenue Oct. 21, 1906. West side: Trolley cars substituted for cable on Blue Island avenue July 22, 1906, and on Madison street and Milwaukee avenue Aug. 19, 1906. North side: All cables changed to trolley lines Oct. 21, 1906. Fares raised to 7 cents Aug. 8, 1919; Dec. 1, 1919, fifty-ride tickets sold for $3; ten-ride tickets for 65 cents; Dec. 27, 1919, fares reduced to 6 cents cash; fares raised to 8 cents July 1, 1920; reduced to 7 cents cash or three tickets for 20 cents June 15, 1922.

Elevated Railways—South side: South side elevated railroad began regular operation on line between Congress street and 39th street June 6, 1892, with steam as motive power; extended to Stony Island avenue in May, 1893; extended to Englewood in 1906 and to Kenwood in 1907; trains began running around loop Oct. 19, 1897; motive power changed to electricity July 27, 1898. West side: Lake street line (Chicago & Oak Park) began running Nov. 6, 1893, with steam as motive power; electricity substituted June 14, 1896; Metropolitan road opened May 20, 1895, with electricity as motive power; began running over loop Oct. 10, 1897; extension of Garfield park and Douglas park lines completed in 1902. North side: Northwestern line opened for business May 31, 1900, with electricity as motive power; Ravenswood branch opened May 10, 1907; through routing of trains between north and south sides and giving of transfers on all elevated roads begun Nov. 3, 1913. Fares raised to 6 cents Nov. 22, 1918; raised to 8 cents Aug. 8, 1919; tickets sold for 7½ cents Feb. 1, 1920; fare raised to 10 cents with four tickets for 35 cents Aug. 4, 1920.

Fares reduced to three tickets for 25 cents and weekly unlimited passes sold for $1.25 each, Sept. 18, 1922.

Merger of Surface Lines—Unified Management—Ordinance passed Nov. 14, 1913, providing for merger and unified management of all surface lines, with through routes, 5 cent fares and transfers to all parts of city; ordinance went into effect Feb. 1, 1914.

Motor Busses—Lincoln Park commissioners give fifteen-year franchise to company to operate electric motor busses on Lake Shore drive, Sheridan road, etc. Permission given by Illinois commerce commission to company to operate electric busses on south side streets.

CHICAGO'S FREE PUBLIC BATHS.

Operated by the health department: Herman N. Bundesen, commissioner; W. K. Murray, M. D., chief of bureau of hospitals, public baths and lodging houses. Names and locations of baths:

Carter H. Harrison—759 Mather street.
Martin B. Madden—3825 Wentworth avenue.
William Mavor—4647 Gross avenue.
Robert A. Waller—19 South Peoria street.
Kosciuzko—1444 Holt street.
DeWitt C. Cregier—1155 Cambridge avenue.
John Wentworth—2839 South Halsted street.
Theodore T. Gurney—1139 West Chicago-av.
William B. Ogden—3346 Emerald avenue.
Joseph Medill—2138 Grand avenue.
Thomas Gahan—4226 Wallace street.
Pilsen—1849 Throop street.
Fernand Henrotin—2415 North Marshfield-av.
William Loeffler—1217 South Union street.
Simon Baruch—1911 West 20th street.
Graeme Stewart—1642 West 35th street.
Fourteenth Street Bath—14th street pumping station, 1332 Indiana avenue.
Twenty-Second Street Bath—22d street pumping station, Ashland avenue near 22d street.
Lincoln—1019 North Lincoln street.
Public Bath—Polk and Paulina streets.
Public Bath—Kedzie avenue and 24th street.

The Carter H. Harrison bath, opened in January, 1904, is said to have been the first free public bath in the United States. Similar baths in Vienna charged a fee of 2 cents and those in New York 5 cents. The average cost of each plant has been between $15,000 and $20,000, and the average annual cost of maintenance $4,000.

ILLINOIS FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

The Illinois Forestry association seeks to draw together groups of men and women interested in the forestry problem for the state of Illinois and willing to help in solving it along wise and constructive lines. Dr. Henry C. Cowles of the University of Chicago is president, Bolling Arthur Johnson of Chicago is first vice-president and S. F. D. Meffley is secretary. The office of the association is at 1020 South Wabash avenue, Chicago.

SALARIES OF COOK COUNTY OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYES (1922).

Yearly except where otherwise specified.

COUNTY BOARD.

President	$9,000
Commissioners, 14 at..	5,000
Secretary to president..	4,500
Committee clerk	5,000
Stenographers, 3, each..	1,781
Investigator	3,600

COMPTROLLER.

Comptroller (see county clerk).	
Deputy comptroller	$7,500
Asst. deputy comp	5,000
Auditor	3,000
Fee office examiner	3,600
Accountants, 2 at	2,352
Cashiers, 2 at	2,208
Bookkeeper	2,772
Clerks	$2,016 to 2,313
Stenographer	2,196

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC SERVICE.

Superintendent	$7,500
Head clerk	4,000
Inspector purchases	2,970
Senior bookkeeper	2,496
Buyer	2,970
Storekeeper	2,196
Supt. mechanics	3,630
Chief electrician	3,375

Note—Mechanics are paid prevailing union wages.

SHERIFF.

Sheriff	$9,960
Chief deputy	5,000
Attorney	3,600
Chief bailiffs, 2 at	3,000
Assistant bailiffs, 2 at.	2,316
Real estate clerk	2,496
Cashier	2,208
Summons clerk	2,364
Execution clerk	2,364
Clerks	$1,820 to 2,364
Deputy sheriffs, 28 at..	2,400
Bailiffs, 139 at	2,100

Criminal Court Building.

Custodian	$2,496
Chief engineer	4,000
Electrician	3,075
Plumber	3,075
Steamfitter	3,075
Janitors, 10 at	1,320

County Jail.

Jailer	$3,600
Assistant jailers, 4 at..	2,196
Storekeeper	1,920
Physician	2,016
Head matron	1,584
Matrons, 4 at	1,356
Engineer	2,970
Jail guards (per mo.)..	149

County Building.

Custodian	$3,300
Assistant custodian	2,016
Chief engineer	4,000
Steamfitter	3,075
Plumber	3,075
Electrician	3,075
Elevator starters, 2 at.	1,800
Elevator men, 19 at..	1,620

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Commissioners, 3 at	$3,000
Chief examiner	2,700
Principal examiner	2,496
Principal clerk	2,496

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Assessor, 1 at	$5,000
Assessors, 4 at	7,000
Attorney	2,960
Chief clerk	$4,400
Assistant chief clerk	3,600
Valuation expert (bldgs)	3,000
Real estate expert	3,000
Chief draftsman	3,600
Surveyor	2,316
Chief docket clerk	2,400

BOARD OF REVIEW.

Members, 3 at	$7,000
Chief clerk	4,400
Assistant chief clerk	3,300
Attorney for board	3,960
Real estate expert	3,300
Building val. expert	3,000
Valuation extender	3,300

COUNTY TREASURER.

Treasurer	$9,960
Assistant treasurer	6,600
Chief clerk	5,000
Auditor	3,300
Head cashier	3,600
Head bookkeeper	3,660
Head clerk	3,300
Secretary to treasurer..	3,000

COUNTY CLERK.

County Clerk	$9,000
Tax commissioner	6,000
Private secretary	2,016
Chief deputy	4,000
Chief clerk	3,600
Cashier	2,772
Head clerk	3,000
Head bookkeeper	2,772

RECORDER.

Recorder	$9,000
Chief deputy	5,000
Chief clerk	3,600

Publicity Division.

Superintendent	$2,880

Abstract Department.

Superintendent	$3,600

Retranscribing Department.

Superintendent	$2,700
Assistant supt	2,316

Torrens Department.

Chief examiner	$6,600
Asst. chief examiner	5,000
Chief clerk	3,600

CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.

Clerk of court	$9,000
Chief deputy	4,000
Assistant deputy	2,700
Principal clerk	2,496
Cashier	2,496
Naturalization clerk	2,700
Execution clerk	2,364

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

Clerk of court	$9,000
Chief deputy	4,000
Assistant deputy	2,700
Principal clerk	2,496
Cashier	2,208
Execution clerk	2,364

CLERK COUNTY COURT.

Chief deputy	$4,000
Cashier	2,208
Principal clerk	2,496

PROBATE COURT CLERK.

Clerk Probate court	$9,000
Assistant to judge	4,500
Assts. to judge, 3 at..	3,960
Bond examiner	2,700
Cashier	2,208

CRIMINAL COURT CLERK.

Clerk Criminal court	$7,500
Chief deputy	4,000
Asst. chief deputy	2,700
Cashier	2,196

STATE'S ATTORNEY.

State's attorney	$11,600
Assistant	10,800
Assistant	10,000
Assistant	9,000
Assistants, 3 at	6,060
Assistants, 3 at	6,000
Assistants, 3 at	5,280
Assistants, 6 at	4,950
Assistants, 6 at	4,400
Assistants, 5 at	3,960
Assistants, 12 at	3,300
Assistants, 13 at	2,700
Assistants, 6 at	2,364
Assistants, 2 at	3,000
Secretary	4,400
Investigator	4,800

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

At Oak Forest.

Superintendent	$5,000
Asst. superintendent	3,300
Head physician	2,496
Supervisor	3,000
Druggist	2,220
Chief engineer	3,300
Pathologist	2,196

Wages of minor employes run from $55 to $160 a month. Nurses get from $66 to $110 a month. Nearly all are provided with board and lodging and laundry service free.

At County Hospital.

Warden	$5,000
County physician	3,900
Assistant warden	4,500
Assistant warden	3,600
Pathologist	2,700
Radiographer	2,700
Principal clerk	3,420
Chief engineer	3,300
Nurses (per mo.)	$127 to 138

Board, etc., is in some cases free.

BUREAU SOCIAL SERVICE.

Superintendent	$3,000
Asst. superintendent	2,400
Supervisor	2,208
Head nurse	2,208

COUNTY AGENT

County agent	$6,000
Deputy agent	3,000
Assistant agents, 8 at..	2,400
Deporting agent	2,352

G. A. R. Relief.

Superintendent	$1,485
Secretary	1,114
Visitors, 2 at	891

DELINQUENT HOME.

Physician	$3,000
Matron	2,208

JUVENILE COURT.

Asst. (woman) to judge	$5,500

Probation Officers.

Chief probation officer	$3,300
Probation officers (per mo.)	$121 to 183

JURY COMMISSION

Jury commissioner	$3,000
Commissioners, 2 at	2,125
Principal clerk	2,496

SUPT. OF SCHOOLS.

Superintendent	*$7,500
Directors, 5 at	2,460
Directors, 2 at	2,160

*Paid by state.

ELECTION COMMISSION.	
Commissioners, 3 at.	$4,000
Chief clerk	7,000
Assistant chief clerk	3,000
CORONER.	
Coroner	*$9,000
Chief deputy	4,000
Chief clerk	3,000
Statistician	$2,016
Morgue keeper	2,016
Deputies, 10 at	2,364
*$4,000 in fees.	
SUPT. OF HIGHWAYS.	
Superintendent	$7,500
Chief engineer	5,000
Assistant engineer	4,000
Chief clerk	$2,700
Rate clerk	1,800
JUDGES.	
Circuit judges, 20 at.	$12,000
Superior court judges, 20 at.	12,000
County court judge	12,000
Probate court judge	12,000

COOK COUNTY APPROPRIATIONS (1922).

Advertising fund	$2,000.00
Assessment lists	12,000.00
Audit fund	15,000.00
Birth record fund	3,500.00
Bridge fund	45,000.00
Budget fund	1,000.00
Chicago and Cook county school for boys fund	50,000.00
Children's outing fund	6,000.00
Contingent fund	10,000.00
Coroner's fund	4,500.00
County bonds fund	1,909,558.29
County detention home fund	681,720.85
County pension fund	18,938.00
County state aid roads	4,402,717.05
County treasurer's bond fund	22,500.00
Deportation fund	2,000.00
Dieting jurors fund	30,000.00
Election fund	546,676.23
Emergency hospital	200.00
Furniture, etc.	153,500.00
General road fund	5,000.00
General supply fund	1,018,865.17
Hospital nursing	400,000.00
Industrial schools	260,000.00
Insurance fund	500.00
Interest fund	428,000.00
Judges (outside)	8,000.00
Judgment fund	48,654.85
Jurors fund	425,000.00
Liabilities outstanding	294,483.43
Light, heat, power	337,000.00
Maywood home	600.00
Mothers' pensions	650,000.00
Operating expense	52,670.00
Office supplies	173,900.00
Outdoor relief	40,000.00
Police magistrates	10,000.00
Postage fund	17,000.00
President's fund	10,000.00
Printing proceedings	20,000.00
Relief for blind	48,000.00
Retired judges' pension	3,462.40
Returning fugitives	2,000.00
Roads refund	1,180,610.65
Salaries and wages	8,109,606.00
Special assessment	1,700.00
Soldiers' roll of honor	1,500.00
Special counsel fund	14,100.00
Special state's attorney fund	17,989.71
State aid roads	2,447,672.38
State's attorney's fund	115,000.00
State institutions	35,000.00
Telephone fund	50,000.00
Transportation	5,000.00
Transportation, prisoners	12,000.00
Witness fees	5,500.00
Total	23,482,713.33

SALARIES AND WAGES.

County board	$92,213.86
Comptroller	52,567.92
Superintendent public service	58,676.08
Mechanics	220,513.60
Sheriff—County building	322,223.88
Civil service commission	27,212.00
Total administration	777,407.34
Board of assessors	344,972.16
Country towns	35,150.00
Board of review	200,471.92
County treasurer	765,116.84
County clerk	494,152.08
Total tax division	1,839,863.00
Recorder	$340,811.92
Abstract department	303,957.00
Torrens department	131,495.46
Circuit court clerk	146,328.08
Superior court clerk	109,188.08
County court clerk	68,200.08
Probate court clerk	146,824.08
Sheriff—General office	495,735.92
Jury commissioners	32,977.00
Election commissioners	22,000.00
Coroner	125,942.08
Judiciary	268,003.20
Total civil courts	2,191,463.22
Clerk Criminal court	132,628.08
State's attorney	404,569.44
Sheriff—Criminal court building	101,254.48
Sheriff—Jail	175,020.40
Total Criminal court	813,472.40
Oak Forest institutions	377,155.84
County hospital	779,205.12
Bureau social service	53,232.00
County agent, regular	162,619.68
Physicians	25,000.00
G. A. R. relief	5,272.32
Home for delinquents	80,424.00
Juvenile court probation officers	230,824.08
Superintendent schools	25,504.00
Adult probation office	46,564.08
Total charitable, etc.	1,785,801.12
Superintendent of highways	701,599.16
Total salaries	8,109,606.24

ESTIMATED RESOURCES.

Fiscal year 1922.

Taxes.

All taxes	$15,361,880.32

Fee Offices.

County treasurer	1,600,000.00
County clerk	500,000.00
Recorder	500,000.00
Abstract department	60,000.00
Torrens department	90,000.00
Circuit court clerk	155,000.00
Superior court clerk	145,000.00
County court clerk	80,000.00
Probate court clerk	240,000.00
Sheriff	140,000.00
State's attorney	110,000.00
Total fee offices	3,620,000.00

Miscellaneous.

Care county patients	10,000.00
Sale old material	3,000.00
Other sources	22,000.00
Total	35,000.00

Ordinary Revenue.

Ordinary revenue	19,116,880.32
Cash on hand	55,829.13
Total	19,072,709.45

Extraordinary Revenue.

State aid roads fund	5,385.19
County state aid roads fund	2,442,287.19
Detention home fund	681,720.85
State road refund	1,180,610.65
Total	4,310,003.88
Total resources	23,482,713.33

COOK COUNTY FINANCES.

[From Comptroller Robert M. Sweitzer's annual report for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1921, and brought down to Jan. 9, 1922.]

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

Assets.

Capital assets—	
Remunerative real estate	$9,700.00
Unremunerative real estate	3,914,064.19
Buildings and equipment	15,970,995.07
Roads, equipment	27,713.76
Roads, improvements	5,163,783.56
Cash in hand of treasurer	3,123,163.04
Total capital assets	28,209,419.62
Current assets—	
Cash in hands of treasurer	328,695.29
Taxes	3,311,643.40
Delinquent taxes	4,624,008.49
Uncollected fees	1,269,281.53
Accounts receivable	564,007.04
Supply department	1,732.94
Total current assets	10,099,368.69
Contingent assets—	
Cash in hands of treasurer	46,317.24
Trust fund securities	45,458.91
Total contingent assets	91,776.15
Grand total	38,400,564.46

Liabilities.

Capital liabilities—	
Funded debt	12,765,000.00
Capital surplus	15,444,419.62
Total capital liabilities	28,209,419.62
Current liabilities—	
Warrants outstanding	49,082.22
Audited vouchers	294,164.40
Bond and interest account	360,191.63
Tax error and rebate fund	325,000.00
Delinquent taxes	1,441,605.48
Uncollected fees	1,247,692.07
Revenue surplus	6,381,632.89
Total current liabilities	10,099,268.69
Contingent liabilities	91,776.15
Grand total	38,400,564.46

CORPORATE SURPLUS ACCOUNT.

To Nov. 30, 1921.

Revenue.

1921 taxes extended	$11,311,643.40
Interest on delinquent taxes	254,550.64
Forfeiture redemptions	16,599.73
Fee offices	3,405,348.67
Miscellaneous	89,408.01
Gross revenue	15,077,550.45
Deductions—	
Reserved for uncollected fees	76,393.02
Torrens indemnity fund	5,399.75
Abstract guaranty fund	2,061.68
Expenses paid by fee offices, etc.	57,401.88
Total	140,956.33
Total net revenue	14,396,594.12

Expenses.

Administration	1,031,439.78
Taxation and collection	1,938,889.97
Civil courts	2,449,405.28
Criminal courts	1,307,345.38
Charitable and educational	$5,317,575.67
General division	1,073,473.79
Total operating expenses	12,118,129.87
Bonds matured	1,342,500.00
Total expenses	13,460,629.87
Excess of revenue	1,475,964.25
Surplus as of Nov. 30, 1921	6,381,632.89

EXPENSES BY DIVISIONS.

To Nov. 30, 1921.

Administration	$998,677.82
Taxation and collection	1,933,526.61
Civil courts	2,401,127.09
Criminal courts	1,246,322.00
Charitable and educational	4,177,960.74
General	1,071,763.39
Total corporate operating	11,829,378.23
Liquidation deferred liabilities	1,513,486.52
Storeroom fund	1,971.00
Total other corporate	1,511,515.52
Special trust fund	2,155,985.63
Total by divisions	15,496,879.38

EXPENSES BY FUNDS.

Salaries and wages	$6,913,889.35
Judges' salaries	269,553.77
Outside judges	7,020.00
Office supplies and expense	162,111.54
General supply	967,627.61
Light, heat and power	305,034.06
Furniture and repair	123,529.56
Operating expense	26,732.13
Bonds	1,345,500.00
Interest	573,733.75
Miscellaneous funds	2,413,260.70
Hospital building	27,399.60
State aid roads	28,265.59
Hard roads	25,758.27
Outdoor relief	39,999.40
Liabilities outstanding	164,236.29
Oak Forest building	1,563,293.19
Road funds, series P	141,945.77
State aid maintenance	26,348.90
State aid roads	1,563,393.19
County detention home	129,740.39
Highway salary series	90,228.84
Total by funds	15,496,879.38

RECEIPTS FROM FEE OFFICES.

Fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1921.

County treasurer	$1,544,663.60
County clerk	404,977.75
County court	84,842.50
Recorder	462,305.25
Recorder—Abstract department	41,233.85
Recorder—Torrens department	77,073.00
Probate court	229,179.05
Circuit court	155,517.45
Superior court	147,834.20
Sheriff	137,825.29
State's attorney	109,701.38
Criminal court	3,293.90
Coroner	6,901.45
Total	3,405,348.67

STATEMENT OF MOTHERS' PENSION FUND.

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Average monthly families assisted	737	766	1,052	1,058
Average number of children monthly	2,253	2,206	3,350	3,304
Average children per family	3.07	2.86	3.19	3.12
Average paid to family per month	$28.20	$29.35	$41.64	$42.38
Average paid per child per month	$9.19	$10.19	$13.07	$13.57
Total amount paid for year	$260,445.59	$268,467.88	$438,032.31	$448,408.93

The mothers' pension law—effective July 1, 1911, and amended June 29, 1921—provides for the partial support of mothers with children under 14 years of age. Any mother

who has resided in Cook county for three years, whose husband is dead or whose husband has become permanently incapacitated for work, is entitled to the benefits of the law for her children upon complying with its requirements. The assistance allowed to such mother cannot exceed $25.00 per month where there is but one child, and shall never exceed the sum of $15.00 per month for each additional child. This applies to counties of 300,000 or more population. In other counties the allowance is $15.00 for one child and $10.00 for each additional child.

FIXED ASSETS FOR COOK COUNTY.

As of Nov. 30, 1921.

	Real estate.	Building.	Equipment.	*Total.
Forty-third street and Ellis avenue..	$9,700.00	.....	.....	$9,700.00
Courthouse	3,123,059.00	$4,870,788.27	$548,516.72	8,542,528.74
Criminal court building and jail.....	203,600.00	386,080.00	1,700.00	594,292.62
Juvenile court building.....	25,000.00	57,569.86	.....	82,631.31
Oak Forest institutions.....	62,918.16	3,412,642.49	46,935.00	3,524,574.47
County hospital.....	362,987.03	5,913,979.29	37,701.46	6,318,433.49
County detention home.....	136,500.00	185,398.37	.....	321,898.37
New detention hospital.....	.....	483,759.91	16,929.79	500,700.26
Roads—Machinery	.....	.....	27,713.76	27,713.76
Hard-road improvements	.....	.....	.....	5,163,783.56
Total	3,923,764.19	15,310,218.19	679,595.73	25,086,256.58

*Includes $4,476,088.80 for permanent improvements (hard roads, etc.), and $3,179.50 for sundry charges.

BONDED DEBT OF COOK COUNTY.

Dec. 31, 1921.	Outstanding.	Due an.	Lim.
Building purposes	$50,000.00	$25,000.00	1923
Cook county bonds	125,000.00	62,500.00	1923
Refunding bonds	100,000.00	25,000.00	1925
New courthouse building bonds.....	1,000,000.00	250,000.00	1925
Infirmary building bonds	700,000.00	100,000.00	1928
New county hospital bonds	1,500,000.00	150,000.00	1931
Detention hospital bonds	100,000.00	50,000.00	1923
Infirmary buildings and cemetery bonds.....	600,000.00	50,000.00	1933
New county hospital pavilions, etc., bonds.....	700,000.00	50,000.00	1935
Hard road bonds	800,000.00	200,000.00	1925
Road bonds	850,000.00	50,000.00	1938
Oak Forest infirmary and county agent's building bonds	540,000.00	30,000.00	1939
County state aid road bonds.....	4,750,000.00	250,000.00	1940
New detention home	950,000.00	50,000.00	1940
Total	12,765,000.00	1,342,500.00	.....

The interest rate is 4 per cent except on the building purposes bonds, where it is 3½ per cent, and on the county state aid and new detention home bonds, where it is 4½ per cent. The state constitution provides that the county authorities shall never assess taxes the aggregate of which shall exceed 75 cents per $100 valuation unless authorized by a vote of the people of the county.

COOK COUNTY CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—STATISTICS FOR 1921.

County hospital—	
Daily population	1,420
Deaths yearly	3,016
Salaries	$755,116.68
Nursing	401,830.84
Supplies	488,693.72
Furniture, repairs	9,497.02
Total expense	1,655,138.26
Daily cost, per capita.....	3.19
Oak Forest—	
Infirmary inmates daily.....	2,519
Tuberc. hosp., inmates daily....	586
Average number daily	3,105
Deaths, infirmary, yearly.....	661
Deaths, hospital, yearly.....	346
Salaries	$339,935.76
Supplies	453,553.40
Furniture, repairs	48,760.82
Total expense	842,249.98
Daily cost per capita.....	.74
Home for delinquent and dependent children—	
Inmates, daily average	111
Salaries	$78,902.58
Supplies	32,939.44
Furniture, repairs	1,149.40
Total expense	112,991.42
Daily cost per capita	2.79
County agent—	
Persons given relief.....	39,370
Medical aid in homes	18,027
Rations issued	35,560
Coal, tons, issued	6,041
Shoes, pairs issued	12,251
Milk, quarts	139,235
Salaries	$189,795.92
Supplies	263,293.76
Furniture, repairs	1,016.53
Total expense	454,106.21

COUNTY AID TO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS (1921).

School.	Children.	Amount.
St. Mary's Training.....	471	$47,262.07
Glenwood Manual Training.	72	7,679.69
Chicago Industrial (girls)..	273	43,655.90
Park Ridge (girls).....	39	6,585.00
Illinois Technical (col. girls)	26	4,187.00
Polish Manual (boys).....	247	26,120.54
St. Hedwig's Industr'l (girls)	185	30,206.27
Lisle Manual Train. (boys).	91	9,909.99
Lisle Industrial (girls).....	60	9,901.80
Kasper Industrial (girls)..	178	27,353.50
Kettler Manual Train. (boys)	226	23,041.98
Bohemian Industrial (girls)	20	2,663.50
Bohemian Training (boys).	26	2,699.51
Addison Manual (boys)....	34	3,155.99
Addison Industrial (girls)..	15	2,088.06
Chicago Man. (Jewish boys)	71	7,292.00
Chicago Indus. (Jewish girls)	43	6,806.50
Morgan Park Manual (boys)	3	267.82
Morgan Park Indus. (girls).	6	735.00
Total	2,086	261,611.36

ASSESSMENT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN CHICAGO.

The following is a statement of the valuation of taxable real estate and personal property and the amount of taxes levied each year from 1837 to 1920, inclusive:

Year.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total valuation.
1837..	.....	.....	$236,842
1838..	$235,996	.....	235,996
1839..	94,803	.....	94,803
1840..	94,437	.....	94,437
1841..	127,024	$39,720	166,744
1842..	108,757	42,585	151,342
1843..	962,221	479,093	1,441,314
1844..	1,992,085	771,186	2,763,281
1845..	2,273,171	791,851	3,065,022
1846..	3,664,425	857,231	4,521,656
1847..	4,995,466	853,704	5,849,170
1848..	4,998,266	1,302,174	6,300,440
1849..	5,181,637	1,495,047	6,676,684
1850..	5,685,965	1,534,284	7,220,249
1851..	6,804,262	1,758,455	8,562,717
1852..	8,190,769	2,272,645	10,463,414
1853..	13,130,677	3,711,154	16,841,831
1854..	18,990,744	5,401,495	24,392,239
1855..	21,637,500	5,355,393	26,992,893
1856..	25,892,308	5,843,776	31,736,084
1857..	29,307,628	7,027,653	36,335,281
1858..	30,175,325	5,816,407	35,991,732
1859..	30,732,313	5,821,067	36,553,380
1860..	31,198,135	5,855,377	37,053,512
1861..	31,314,749	5,037,631	36,352,380
1862..	31,587,545	5,552,300	37,139,845
1863..	35,143,252	7,524,072	42,667,324
1864..	37,148,023	11,584,759	48,732,782
1865..	44,065,499	20,644,678	64,710,177
1866..	66,495,116	29,458,134	85,953,250
1867..	141,445,920	53,580,924	195,026,844
1868..	174,490,660	55,756,340	230,247,000
1869..	211,371,240	54,653,640	266,024,880
1870..	223,643,600	52,342,950	275,986,746
1871..	236,898,650	52,847,820	289,746,470
1872..	239,154,890	45,042,540	284,197,430
1873..	262,969,820	49,103,175	312,072,995
1874..	258,549,310	45,155,830	303,705,140
1875..	125,468,605	48,295,641	173,764,246
1876..	128,832,403	39,165,754	167,998,157
1877..	116,082,533	32,317,615	148,400,148
1878..	104,420,053	27,563,386	131,983,439
1879..	91,152,229	26,517,806	117,970,035
1880..	89,032,038	28,101,688	117,133,726
1881..	90,099,045	29,053,743	119,152,288
1882..	95,881,714	29,479,022	125,360,736
1883..	101,596,795	31,616,893	133,213,688
1884..	105,606,743	31,720,237	137,326,980
1885..	107,146,881	32,811,411	139,958,292
1886..	122,980,123	35,516,009	158,496,132
1887..	123,169,455	38,035,080	161,204,535
1888..	123,292,358	37,349,365	160,641,723
1889..	127,372,618	40,763,213	168,135,831
1890..	170,553,854	48,800,514	219,354,368
1891..	203,353,791	53,245,783	256,599,574
1892..	190,614,636	53,117,502	243,732,138
1893..	189,299,120	56,491,231	245,790,351
1894..	190,960,897	56,461,825	247,422,722
1895..	192,498,842	50,977,983	243,476,825
1896..	195,684,875	48,672,411	244,357,286
1897..	184,632,905	47,393,755	232,026,660
1898..	178,801,172	42,165,275	220,966,447
1899..	260,265,058	84,931,361	345,196,419
1900..	202,884,012	73,681,868	276,565,880
1901..	259,254,598	115,325,842	374,580,440
1902..	276,509,730	125,985,401	402,495,131
1903..	289,371,249	122,053,031	411,424,280
1904..	291,329,703	111,951,487	403,281,190
1905.	295,514,443	112,477,182	407,991,625
1906..	303,033,228	123,230,068	426,263,296
1907..	346,843,590	131,078,386	477,921,976
1908..	344,499,927	132,690,472	477,190,399
1909..	586,253,655	212,574,401	833,150,897
1910..	603,022,875	245,971,661	848,994,536
1911..	663,376,027	223,578,274	927,747,492
1912..	670,652,219	195,473,058	940,450,171
1913..	688,387,352	214,318,184	981,787,576
1914..	$707,366,379	217,979,761	1,000,797,060
1915..	749,905,059	219,879,969	1,041,788,676
1916..	742,695,603	219,396,138	1,032,876,669
1917..	753,321,967	239,734,554	1,062,959,802
1918..	757,914,948	247,059,397	1,082,763,780
1919..	1,174,665,872	375,696,133	1,653,171,362
1920..	1,166,211,873	382,077,668	1,654,814,838
1921..	.....	.....	1,690,564,702

TAX LEVY SINCE 1837.

Year.	Tax levy.	Year.	Tax levy.
1837...	$5,905.15	1879...	$3,776,450.79
1838...	8,849.86	1880...	3,899,126.98
1839...	4,664.55	1881...	4,136,608.38
1840...	4,721.85	1882...	4,227,402.98
1841...	10,004.67	1883...	4,540,506.13
1842...	9,181.27	1884...	4,872,456.60
1843...	8,647.89	1885...	5,152,366.03
1844...	17,166.24	1886...	5,368,409.76
1845...	11,077.58	1887...	5,602,712.56
1846...	15,825.80	1888...	5,723,067.25
1847...	18,159.01	1889...	6,326,561.21
1848...	22,051.54	1890...	9,558,335.00
1849...	30,045.09	1891...	10,453,270.41
1850...	25,270.87	1892...	12,142,448.75
1851...	63,385.87	1893...	11,810,969.69
1852...	76,948.96	1894...	12,267,643.62
1853...	135,662.68	1895...	14,239,685.13
1854...	199,081.64	1896...	12,290,145.21
1855...	206,209.03	1897...	12,939,333.10
1856...	396,652.39	1898...	12,207,906.82
1857...	572,046.00	1899...	13,359,270.53
1858...	430,190.00	1900...	17,086,408.36
1859...	513,164.00	1901...	14,245,294.12
1860...	373,315.29	1902...	14,039,030.16
1861...	559,968.00	1903...	14,815,388.31
1862...	564,038.06	1904...	15,994,410.68
1863...	853,346.00	1905...	16,845,974.19
1864...	974,655.64	1906...	17,434,168.80
1865...	1,294,183.50	1907...	22,605,709.45
1866...	1,719,064.05	1908...	22,666,543.94
1867...	2,518,472.00	1909...	24,078,060.98
1868...	3,223,457.80	1910...	23,485,538.22
1869...	3,990,373.20	1911...	27,311,841.58
1870...	4,139,798.70	1912...	24,733,839.48
1871...	2,897,464.70	1913...	31,122,666.16
1872...	4,462,961.45	1914...	32,225,665.35
1873...	5,617,313.91	1915...	37,816,928.94
1874...	5,466,692.54	1916...	39,662,464.09
1875...	5,108,981.40	1917...	40,923,952.37
1876...	4,046,805.80	1918...	39,087,772.46
1877...	4,013,410.44	1919...	60,671,388.98
1878...	3,777,757.23	1920...	64,703,260.16

The valuation since 1875 is the equalized valuation fixed by the state board of equalization. From 1867 to 1875 the valuation was made by the city for the city tax. From 1898 to 1908, inclusive, the assessed value was one-fifth of the actual value. In 1909 the rate was fixed at one-third and in 1919 at one-half. The total valuation includes capital stock and railroads.

ASSESSMENT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN COOK COUNTY.

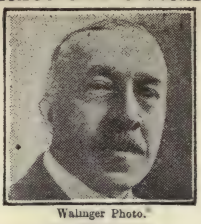
Includes equalized valuation of railroads and capital stock of corporations.

1904....	$437,850,496	1913...	$1,056,910,607
1905....	441,990,246	1914...	1,078,824,261
1906....	461,813,707	1915...	1,121,649,954
1907....	514,757,122	1916...	1,115,035,441
1908....	514,730,532	1917...	1,148,893,498
1909....	987,212,850	1918...	1,170,142,268
1910....	915,895,947	1919...	1,792,526,343
1911....	997,787,837	1920...	1,797,265,770
1912...	1,012,882,262	1921...	1,853,602,081

The above figures are one-fifth of the actual valuation down to and including 1908. The rate was changed to one-third in 1909 and to one-half in 1919.

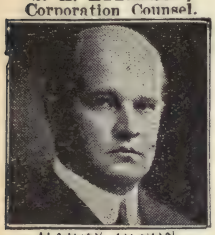
CHICAGO CITY OFFICIALS.

Monett Photo.
S. A. ETTELSON,
Corporation Counsel.



Walinger Photo.
AGE ZYLSTRA,
City Collector.

Matzene Photo.
JAMES T. IGOE,
City Clerk.



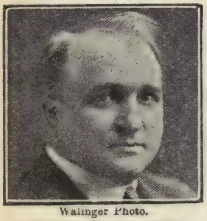
HARRY OLSON,
C. J. Municipal Court.

Moffett Photo.
WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

Morrison Photo.
M. J. FAHERTY,
Pres. Bd. Local Imp.

Moffett Photo.
CHAS. FITZMORRIS,
Chief of Police.

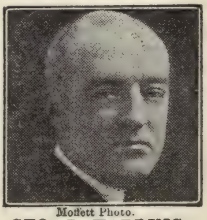
DR. H. N. BUNDESEN,
Health Commissioner.



Walinger Photo.
WILLIAM H. REID,
Public Service Comm'r.

Matzene Photo.
CLAYTON F. SMITH,
City Treasurer.

CHARLES BOSTROM,
Building Commissioner.



Moffett Photo.
GEO. F. HARDING,
Comptroller.

A. R. SEYFERLICH,
Fire Marshal.

Koehne Photo.
CHARLES R. FRANCIS,
Comm'r Public Works.

W. J. McCOURT,
Supt. Water Bureau.

CHICAGO CITY OFFICIALS.

Heads of departments, assistants, chief clerks and other employes. Their offices unless otherwise specified are open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Room 507 city hall. Hours 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Mayor—William Hale Thompson, R.

Private Secretary—John M. Kelly, R.

Duties—The mayor presides over meetings of the city council, approves or vetoes the acts of that body, appoints all nonelective city officials, sees that all the laws and ordinances are faithfully executed, issues and revokes licenses and exercises a general supervision over all the various subordinate departments of the city government.

THE CITY COUNCIL (1922-1923).

Presiding Officer—Mayor William Hale Thompson.

City Clerk—James T. Igoe, D.

Chief Clerk—Edward J. Padden.

Council Committee Secretary—William F. Harragh.

Sergeant at Arms—Thomas F. Courtney.

Assistant Sergeants at Arms—Henry Sonnenschein, John Twohig, John Dohney.

Aldermen.

Ward.

1. John J. Coughlin.....17 N. LaSalle-st.
   Michael Kenna.....307 S. Clark-st.
2. Robert R. Jackson.....3300 S. State-st.
   Louis B. Anderson..508, 184 W. Wash.-st.
3. U. S. Schwartz.....906, 6 N. Clark-st.
   John H. Johntry.....4503 Oakenwald-av.
4. John A. Richert.....2603 S. Halsted-st.
   Timothy A. Hogan.....3023 Throop-st.
5. Robert J. Mulcahy.....3367 Archer-av.
   Jos. B. McDonough.....538 W. 37th-st.
6. Chas. S. Eaton.....500, 35 N. Dearborn-st.
7. Guy Guernsey....1515 Harris Trust bldg.
8. Martin S. Furman...8745 Commercial-av.
   Ross A. Woodhull....9117 Commercial-av.
9. Sheldon W. Govier...11350 Forrestville-av.
   Guy Madderom.....11030 S. Michigan-av.
10. James McNichols.....1322 Washburne-av.
11. Leonard Rutkowski.....1727 W. 18th-st.
    Dennis A. Horan.....1914 S. Ashland-av.
12. Joseph Cepak.....2604 W. 21st-pl.
13. John G. Horne.....3230 W. Madison-st.
    Samuel O. Shaffer...3916 W. Van Buren-st.
14. Joseph H. Smith.....2342 W. Superior-st.
    Geo. M. Maypole.....3523 Fulton-st.
15. Oscar H. Olsen...1905 City Hall Sq. bldg.
    Edward J. Kaindl.....2600 W. Chicago-av.
16. John A. Piotrowski....1459 Blackhawk-st.
    John Czekala.....1839 Evergreen-av.
17. S. S. Walkowiak....1317, 139 N. Clark-st.
    Thomas P. Devereux....751 N. Racine-av.
18. John J. Touhy.....1339 W. Adams-st.
19. James B. Bowler.....631 S. Ashland-blvd.
    John Powers.....1284 Macalister-pl.
20. Matt. Franz.....1700 S. Halsted-st.
    Henry L. Fick.....559 W. Roosevelt-rd.
21. Chas. J. Agnew.....40 E. Elm-st.
    Dorsey R. Crowe.....755 N. Dearborn-st.
22. Leo C. Klein.....1426 Mohawk-st.
    Arthur F. Albert.....1700 N. Halsted-st.
23. Thos. O. Wallace.....846 Center-st.
24. John Haderlein.....1917 Barry-av.
    Leo M. Brieske.....3037 Lincoln-av.
25. Frank J. Link.....430 Orleans-st.
    E. I. Frankhauser..522 1st Nat'l. Bk. bldg.
26. Thos. R. Caspers.....1770 Cullom-av.
    Chas. G. Hendricks..1201, 69 W. Wash.-st.
27. Christ A. Jensen.....4226 N. Sawyer-av.
    Edward R. Armitage.....5826 Berenice-av.
28. Max Adamowski.....2812 Fullerton-av.
    Henry Schlegel.....2930 Lyndale-st.
29. Thomas F. Byrne.....6743 S. Irving-av.
    James F. Kovarik....5022 S. Marshfield-av.
30. Wm. R. O'Toole .....1048 W. 55th-st.
    Wm. J. Lynch.....509 W. 43d-pl.
31. Terence F. Moran.....5634 S. Ada-st.
    Scott M. Hogan.....912 Ashland blk.
32. John H. Lyle....300-4, 108 S. LaSalle-st.
    Benjamin S. Wilson.....7240 Yale-av.
33. Albert O. Anderson....4323 Fullerton-av.
    John P. Garner.....5615 W. Lake-st.
34. John Toman.....4141 W. 21st-pl.
    Jos. O. Kostner...1404 Independence-blvd.
35. John S. Clark.....4259 W. North-av.

Standing Committees—1922-1923.

Finance—Richert, L. B. Anderson, Schwartz, Guernsey, Woodhull, Maypole, Powers, Crowe, Armitage, Adamowski, Moran, Lyle, A. O. Anderson, Garner, Kostner, Clark.

Local Transportation—Schwartz, L. B. Anderson, T. A. Hogan, Mulcahy, Guernsey, Madderom, Shaffer, Smith, Olsen, Walkowiak, Bowler, Franz, Wallace, Link, Jensen, Byrne, W. J. Lynch, Garner, Toman.

Railroads, Industries and Compensation—L. B. Anderson, Schwartz, McDonough, Eaton, Guernsey, McNichols, Horan, Horne, Smith, Olsen, Walkowiak, Touhy, Bowler, Franz, Wallace, Haderlein, Link, Caspers, Armitage, Byrne, O'Toole, S. M. Hogan, Kostner, Clark.

Gas, Oil and Electric Light—Bowler, Jackson, T. A. Hogan, Furman, Madderom, McNichols, Horan, Cepak, Horne, Kaindl, Walkowiak, Haderlein, Link, Armitage, Adamowski, O'Toole, Moran, Toman.

Judiciary—Olsen, Coughlin, Jackson, Schwartz, T. A. Hogan, Guernsey, Woodhull, Govier, Rutkowski, Maypole, Walkowiak, Powers, Agnew, Stephen, Brieske, Frankhauser, S. M. Hogan, Lyle, A. O. Anderson.

Buildings and Zoning—O'Toole, Jackson, Johntry, T. A. Hogan, Mulcahy, Madderom, McNichols, Cepak, Shaffer, Smith, Kaindl, Piotrowski, Powers, Fick, Klein, Adamowski, Kovarik, S. M. Hogan.

Schools, Fire and Civil Service—Armitage, Coughlin, Jackson, Madderom, Horan, Shaffer, Kaindl, Piotrowski, Devereux, Fick, Albert, Hendricks, Schlegel, O'Toole, S. M. Hogan, A. O. Anderson, Kostner.

Harbors, Wharves and Bridges—Woodhull, Kenna, Rutkowski, Shaffer, Smith, Piotrowski, Powers, Agnew, Albert, Wallace, Haderlein, Caspers, Jensen, Lyle, Garner.

Public Health—Garner, Kenna, Jackson, Johntry, Furman, Rutkowski, Horne, Czekala, Devereux, Brieske, Frankhauser, Caspers, Moran, Wilson.

Track Elevation—Maypole, Coughlin, Mulcahy, Furman, Govier, McNichols, Horan, Devereux, Touhy, Fick, Crowe, Klein, Hendricks, Jensen, Kovarik, W. J. Lynch, Moran, Kostner.

Police and Municipal Courts—Kenna, Johntry, McDonough, Eaton, Woodhull, Maypole, Rutkowski, Cepak, Horne, Czekala, Franz, Agnew, Frankhauser, Hendricks, Schlegel, Byrne, Wilson, A. O. Anderson.

Streets and Alleys—Toman, Coughlin, T. A. Hogan, Mulcahy, Govier, Rutkowski, Cepak, Czekala, Devereux, Powers, Fick, Agnew, Klein, Jensen, Adamowski, Kovarik, W. J. Lynch, Moran.

High Costs and High Rents—Govier, Mulcahy, Furman, Kaindl, Czekala, Devereux, Touhy, Albert, Brieske, Caspers, Schlegel, Kovarik, S. M. Hogan.

Public Markets—Kavanagh, Furman, McNichols, Walkowiak, Bowler, Franz, Albert, Brieske, Hendricks, Jensen, Schlegel, Kovarik, Lyle, A. O. Anderson, Clark.

Municipal Institutions and City Hall—Shaffer, Johntry, McDonough, Touhy, Fick, Crowe, Haderlein, Hendricks, Schlegel, Byrne, W. J. Lynch, Wilson, Toman, T. J. Lynch.

Efficiency, Economy and Rehabilitation—Eaton,

Richert, Olsen, Klein, Frankhauser, Caspers, Wilson, Garner, Clark.
License—Piotrowski, Coughlin, Richert, Govier, Horan, Kaindl, Czekala, Franz, Klein, Wallace, Toman.
Redistricting—Byrne, Kenna, Richert, Eaton, Madderom, Horne, Smith, Olsen, Bowler, Agnew, Wallace, Link, Armitage, W. J. Lynch, Lyle, Clark.
Parks, Playgrounds and Beaches—McDonough, Kenna, L. B. Anderson, Johntry, Cepak, Piotrowski, Touhy, Albert, Haderlein, Brieske, O'Toole.
Gas Litigation—Guernsey, L. B. Anderson, Schwartz, Richert, McDonough, Eaton, Woodhull, Crowe, Frankhauser, Kostner, T. J. Lynch.
Aviation—Link, Maypole, Crowe, Adamowski, Wilson.
Committees and Rules—Schwartz (alternate Guernsey), Bowler (alternate Fick), Armitage (alternate Adamowski), O'Toole (alternate S. M. Hogan).

Meetings.

Regular meetings of the city council are held every Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, unless otherwise ordered at a regular meeting. Special meetings may be held at any time, on call of the mayor or any three or more aldermen; such call shall be in writing, duly signed, and shall be presented to the clerk, who shall proceed immediately to prepare notices of the same and shall cause them to be served on members of the council at least twenty-four hours prior to the day and hour set for the special meeting except for special meetings called on account of death of a member of the council or in an extreme emergency; such notices shall describe, in brief, the nature or objects of the call.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.

City hall, first floor, south end.

City Clerk—James T. Igoe, D.
Chief Clerk to City Clerk—Edward J. Padden.
Duties—The city clerk is the official keeper of the corporate seal of the city of Chicago, and hence most of the city licenses (which have the corporate seal affixed) are issued through the city clerk's office. The city clerk keeps the records of the city council and publishes the journal of the council's proceedings, printed copies of which are distributed free of charge to the public. All originals of ordinances and other matters passed or otherwise disposed of by the council are on file in his office. The city clerk is, by law, the secretary of the board of trustees of the firemen's pension fund. State hunting and fishing licenses are also issued through his office.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

City hall, second floor.
Hours—9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; open to public 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

City Treasurer—Clayton F. Smith, D.
Assistant—Joseph Rushkewicz.
Chief Clerk—Albert J. Keefe.
Chief Cashier—J. C. Smith.
Duties—The city treasurer is an elective, charter officer of the city of Chicago; he is also school treasurer of the city of Chicago: treasurer of the firemen's pension fund, public school teachers' pension and retirement fund, public school employes' pension fund, public library employes' pension fund, municipal pension fund of Chicago, and house of correction employes' pension fund. The treasurer receives all moneys belonging to the corporation, deposits the funds in bank, keeps separate accounts of each fund or appropriation. He is the custodian of the taxes, license fees and all other moneys and securities belonging to the various funds of which he is the treasurer. All disbursements of funds are made by the treasurer on warrants signed by officials who are designated by statute.
The legislature, by statutory enactments, requires the city treasurer to render reports at stated periods showing the condition of the treasury of the city and the balance of money in the treasury, and to make such additional reports as the city council from time to time shall require. For this reason and for the further purpose of supervising and limiting expenditures to the amounts appropriated by the city council for each object and purpose, the treasurer is by statute required to keep the accounts of all funds or appropriations and of the debits and credits pertaining thereto. The city's books and accounts must be kept open by the treasurer for inspection by the committee on finance and all members of the city council whenever information concerning the city's financial affairs is required.
As school treasurer he is required by the state school law to keep books and account concerning the financial affairs of the board of education, including a record of the revenues collected from taxation or received from the state common school fund, etc., and to make reports at stated periods concerning the state of the school treasury and the balance of money in that treasury at the time such reports are made. His books and accounts concerning school matters must be kept open for inspection by the members of the board of education whenever information concerning the financial affairs of the board of education is required. His bond at the present time is fixed at $2,000,000.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Room 501 city hall.

Comptroller—George F. Harding, R.
Deputy Comptroller—Louis E. Gosselin, D.
Chief Clerk—C. J. O'Connor, R.
Duties—The comptroller is at the head of the department of finance, of which the treasurer and collector are also members. He is charged with a general supervision over all the officers of the city who take in or pay out city money. He is the fiscal agent of the city and as such has charge of deeds, mortgages, contracts, etc. He audits and settles claims, keeps a record of persons committed to the house of correction, with fines, etc.; keeps books relating to appropriations, makes the annual estimates, signs warrants upon the city treasury, etc.

PAYMASTER'S DIVISION.

Room 503 city hall.

Paymaster—John L. Healy.
Duties—The city paymaster has immediate charge of paying the salaries of all city employes, including school teachers and public library employes.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

City hall, first floor, room 107.

City Collector—Age Zylstra, R.
Deputy City Collector and Cashier—Alexander C. Ramsay.
Duties—The city collector collects all license fees, fees for inspections and permits, compensation for franchises and vehicle tax; collects on special assessment warrants; transmits such payments to city treasurer daily, receipts for which are filed with the city comptroller.

CITY LAW DEPARTMENT.

Corporation Counsel.

Corporation counsel's office, fifth floor, city hall; telephone main 447.
Corporation Counsel—Samuel A. Ettelson.

Secretary to Corporation Counsel—Frederick C. Franke.
First Assistant Corporation Counsel—James W. Breen; second assistant, Leon Hornstein.
Assistants—Carl J. Appell, H. Brouellet, B. A. Cronson, Emanuel Eller, W. W. Smith, A. O. Erickson, Harvey C. Foster, George P. Foster, Claude Ferrin, Robert Farrell, Shirley T. High, W. E. King, Henry Klatzco, Carl F. Lund, James Nelson, R. E. O'Connell, E. F. Byrne, C. J. Bates, A. H. Veeder, A. O. Galvin, Benton F. Kleeman, George Kandilik, Charles E. Peace, Edward J. Smejkal.

City Attorney.

Room 602 city hall.

City Attorney—William H. Devenish.
Chief Assistant City Attorney—Henry J. Gibbs.
Trial Attorneys—Charles Bidwell, Harry F. Chaveriat, William D. Saltil.
Action Over Attorney—Jerry M. Brunfield.
Assistant City Attorney—A. O. Sullivan.
Appellate Court Attorney—G. G. Ogden.

Prosecuting Attorney.

Room 604 city hall.

Prosecuting Attorney—Louis P. Piquett, R.
Chief Assistant—Daniel Webster.
Assistants—Michael Rosinia, Francis Day, Marx Loehwing, Charles Bombaugh, Michael J. Moloney, Charles Roloff, Edward H. Luebeck, Alex Freundlick, William Schulze, Alfred G. Neuffer, Lewis C. Ball, Ernest Kasischke.
Duties—The corporation counsel superintends and with the assistance of the prosecuting and city attorneys conducts all the law business of the city; draws the leases, deeds, and other papers connected with the finance department and all contracts for any of the other departments of the corporation; drafts such ordinances as may be required of him by the city council or its committees and furnishes written legal opinions upon subjects submitted to him by the mayor or the city council or any department of the city government.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

City hall, fourth floor.

City Engineer—Alex. Murdoch.
Assistant City Engineer—Charles F. Healey.
Chief Clerk—W. J. Roach.
Duties—The city engineer has charge of the construction, maintenance and operation of bridges, viaducts and waterworks and performs all such services for the commissioner of public works as require the skill and experience of a civil and mechanical engineer.

In Charge of Divisions.

Construction—J. J. Versluis.
Operation—Frank J. McDonough.
Water Pipe Extension—H. L. Lucas.
Repairs and Shops—Col. Henry A. Allen.
Designing—Maj. M. B. Reynolds.
Inspection and Testing—L. S. Marsh.

HARBOR BOARD.

Members of Board Ex Officio.

Commissioner of public works, chairman; city comptroller, city engineer, harbor master, superintendent bureau of compensation, chairman council committee on harbors, wharves and bridges, chairman council committee on compensation.
Duties—Members of the board serve without compensation other than their salaries as city officials. They have the management and control of all matters pertaining to the municipal pier in harbor district No. 1 and all other harbor utilities and appurtenances when they are ready to use. The board keeps books of accounts of such utilities and makes an annual financial report to the city council. It is required to promote the fullest use and development of the pier and other harbor utilities.
Superintendent of Piers—Hugo Krause, R.
Duties—The superintendent of piers is appointed under the rules of the civil service commission. He is under the supervision and control of the harbor board and performs such duties as the board may prescribe.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

Room 613 city hall.

Commissioner—William H. Reid, R.
Secretary—R. J. Burns.

Bureau Supervisors.

Transportation—R. F. Kelker, Jr.
Telephone—James A. Osborne.
Gas and Electric—Charles S. Wren.
Duties—The department requires all public utilities under its control to comply with the provisions of their grants. It investigates such utilities and gathers information concerning them; receives, investigates and adjusts complaints regarding service, rates, products and other matters relating to the health, comfort, safety and convenience of the public, as affected by such utilities; conducts tests of gas and electric meters and makes reports to the city council. The supervisor of transportation handles all matters relating to service and rates of street car lines, surface and elevated, and all transportation complaints. The supervisor of the gas bureau handles the testing of gas meters and matters relating to the gas service, rates and enforcement of laws. The supervisor of the telephone bureau looks after all matters relating to the telephone service and rates. The supervisor of the electric bureau looks after the electric light and power service. The supervisor of the engineering bureau makes certain property valuations and prepares maps, charts, utility statistics and engineering data for the other bureaus.

BOARD OF SUPERVISING ENGINEERS—CHICAGO TRACTION.

105 South LaSalle street.

Secretary—Lucius H. Davidson.
Auditor—C. G. Snyder.

Board No. 1.

Chairman—Bion J. Arnold.
Representing City of Chicago—(Vacancy).
Representing Chicago City Railway Company and Southern Street Railway Company—Harvey B. Fleming.
Representing Chicago Railways Company—John Z. Murphy.

Board No. 2.

Chairman—Bion J. Arnold.
Representing City of Chicago—(Vacancy).
Representing Calumet & South Chicago Railway Company—Harvey B. Fleming.

BUREAU OF WATER.

City hall, first floor.

Superintendent—William J. McCourt.
Chief Clerk—William J. H. Schultz.
Head Accountant—James J. Dunn.
Cashier—Otto A. Dreier.
Chief Water Assessor—C. W. Idarius.
Field Assessor in Charge—J. J. Ward.
Duties—The superintendent of water has special charge of the assessment and collection of water rates.

BUREAU OF STREETS.

Room 408 city hall.

Superintendent—Thomas H. Byrne.
First Assistant Superintendent—Oliver Backen.
Second Assistant Superintendent—W. J. Galligan.
Third Assistant Superintendent—Otto Cederwall.

Duties—The superintendent of streets performs such duties as are required of him by the commissioner of public works or the ordinances of the city. He has special charge of the streets, sidewalks and public ways of the city and of the improvement and repair thereof, except where such repair or improvement is to be paid for by special assessment. The first assistant superintendent performs such duties as may be required of him by the commissioner of public works, the superintendent of streets or the city ordinances, and acts as superintendent in the latter's absence. The second assistant superintendent has charge of the cleaning of the streets and alleys of the city, including the removal and disposition of garbage, litter, dirt, ashes, offal and other materials. He also sees that the ordinances relating to garbage, etc., are enforced and that violations thereof are reported for prosecution. The third assistant has charge of the improvement and repairs of the streets and alleys, except where such repairs or improvements are to be paid for by special assessment.

BUREAU OF SEWERS.

Room 409 city hall.

Superintendent—George E. McGrath.
Engineer in Charge—William R. Matthews.
Inspector in Charge—Edward J. Hayes.
Principal Clerk—Ed Cullerton, Jr.
Duties—The superintendent has charge of the maintenance of sewers, including cleaning and repairing; issuance of permits for all connections; approves plans for all new sewers and gives final inspection and approval.

BUREAU OF MAPS.

Room 410 city hall.

Superintendent—John D. Riley, D.
Duties—Has special charge of city maps and plats and all matters pertaining to street numbering, and is examiner of subdivisions.

BUREAU OF COMPENSATION.

Room V-15 city hall.

Superintendent—Herman J. Haenisch.
Duties—Shall, under the direction of the commissioner of public works, have charge of and receive all applications for permits to use streets and alleys, or public grounds, or any space beneath the same; shall attend to all matters connected with the issuance of such permits; also act in an advisory capacity to the committees on compensation, local industries, railway terminals and streets and alleys of the city council. The superintendent is ex officio member of the Chicago harbor board, which has supervision of the municipal pier, and acts as secretary of that body.

BOARD OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Room 207 city hall, south end.

Members—Michael J. Faherty, president; David W. Clark, vice-president; L. Withall, assistant secretary; William S. Finucane, Irene Pease Mantoya; Edward J. Glackin, secretary and superintendent of special assessments.
Engineer Board of Local Improvements—Cicero D. Hill.
Chief Engineer of Streets—Julius G. Gabelman.
Superintendent of Sidewalks—N. E. Murray.
Chief Clerk—T. Sullivan.
Duties—Making local improvements by special assessments in accordance with the local improvement act.

DEPARTMENT OF GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

Room 614 city hall.

Commissioner of Gas and Electricity—George E. Carlson, R.
Deputy Commissioner of Gas and Electricity—Henry Nixon.
Superintendent of Construction—Harry Leser
Chief Electrical Inspector—Victor H. Tousley
Electrical Engineer in Charge—J. C. Hail.
Electrical Operating Engineer—F. H. Snyder.
Chief Operator Fire Alarm Telegraph—Frank W. Swenie.
Chief Police Operator—B. E. Thompson.
Chief Electrical Repairs—Frank McCague.
Chief of Fire Alarm Wires—Michael Hanley.
Supervisor of Electrical Mechanics—Daniel F. Cleary.
Chief Clerk—John E. Bradley.
Duties—The commissioner of gas and electricity has charge of the construction, operation and maintenance of the municipal street lighting system, the fire alarm and police signal systems, the inspection of all electrical installations, the registration of electricians and the examination of moving picture operators.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Room 406 city hall.

Commissioner—Charles R. Francis, R.
Deputy Commissioner—William Burkhardt, R.
Duties—The commissioner of public works is the head of the department of public works, which embraces the bureaus of engineering, streets, sewers, water, maps and plats, compensation, architecture, city hall, rivers and harbors, waste disposal, parks, playgrounds and bathing beaches. He is also chairman of the harbor board, which has jurisdiction over the municipal pier. The commissioner of public works has special charge and superintendence, subject to the ordinances of the city, of all streets, alleys, highways, walks, bridges, viaducts, docks, wharves, public places, public landings, public grounds, markets and market places and public buildings belonging to the city; of all works for the deepening and widening or dredging of the Chicago river and its branches, and of the harbor of said city; of all sewers and works pertaining thereto; and of the waterworks and collection of water rates and fees for the use of water or for permits issued in connection with the waterworks system, and of all sewerage permits and licenses; the awarding and execution of all contracts for any work or public improvement not done by special assessment, and the letting of all contracts for coal for use of any department of the city.

BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

Suite 1008 city hall.

Board of Examiners of Stationary Engineers.

President—Philip M. Gieseler.
First Vice-President—Frank A. West.
Second Vice-President—Edward F. Moore.
Chief License Inspector—Henry G. McMahon.
Duties—The board of examiners of stationary engineers is appointed by the mayor. It consists of three members, all of them practical engineers and competent judges of the construction of steam boilers and engines and experienced in their operation. The board examines applicants for licenses as engineers and boiler or water tenders and issues to such applicants as are found qualified proper certificates; each certificate issued expires by limitation one year from date. An application for an engineer's license must be accompanied by a fee of $2 and for a boiler tender's or water tender's license by a fee of $1. Applicants are required to pass by a percentage of 70 or more.

Board of Examiners of Plumbers.

Chairman (ex officio)—Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, commissioner of health.

Master Plumber—Charles K. Todd.
Journeyman Plumber—William W. Petrie.

Board of Examiners of Mason Contractors.

Chairman—William P. Crowe.
Vice-Chairman—Charles C. Stewart.
Duties—This board examines applicants as to their practical knowledge of masonry construction and if satisfied as to competency issues license. License expires one year from date of issuance. Original license, $50; renewal, $25.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

Room 702 city hall.

Commissioner—Charles Bostrom, R.
Deputy Commissioner—Robert Knight.
Secretary—Peter C. Hoey.
Duties—The building commissioner sees to it that new buildings are put up in accordance with the city ordinances, that old existing buildings are brought into compliance with the revised building ordinances, that fire escapes are provided where needed, that unsafe structures are demolished or repaired, that safe exits are provided in halls, theaters and all other places of amusement; has charge of the inspection of buildings, theaters and signboards and the semi-annual inspection of all the elevators in Chicago.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLIES.

City hall, floor 3½.

Business Agent—James Rea, R.
Duties—The business agent buys all supplies for all city departments.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Room 1005 city hall.

City Statistician—John B. Strasburger, R.
Duties—The bureau of statistics being in the department of the mayor, the city statistician does whatever work may be assigned him from the mayor's office, and he supplies data on municipal subjects to the aldermen and heads of departments whenever such are required of him. And he renders like service to the general public upon call or letter received from any person residing in Chicago or elsewhere.

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

Room 1005 city hall.

Municipal Reference Librarian—Frederick Rex.
Duties—The function of the municipal reference library is to provide, arrange and render available for the use of the members of the Chicago city council, its various committees and municipal department and bureau heads, public reports and other data bearing upon the legislative and administrative projects before them. All laws and ordinances of other cities or states bearing upon the questions before the city council are secured and this material is analyzed, indexed and prepared so that it will be readily at hand. The library keeps on file material of a local character bearing on local questions and collects and compiles statistical information relating to the activities of all branches of the municipal government. All reports printed or published by the different governing bodies in the city of Chicago or any of the departments or bureaus of the municipal government are kept on file. The library possesses one of the most complete collections of the charters and ordinances of domestic and foreign cities extant in the United States. A large number of municipal journals and magazines are received and an index is made of all ordinances pending before the city council of Chicago and other cities. If any information desired is not on file an effort is always made to secure it as promptly as possible.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

City hall, seventh floor.

Commissioner of Health—Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.
Assistant Commissioner—G. Koehler, M. D.
Secretary—E. R. Pritchard.
Office Secretary—S. F. Manning.
Chief Bureau of Vital Statistics—M. O. Heckard, M. D.
Chief Bureau of Medical Inspection—Heman Spalding, M. D.
Assistant Chief Bureau of Medical Inspection—N. G. Short, M. D.
Assistant Chief Bureau of Medical Inspection—H. O. Jones, M. D.
Epidemologist in Charge—J. Louis Veit, M. D.
Chief Bureau of Sanitation—Thomas J. Claffy.
Assistant Chief Bureau of Sanitation—John M. Murphy, M. D.
Sanitary Inspector in Charge—P. S. Combs.
Chief Bureau of Food Inspection—James P. Kilcourse.
Director of Laboratory—F. O. Tonney, M. D.
City Physician—W. J. Pollock, M. D.
Deputy Inspector in Charge of Smoke Abatement Division—Frank A. Chambers.
Duties—The commissioner of health and his assistants enforce state laws and city ordinances relating to sanitation and cause all nuisances to be promptly abated. They keep records of deaths and other vital statistics, investigate all cases of contagious diseases and take all necessary steps to prevent their spread, such as providing for vaccination, disinfection, etc. The city physician attends to all cases in the police stations requiring medical attention.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Headquarters—Fifth floor city hall, north end.
General Superintendent—Charles C. Fitzmorris.
Secretary to General Superintendent—Lieut. Martin E. Mullen.
Deputy Superintendent—John H. Alcock.
Secretary Police Department—Si Mayer (tenth floor, north end).
Chief Clerk—Phil McKenna (tenth floor, north end).
Drillmaster—John Bauder, 180 North LaSalle street.
Chief of Detectives—Michael Hughes.
Custodian—Joseph Capp (vault floor, south end).
Captains—Max Nootbaar, Thomas P. Coughlin, Patrick J. Lavin, Thomas H. Costello, Joseph Smith, P. J. Harding, James Madden, John E. Ptacek, John D. McCarthy, Matthew Zimmer, Max L. Danner, James O'Toole, James Gleason, J. C. Mullins, Michael J. Gallery, William F. Russell, James P. Allman, Wesley H. Westbrook, P. J. Gallery, Morgan A. Collins, John L. Hogan, Fred Gurney, Patrick Kelliher, Charles Atkinson, John J. Naughton, Martin E. Mullen, John B. Enright, Patrick J. McCauley, Martin J. O'Malley, Thomas J. Pilkington.
Duties—The police department is charged with preserving order, peace and quiet and enforcing the laws and ordinances throughout the city. Police officers have the power to make arrests and to serve warrants. They are required to assist firemen in saving property, in giving alarms of fire and in keeping the streets in the vicinity of burning buildings clear. They are also required to take notice of all obstructions and defects in the streets, nuisances, etc.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

California avenue, near 26th street.

Superintendent—Joseph Siman, R.
Deputy Superintendent—P. J. O'Connell.
House of Correction Inspectors—Frederick E. Erickson, chairman; G. W. Halleman, secretary; George T. Moxley.

Duties—The superintendent has charge of the house of correction under the supervision and direction of the board of inspectors, enforces order and discipline, receives prisoners and discharges them on order or on expiration of sentence.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Headquarters—105 city hall.
Fire Marshal—Arthur R. Seyferlich.
First Assistant Fire Marshal—Edward J. Buckley.
Second Assistant Fire Marshal—Patrick Egan.
Third Assistant Fire Marshal—James Costin.
Fourth Assistant Fire Marshal—John Smith.
Fifth Assistant Fire Marshal—Michael J. Corrigan.
Sixth Assistant Fire Marshal and Drillmaster—Daniel J. Carmody.
Seventh Assistant Fire Marshal—James Crapo.
Eighth Assistant Fire Marshal—William J. Dillon.
Ninth Assistant Fire Marshal—Andrew Gillespie.
Tenth Assistant Fire Marshal—John P. Stahl.
Fire Commissioner—John F. Cullerton.
Chief of Battalion Headquarters—Thomas F. Maher.
Department Attorney—Shirley T. High.
Office Secretary—William J. Dillon.

Chiefs of Battalion.

1. Joseph A. Mackey and Anthony J. Dunkin.
2. Richard Thomasius and Patrick Pierce.
3. George E. Graves and William F. Koepke.
4. Charles N. Heaney and Edward T. Ginnan.
5. Frank J. Braband and John A. Groves.
6. Edward Kugelman and Daniel J. Ahern.
7. Michael S. Kerwin and Anthony MacDonald.
8. Thomas Geary.
9. Edward F. Green and Thomas J. Scanlan.
10. David J. Mahoney and Christian Peterman.
11. John J. Costello and Charles J. Berkery.
12. Joseph L. Kenyon and John T. Moynihan.
13. Benjamin O'Connor and Frank Oswald.
14. Patrick Rogers and Francis Byrnes.
15. James Ward and Henry W. Kerr.
16. Horace A. McLane and William E. Brown.
17. George H. McAllister and Daniel Moore.
18. Edward F. McGurn and John J. Evans.
19. Berton E. Fisher and Patrick Moriarty.
20. Thomas Kenny and Oscar F. Malmberg.
21. Thomas Clyne and James J. Enright.
22. William H. Miller and John F. O'Malley.
23. Eugene Sweeney and Patrick W. Murphy.
24. Edward Laubly and James Byrne.
25. John Touhey and James Hosey.
26. Frank Grady.

Superintendent Insurance Patrol—E. T. Shepherd, 163 West Monroe street.

Duties—The fire marshal has sole and absolute control over all persons connected with the fire department and has the custody of the equipment and other property of the department. The fire inspector investigates the causes of fires and keeps a record of same. The secretary keeps all books and papers of the department and delivers to the city council and other departments the written communications of the fire marshal.

BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION AND PUBLIC SAFETY.

Headquarters—Room 603 city hall.
Chief of Bureau—John C. McDonnell.
Fire Prevention Engineer in Charge—John Plant.
Chief Clerk—T. J. Sullivan.

Duties—The chief of fire prevention and public safety shall have the power and it shall be his duty to enforce the provisions of all ordinances of the city of Chicago which may tend to prevent the starting or spreading of fires or disastrous results in case of fires.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

Room 610 city hall.

Commissioners—Charles E. Frazier, R., president; Joseph P. Geary, D.; Carlos Ames, R.
Secretary and Chief Examiner—Harry E. Wallace.
Counsel—Hervey C. Foster.

Duties—The commissioners classify offices and places in the city service, fix standards of duties, salaries and tests, examine applicants for employment in such offices and places, certify to the heads of departments as required the names of those standing highest on the list of eligibles, investigate charges against employes in the classified service, remove employes for cause and check payments. Two weeks' notice by advertisement of the time and place of holding examinations is given.

ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.

Room 308 city hall.

Commissioners (appointed by county court from major political parties. See index.).
Chief Clerk—(See index.)
Attorney—(See index.)

Duties—The commissioners conduct all regular, special and primary elections within Chicago, town of Cicero and village of Summit; determine precinct boundaries, select polling places, appoint the judges and clerks, furnish booths, ballot boxes, ballots, poll books, tally sheets and all other necessary paraphernalia with which to properly conduct elections.

OIL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

Room 1013 city hall.

Oil Inspector—Hugh Norris, R.

CITY ARCHITECT.

Room 1012 city hall.

City Architect—Charles W. Kallal.

DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Room 608 city hall.

Inspector Weights and Measures—William Stocker, R.
Chief Deputy—William F. Cluett.

DEPARTMENT FOR INSPECTION STEAM BOILERS, STEAM AND COOLING PLANTS.

Room 601 city hall.

Chief Inspector—George E. Nye.

CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE.

Headquarters 10 South LaSalle street.

Officers, 1923.

President—Judson F. Stone.
Vice-President—Charles R. Holden.
Vice-President Interstate and Foreign Trade Division—F. L. Bateman.
Vice-President Civic Industrial Division—George B. Foster.
Vice-President Local Division—W. G. E. Pierce.
General Secretary—H. N. Mackechnie.
General Treasurer—Frank F. Winans.

Official Staff.

Business Manager—Robert B. Beach.
Assistant Manager—C. W. Judd.
Editor Chicago Commerce—William Hudson Harper; managing editor, Joseph M. Sheahan.
Trade Commissioner—W. L. Ware.
Traffic Director—James P. Haynes.
Manager Convention Bureau—John F. Bowman.
Director Public Welfare—Henry Stewart.
Manager Industrial Department—L. A. Dumond.

SALARIES OF CHICAGO CITY OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYES (1922).

The following list includes the more important offices and positions in the exempt and classified service except those in the educational department, which will be found elsewhere in this volume. The salaries are those fixed by the appropriation bill for 1922 and are yearly if not otherwise specified:

Mayor's Office.

Mayor	$18,000
Secretary	5,500
Clerk	2,580
Stenographer	2,220

Bureau of Statistics and Municipal Reference Library.

Chief of division	$3,400
Library assistant	1,380

City Council.

Aldermen, each	$5,000
Secretaries	1,500
Finance committee—Secretary	4,620
Chairman	4,000
Examiner in charge	5,300
Expert on system, 1 at	4,500
Engineer examiner, 1 at	4,000
Engineer examiner, 1 at	3,600
Efficiency examiners, 2 at	2,940
Accounting investigator	2,340
Automotive engineer	2,760
Engineer examiner transportation committee	3,600
Zoning commission—	
Director	12,000
Chief of staff	6,000
Recorder	2,400
Secretary	1,980
Field foreman	3,000
Chief draftsman	3,600
Chief computer	3,600
Committee on high costs and rents—Secretary	5,000
Billiard and athletic commission — Secretary	2,400

City Clerk.

City clerk	$8,000
Chief clerk	5,400
Reading clerk	3,500
Clerks	$1,260 to 2,580
Council secretary, 1 at	4,320
Council secretaries, 3 at	3,060
Sergeant at arms	900
Janitor council chamber	1,800

Law Department.

Corporation counsel	$10,000
1st assistant	8,000
2d assistant	8,000
Assistants, 5 at	5,000
Assistants, 2 at	4,500
Assistants, 4 at	4,000
Assistants, 3 at	4,500
Assistant, 1 at	3,600
Assistant, 1 at	3,000
Assistants, 2 at	2,400
Sec. corp. counsel	4,000
Law clerk	3,600
Attorney civil service commission, 1	4,000
Local imp. atty., 1 at	7,500
Local imp. atty., 1 at	6,000
Local imp. atty., 1 at	5,000
Local imp. atty., 2 at	3,000
Water dept. attorney	2,500
Clerks	$1,260 to 3,600
Prosecuting attorney	6,000
Chief assistant	3,600
Assistants, 2 at	3,000
Assistants, 11 at	2,000
Docket clerk	2,400
City attorney	6,000
Chief assistant	4,500
Trial attorneys, 3 at	3,000
Asst. trial attorney	2,500
Asst. trial attorney	$2,400
Appellate court atty.	3,000
Asst. city atty., 1 at	1,800
Asst. city atty., 1 at	3,500
Chief law clerk	3,000
Chief investigator	3,000
Investigators, $1,320 to	1,620
Clerks	$1,000 to 2,640

Department of Finance.

Comptroller	$10,000
Deputy and city aud.	6,200
Chief clerk	4,000
Accountant, 1 at	4,800
Accountant, 1 at	3,600
Paymaster	3,780
Teller	2,700
Chief auditor	4,300
Expert accountant	4,800
Expert accountant	3,600
Tellers	$2,580 to 2,940
Real est. agent	4,280
Efficiency engineer	3,600
Clerks	$1,260 to 2,700
City treasurer	10,000
Assistant treasurer	5,300
Chief clerk	5,000
Chief cashier	5,000
Cashier	3,300
Cashiers, 2 at	2,940
City collector	6,000
Deputy city collector	4,200

*Election Commissioners.**

Attorney for board	$5,000
Chief investigator	2,740
Chief auditor	2,940
Ballot expert	2,860
Custodian of files	2,860

*Paid by county. See county salaries.

Civil Service Commission.

President	$7,500
Commissioners, 2 at	5,000
Chief examiner	4,500
Examiners	$2,100 to 3,120

Department of Supplies.

Business agent	$6,000
Assistant	3,300
Chief buyer	3,180
Head clerk	2,820

Department of Police.

Superintendent	$8,000
Deputy superintendent	6,500
Department secretary	4,620
Department inspector	4,000
Inspectors, 5 at	2,400
Drillmaster	3,000
Custodian	3,100
Manager properties	3,000
Censors	$1,860 to 2,220
Subordinate officers—	
Captains, 35 at	3,500
Lieutenants, 91 at	2,700
Sergeants (not over 800)—	
First grade, 2 years	2,400
Second grade	2,300
Third grade	2,200
Patrolmen and policewomen—	
First year, 3d grade	1,640
Second year, 2d grade	1,760
After 2d yr., 1st grade	2,000
Policewomen, 26 at	1,640
Policewomen, 2 at	1,280
Matrons, 32 at	1,404
Detective bureau—Chief	4,500
Lieutenants, 3 at	3,400
Identification insp.	$3,500
Assistants, 2 at	2,500
Department stables—	
Foreman of horses	2,820
Foremen stables (2)	1,872
Hostlers, 21 at	1,640
Telegraph division—	
Chief operator	2,580
Asst. chief operator	2,100
Police operators, 152 at	1,800
Ambulance division—	
Chief surgeon	3,600
Surgeons, 27 at	1,800
Surgeons, 6 at	1,560
Dog pound—	
Poundmaster	2,280
Kennel man	2,000
Dog catchers, 13 at	2,000
Dog catchers, 3 at	1,640

Municipal Court.

Chief justice	$12,000
Assoc. judges, each	9,000
Executive to chief justice	4,000
Assistant to chief justice	4,000
Assistants, 2 at	1,800
Auditor	3,000
Probation officers—Chief probation officer	3,600
Probation officers, 16 at	1,800
Psychopathic laboratory—	
Director of laboratory	7,500
Assistant	1,680
Assistant	1,500
Doctor Morals court	3,300
Office of the clerk—	
Clerk	9,000
Chief deputy clerk	4,000
Attorney	5,000
Deputy clerks, $500 to	3,600
Office of the bailiff—	
Bailiff	9,000
Attorney	5,000
Chief deputy bailiff	4,000
Asst. deputy bailiff	3,000
Bailiffs	$1,650 to 2,000

House of Correction.

Superintendent	$4,000
Assistant superintendent	2,640
Medical superintendent	3,300
Guards	$1,620 to 2,400

Fire Department.

Fire marshal	$8,000
First assistant	5,800
Second assistant	4,700
Third assistant	4,200
Fourth assistant	4,200
Fifth assistant	4,200
Sixth assistant	4,200
Seventh assistant	4,200
Eighth assistant	4,200
Office secretary	2,700
Business manager	7,500
Drillmaster	5,000
Veterinary surgeon	2,820
Battalion chiefs, 56 at	3,500
Captains, 176 at	2,700
Lieutenants, 176 at	2,400
Lieutenants, 30 at	2,400
Engineers, 122 at	2,380
Marine engineers, 7 at	2,470
Asst. engineers, 169 at	2,330
Firemen, 1st class	2,000
Firemen, 2d class	1,940
Firemen, 3d class	1,820
Probationers	1,640

Pilots, 8 at.....$2,700
Fire alarm telegraph—
Chief operator 3,600
Supt. construction 3,600
Chief electrical repairs 3,000
Chief of wires..... 3,180
Operators, 7 at..... 3,240
Operators, 10 at..... 3,060
Fire protection and public safety—
Fire prevention engr. 3,600
Fire prev. engr..... 2,520
Fire prev. engr..... 2,400
Fire prev. engr..... 2,280

Building Department.

Building commissioner..$8,000
Deputy commissioner... 5,000
Bldg. insp. in charge.... 3,600
Office secretary 3,600
Architect. engr., 2 at 3,120
Bldg. insprs...$1,860 to 2,400
Elev'r insprs.$1,860 to 2,040
Plan examiner, 1 at.... 2,520
Estimator 2,280

Health Department.

Commissioner's office—
Commis. of health..$10,000
Asst. commissioner... 5,750
Secretary 3,180
Office secretary 3,060
Bureau medical inspection—
Bureau chief 4,500
Division of contagious diseases—
Asst. bureau chief.... 3,300
Health officers, per mo.....$90 to 100
Neurologist 2,100
Division of child hygiene—
Asst. bureau chief.... 3,900
Division of school and district nursing—
Supt. of nurses 2,220
Public baths and comfort stations—
Bureau chief 3,600
Caretakers, $1,500 to 1,560
Contagious diseases hospital—Supt. 3,600
Medical supt. 1,860
Senior hospital physicians, 2 at 1,440
Isolation hospital—
Medical supt. 3,300
Head nurse 1,260
Iroquois hospital—
Medical superintendent 1,980
Bureau of vital statistics—
Bureau chief 4,200
Senior clerk 2,100
Medical clerk 2,100
Bureau of food inspection—
Bureau chief 3,500
Veterinarian 2,280
Food inspectors, 66 at 2,040
Inspectors, 7 at..... 1,620
Bureau of sanitary inspection—
Bureau chief..... 4,000
Asst. bureau chief.... 3,300
San'ry insprs.$1,860 to 3,300
Ventilation inspector in charge 3,600
Division of smoke abatement—
Deputy smoke insp.... 3,360
Engineers, 8 at 2,520
Laboratory—Director ... 4,600
Bacteriologists .....
..... $1,800 to 2,400
Chemists ...$1,920 to 2,700
Bureau water safety—
Epidemiologist 4,800

City Physician.

City physician $4,000
Assistants, 2 at..... 2,400

Department of Inspection Steam Boilers and Steam Plants.

Chief inspector $4,800
Inspectors ...$1,860 to 2,100

Department of Weights and Measures.

Inspector $4,000
Chief deputy 2,880

Department of Oil Inspection.

Inspector of oils.....$4,800
Chief deputy 2,700
Deputy, 1 at..... 2,000
Deputies, 4 at 1,680

Boards of Examiners.

Plumbers—
Members, 2 at.....$3,000
Mason contractors—
Member, 1 at..... 3,300
Member, 1 at..... 3,000
Engineers—
President and member 3,300
Members, 2 at..... 3,000
License inspector 2,600

Department of Public Welfare.

Commissioner $5,000
Supt. employment..... 3,300
Asst. supt. employment 2,040

Board of Local Improvements.

President $5,000
Vice-president 4,500
Members, 3 at..... 4,000
Supt. spec. assessments. 5,300
Chief clerk 4,000
Clerks, each..$1,260 to 2,700
Expert accountant..... 3,700
Engineer of board..... 4,000
Chief street engineer.. 4,200
Asst. chief sewer engr. 3,600
Gen. street repair insp. 2,700
Supt. of sidewalks..... 3,960
Asst. supt. sidewalks... 3,000

City Markets.

Marketmaster (Haymarket) $1,600
Marketmaster (Maxwell) 1,600

Department of Gas and Electricity.

Commissioner $8,000
Deputy commissioner.. 4,800
Head clerk 3,060
Bureau electrical engineering—Engineer in charge 3,720
Asst. engineer 3,240
Electrical inspection—
Chief inspector 3,900
Supervisor 3,240
Inspectors, 42 at..... 2,940
Examiner moving picture operators..... 3,432

Department of Public Service.

Commissioner $6,000
Traction bureau—Transportation supervisor 4,200
Schedule examiner... 2,520
Inspectors, 3 at..... 2,100
Gas bureau—Chief tester 3,200
Testers ....$1,620 to 1,860
Telephone bureau—Telephone supervisor.. 3,600
Inspectors, 3 at..... 2,100
Electrical bureau—Electrical supervisor 3,600

Department of Public Works.

Commissioner's office—
Commissioner $10,000
Contract clerk 3,600
Deputy commissioner. 7,500
Chief clerk 4,500
Head accountant $3,060
Bureau of compensation—
Supt. of compensation 4,500
Title expert 3,300
Bureau of maps and plats—
Supt. of maps..... 4,800
Chief draftsman..... 2,760
Sanborn map expert.. 3,120
Division of surveys—
Engineer 3,300
Assistant engineer ... 3,120
Bureau of architecture—
City architect..... 5,000
Bureau of city hall—
Chief janitor 2,580
Chief engineer 4,200

Municipal Pier.

Superintendent $3,300
Head clerk 2,940

Bureau of Parks, Public Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches.

Secretary $4,380
Parks and forestry—
Senior park foreman.. 2,700
Tree foreman, per day 4.90
Laborers, per day.... 4.35
Playgrounds—Supt. 2,700
Directors ...$1,500 to 2,340
Physical instructors ..... $90 per mo.
Bathing beaches—
Superintendent 3,100
Directors ...$1,440 to 1,920
Life guards 1,440

Bureau of Streets.

Superintendent's office—
Superintendent $5,800
First assistant supt... 4,400
Second assistant supt. 4,700
Third assistant supt.. 4,200
Head clerk..... 2,820
Ward supervision—
Superintendents, 26 at 3,000
Superintendents, 6 at 2,880
Superintendents, 1 at 2,760
Superintendents, 2 at 2,580
Street and public utility inspection—Chief street inspector 4,000
Inspectors, 18 at..... 2,700

Bureau of Waste Disposal.

Foreman reduction wks.$3,900
Assistant foreman..... 2,700

Bureau of Sewers.

Superintendent's office—
Superintendent $4,800
Assistant engineer.... 3,240
House drains—Inspector in charge 2,400
Repairing sewers—Foreman bricklayer 3,240
Assistant engineer... 3,240
Foreman sewer repairs 3,240

Bureau of Engineering.

City engineer $8,000
Assistant city engineer. 5,000
Chief clerk 4,200
Engineer of contracts.. 3,600
Testing division—
Cement tester 3,000
Engineering chemist.. 2,520
Division of bridges—
Engineer of bridges.. 5,500
Engineer maintenance. 3,780
Engineer bridge design 3,120
Machinist 2,700
Carpenter 2,700

Bureau of Rivers and Harbors.

Harbormaster $4,000
Asst. harbormaster, 2 at 1,440
River service — Vessel dispatcher 1,440
Asst. dispatchers, 2 at 1,320

Bridge operation—
Bridgetenders, 3 at...$1,560
Bridgetenders, 21 at.. 1,680
Bridgetenders, 240 at 1,800

Pumping Stations (Water).

Operating engineers....$4,200
Engineers 2,244
Firemen 2,244
Lake cribs and tunnels—
Crib keepers 2,240
Junior crib keepers, each 1,740
Designing division—Engineer 4,200
Engineers....$2,520 to 5,040
Construction division—
Engineer 3,960
Assistants..$2,520 to 3,480

Water pipe extension—
Superintendent $5,300
Asst. superintendent... 3,600
Head clerk 2,940
Municipal power plant—
Engineer 4,200

Bureau of Water.

Superintendent's office—
Superintendent $5,800
Collection division—
Chief clerk 3,780
Cashier 3,060
Assessed rates subdivision—
Head clerk 2,940
Sen. clerks..$1,198 to 2,100
Junior clerks.$1,260 to 1,800
Meter rates section—
Principal clerk 2,220
Sen. clerks.$1,740 to 2,100
Junior clerks.$1,260 to 1,800
Assessor's division—
Chief assessor 3,900
Shut-off section—
Foreman 1,824
Permit and map subdivision—Senior clerk. 1,740
Draftsmen 2,520
Draftsmen..$1,800 to 2,040
Auditing division—
Accountant 2,940

Public Library.

Librarian $7,800
Secretary 6,600
Supervisor of branches 3,540
Division chiefs.....
.....$2,100 to 3,540
Others.....$600 to 1,740

CHICAGO APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1922.

CORPORATE PURPOSES FUND.

Mayor's office	$30,900.00
Bureau of statistics and library	7,820.00
City council	334,000.00
Committee on finance	88,520.00
License bureau and rev. com.	198,600.00
Committee on efficiency, etc...	2,400.00
Committee on local transportation	62,280.00
Committee on gas, oil and electric light	8,000.00
Committee on gas litigation....	32,000.00
Committee on streets and alleys	20,000.00
Committee on harbors, wharves and bridges	123,000.00
Committee on public health....	1,000.00
Committee on railroads, industries and compensation	80,500.00
Committee on track elevation..	2,000.00
Committee on police and municipal courts	2,400.00
Billiard and athletic commission	5,150.00
Committee on public markets..	6,000.00
Committee on judiciary	2,000.00
Committee on buildings and zoning	118,764.18
Committee on license	300.00
Committee on high costs and high rents	20,000.00
Committee on schools, fire and civil service	2,800.00
Committee on municipal institutions and city hall	1,500.00
Committee on parks, playgrounds and beaches	9,900.00
City clerk	131,740.00
Corporation counsel	336,840.00
Public utilities litigation	100,000.00
Prosecuting attorney	53,140.00
City attorney	82,980.00
Comptroller's office	324,831.94
Department of finance—interest	1,352,500.00
Dept. of finance—miscellaneous	294,818.89
City treasurer	91,960.00
City collector	187,030.00
Board of election commissioners	900,760.00
Civil service commission	97,320.00
Department of supplies	44,920.00
Department of police	11,132,137.00
Municipal court	1,336,276.50
House of correction	418,588.00
House of correction—farm colony	11,810.00
Fire department	6,121,639.00
Department of buildings	184,290.00
Department of health	$1,560,157.00
City physician	9,300.00
Department of oil inspection..	18,410.00
Department for inspection of steam boilers, steam and cooling plants	67,750.00
Dept. of weights and measures	59,020.00
Boards of examiners	36,360.00
Hospitals	20,000.00
Department of public welfare..	31,390.00
Board of local improvements..	918,672.85
Board of local improvements—public benefits	750,000.00
City markets	3,275.00
Dept. of gas and electricity....	2,521,164.28
Department of public service....	96,520.00
Department of public works—	
Commissioner's office	67,580.00
Bureau of compensation	12,300.00
Bureau of maps and plats....	54,690.00
Bureau of architecture	9,305.00
Bureau of city hall	466,235.00
Bureau of parks, public playgrounds and bathing beaches	530,020.00
Bureau of waste disposal....	667,144.00
Municipal pier	122,908.00
Bureau of streets	5,349,897.00
Bureau of sewers	589,090.50
Div. of bridges and viaducts	592,449.00
Bureau of rivers and harbors	665,393.00
Total	39,582,437.14

RECAPITULATION OF ALL APPROPRIATIONS.

Corporate purposes fund	$39,582,437.14
Special tax fund for sinking funds and interest	8,227,996.08
Policemen's annuity and benefit fund	3,010,000.00
Firemen's pension fund	560,000.00
Municipal employes' annuity and benefit fund	1,435,000.00
School tax fund	52,600,000.00
Chicago public library fund....	1,412,500.00
Chicago municipal tuberculosis sanitarium fund	1,658,000.00
Unclaimed rebate fund	25,000.00
Traction fund	50,000.00
Bond fund	15,277,752.64
Vehicle tax fund	2,250,000.00
Water fund	11,988,003.11
Grand total	138,076,688.97

SUPERINTENDENTS OF CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(Office created Nov. 28, 1853.)

John C. Dore.....1854-1856
William H. Wells...1856-1864
Josiah L. Pickard..1864-1877
Duane Doty 1877-1880
George Howland ...1880-1890
Albert G. Lane.....1890-1898
E. Benjamin Andrews 1898-1900
Edward G. Cooley..1900-1909
Mrs. Ella F. Young.1909-1915
John D. Shoop.....1915-1918
Chas. E. Chadsey.1918 (2 mos.)
Peter A. Mortenson.1918-...

FINANCES OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO (1920).

[From annual report of Comptroller George F. Harding.]

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

Dec. 31, 1920.

Assets.

Cash with treasurer	$38,814,757.57
Cash with departments	18,750.00
Taxes for collection	65,559,136.93
Warrants for collection	1,159,286.52
Collections being transmitted	131,699.38
Interest on deposits	617,643.93
Cash capital accounts	532,182.54
Material capital accounts	1,688,063.48
Judgment vs. Cicero	2,650.52
Deposit Com. Edison Co.	19,605.81
Adjustments	262.45
Liberty loan bonds	533,996.85
Unsold bonds	23,890,100.00
Total	132,968,135.98
Contingent assets	21,038,666.09
Fixed assets	235,667,562.21
Grand total	389,674,364.28

Liabilities.

Vouchers audited	9,505,186.21
Loss in collection taxes	3,120,008.57
Tax warrants outstanding	36,874,000.00
Accrued interest	486,976.84
Due beneficiary funds	11,484.95
Reserve	4,811,424.81
Adjustment due	262.45
Judgments	265,323.38
Excess current assets	77,893,466.67
Total	132,968,135.98
Excess contingent assets	21,038,666.09
Bonded indebtedness	51,466,100.00
Bonds unsold	23,944,100.00
Judgments entered	1,209,972.32
Water pipe certificates	533,269.47
Excess fixed assets	158,514,120.42
Grand total	389,674,364.28

CORPORATE PURPOSES FUND.

Revenue.

Taxes—Corporate	$23,734,490.40
Less reserve or loss	1,186,724.40
	22,547,766.00
Miscellaneous	8,862,297.90
Sinking fund for interest	2,163,994.54
Vehicle tax fund	1,417,463.14
Deposits street railways	201,221.25
Unclaimed rebate fund	71,336.96
Proceeds of bonds—	
Judgment funding	12,468.71
Police dept. building	555.45
Fire dept. building	5,587.65
Health dept. hospitals	57,913.74
Ogden-av. improvement	463,661.52
Michigan-av. improvement	2,460,747.04
Western-av. improvement	1,173,251.82
South Water-st. improvement	430,259.79
Ashland-av. improvement	879,536.00
Robey-st. improvement	377,469.77
Municipal street lighting	239,518.42
Health dept. addt'l building	61,660.88
Comfort station	148.64
School for boys	64.13
Beach and playground	5,029.10
Garbage reduction work	1,531.40
Waste disposal	27,326.23
Harbor construction	70,861.08
Bridge	3,555,541.83
Roosevelt-rd. viaduct	494,718.64
Total revenue	45,636,981.66

Expense.

Operating	34,041,952.87
Repairs and renewals	2,853,799.07
Interest	2,187,020.77
Construction	10,417,274.22
Judgments paid	12,468.71
Total expense	50,512,515.64
Excess of expense	4,875,533.98
Deficit Dec. 31,1920	5,204,840.34

WATER.

Revenue.

Ordinary	$8,550,670.95
Extraordinary	43,547.63
Total revenue	8,594,218.58

Expense.

Operation	4,700,916.77
Repairs and renewals	1,625,517.30
Interest	3,036.39
Construction	3,020,624.84
Refund	18,476.77
Redemption certificates	49,060.58
Judgments paid	10,460.53
Increase capital account	55,000.00
Total expense	9,483,093.18
Excess of expense	888,874.60

SCHOOLS.

Revenue.

Taxes	$26,808,000.37
Less reserve for loss	1,344,000.37
Miscellaneous	4,157,431.59
Total revenue	29,621,431.59

Expense.

Interest on tax warrants	376,941.30
Other expense	32,253,483.23
Total expense	32,630,424.53
Excess of expense	3,008 992.94

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Revenue.

Taxes	$882,512.75
Less reserve for loss	44,125.75
Miscellaneous	53,954.06
Total revenue	892,341.06

Expense.

Operating, etc.	889,683.62
Increase of library	103,188.41
Total expense	992,872.03
Excess of expense	56,405.22

TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM.

Revenue.

Taxes	$1,103,265.05
Less reserve for loss	55,164.05
Miscellaneous	31,808.63
Total revenue	1,079,909.63

Expense.

Operation	1,025,737.62
Repairs	38,436.23
Construction	102,838.86
Total expense	1,167,012.71
Excess of expense	87,103.08

SUMMARY BY FUNDS.

Funds.	Revenue.	Expense.
Corporate	$31,401,063.90	$36,285,597.88
Tributary	6,621,541.03	16,021,542.51
Funds for bonds	5,652,343.63	6,519,996.33
Waterworks	8,594,218.58	9,483,093.18
Schools	29,172,823.44	32,612,224.53
Public library	892,341.06	948,746.28
Sanitarium	1,079,909.63	1,167,012.71
Special assessments	10,770,029.57	11,121,100.02
Totals	94,193,270.84	114,159,313.44

VEHICLE TAX FUND.

Balance Jan. 1, 1920	$387,090.90
Receipts, 1920	1,078,580.61
Disbursements, 1920	1,333,884.95
Balance Jan. 1, 1921	132,492.50

FIXED ASSETS OF CHICAGO (1920).

Corporate Purposes.

Real estate	$3,353,133.40
Buildings	19,519,879.02
Equipment	19,401,386.67
Bridges, viaducts, etc.	11,987,726.42

Miscellaneous	$572,668.49
Wharfing	21,247.04
Total	54,856,041.04
Schools.	
Real estate	15,284,419.36
Buildings and equipment	66,801,565.43
Real estate, school fund	10,679,875.94
Total	92,765,860.73
Public Library.	
Real estate	14,750.00
Buildings	2,090,200.55
Equipment	1,245,842.02
Total	3,350,792.57
Waterworks.	
Real estate	1,193,393.12
Buildings	6,668,359.49
Equipment	9,906,948.09
Miscellaneous	64,015,752.25
Total	81,784,244.95
Tuberculosis Sanitarium.	
Real estate	324,679.70
Buildings	2,240,061.82
Equipment	242,636.44
Total	2,807,434.51
Summary.	
Corporate purposes	54,856,041.04
Schools	92,765,860.73
Public library	3,350,792.57
Waterworks	81,784,244.95
Tuberculosis sanitarium	2,807,434.51
Total	235,564,373.80

STATEMENT OF CHICAGO'S DEBT.

Constitutional debt incurring power and limitation Dec. 31, 1920.

Refunding bonds	$2,372,200.00
Bonds of original issue	49,093,900.00
Gross funded debt	51,466,100.00
Added debt	2,938,241.39
Total constitutional debt	54,404,341.39
Debt incurring power	82,740,741.90
Power not exercised	28,336,400.51
Unsold bonds	23,944,100.00
Remaining debt incurring power	4,392,300.51

Funded Debt Dec. 31, 1920.

Bonds—	Int. rate.	Amount.
Judgment funding	4	$10,433,000.00
Judgment funding	4½	113,000.00
Permanent improvements	4	480,000.00
General corporate	4	400,000.00
General corporate	4	4,441,000.00
General corporate	4½	384,000.00
City hall	4	2,120,000.00
Sewer refunding	4	592,000.00
Health department bldg.	4	573,000.00
Bathing beach	4	404,000.00
Bridge	4	6,241,000.00
Harbor construction	4	2,946,700.00
Bathing and playground	4	443,500.00
Fire dept. building	4	488,000.00
Contagious disease hospi'l	4	342,700.00
Additional cont. dis. hosp.	4	576,000.00
Garbage reduction works	4	525,000.00
John Worthy school	4	45,000.00
House of shelter, women	4	62,000.00
Police dept. building	4	337,000.00
River imp. refunding	4	639,800.00
Water loan refunding	4	990,400.00
Roosevelt-rd. improvement	4	1,106,000.00
Michigan-av. improvement	4	6,885,500.00
Municipal street lighting	4	2,937,500.00
Waste disposal	4	600,000.00
School for boys	4	214,000.00
Roosevelt-rd. viaduct	4	1 137,000.00
Ogden-av. improvement	4	1,000,000.00
Robey-st. improvement	4	1,000,000.00
S. Water-st. improvement	4	1,000,000.00
Western-av. improvement	4	1,009,000.00
Ashland-av. improvement	4	1,000,000.00
Total		51,466,100.00

CORPORATE EXPENSES BY DEPARTMENTS

Department.	1920.
Mayor's office	$30,300.90
Bureau of statistics	7,110.03
Committee on efficiency	69.75
City council	247,810.09
Committee on finance	61,983.52
Committee on transportation	.....
Committee on gas, etc	7,829.50
Committee on gas litigation	57,759.56
Committee on harbors	79.40
Chicago plan commission	10,000.00
Committee on railway terminals	21,727.16
Committee on local industries	28,227.94
City clerk	102,592.82
Corporation counsel	913,412.49
Prosecuting attorney	46,470.03
City attorney	79,173.43
Committee on police	313.35
City comptroller's office	306,932.06
Department of finance—interest	1,018,026.23
Department of finance—miscel	348,220.63
City treasurer	85,673.84
City collector	174,696.90
Election commissioners	1,123,681.00
Civil service commission	81,806.63
Department of supplies	38,460.41
Department of police	10,498,621.64
Municipal court	1,107,708.62
House of correction	373,162.03
Department of fire	5,617,853.62
Department of buildings	158,796.02
Department of health	1,439,713.66
City physician	9,029.47
Department of oil inspection	16,603.76
Insp. boilers and plants	60,008.95
Weights and measures	45,112.52
Board of examiners	32,809.78
Hospitals	20,000.00
Department of public welfare	12,768.18
Board of local improvements	1,132,841.09
City markets	2,235.00
Committee on judiciary	3,731.95
Commit. on bldgs. and city hall	549.15
Com. on anti-rent profiteering	166.10
Com. on high cost of living	7,756.77
Committee on revenue	4,998.82
Dept. of gas and electricity	2,042,633.74
Department of public service	97,563.60
Commis'r's office—Public works	68,417.99
Bureau of compensation	10,651.66
Bureau of maps and plats	46,146.18
Bureau of architecture	8,850.27
Bureau of city hall	393,673.91
Bureau parks, playgrounds, etc	587,616.55
Bureau of waste disposal	735,498.42
Municipal pier	104,175.27
Bureau of streets	5,268,469.58
Bureau of sewers	561,303.25
Bureau of engineering—Bridges	396,179.99
Bureau of rivers and harbors	565,751.71
Total ordinary	36,223,756.82
Dept. of finance—Miscellaneous	3,395.06
Department of fire	.....
Department of electricity	32,745.79
Bureau of parks	13,445.94
Bureau of waste disposal	12,254.27
Total extraordinary	61,841.06
Grand total	36,285,597.88

RECEIPTS FROM LICENSES.

Acetylene gas—Collection	$150.00
Acetylene gas—Sale	30.00
Agency—Collection	575.00
Amusement	166,703.65
Amusement—Dry cabaret	2,475.00
Auctioneers	19,800.00
Auto accessories	17,215.00
Auto repair shops	12,948.60
Bakers	26,500.00
Bakery vehicles	13,630.00
Bathing, boating, fishing beach	30.00
Billiards and pool	33,513.00

Bill Posters—With wagons	$100.00
Boats, launches, etc	38.00
Bowling	3,653.75
Birds, dogs, pets—Dealers	790.00
Bricks—Manufacturing or sale	1,025.00
Brokers	103,985.85
Candy sales agency	3,802.00
Carbonated waters—Bottlers	10.01
Cartridges and shells	480.00
Catch basin cleaners	110.00
Certificate of fitness—Dry cleaners	475.00
Certificate of fitness—Explosives	360.00
Chemical factory	7,347.25
Cigarettes	405,050.00
Coffee house	2,137.00
Commission merchants, brokers	6,050.00
Confectionery manufacturers	5,913.00
Cosmetics—Physical	2,167.50
Deadly weapons—Dealers	2,000.00
Dealers in second-hand goods	4,200.00
Delicatessen	3,240.00
Detective agency	7,375.00
Detective, private	200.00
Dog registry	165,810.00
Drivers	9.00
Drug store—Retail	7,930.00
Dry cleaners	3,210.00
Dry goods	1,435.00
Filling stations	44,103.75
Food establishments—Retail	17,260.58
Food establishments—Wholesale	19,270.00
Footwear—Manufacturing or dealer	2,895.00
Furniture—Wholesale	225.00
Furriers	9,378.75
Garages	19,443.75
Grain elevators	5,000.00
Gunpowder, other explosives	6,000.00
Hacks—Cabs and coupes	9.00
Hardware—Wholesale	1,955.00
Home for the aged	58.00
Hospitals	3,750.00
House movers	1,437.50
Ice cream parlors	88,354.62
Ice dealers	11,500.00
Ice vehicles	17,790.00
Insurance adjusters	1,200.00
Itinerant food merchant—Wholesale	2,530.00
Jewelry, dealers or manufacturers	30,346.30
Junk dealers	32,200.00
Junk wagon	24,915.00
Laboratory	365.00
Laundry	40,454.14
Leather products—Wholesale	760.00
Liquors—Fermented and distilled	8,240.00
Liquors—Sale in drug stores	3,440.00
Live stock brokers	12,855.00
Lumber yards	22,566.00
Lumber—Second hand	2,014.00
Meat food products	$99,540.00
Meat peddler	2,770.00
Medical dispensaries	520.84
Metal foundries and shops	29,760.00
Mercantile establishments	5,650.00
Manufacturers' agents	1,363.75
Milk dealers	58,365.00
Milk wagons	31,200.00
Moving picture films—Storage	4,250.32
Moving picture opr.—Original	896.00
Moving picture opr.—Renewal	2,248.00
Moving picture studios	1,200.00
Omnibus	590.00
Paper and stationery estab	700.00
Pawnbrokers	43,200.00
Peddlers—Baskets	438.12
Peddlers—Coal	835.00
Peddlers—Fish	105.00
Peddlers—Hand cart	1,755.00
Peddlers—Oil	2,130.00
Peddlers—Pack or solicitor	3,552.50
Peddlers—Wagon	25,987.50
Peddlers—Wood	200.00
Pianos—Manufacturers, dealers	4,040.00
Public cart—Automobile	28,790.00
Public cart—Horse drawn	17,590.00
Public pass. auto.—On stand	14,355.00
Public pass. auto—Not on stand	2,310.00
Rendering tanks	3,650.00
Restaurants	85,724.52
Roofers' and paving material	1,677.00
Roofers with wagons	2,595.00
Sash, doors, etc., mfrs	13,625.00
Sawdust—Shavings, excelsior	200.00
Scavengers—Night	50.00
Scavengers—Offal	6,150.00
Scavengers—Private	2,700.00
Second-hand dealers	36,000.00
Shooting galleries	1,350.00
Slaughtering and rendering	29,600.00
Smelting and refining	2,400.00
Soap factories	5,650.00
Soft drink manufacturers	23,000.00
Spotters	1,715.00
Stables—Livery	6,300.00
Stables—Sales	1,900.00
Tanneries	5,950.00
Tickers	3,845.00
Undertakers	4,925.00
Undertakers—Supplies	350.00
Vending machines	2,258.00
Wagon manufacturers	2,375.00
Waste—Wool, cotton, etc	800.00
Wearing apparel—Ladies'	7,072.00
Wearing apparel—Men's	17,345.00
Weighers—Public	640.00
Window cleaners	1,337.50
Work shop	74,977.00
Total, 1920	2,193,293.05
Total, 1919	3,604,293.43
Total, 1918	5,476,402.07

LARGEST GRAIN ELEVATORS IN CHICAGO.

In 1920 there were sixty-four grain elevators in Chicago, having a total capacity of 56,265,000 bushels. Following is a list of those having a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels or more:

Name.	Bu. capacity.
Chicago & Northwestern	6,000,000
Schwill malt house	3,000,000
South Chicago Elevator C	3,000,000
Chicago & St. Louis	2,000,000
Union	1,800,000
J. Rosenbaum B	1,550,000
Armour A and B	1,500,000
Belt	1,500,000
Concrete	1,500,000
Keystone	1,500,000
New York Central	1,500,000
Santa Fe	1,500,000
South Chicago D	1,500,000
Wabash	1,500,000
Calumet C	1,250,000
Rock Island A	1,250,000
Calumet A	1,200,000
Armour C	1,000,000
B. A. Eckhart mill	1,000,000
Calumet B	1,000,000
Central	1,000,000
Columbia Malting company	1,000,000
Fleischmann	1,000,000
Hales	1,000,000
Irondale	1,000,000
Mid-West	1,000,000
National	1,000,000
Norris	1,000,000
Rialto	1,000,000

CHICAGO STREET NUMBERING GUIDE.

Numbers on the north and south streets where they are intersected by the principal east and west streets and numbers on the east and west streets where they are intersected by the principal north and south streets are given herewith. Numbered streets are omitted, as their location is indicated by their names.

North from Madison.
1 Madison.
100 Washington.
150 Randolph.
200 Lake.
300 South Water.
400 Kinzie.
430 Austin-av.
500 Illinois.
530 Grand-av.
600 Ohio.
630 Ontario.
660 Erie.
700 Huron.
730 Superior.
800 Chicago-av.
848 Chestnut.
867 Brenan.
920 Locust.
940 Walton-pl.
1000 Oak.
1100 Maple.
1149 Elm.
1200 Division.
1300 Goethe.
1400 Schiller.
1500 Burton-pl.
1536 Germania-pl.
1600 North-av.
1700 Eugenie.
1800 Menomonee.
1900 Wisconsin.
2000 Center.
2100 Garfield-av.
2200 Webster-av.
2300 Belden-av.
2400 Fullerton-av.
2460 Arlington-pl.
2473 Roslyn-pl.
2501 St. James-pl.
2530 Deming-pl.
2600 Wrightwood-av.
2701 Sherman-pl.
2800 Diversey-pky.
2901 York-pl.
2932 Oakdale-av.
3000 Wellington-av.
3100 Barry-av.
3200 Belmont-av.
3300 School.
3400 Roscoe.
3500 Cornelia.
3538 Eddy.
3600 Addison.
3700 Waveland.
3800 Grace.
3900 Byron.
4000 Irving Park-bd.
4100 Belle Plaine-av.
4200 Berteau-av.
4300 Cullom-av.
4400 Montrose-av.
4500 Sunnyside-av.
4600 Wilson-av.
4700 Leland-av.
4800 Lawrence-av.
4900 Ainslie.
5000 Argyle.
5100 Carmen-av.
5200 Foster-av.
5300 Berwyn-av.
5400 Balmoral-av.
5500 Catalpa-av.
5600 Bryn Mawr-av.
5700 Hollywood-av.
5730 Edgewater-av.
5800 Victoria.
5900 Thorndale-av.
5956 Ridge-av. (at Clark)
6000 Peterson-av.
6100 Norwood-av.
6200 Granville-av.
6300 Rosemont-av.
6400 Devon-av.
6700 North Shore-av.
6800 Pratt-av.
6900 Farwell-av.
6944 Morse-av.
7000 Lunt-av.
7100 Estes-av.
7200 Kenilworth-av.
7300 Chase-av.
7400 Juniata .
7500 Birchwood-av.
7548 Howard.
7548 City limits.

South from Madison.
1 Madison.
100 Monroe.
200 Adams.
232 Quincy.
300 Jackson-bd.
400 Van Buren.
500 Congress.
600 Harrison.
700 East 7th.
800 Polk.
900 East 9th.
1000 Taylor.
1100 East 11th.
1200 Roosevelt-rd.

East from State. (North of river.)
1 State.
40 Cass.
100 Rush.
112 Tower-ct.
140 Lincoln Park-bd.
201 St. Clair.
300 Fairbanks-ct.
326 Lake Shore drive (at Chicago-av.).

East from State. (South of river.)
1 State.
46 Wabash.
100 Michigan-av.
200 Indiana-av.
300 Prairie-av.
344 Calumet-av.
400 South Park-av.
435 Vernon-av.
500 Vincennes-av.
533 Rhodes-av.
600 St. Lawrence-av
634 Champlain-av.
700 Langley-av.
734 Evans-av.
834 Maryland-av.
900 Drexel-av.
934 Ingleside-av.
1000 Ellis-av.
1100 Greenwood-av.
1152 Woodlawn-av.
1300 Kimbark-av.
1334 Kenwood-av.
1400 Dorchester-av.
1434 Dante-av.
1500 Blackstone-av.
1600 Stony Island-av.
1631 Cornell-av.
1700 East End-av.
1735 Ridgeland-av.
1800 Cregier-av.
1900 Baldwin-av.
1934 Euclid-av.
2000 Jeffery-av.
2100 Cahokia-av.
2200 Paxton-av.
2300 Crandon-av.
2400 Yates-av.
2500 Essex-av.
2600 Colfax-av.
2700 Marquette-av.
2800 Burnham-av.
2900 Escanaba-av.
3000 Commercial-av.
3100 Baltimore-av.
3200 Brandon-av.
3300 Buffalo-av.
3400 Green Bay-av.

West from State.
1 State.
50 Dearborn
100 Clark.
150 LaSalle.
200 Wells.
300 Franklin.
340 *Orleans.
350 Market.
400 *Sedgwick.
412 The river.
434 *Townsend.
460 *Milton-av.
500 Canal.
530 Larrabee.
540 Clinton.
600 Jefferson.
640 Desplaines.
700 Union.
700 *Orchard.
800 Halsted.
839 Green.
900 Peoria.
932 Sangamon.
1000 Morgan.
1000 *Sheffield-av.
1032 Carpenter.
1034 *Osgood.
1100 Curtis.
1100 *Seminary-av.
1111 Aberdeen.
1132 May.
1134 *Clifton-av.
1164 Ann.
1200 Racine-av.
1248 Elizabeth.
1300 Throop.
1400 *Southport-av.
1401 Loomis.
1408 Sheldon.
1448 Bishop.
1501 Laflin.
1600 Ashland-bd.
1700 Paulina.
1734 Hermitage-av.
1800 Wood.
1835 Honore.
1900 Lincoln.
1935 Winchester-av.
2000 Robey.
2035 Seeley-av.
2100 Hoyne-av.
2200 Leavitt.
2300 Oakley-bd.
2400 Western-av.
2500 Campbell-av.
2600 Rockwell.
2700 Washtenaw-av.
2800 California-av.
2900 Francisco-av.
3000 Sacramento-av.
3100 Albany-av.
3200 Kedzie-av.
3300 Spaulding-av.
3356 Homan-av.
3501 St. Louis-av.
3553 Central Park-av.
3800 Hamlin-av.
3900 Springfield-av.
4000 Crawford-av.
4100 Karlov-av.
4200 Keeler-av.
4300 Kildare-av.
4400 Kostner-av.
4500 Kilbourn-av.
4600 Kenton-av.
4700 Kilpatrick-av
4800 Cicero-av.
4900 Lamon-av.
5000 Lavergne-av.
5100 Leclaire-av.
5200 Laramie-av.
5234 Latrobe-av.
5300 Lockwood-av.
5334 Lorel-av.
5400 Long-av.
5440 Lotus-av.
5500 Pine-av.
5600 Central-av.
5644 Parkside-av.
5700 Waller-av.
5800 Menard-av.
5900 Mayfield-av.
5938 Mason-av.
5968 N. Austin-av.
*North side only.

HOUSE NUMBER SYSTEM IN CHICAGO.

The present house number system in Chicago was established by an ordinance passed June 22, 1908, and effective Sept. 1, 1909. This applied to all streets except those between the river, 12th street and the lake. Sept. 20, 1910, the city council passed an amendment to the ordinance making it applicable to the entire city. The change in business district went into effect April 1, 1911. The system is laid out on two base lines, State street dividing the east and west streets and Madison street the north and south streets. Numbers are assigned on the basis of 800 to the mile or 100 to the prevailing block of 660 feet or one-eighth of a mile.

CHICAGO WARDS AND ALDERMEN.

Year.	Number of Wards.	Ald.	Year.	Number of Wards.	Ald.
1837-1838....	6	10	1876-1888....	18	36
1839-1846....	6	12	1888-1889....	24	48
1847-1856....	9	18	1889-1901....	34	68
1857-1862....	10	20	1901-1920....	35	70
1863-1869....	16	32	1921.....	50	50
1869-1875....	20	40			

since 1837.

CHICAGO ELEVATED RAILROAD STATIONS.

LOOP STATIONS.

1. Adams and Wabash
2. Madison & Wabash
3. Randolph and Wabash.
4. State and Lake.
5. Clark and Lake.
6. Randolph & Wells.
7. Madison and Wells.
8. Quincy and Wells.
9. LaSalle and Van Buren.
10. Dearborn and Van Buren.
11. State & Van Buren

Transfer Stations on the Loop.

1. Adams and Wabash
2. Clark and Lake.
3. Randolph & Wells.
4. State & Van Buren.

NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED RAILROAD.

Main Line and Evanston Division.

1. Grand avenue.
2. Chicago avenue.
3. Oak street.
4. Division street.
5. Schiller street.
6. Sedgwick street.
7. Larrabee street.
8. Halsted street.
9. Willow street.
10. Center street.
11. Webster avenue.
12. Fullerton avenue.
13. Wrightwood av.
14. Diversey boulevard
15. Wellington avenue.
16. Belmont avenue.
17. Clark street.
18. Addison street.
19. Grace street.
20. Sheridan road.
21. Buena Park.
22. Wilson avenue.
23. Argyle avenue.
24. Bryn Mawr avenue (Edgewater).
25. Thorndale avenue.
26. Granville-av. (No. Edgewater station).
27. Loyola avenue.
28. Rogers Park.
29. Birchwood avenue.
30. Howard street.
31. Calvary.
32. Main street.
33. Dempster street.
34. Davis street.
35. Foster street.
36. Noyes street.
37. Central street.
38. Isabella street.
39. Linden avenue.

Ravenswood Branch.

1. Southport avenue.
2. Paulina street.
3. Addison street.
4. Irving Park blvd.
5. Montrose blvd.
6. Ravenswood.
7. Robey street.
8. Western avenue.
9. Rockwell street.
10. Francisco avenue.
11. Kedzie avenue.
12. Kimball avenue.

Stub Terminal Station.

North Water and Clark streets.

SOUTH SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD.

Main Line and Jackson Park Division.

1. Congress & Wabash
2. Roosevelt road.
3. 18th street.
4. 22d street.
5. 26th street.
6. 29th street.
7. 31st street.
8. 33d street.
9. 35th street.
10. 39th street.
11. Indiana avenue.
12. 43d street.
13. 47th street.
14. 51st street.
15. 55th street.
16. 58th street.
17. 61st street.
18. South Park avenue and 63d street.
19. Cottage Grove avenue and 63d street.
20. University avenue and 63d street.
21. Dorchester avenue and 63d street.
22. Stony Island avenue and 63d street (Jackson park).

Englewood Branch.

1. State street.
2. Wentworth avenue.
3. Princeton avenue.
4. Harvard and 63d sts
5. Parnell av. & 63d-st.
6. Halsted & 63d sts.
7. Racine avenue.
8. Loomis street.

Normal Park Branch.

1. 65th street.
2. 67th street.
3. 69th street.

Kenwood Branch.

1. Grand boulevard.
2. Vincennes avenue.
3. Cottage Grove and Drexel boulevard.
4. Ellis & Lake Pk. av.
5. 42d place.

Stockyards Branch.

1. Wallace street.
2. Halsted street.
3. Exchange avenue.
4. Morris.
5. Swift.
6. Packers avenue.
7. Armour.

Stub Terminal Station.

Congress and State streets.

THE METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Main Line and Garfield Park Branch.

1. Franklin street.
2. Canal street.
3. Halsted street.
4. Racine avenue.
5. Laflin street.
6. Marshfield avenue.
7. Ogden avenue.
8. Hoyne avenue.
9. Western avenue.
10. California avenue.
11. Sacramento blvd.
12. Kedzie avenue.
13. St. Louis avenue.
14. Garfield park.
15. Crawford avenue.
16. Tripp avenue.
17. Kilbourn avenue.
18. Cicero avenue.
19. Laramie avenue.
20. Central avenue.
21. Austin avenue.
22. Lombard avenue.
23. Gunderson avenue.
24. Oak Park avenue.
25. Home avenue.
26. Harlem avenue.
27. Hannah street.
28. Des Plaines avenue.

Douglas Park Branch.

1. Polk street.
2. Roosevelt road.
3. 14th place.
4. 18th street.
5. Wood street.
6. Hoyne avenue.
7. Western avenue.
8. California avenue.
9. Douglas park.
10. Kedzie avenue.
11. Homan avenue.
12. Clifton Park av.
13. Lawndale avenue.
14. Crawford avenue.
15. Kildare avenue.
16. Kenton avenue.
17. 48th avenue.
18. 50th avenue.
19. 52d avenue.
20. 54th avenue.
21. 56th avenue.
22. 58th avenue.
23. Austin avenue.
24. 62d avenue.

Logan Square Branch.

1. Madison street.
2. Lake st. transfer.
3. Grand avenue.
4. Chicago avenue.
5. Division street.
6. Robey street.
7. Western avenue.
8. California avenue.
9. Logan square.

Humboldt Park Branch.

1. Western avenue.
2. California avenue.
3. Humboldt park.
4. Kedzie avenue.
5. Ballou street.
6. Lawndale avenue.

Transfer Station Between Metropolitan and Oak Park.

Lake street transfer.

Stub Terminal Station.

Wells street and Van Buren.

CHICAGO & OAK PARK ELEVATED STATIONS.

1. Clinton street.
2. Halsted street.
3. Morgan street.
4. Ann street.
5. Sheldon street.
6. Ashland avenue.
7. Lake st. transfer.
8. Robey street.
9. Oakley boulevard.
10. Campbell avenue.
11. California avenue.
12. Sacramento blvd.
13. Kedzie avenue.
14. Garfield park.
15. Hamlin avenue.
16. Crawford avenue.
17. Kostner avenue.
18. Cicero avenue.
19. Laramie avenue.
20. Central avenue.
21. Menard avenue.
22. Austin avenue.
23. Lombard avenue.
24. Ridgeland avenue.
25. Oak Park avenue.
26. Wisconsin avenue.
27. Forest Park.

Transfer Station Between Oak Park and Metropolitan.

Lake street transfer.

Stub Stations.

1. Market and Randolph streets.
2. Madison and Market streets.

FIRE DEPARTMENT STATIONS.

FIRE ENGINE COMPANIES.

General headquarters, city hall.

No. Location.
1. 333 S. Wells-st.
2. 2421 Lowe avenue.
3. 855 West Erie-st.
4. 1244 N. Halsted-st.
5. 328 S. Jefferson-st.
6. 535 Maxwell-st.
7. 636 Blue Island-av.
8. 1931 Archer-av.
9. 2527 Cottage Grove-av.
10. 214 Lomax place.
11. 10 E. Austin-av.
12. 1641 W. Lake-st.
13. 209 N. Dearborn-st.
14. 509 W. Chicago-av.
15. 1156 W. 22d-st.
16. 23 West 31st-st.
17. 558 W. Lake-st.
18. 1123 W. 12th-st.
19. 3444 Rhodes-av.
20. 1318 Rawson-st.
21. 14 W. Taylor-st.
22. 522 Webster-av.
23. 1702 W. 21st-pl.
24. 2447 Warren-av.
25. 1975 Canalport-av.
26. 457 N. Lincoln-st.
27. 1244 N. Wells-st.
28. 2869 S. Loomis-st.
29. 744 W. 35th-st.
30. 1125 North Ashland avenue.
31. 2012 W. Congress street.
32. 59 E. South Water street.
33. 2208 Clybourn-av.
34. 114 N. Curtis-st.
35. 1625 N. Robey-st.
36. 2346 W. 25th-st.
37. Foot of N. Franklin street (fireboat Graeme Stewart).
38. 2111 S. Hamlin-av.
39. 1618 W. 33d-pl.
40. 119 N. Franklin-st.
41. Throop-st. bridge.
42. 226 W. Illinois-st.
43. 2183 State street.
44. 3138 W. Lake-st.
45. 4602 Cottage Grove avenue.
46. 9321-23 South Chicago avenue.
47. 7531 Dobson-av.
48. 4005 Dearborn-st.
49. 1642 W. 47th-st.
50. 4649 Wentw'th-av.
51. 6345 Wentw'th-av.
52. 4714 S. Elizabeth street.
53. 40th and Packers avenue.
54. 8023 Vincennes avenue.
55. 2740 Sheffield-av.
56. 2214 Barry-av.
57. 2412 Haddon-av.
58. 92d street bridge.
59. 826 Exchange-av.
60. 1315 E. 55th-st.
61. 5300 Wentworth avenue.
62. 34 E. 114th-st.
63. 6328-30 Maryland avenue.
64. 6244 Laflin-st.
65. 2714 W. 39th-st.
66. 2858 Fillmore-st.
67. 4666 Fulton-st.
68. 1642 N. Kostner avenue.
69. 4017 N. Tripp-av.
70. 2100 Eastwood avenue.
71. Deering's yards (fireboat Chicago).
72. 7914 Burnham-av.
73. 8630 Emerald-av.
74. 10615 Ewing-av.
75. 12054-56 Wallace street.
76. 3517 Cortland-st.
77. 1224 South Komensky avenue.
78. 1052 Waveland-av.
79. 5358 N. Ashland avenue.
80. 623 E. 108th-st.
81. 10458 Hoxie-av.
82. 317 E. 91st-st.
83. 1219 Lafayette-pl.
84. 5721 S. Halsted street.
85. 3700 W. Huron-st.
86. 2414 Cuyler-av.
87. 8701 Escanaba-av.
88. 3500 W. 60th-st.
89. 4456 N. Knox-av.
90. 1016 W. Division street.
91. 3000 Elbridge-av.
92. Fullerton avenue bridge.
93. 331 S. Wells-st.
94. 326 S. Jefferson-st.
95. 4000 Wilcox-st.
96. 439 N. Waller-av.
97. 13359 Superior avenue.
98. 202 E. Chicago avenue.
99. 3042 S. Kedvale avenue.
100. 6843 Harper-av.
101. 1533 W. 69th-st.
102. 1723 Greenleaf avenue.
103. 1459 W. Harrison street.
104. 1401 Michigan avenue.
105. 2337 W. Erie-st.
106. 2754 N. Fairfield avenue.
107. 2258 W. 13th-st.
108. 4835 Lipps-av.
109. 2358 S. Whipple street.
110. 2322 Foster-av.
111. 1701 N. Washtenaw avenue.
112. 1732 Byron-st.
113. 4658 Lexington street.
114. 3542 Fullerton avenue.
115. 11940 S. Peoria street.
116. 5929 S. Wood-st.
117. 816 N. Laramie avenue.
118. 13401 Indiana avenue.
119. 6030 Avondale avenue.
120. 11035 Homewood avenue.
121. 1700 W. 95th-st.
122. 6856 Indiana-av.
123. 5218 S. Western avenue.
124. 4426 N. Kedzie avenue.
125. 2329 N. Natchez avenue.
126. 7320 Kingston avenue.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES.

1. 218 Lomax place.
2. 540 W. Washington street.
3. 158 W. Erie-st.
4. 214 W. 22d-st.
5. 1125 W. 12th-st.
6. 117 N. Franklin-st.
7. 455 N. Lincoln-st.
8. 2865 S. Loomis-st.
9. 61 E. South Water street.
10. 1613 Hudson-av.
11. 9 E. 36th place.
12. 2256 W. 13th-st.
13. 2756 N. Fairfield avenue.
14. 918 W. 19th-st.
15. 4600 Cottage Grove avenue.
16. 1405 E. 62d place.
17. 9323 South Chicago avenue.
18. 4738 Halsted-st.
19. 1129 W. Chicago avenue.
20. 446 W. 69th-st.
21. 1529 Belmont-av.
22. 1620 Winnemac avenue.
23. 4837 Lipps-av.
24. 10400 Vincennes road.
25. 1545 Rosemont avenue.
26. 4002 Wilcox-st.
27. 30 E. 114th-st.
28. 1623 North Robey street.
29. 441 N. Waller-av.
30. 6017 S. State-st.
31. 1401 Michigan avenue.
32. 2360 S. Whipple street.
33. 4457 Marshfield avenue.
34. 1024 E. 73d-st.

SQUAD COMPANIES.

1. 59 E. South Water street.
2. 114 N. Curtis-st.
3. 4005 Dearborn-st.

FIRE INSURANCE PATROLS.

1. 179 W. Monroe-st.
2. 111 S. Green-st.
3. 15 W. 23d-st.
4. Union stockyards.
5. 221 Whiting-st.
6. 334 S. Hoyne-av.
7. 1628 W. Division street.
8. 324 N. Michigan avenue.

CHICAGO BRIDGE SYSTEM.

The first ferry across the river was established in 1829, where the Lake street bridge now is. In 1833 a floating bridge of logs was in operation just north of the present Randolph street bridge. A foot bridge over the north branch was built in 1832 at Kinzie street. The first drawbridge over the main branch of the river was placed at Dearborn street in 1834. In 1854 a pivot bridge was built at Clark street. These and other bridges of that time were built by the persons most directly benefited by them. It was not until 1857 that a bridge was built entirely at the city's expense. This was the structure over the south branch at Madison street. It cost $30,000. Until 1872 the swing bridges were turned by hand, but in the year named steam power was installed on the Dearborn street structure and later most of the other bridges in the downtown section were similarly equipped. In 1895 the Rush, Lake and Van Buren street bridges were operated by electric motors. The last named structure, which was opened for traffic in that year, was the first of the Scherzer rolling type. The Halsted street lift bridge, the first and only one of its kind, was opened in 1894 and was operated by steam. It cost the city $242,880.

In 1922 Chicago had forty-seven bridges with movable spans and thirty with fixed spans. There were also thirty-nine viaducts and eight foot bridges. Most of the movable bridges are operated by electricity.

The Franklin-Orleans bridge was opened to traffic Oct. 23, 1920. With its approaches it cost nearly $2,000,000. The Wells street bridge was completed in 1921 and the Madison street bridge in 1922.

CHICAGO PARKS AND BOULEVARDS.

LINCOLN PARK SYSTEM.

Commissioners (appointed by governor with consent of senate)—Eugene R. Pike, Mrs. Helen T. Pelouze, Samuel Gassley, John A. Torstenson, Robert H. Morse, Charles I. Pierce, Harold N. Scott.

Officers—President, Eugene R. Pike; vice-president, Harold N. Scott; auditor, Charles I. Pierce; secretary and superintendent, William H. Wesley; attorney, Jay C. McCally; treasurer, William J. Fickinger.

Office—In Lincoln park near Clark and Center streets.

The Lincoln park district consists of the towns of North Chicago and Lake View, with Fullerton avenue as the dividing line, and is bounded on the north by Devon avenue, on the south by the Chicago river, and extends from Lake Michigan on the east to the north branch of the river and North Western avenue on the west.

The area of the Lincoln park district is 12.64 square miles. The total area of the parks and boulevards is 642.63 acres, with 11,755 miles of boulevards. The area of Lincoln park alone is 518 acres.

Lincoln Park—Lincoln park, previously known as Lake park, began its history under its present name by resolution passed by the common council of Chicago under date of June 5, 1865. The park proper is 317 acres in extent and extends from Diversey boulevard to Oak street along the lake front. To this 200.59 acres of land has been added by filling in Lake Michigan north of Diversey boulevard. This extension contains a 57 acre yacht harbor. The park contains a large floral department, also an extensive zoological garden containing about 1,800 animals. Boating and bathing facilities are furnished and the park lagoon—one mile in length—gives an admirable course for racing. The Academy of Sciences is located in the park at the foot of Center street. This building was erected in 1893 and contains about 250,000 specimens. It is noted for its collection of local natural history specimens and for its complete collection of mollusks. The park has provided facilities for outdoor games during both the winter and summer seasons.

Stanton Park—At Vedder, Vine and Rees streets; area 4.78 acres; equipped with fieldhouse and outdoor gym facilities.

Lake Shore Playground—Area 9.16 acres: is situated between Pearson street and Chicago avenue, extending from the Chicago avenue pumping works to the lake. This park is fitted up as a playground, containing a shelter house, and with outdoor and indoor gymnasium apparatus.

Seward Park—Contains 1.78 acres: is fitted with outdoor and indoor gymnasium and has a fieldhouse which contains reading rooms, assembly hall, clubrooms, a branch of the public library and facilities for gymnastic work and aquatic sports.

Hamlin Park—Wellington avenue and Robey street; area 8.64 acres; is fully equipped with fieldhouse and out-of-door gymnasium facilities.

Welles Park—Western avenue and Montrose boulevard; fieldhouse and out-of-door gymnasium facilities; area 8.17 acres.

Gowdy Square—Goethe street on the north and Astor street on the west; area .46 acre.

Length of North Side Boulevards.

In miles and fractions of miles.

Dearborn parkway, .120.
Diversey parkway, 2.302.
Fullerton parkway, .510.
Garfield parkway, .026.
Lake Shore drive, 2.262.
Lincoln parkway, .530.
North avenue, .275.
Lincoln Park West, .448.
Sheridan road, 5.056.
North State parkway, .226.

SOUTH PARKS.

Commissioners (appointed by the Circuit court judges)—Edward J. Kelly, John Bain, L. B. Patterson, John Barton Payne, Albert Mohr.

Officers—John Barton Payne, president; John Bain, vice-president; Albert Mohr, auditor; Wilson W. Lampert, treasurer; John F. Neil, secretary; J. F. Foster, general superintendent; H. C. Carbaugh, superintendent of employment.

Offices—In Washington park, 57th street and Cottage Grove avenue.

The south park district is bounded on the north by the Chicago river and the Illinois and Michigan canal, east by Lake Michigan and the state of Indiana, south by 87th street and 138th street and west by South Cicero avenue and State street.

The area of the south park district is 92.6 square miles, population is in excess of 800,000. The total area of parks is 2,043.98 acres and of parks and boulevards 2,494.59 acres, consisting of twenty-four parks and 32.98 miles of boulevards. The following is a list of the parks and boulevards:

Jackson Park—Area 542.89 acres; bounded on the north by 56th street, east by Lake Michigan, south by 67th street and west by Stony Island avenue; this park is provided with facilities for boating, rowboats and launches, has two golf courses, one of nine holes and the other eighteen holes, with golf shelter, lockers and showers for both men and women; it has baseball and football fields, tennis courts, refectory, beach bathing, music court and in the winter skating is provided. It also has a playground for small children. The commissioners have completed and in operation a new bathing beach at the foot of 63d street, extended. This beach with its equipment is undoubtedly one of the finest in the country and has a capacity of taking care of from 6,000 to 10,000 bathers every two hours. Everything is absolutely free, including bathing suits, towels and shower baths.

Washington Park—Area 371 acres; bounded on the north by 51st street, east by Cottage Grove avenue, south by 60th street, west by South Park avenue; has the same accommodations for the public as Jackson park except the golf facilities and the beach and in addition has roque courts, archery range, accommodations for fly casting, wading pool and sand court for children and a house for the game of curling.

Marquette Park—Area 322.68 acres; bounded on the north by 67th street, east by California avenue, south by 71st street and west by the Grand Trunk Western railroad. The east 80 acres has been improved. It has ball fields and tennis courts and skating in the winter. It also has an eighteen hole golf course.

Grant Park—Area 205.14 acres; bounded on the north by Randolph street, east by Lake Michigan, south by Park row, west by Michigan avenue. The Logan and Hamilton monuments, the Great Lakes fountain, the Art institute and the Field Museum of Natural History are located in this park. The Roosevelt memorial and the great stadium are to be erected at the south end of the park.

Midway Plaisance—The connecting way between Washington and Jackson parks; bound-

ed on the north by 59th street, east by Stony Island avenue, south by 60th street, west by Cottage Grove avenue. Has tennis courts and in the winter skating and hockey.

McKinley Park—Area 74.88 acres; bounded on the north by 37th street and Archer avenue, east by Robey street, south by 39th street, west by Western Avenue boulevard. Has swimming pool, outdoor gymnasiums for men and women, tennis courts, ball field, children's playground, wading pool and skating in the winter. Modern and complete recreation buildings have been provided.

Gage Park—Area 20 acres; situated at the intersection of Western avenue and 55th street. Has wading pool, ball field and tennis court.

Sherman Park—Area 60.6 acres; bounded on the north by 52d street, east by South Racine avenue, south by Garfield boulevard, west by Loomis street. Has recreation buildings which include an assembly hall used by the people free of charge for various entertainments, clubrooms for meetings of the various clubs of the community, reading room supplied with periodicals by the park commissioners, gymnasiums for men and for women, shower and plunge baths and locker rooms. There are also outdoor gymnasiums for men and women, playground for children, wading pool and swimming pool with the necessary dressing booths. Provision is made for baseball, football, tennis and boating. There is also a bandstand from which concerts are given during the summer every Sunday evening. Also skating in the winter.

Ogden Park—Area 60.56 acres; bounded on the north by 64th street, east by South Racine avenue, south by 67th street, west by Loomis street. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Sherman park.

Palmer Park—Area 40.48 acres; bounded on the north by 111th street, east by South Park avenue, south by 113th street, west by Indiana avenue. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Sherman park, except boating.

Hamilton Park—Area 29.95 acres; bounded on the north by 72d street, east by C., R. I. & P. railway, south by 74th street, west by C. & W. I. railway. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Sherman park, except swimming pool and boating.

Bessemer Park—Area 22.88 acres; bounded on the north by 89th street, east by Muskegon avenue, south by 91st street, west by South Chicago avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Mark White Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 29th street, east by Halsted street, south by 30th street, west by Poplar avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Armour Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 33d street, east by Wells street, south by 34th street, west by Shields avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Cornell Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 50th street, west by South Lincoln street, south by 51st street, east by Wood street. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Davis Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 44th street, east by Marshfield avenue, south by 45th street, west by Hermitage avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Russell Square—Area 11.47 acres; bounded on the north by 83d street, east by Bond avenue, south by Baker avenue, west by Houston avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Calumet Park—Area 66.19 acres; bounded on the north by 95th street, east by Lake Michigan, south by 102d street, west by Avenue G and a line about 50 feet east of C., L. S. & E. railway. A bathing pavilion is located at 99th street.

Hardin Square—Area 7.41 acres; bounded on the north by 25th street, east by the Rock Island right of way, south by 26th street, west by Wentworth avenue; the same facilities as at Sherman park except boating.

Fuller Park—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 45th street, east by Princeton avenue, south by 46th place, west by Stewart avenue. Improved with same facilities as Sherman park.

Grand Crossing Park—Area 19.16 acres; bounded on the north by 76th street, east by Dobson avenue, south by 78th street, west by Ingleside avenue; the same facilities as at Sherman park.

Lyman Trumbull Park—Area 18.52 acres; bounded on the north by 103d street, east by Bensley avenue, south by 105th street, west by Oglesby avenue; same facilities as at Sherman park.

No. 17 Park—Area 20 acres; bounded on the north by 130th street, east by Carondelet avenue, south by 132d street, west by Exchange avenue.

No. 18 Park—Area 20.19 acres; bounded on the north by 90th street, east by St. Lawrence avenue, south by 91st street, west by South Park avenue.

Michigan Avenue—80 to 100 feet wide; from Garfield boulevard to Randolph street.

Garfield Boulevard—200 feet wide; from South Park avenue to Western Avenue boulevard on the line of 55th street.

Western Avenue Boulevard—200 feet wide; a strip of land east of and adjoining the center line of Western avenue from the Illinois and Michigan canal to 55th street (Garfield boulevard).

Grand Boulevard—198 feet wide; on the line of South Park avenue from 35th to 51st street.

Drexel Boulevard—200 feet wide; first street east of Cottage Grove avenue and extending from Oakwood boulevard to 51st street.

Prairie Avenue—66 feet wide; the street of that name from 16th to 29th street.

South Park Avenue—66 feet wide; being the street of that name between 35th and 60th streets.

Jackson Boulevard—66 feet wide; being the street of that name extending from Michigan avenue to the south branch of the Chicago river.

Oakwood Boulevard—100 feet wide; the first street south of 39th street, between Grand boulevard and Cottage Grove avenue.

Thirty-Third Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name between Michigan avenue and South Park avenue.

Sixteenth Street—50 feet wide; being the street of that name between Michigan avenue and Prairie avenue.

Twenty-Ninth Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name between Prairie avenue and South Park avenue.

Fifty-Seventh Street—100 feet wide; being the street of that name between the I. C. railroad right of way and the west line of Jackson park.

Marquette Road—66 feet wide; being the street of that name from Jackson park to California avenue.

Normal Avenue—66 feet wide; from Garfield boulevard to 72d street.

Loomis Street—66 feet wide; being the street

of that name from Garfield boulevard to 67th street.

Hyde Park Boulevard—100 feet wide; being that part of 51st street between Drexel avenue and Jackson park.

South Shore Drive—100 feet wide; runs from Jackson park to 71st street and thence to 83d place.

WEST CHICAGO PARKS.

Commissioners (appointed by governor with consent of senate)—Christian F. Wiehe, Magnus C. Knudson, Elizabeth P. Hoyt, William Ganschow, George J. Dehn, Charles E. Graydon, John I. Sheahan.

Officers—Christian F. Wiehe, president; Magnus C. Knudson, auditor; John I. Sheahan, treasurer; John A. Pelka, secretary; William R. Swissler, attorney; William G. Barclay, superintendent; William J. Short, superintendent of employment.

Office—Union park, Lake street and Ashland boulevard.

The west park district comprises all that part of the town of West Chicago lying between the Illinois and Michigan canal and the Chicago river and the following described lines: Beginning at the north branch of the Chicago river at Belmont avenue, thence west to North Kedzie avenue, thence south along Kedzie avenue to North avenue, thence west on North avenue to North Austin avenue, thence south along Austin avenue to West Roosevelt road, thence east along Roosevelt road to South Kenton avenue, thence south along Kenton avenue to West 39th street, thence east along 39th street to the Illinois and Michigan canal.

The area of the west park district is 35.5 square miles. The total area of the parks and boulevards is 1,278.304 acres, consisting of twenty parks and playground areas and 32.501 miles of boulevard; area of parks, 820 404 acres.

Humboldt Park—Area 205.865 acres; acquired 1869; bounded on the north by West North avenue, east by California and Sacramento avenues, south by Division and Augusta streets and west by Kedzie avenue; has rose garden with pergola and garden hall and fountains; refectory building, also a pavilion and boat landing; music court, a wading pool and shelter for children; is provided with facilities for boating, has baseball diamonds and tennis courts, and in winter skating is provided.

Garfield Park—Area 187.534 acres; acquired 1869; bounded on the north by Kinzie and Lake streets, east by Central Park and Homan avenues, south by Madison street and 5th avenue, west by Hamlin avenue. Has a conservatory (the largest in the country), refectory building, outdoor natatorium, boat landing and pavilion, music court and bandstand, water courts with fountain, basin and extensive flower gardens. Has a golf course, with fieldhouse containing lockers for men and women; also has tennis courts and facilities for fly casting, and in winter skating is provided.

Douglas Park—Area 181.991 acres; acquired 1869; bounded on the north by West Roosevelt road, east by California avenue, south by West 19th street and west by Albany avenue. Has refectory building and pavilion, music court, flower gardens, outdoor gymnasiums and natatorium, with swimming pools, shower baths and dressing rooms for men and women. Facilities are provided for baseball, boating and lawn tennis, and in winter skating is provided.

Union Park—Area 17.370 acres; acquired 1885; bounded on the north by Lake street, east by Ogden avenue and Bryan place, south by Warren avenue and west by Ashland boulevard. In this park the offices of the West Chicago park commissioners are located. Facilities are provided for lawn tennis during the summer and skating during the winter. An outdoor natatorium for the summer months, and shower baths are open all year. A children's playground with wading pool, sand court and play apparatus.

Jefferson Park—Area 7.026 acres; acquired 1885; bounded on the north by Monroe street, east by Throop street, south by Adams street and west by Loomis street.

Vernon Park—Area 6.140 acres; acquired 1885; bounded on the north by Macalister place, east by South Racine avenue, south by Gilpin place and west by Loomis street.

Wicker Park—Area 4.030 acres; acquired 1885; bounded on the north and east by Wicker Park avenue, south by Fowler street and west by Robey street.

Holstein Park—Area 2.841 acres; acquired 1901; bounded on the north by Lyndale street, south by Hamburg street, and located one block east of Western avenue. A fieldhouse has been provided containing gymnasiums and shower baths for men and women, library and reading room and assembly hall. Has an outdoor gymnasium and playfield and children's playground, and in winter skating is provided.

Shedd's Park—Area 1.134 acres; acquired 1898; located at 23d street and Millard avenue, opposite Lawndale station of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. A library and reading room, and assembly hall.

Bernard A. Eckhart Park—Area 8.125 acres; acquired 1907; bounded on the north by Cornell street, east by Chase street, south by Chicago avenue and west by Noble street. A fieldhouse has been provided containing gymnasium and shower baths for men and women, lunchrooms, library and reading room and assembly hall; also an outdoor swimming pool with shower baths and dressing rooms for men and women. An outdoor gymnasium for men and women, playfield with wading pool and sand courts for children and tennis courts and ball grounds have been provided; also skating in the winter.

Stanford Park—Area 2.892 acres; acquired 1908; bounded on the north by Barber street, east by Jefferson street, south by 14th place and west by South Union avenue. In this park the same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in the small parks and playgrounds mentioned above.

Dvorak Park—Area 3.851 acres; acquired 1907; bounded on the north by 20th street, east by Fisk street, south by 21st street and west by May street. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Eckhart park.

Franklin Park—Area 8.260 acres; acquired 1911; bounded by West 14th street, West 15th street, South Tripp avenue and South Kolin avenue. Baseball and skating facilities are provided. An outdoor natatorium for summer months and shower baths for the whole year; an outdoor gymnasium for men and women and a playfield with wading pool, sand court and play apparatus.

Pulaski Park—Area 3.800 acres; acquired 1911; bounded by Noble, Blackhawk, Cleaver and Bradley streets; contains elaborate fieldhouse, swimming pool and other facilities for recreation.

Harrison Park—Area, 8.244 acres; acquired 1912; bounded by West 18th street, West 19th street, South Wood street and South Lincoln street. An outdoor natatorium has been provided, also the necessary facilities for baseball and skating. An outdoor gym-

nasium for men and women and a playground for the children, with wading pool, sand court and play apparatus and children's gardens.

Sheridan Park—Area 3.575 acres; acquired 1912; bounded by Polk, May and Aberdeen streets and first east and west 16-foot alley north of Taylor street. An outdoor natatorium has been provided, together with an outdoor gymnasium for men and women, children's playground and a large field for baseball and skating. Shower baths are open the whole year.

Humboldt Park Natatorium and Playground—Area 1.057 acres; acquired 1912; adjacent to Humboldt park on the south, at the southwest corner of North Sacramento boulevard and Augusta street. Contains an outdoor natatorium and children's playfield, with sand court, wading pool and children's playground apparatus.

Columbus Park—Area 144.156 acres; acquired 1912; bounded by Adams street, Central avenue, Austin avenue and the right of way of the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Railway company; baseball, golf, tennis and skating provided for.

Altgeld Park—Area 5.160 acres; acquired 1915; lying in the center of South Talman avenue, between the north line of West Harrison street and the south line of West Van Buren street. To be provided with shelter, pool and other playground facilities.

New Small Park—Area 17.353 acres; acquired 1919; bounded by Hirsch street, Lavergne and Potomac avenues and Laramie avenue.

West Adams Boulevard—.492 mile long and 66 feet wide; from South Central avenue to South Austin boulevard; area 3.938 acres.

Ashland Boulevard—1.26 miles long, 100 feet wide; North, from West Lake street, south to West Madison street; South, from West Madison street, south to Roosevelt road; area 14.353 acres.

North and South Austin Boulevard—3 miles long, 66 feet to 80 feet in width; from West Roosevelt road to West North avenue; area 12.854 acres.

California Boulevard—.692 mile long, from West Twenty-Fourth Street boulevard south to West Thirty-First Street boulevard; area 19.427.

Campbell Park Boulevard—.692 mile long; 100 feet wide; Flournoy street, Lexington street to South Oakley boulevard; area 1.380 acres.

Central Park Boulevard—.448 mile long, 80 feet wide; North, from Franklin boulevard to Garfield park (Kinzie street); South, from West Madison street to 5th (Colorado) avenue, along the east side of Garfield park; area 7.128 acres.

Douglas Boulevard—.877 mile long, 250 feet wide; from Independence boulevard east to Douglas park (Albany avenue); area 27.272 acres.

Franklin Boulevard—.763 mile long, 250 to 400 feet wide; west from North Sacramento boulevard to North Central Park boulevard, and from North Central Park boulevard to Garfield park (Kinzie street); connecting Humboldt and Garfield parks; area 24.119 acres.

North Homan Boulevard—.254 mile long; from West Madison street to West Lake street, along the east side of Garfield park; area 2.401 acres.

Humboldt Boulevard—.834 mile long, 100 feet to 400 feet wide; from Palmer square to Humboldt park (North avenue); area 23.035 acres.

Independence Boulevard—.819 mile long, from Garfield park (5th, formerly Colorado, avenue) south to Douglas boulevard; area 25.562 acres.

Jackson Boulevard—6.195 miles long, from 56 to 80 feet wide; from the Chicago river west to South Central avenue in Austin, passing through Garfield park, a continuation of Jackson boulevard on the south side; area 51.470 acres.

North Kedzie Boulevard—.423 mile long; from Logan boulevard to Palmer square; area 15.995 acres.

Logan Boulevard—1.356 miles long; from the Diversey avenue bridge to North Kedzie boulevard, connecting the west park system with the Lincoln park system on the north; area 34.773 acres.

Marshall Boulevard—.505 mile long, 250 feet wide; from Douglas park (19th street) south to West Twenty-Fourth Street boulevard; area 15.077 acres.

Oakley Boulevard—3 miles long; North, from West North avenue, south to West Madison street; South, from West Madison street to intersection of Oakley, Ogden and Roosevelt Road boulevards; area 24 acres.

Ogden Boulevard—.74 mile long, from 70 to 112 feet wide; from Douglas park (Albany avenue) to Oakley boulevard; area 6.278 acres.

Palmer Square—.327 mile long; from North Kedzie boulevard to Humboldt boulevard; area 15.863 acres.

Sacramento Boulevard—2.213 miles long; North, from West Madison street to Humboldt park (Augusta street); South, from West Madison street to Douglas park (Roosevelt road); area 35.996 acres.

West Thirty-First Street Boulevard—.5 mile long; from South California boulevard east to South Western Avenue boulevard; area 14.400 acres.

West Roosevelt Road Boulevard—.896 mile long, 70 feet wide; from Oakley boulevard to Ashland boulevard; a continuation of West Roosevelt road; area 7.602 acres.

West Twenty-Fourth Street Boulevard—.217 mile long, east from Marshall boulevard to South California boulevard; area 6.600 acres.

West Washington Boulevard—6.319 miles long, 66 to 100 feet wide; from Canal street west to city limits; through Union park and Garfield park, a continuation of Washington street on the south side; area 64.061 acres.

South Western Avenue Boulevard—.258 mile long; from West Thirty-First Street boulevard south to the Illinois and Michigan canal, connecting the west park system with the south park system; area 4.316 acres.

Total area parks.....820.404 acres
Total area of boulevards.....457.900 acres
Total length boulevards.....32.501 miles

SMALL PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS AND BATHING BEACHES.

Bureau of Parks, Public Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches.

Secretary—Walter Wright.
Superintendent of Playgrounds—T. A. Gross.
Director in charge of beaches and pools—T. R. Daly.
Director in charge of activities—H. J. Fisher.
Director in charge of maintenance—F. K. Kaiser.
Chief Clerk—P. J. Lynn.
Office of the bureau—1004 city hall.

The bureau of parks, public playgrounds and bathing beaches is a bureau of the department of public works. It maintains and has jurisdiction over seventy-three municipal playgrounds, five bathing beaches, four natatoriums, seventy small parks, city forestry or street trees and Gage farm nursery.

The playgrounds are open all year around

from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night and each is in charge of a director and attendant, and during the spring, summer and fall a young woman assistant director or physical instructor.

The small parks vary in size from a beauty spot of one-tenth of an acre to a forty acre park and are used to give every possible means of recreation to the people. Play apparatus, tennis courts, wading pools, etc., are established wherever possible.

Following is a list of the small parks, playgrounds, bathing beaches and natatoriums under the jurisdiction of the bureau of parks, public playgrounds and bathing beaches, with the area of the parks in acres and size of the playgrounds:

Small Parks.

Adams Park—75th place, 76th street and Dobson avenue; 2.

Aldine Square—Vincennes avenue, 37th place and alley north of 38th street; 1.5.

Amy L. Barnard Park—North side 105th street, between Longwood boulevard and Walden parkway; 1.25.

Arbor Rest—Chestnut street, Rush street and Cass street; .33.

Arcade Park—111th place, 112th street, Forrestville avenue and Watt avenue; .9.

Archer Point—Archer avenue, 20th street and Dearborn street; .15.

Auburn Park—Bounded by Lagoon avenue, Stewart avenue, Winneconna avenue and Normal avenue; 6.

Austin Park—Waller avenue, Chicago & Northwestern railway, Austin avenue and Lake street; 4.5.

Avers Avenue Parkway—From West Addison street to Avondale avenue.

Bickerdike Square—Ohio street, Bickerdike street, Ashland place and Armour street; 1.

Blackstone Point—Lake Park avenue, Blackstone avenue and 49th street; .2.

Buena Circle—Buena avenue and Kenmore avenue; .5.

Belden Triangle—North Clark street, Sedgwick street and Belden avenue; .2.

Calumet Parkway—Calumet avenue, 63d and 61st streets; 1.50.

Chamberlain Triangle—Greenwood avenue, Lake Park avenue and 43d street; .27.

Clark Park—Kedvale and Hirsch streets; .2.

Columbus Circle—South Chicago avenue, Exchange avenue and 92d street; .5.

Colorado Point—Fifth (Colorado) avenue, Monroe street and Francisco avenue; .25.

Crescent Park—Crescent road, Prescott avenue, Ormonde avenue and Grassmere road; 8.

Dauphin Park—87th street, Illinois Central railroad, 91st street and Dauphin avenue; 5.12.

DeKalb Square—Lexington street, Hoyne avenue, Flournoy street and DeKalb street; .75.

Dickinson Park—North Lavergne avenue, Dickinson avenue and Belle Plaine avenue; 1.5.

Diversey Parkway—Diversey and Seminary avenues; 1.50.

Douglas Monument Park—Woodlawn park, Illinois Central railroad, 35th street and alley west of railway; 3.

East End Park—East End avenue, 51st street, 53d street and Lake Michigan; 10.

Eldred Grove—Norwood Park avenue and Chicago & Northwestern railway from Argyle to Ainslie street; 1.

Ellis Park—36th street, 37th street, Langley avenue and Elmwood court; 4.

Eighty-Seventh Street Parkway—In 87th street, from Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway to Eggleston avenue; 5.

Eugenie Triangle—Eugenie street, North Clark street and LaSalle avenue; .2.

Fernwood Park—103d street, 95th street, Stewart avenue and Eggleston avenue; 8.

Gage Farm—Bounded by 22d street on the north and 26th street on the south; the east section line is 1,400 feet west of Oak Park avenue, extending west 4,000 feet (outside city limits); 160.

Graceland Triangle—Malden avenue and Montrose boulevard; .2.

Green Bay Triangle—North State street, Rush street and Bellevue place; .2.

Gross Park—On Otto street, between East Ravenswood and Paulina street; .5.

Harding Avenue Parkway—In Harding avenue, between Addison street and Byron avenue; 3.

Higgins Road Triangle—Higgins road and Milwaukee avenue.

Holden Park—Lake street, Ferdinand street, Central avenue and Parkside avenue; 4.

Irving Park—Chicago & Northwestern railway, Irving Park boulevard, near North Keeler avenue; .35.

Kedzie Park—Kedzie avenue, between Palmer place and North avenue; 3.

Kinzie Parkway—Kinzie street, between Laramie avenue and Long avenue; 1.25.

Lawrence Avenue Triangles (4)—On Lawrence avenue between Clark and Broadway; .8.

Linden Park—Avondale avenue, Chicago & Northwestern railway, from School street to Belmont avenue; .9.

Maplewood Triangle—Schubert and Maplewood avenues and Chicago & Northwestern railway; .2.

McKenna Triangle—38th street, Archer avenue and Campbell avenue; .3.

Merrick Park—Pine avenue, Long avenue, Ferdinand street and Kinzie street; 6.

Montrose Point—Montrose avenue, Sheridan road and Broadway; .2.

Mulberry Point—Nickerson avenue, Nina street and Nicollet; .2.

Myrtle Grove—Neva avenue, Ninnewa avenue and Hood avenue; 1.5.

Normal Park—67th street, 69th street, Lowe avenue and Chicago & Western Indiana railroad; 2.5.

Norwood Circle—Neva avenue, Peterson avenue and Circle avenue; 2.5.

Oakland Park—Lake Park avenue, 39th street and Illinois Central railroad; .75.

Ogden Arrow—North Clark street, Wells street and Ogden front; .4.

Patterson Park—Leavitt street, Boone street and DeKalb street; .2.

Pullman Park—111th street, 111th place, Cottage Grove and Forrestville avenues; .6.

Ravenswood Parkway—East Ravenswood avenue, between Lawrence and Berteau avenues; 1.75.

Rice Triangle—Western avenue and Grand avenue; .2.

Roberts Square—Winnemac avenue; North Laramie avenue, Argyle avenue and North Lockwood avenue; 5.

Rocky Ledge Park—79th street and Lake Michigan; 3.25.

Rutherford Park—Palmer street, North Newland avenue, North Oak Park avenue and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad; 4.33.

Sacramento Avenue Parking—26th street, Sacramento avenue and House of Correction; .2.

Salt Creek Park—Salt creek and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad at Brookfield (outside city limits); 32.64.

Schoenhofen Place—Canal street, Canalport avenue and 18th street; .3.

Stony Island Parkway—Stony Island avenue, 69th to 79th street; 8.

Twenty-Second Street Parkway—In 22d street, from South Crawford avenue to South Kenton avenue; 3.5.

The Midway—Midway, between Waller avenue and Austin avenue; 1.5.
The Lily Gardens—Lowe avenue, Chicago & Western Indiana railroad, 71st street, 73d street; 2.4.
The Railway Gardens—Avondale avenue, Nettleton avenue and Raven street, south of Chicago & Northwestern railway, also on Norwood Park avenue, north of Chicago & Northwestern railway; 2.5.
Washington Square—North Clark street, Walton place, Dearborn street and Delaware place; 3.
West End Parkway—In West End avenue, from Menard avenue to Austin avenue, North Waller avenue and Parkside avenue; 1.4.
Winnemac Park—Robey street, Foster avenue, Argyle street and Leavitt street; 40.
Washington Heights Park—Vincennes road and 104th street; .2.

Municipal Playgrounds.

Names, locations and dimensions (in feet).
Adams—Seminary avenue, near Center street; 102 by 288.
Agassiz—Seminary avenue and George street; 265 by 109.
Auburn Park—Normal avenue and West 81st street; 210 by 210.
Audubon—Hoyne and Cornelia avenues; 138 by 264.
Avondale—North Sawyer and Wellington avenues; 250 by 120.
Belding—Tripp and Cullom avenues; 155 by 195.
Beutner—33d and LaSalle streets; 258 by 546.
Bosley—31st and Bonfield streets; 116 by 696.
Brentano—Fairfield avenue and Schubert street; 139 by 358.
Budlong—Foster, near Lincoln avenue; 325 by 200.
Burley—Barry avenue, between Paulina street and Ashland avenue; 252 by 128.
Burroughs—36th street and Washtenaw avenue; 265 by 159.
Cameron—Potomac and Monticello avenues; 272 by 208.
Carter—East 58th street and Michigan avenue, 150 by 256.
Christopher—22d and Robey streets; 125 by 275.
Colman—South Dearborn street, north of 47th street; 320 by 125.
Commercial Club—Chicago avenue and Lincoln street; 120 by 123 and 125 by 200.
Cooper—18th place between Ashland avenue and Paulina street.
Copernicus—60th and Throop streets; 268 by 96 and 96 by 96.
Corkery—25th street and Kildare avenue; 265 by 164.
Dante—Forquer and Desplaines streets; 235 by 95.
Davis—West 39th place and Sacramento avenue; 278 by 265.
Delano—West Adams street and Springfield avenue; 218 by 260.
Doolittle—35th street, between Cottage Grove and Rhodes avenues; 231 by 179.
Drake—27th street and Calumet avenue; 181 by 194.
Earle—South Paulina and West 61st streets; 290 by 125.
Emmet—West Madison street and Pine avenue; 316 by 288.
Field—North shore and Greenview avenue; 275 by 290.
Fiske—62d street and Ingleside avenue; 264 by 174.
Franklin—Sigel street, between Wells and Sedgwick streets; 200 by 125.
Fulton—West 53d and Paulina streets; 296 by 136.
Gallistel—104th street and Ewing avenue; 300 by 125.
Gary—Lawndale avenue and 31st street; 602 by 265.
Gladstone—Robey street and Washburne avenue; 240 by 125.
Graham—45th street and Union avenue; 90 by 265.
Hamlin—16th street and Hamlin avenue; 300 by 598.
Henry—North St. Louis and West Cullom avenues; 300 by 125.
Howe—Long avenue and Superior street; 344 by 125.
Kohn—East 104th and State streets; 310 by 266.
Lawson—Homan avenue and 13th street; 250 by 150.
Lemoyne—Rokeby and Addison streets; 290 by 290.
Lloyd—Dickens and Lamon avenues; 275 by 267.
McCormick—28th street and Sawyer avenue; 125 by 275.
McCosh—Champlain avenue; between East 65th and 66th streets; 210 by 125.
McLaren—Polk and Laflin streets; 185 by 175.
McPherson—North Winchester and Lawrence avenues; 280 by 152.
Mitchell—Oakley boulevard and Ohio street; 140 by 110.
Morse—North Sawyer avenue and West Ohio street; 280 by 130.
Moseley—24th street and Wabash avenue; 200 by 200.
Mozart—West Hamlin and Humboldt avenues; 266 by 125.
Nettelhorst—Broadway and Aldine avenue; 344 by 100.
Northwestern—Larrabee and Alaska streets; 70 by 350.
Oakland—Langley avenue and 40th street; 80 by 198.
Orleans—Orleans street and Institute place; 126 by 136.
Otis—Armour street and Grand avenue; 200 by 160.
Pickard—South Oakley avenue and West 21st place; 275 by 130.
Poe—Langley avenue and East 106th street; 200 by 125.
Raster—Wood and West 70th streets; 265 by 181.
Rezin Orr—Robey and Birch streets; 175 by 114.
Robey—Robey and Birch streets; 265 by 114.
Ryder—Lowe avenue and West 88th street; 250 by 196 and 96 by 96.
Ryerson—Lawndale avenue and Ohio street; 290 by 125.
Sampson—15th and Loomis streets; 125 by 215.
Scanlan—Perry avenue, between 117th and 118th streets; 295 by 154.
Sherwood—57th street and Princeton avenue; 156 by 250.
Swift—Winthrop avenue, between Ardmore and Thorndale avenues; 340 by 125.
Swing—Jefferson street, between 17th and 18th streets; 220 by 130.
Thorp—89th street and Buffalo avenue; 140 by 140.
Washington—Grand avenue and Carpenter street; 128 by 174.
Waters—West Wilson and West Campbell avenues; 250 by 250.
Whittier—23d and Lincoln streets.
Wrightwood—Wrightwood and Greenview avenues; 361 by 454.

Municipal Bathing Beaches and Natatoriums.

Clarendon Beach—Lake Michigan, foot of Sunnyside avenue.
Fifty-First Street Beach—Lake Michigan, foot of 51st street.
Rocky Ledge Beach—Lake Michigan, foot of 79th street.

Rogers Park Beach—Lake Michigan, foot of Kenilworth avenue.
New South Shore Beach—Lake Michigan, 75th to 79th street.
Washington Heights Swimming Pool—104th street and Vincennes avenue.
Griffith Natatorium—104th-st and Harvard-av.
Jackson Natatorium—3506 West Fillmore street.
Beilfuss Natatorium—1725 North Springfield avenue.

There are a number of other small parks under the jurisdiction of separate park districts. Among the largest of these is Kosciuszko park at 2732 North Avers avenue It has an area of ten acres.

BOULEVARD AND DRIVEWAY MILEAGE.

The number of miles of drives and boulevards in Chicago in 1922 was:

Jurisdiction.	Boulevards.	Pk. drives.
South park system	34.060	63.17
West park system	32.501	12.00
Lincoln park system	11.760	8.40
North shore park system	2.820	.....
City of Chicago	1.000	.....
Total	82.141	83.57
Grand total	165.711 miles	

FOREST PRESERVE DISTRICT OF COOK COUNTY.

COMMISSIONERS.

The commissioners of Cook county by virtue of their office also serve as commissioners of the forest preserve district of Cook county, authorized by an act of the legislature approved June 27, 1913, and adopted by a referendum vote Nov. 3, 1914.

Up to and including Oct. 20, 1922, the acreage of wooded lands acquired by the commissioners was 24,807, divided by districts as follows:

District.	Acres.
Palos park	6,688.48
Des Plaines river	5,274.26
North Branch Chicago river	2,696.27
Chicago Heights—Bloom and Thornton	2,248.76
Calumet State Line	2,135.82
Salt Creek and Riverside	1,236.66
Palatine	1,102.03
Elk Grove	1,273.48
Orland	734.35
Skokie	503.90
Lyons	367.94
Beverly Hills	160.13
Schaumberg	50.66
Evanston	6.68
Oak Forest	327.20
Total	24,806.98

CHICAGO ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

PRELIMINARY PLAN OF THE CHICAGO ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

(1) Ponds. (2) Drive. (3) Parking space. (4) Service yard. (5) Palm house. (6) Pergola. (7) Reptile house. (8) Band stand. (9) Salt creek. (10) Concourse. (11) Forb s road. (12) Desplaines river.

In December, 1919, Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick presented to Cook county a tract of 300 acres of land, valued at about $300,000 and lying on the west bank of the Des Plaines river near Riverside, as a site for a large zoological garden. The plan committee of the Cook county forest preserve met on Dec. 31 and voted unanimously to accept the gift, and it was agreed that the zoo, in honor of the donor, should be named the "McCormick Zoological Gardens." However, Mrs. McCormick in her deed of gift stipulated that the name should be "The Chicago Zoological Gardens." Later the word "park" was substituted for "gardens."

The Chicago Zoological society, which will operate the gardens, was incorporated in February, 1921. In December, 1922, it consisted of the following officers and members:

Officers.

President—John T. McCutcheon.
Vice-Presidents—Col. Noble B. Judah and John Borden.

Treasurer—Charles L. Hutchinson.
Secretary—John R. Magill.
Director—George F. Morse, Jr.
Secretary of Zoo Committee—Joseph Dillabaugh.

Members.

Aldis, Graham.
Allerton, Robert.
Atkinson, Charles T.
Avery, Sewell L.
Ayer, Edward E.
Baker, Alfred L.
Bancroft, Edgar A.
Becker, A. G.
Billings, Frank.
Borden, John.
Borland, Chauncey B.
Bradley, John Dorr.
Brewster, Walter S.
Brown, William L.
Buffington, E. J.
Butler, Edward B.
Carpenter, Augustus.
Carpenter, Benj., Sr.
Carry, E. F.
Chalmers, W. J.
Clow, William E.
Conover, Boardman.
Crane, R. T., Jr.
Cudahy, Joseph M.
Cunningham, Frank S.
Dau, J. J.
Dawes, Charles G.
Dawes, Rufus C.
Deneen, Charles S.
Dick, A. B.
Donnelley, R. H.
Donnelley, T. E.
Felton, Samuel M.
Field, Stanley.
Foreman, Oscar G.
Forgan, James B.
Glaser, Edward L.
Glessner, J. J.
Goodman, W. O.
Hamill, Alfred E.
Hamill, Ernest A.
Harris, A. W.
Heyworth, James O.
Hibbard, Frank.
Hulburd, Charles H.
Hutchinson, Charles L.
Insull, Samuel.
Judah, Noble Brandon.
Keep, Chauncey.
Kuppenheimer, L. B.
Landis, K. M.
Lamont, Robert P.
Lawson, Victor F.
Linn, Howard.
Logan, Frank G.
Maclean, William H.
Magill, John R.
Manierre, Francis E.
Mark, Clayton.
Markham, C. H.
McCormick, Harold F
McCormick, Robert R.
McCormick, Mrs. E. R.
McCutcheon, John T.
McLennan, Donald R.
Miller, George A.
Mitchell, William H.
Morton, Joy.
Morton, Mark.
Noel, Joseph R.
Peterson, C. H.
Pirie, John T.
Rawson, F. H.
Rosenwald, Julius.
Ryan, Daniel.
Ryerson, Martin A.
Schaffner, Robert C.
Scott, George E.
Scott, John W.
Selz, J. Harry.
Shaw, H. Van Doren.
Shedd, John G.
Simpson, James.
Smith, Walter B.
Smith, Solomon A.
Spoor, John A.
Sprague, A. A.
Stevens, Elmer T.
Stone, Judson F.
Strobel, Charles L.
Stuart, Robert.
Sunny, B. E.
Swift, Harold H.
Thorne, Charles H.
Tyson, Russell.
Upham, F. W.
Wacker, Charles H.
Warner, Ezra J.
Wetmore, F. O.
Whealan, Emmett.
Wilson, Frank J.
Wilson, Thomas E.
Wilson, Walter H.
Winter, Wallace C.
Wrigley, William, Jr.

THE MORTON ARBORETUM.

On Nov. 14, 1921, Joy Morton of Chicago announced that he had set aside 400 acres of land owned by him in DuPage county as an arboretum for the benefit of the people of Chicago and vicinity. It is expected that it will be open to the public in two years. The work of preparing the grounds is in charge of O. C. Simons. In a memorandum announcing the project Mr. Morton said:

"The site of the proposed arboretum lies in DuPage county, ten miles due west of the new zoological gardens in Riverside. It consists of a wide valley through which runs the east fork of the DuPage river, bounded by hills wooded with splendid specimens of native trees and shrubs. The Kew gardens in London, the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, the Tervuern in Brussels, the Arnold arboretum at Boston and Shaw's garden in St. Louis have been carefully studied and their desirable features will be incorporated in the new arboretum."

The arboretum is to be endowed by the donor and will be known by his name.

RATES OF FARE FOR TAXICABS.

Fixed by Chicago city ordinances. Sightseeing cars and autobuses having a capacity of eight persons or more not included.

I. Rates by Distance.

For first half-mile (or fraction thereof) for one person.....40 cents
For each succeeding quarter-mile (or fraction thereof).....10 cents
For each additional person for the whole journey.....25 cents
For each four minutes of waiting (or fraction thereof).....10 cents

Waiting time shall include (a) the time during which the taxicab is not in motion, beginning ten minutes after call time at the place to which it has been called; (b) the time consumed by unavoidable delay at street crossings or bridges, and (c) the time consumed while standing at the direction of the passenger.

No charge shall be made (a) for time lost for inefficiency of the taxicab or its operator, or (b) for time consumed by the premature arrival in response to a call.

II. Hour Rates.

For trip of two miles or more.

Car seating two persons, $2.50; minimum charge for trip, $1.
Seating three to five persons, $3.50; minimum charge for trip, $1.50.
Seating more than five persons, $4.50; minimum charge for trip, $2.

Where the trip is for two miles or more and the passenger at the time of hiring any such vehicle expressly elects, as such passenger may do, to pay therefor by the hour, the operator in charge of such vehicle shall supply the passenger with a card upon which shall appear the name of the owner, the name and license number of the operator and the exact time of the hiring; and the charge for such service, in the absence of such express agreement, shall not exceed the rates prescribed above as the "hour rate."

The rate of fare to be asked or demanded for such vehicles shall be determined in accordance with the time which the vehicle is in use by the passenger or passengers engaging the same.

In determining the seating capacity of any such vehicle neither the operator's seat nor any portion thereof shall be computed, but the said capacity shall be determined by the number of persons which can be accommodated in the interior or tonneau of such vehicle.

No charge shall be made for the time consumed in responding to a call or in returning to the place from which such vehicle is called.

Baggage—Every passenger upon any public automobile, autocar or other similar vehicle shall be allowed to have conveyed with him upon such vehicle, without extra charge therefor, his ordinary light traveling baggage in an amount not to exceed fifty pounds. A fee of 20 cents may be charged for conveying a trunk.

Lost Baggage—Whenever any package, article of baggage or goods of any kind shall be left in or upon any vehicle licensed under the provisions of this article, the operator of such vehicle shall, upon discovery of such package, baggage or goods, forthwith deliver the same to the vehicle bureau, department of police.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES OF CHICAGO.

Alexian Brothers'—1200 Belden avenue.
American—2058 West Monroe street.
Auburn Park—7845 Winneconna avenue.
Augustana—2043 Cleveland avenue.
Beulah—2148 North Clark street.
Bohemian—1333 South California avenue.
Chicago City Infant—721 North LaSalle-st.
Chicago Fresh Air—2450 Howard street.
Chicago General—741 Diversey parkway.
Chicago Lying-In—5038 Vincennes avenue.
Chicago Maternity—2314 North Clark street.
Chicago Oste pathic—5200 Ellis avenue.
Chicago Policlinic—221 West Chicago avenue.
Chicago Union—830 Wellington avenue.
Children's—Wood street, near Polk.
Children's Memorial—735 Fullerton avenue.
Columbia—4607 Champlain avenue.
Columbus—2540 Lake View avenue.
Columbus Extension—West Polk and Lytle-sts.
Cook County—West Harrison and Wood-sts.
Dearborn—3831 Vernon avenue.
Detention—Wood and West Polk streets.
Douglas Park Maternity—1900 South Kedzie-av.
Durand, Annie W.—Wood and Flournoy streets.
Edward Sanitarium—Naperville, Ill.
Emergency (city)—1065 West Monroe street, 175 West Jackson boulevard (room 1015), 1260 West Madison-st. and 621 Orleans-st.
Englewood—West 60th and South Green-sts.
Evangelical Deaconess—408 Wisconsin street.
Fort Dearborn—3830 Rhodes avenue.
Frances E. Willard National Temperance—710 South Lincoln street.
Garfield Park—3815 Washington boulevard.
George Smith Memorial—See St. Luke's.
German-American—741 Diversey boulevard.
German Evangelical Deaconess'—959 W. 54th-pl.
Grant Hospital—549-559 Grant place.
Hahnemann—2814 Groveland avenue.
Henrotin Memorial—939 North LaSalle street.
Hygeia—2715 South Michigan avenue.
Illinois Central—5744 Stony Island avenue.
Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary—904 West Adams street.
Iroquois Memorial Emergency—23 N. Market-st.
Isolation—S. Lawndale-av. and W. 36th-st.
Jefferson Park—1402 West Monroe street.
Lake Shore—4147 Lake Park avenue.
Lakeside—3410 Rhodes avenue.
Lake View—4420 Clarendon avenue.
Littlejohn—1410 West Monroe street.
Maimonides—1519 South California avenue.
Mary Thompson—West Adams and Paulina-sts.
Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases—South Wood and Flournoy streets.
Mercy—Calumet avenue and 26th street.
Michael Reese—Groveland-av. and 29th-st.
Misericordia Maternity—Western avenue and 47th street.
Mount Sinai—California-av. and 15th-st.
Neal Institute—811 East 49th street.
North Chicago—2551 North Clark street.
Northwest Side—1627 West North avenue.
Norwegian Lutheran—1138 North Leavitt-st.
Norwegian Lutheran Tabitha—1044 North Francisco avenue.
Park Avenue—1940 Park avenue.
Passavant Memorial—149 West Superior-st.
People's—22d street and Archer avenue.
Post-Graduate—Dearborn and 24th streets.
Presbyterian—West Congress and Wood streets.
Provident—Dearborn and 36th streets.
Psychopathic—South Wood and Polk streets.
Pullman—11217 Watt avenue.
Ravenswood—1917 Wilson avenue.
Robert Burns—3807 Washington boulevard.
St. Anne's—4900 Thomas street.
St. Anthony de Padua—West 19th street and Marshall boulevard.
St. Bernard's Hotel Dieu—6337 Harvard-av.
St. Elizabeth's—North Claremont avenue and Lemoyne street.
St. Joseph's—Garfield avenue and Burling-st.
St. Luke's—1439 Michigan avenue.
St. Luke's Hospital Training School for Nurses—1416 Indiana avenue.
St. Mary of Nazareth—North Leavitt and Thomas streets.
Sarah Morris Hospital for Children—Groveland avenue and East 29th street.
Sheridan Park—628 Belmont avenue.
South Chicago—2325 East 92d place.
South Park—218 East 55th place.
Streeter—2646 Calumet avenue.
Swedish Covenant—2739 Foster avenue.
Tuberculosis—N. Crawford and Bryn Mawr-avs.
United States Marine—4141 Clarendon avenue.
United States Public Health Service—Roosevelt road and 9th avenue, Maywood.
University—432 South Lincoln street.
Washington Boulevard—2449 Washington-blvd.
Washington Park—60th-st. and Vernon-av.
Wesley—2449 Dearborn street.
West Side—1844 West Harrison street.
West Side Emergency—1260 W. Madison-st.

DISPENSARIES.

Alexian Brothers' Hospital—Belden and Racine avenues.
Bennett Free—300 North Ada street.
Calumet Clinic—2527 Calumet avenue.
Central Free—West Harrison and Wood-sts.
Chicago Christian Industrial League—884 South State street.
Chicago College of Osteopathy—1422 West Monroe street.
Chicago Lying-In—Maxwell street and Newberry avenue.
Chicago Policlinic—219 West Chicago avenue.
Children's South Side Free—705 West 47th-st.
Hahnemann College Free—2811 Cottage Grove.
Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear—124 South Peoria-st.
Jewish Aid Society and Emanuel Mandel, West Side. Free—1012 Maxwell street.
Lincoln—700 South Lincoln street.
Marcy Center—1335 Newberry avenue.
Mary Thompson—West Adams and Paulina-sts.
Olivet—1500 Cleveland avenue.
Post-Graduate—Dearborn and 24th streets.
Provident Free—16 West 36th street.
Salvation Army Free—673 South State street.
South Side—2431 Dearborn street.
Volunteers of America Free—1201 Washington boulevard.
West Side Free—Congress and Honore streets (College of Physicians and Surgeons).

CHICAGO CITY CLERKS SINCE 1837.

I. N. Arnold..... 1837
George Davis.....1837-1838
William H. Brackett 1839
Thomas Hoyne.....1840-1841
James M. Lowe..... 1843
E. A. Rucker.....1844-1845
William S. Brown.. 1845
Henry B. Clarke....1846-1847
Sidney Abell.....1848-1850
H. W. Zimmerman 1851-56. 1863-1864
H. Kreisman.....1857-1859
Abraham Kohn..... 1860
A. J. Marble.....1861-1862
Albert H. Bodman..1865-1869
Charles T. Hotchkiss1869-1873
Jos K. C. Forrest..1873-1875
Caspar Butz.....1876-1878
P. J. Howard.....1879-1883
J. G. Neumeister...1883-1885
C. Herman Plautz..1885-1887
D. W. Nickerson...1887-1889
Franz Amberg.....1889-1891
James R. B Van Cleave...1891-93. 1895-1897
Charles D. Gastfield 1893-1895
William Loeffler....1897-1903
Fred C. Bender.....1903-1905
A. C. Anson.....1905-1907
John R. McCabe....1907-1909
F. D. Connery.....1909-1915
John Siman.....1915-1917
Joseph Siman.....1917-1917
James T. Igoe.....1917-

MUSIC IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Founded by Theodore Thomas.

The Theodore Thomas orchestra was organized in Chicago in 1890-1891 by a number of men interested in promoting the highest class of instrumental music. The Orchestral association was incorporated Dec. 16, 1890, and Theodore Thomas, famous for many years as a conductor, was engaged to lead the new organization, which was then named the Chicago orchestra. The preparations were completed in 1891 and the first public rehearsal was given at the Auditorium Friday afternoon, Oct 16, of that year. Financially the result of the first season was discouraging, the fifty or more gentlemen guaranteeing the expenses being compelled to meet a deficit of about $53,000. Receipts, however, continued to increase from year to year until the orchestra was finally placed on a permanent basis. This was accomplished when Orchestra hall, erected by subscriptions from more than 8,000 persons, was completed at 220 South Michigan avenue, and the organization was provided with a home of its own. The first concert there was given Wednesday evening, Dec. 14, 1904. Theodore Thomas died Jan. 4, 1905, and the orchestra, which until then had been called the Chicago orchestra, was named the Theodore Thomas orchestra. Feb. 24, 1913, the title was changed to the Chicago Symphony orchestra (founded by Theodore Thomas). Frederick Stock, after the death of Mr. Thomas, was made conductor. The plan of giving two performances a week—a public rehearsal on Friday afternoon and a concert on Saturday evening—has been followed from the beginning. The season consists of twenty-eight weeks, beginning in October and ending in April.

The first officers of the Orchestral association were: N. K. Fairbank, president; C. Norman Fay, vice-president; P. A. McEwan, treasurer and secretary; Milward Adams, manager.

Officers in 1921-1922.

President—Clyde M. Carr.
Vice-President—Charles H. Hamill.
Second Vice-President—Joseph Adams.
Third Vice-President—Horace S. Oakley.
Secretary—Philo A. Otis.
Treasurer and Business Manager—Frederick J. Wessels.
Assistant Treasurer—Henry E. Voegeli.
Trustees—Joseph Adams, William L. Brown, Clyde M. Carr, Clarence A. Burley, Edward B. Butler, J. J. Glessner, C. H. Hamill, Charles L. Hutchinson, Chauncey Keep, Harold F. McCormick, W. O. Goodman, Horace S. Oakley, Philo A. Otis, Albert A. Sprague, Charles H. Swift.
Office—850 Orchestra building.

CIVIC OPERA ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO.

The Civic Opera Association of Chicago, known until 1915 as the Chicago Grand Opera company, and then until 1922 as the Chicago Opera association, was established in 1910 by a number of citizens of Chicago and New York, who organized with a capital of $500,000, of which $300,000 was subscribed in Chicago and the remainder in the east. The Auditorium was leased, important alterations were made and the first performance by the new company was given there in November, 1910. The officers then were:

President—Harold F. McCormick.
Vice-Presidents—Charles G. Dawes and Otto H. Kahn.
Treasurer—Charles L. Hutchinson.
Secretary—Philip M. Lydig.
Chairman Executive Committee—Clarence H. Mackay.
Vice-Chairman Executive Committee—John C. Shaffer.
Directors—The above named officers and Robert Goelet, Frederick T. Haskell, John J. Mitchell, Ira N. Morris, LaVerne W. Noyes, Max Pam, Julius Rosenwald, John G. Shedd, Charles A. Stevens, Harry Payne Whitney, H. Rogers Winthrop.
General Manager—Andreas Dippel.
General Musical Director—Cleofonte Campanini.
Business Manager—Bernhard Ulrich.

First Season (1910-1911).

Opening performance ("Aida") given Nov. 3, 1910.
First season ended Jan. 18, 1911.
Receipts $400,407.50.
Operas produced for the first time in Chicago: Debussy's "Pelleas et Melisande" (Nov. 5, 1910).
Charpentier's "Louise" (Nov. 9, 1910).
Richard Strauss' "Salome" (Nov. 25, 1910).
Massenet's "Thais" (Dec. 6, 1910).
Puccini's "The Girl of the Golden West" (Dec. 27, 1910).

Principal singers:

Mary Garden.	Johanna Gadski.
Nellie Melba.	Jeanne Korolewicz.
Geraldine Farrar.	Enrico Caruso.
Lillian Grenville.	Amedeo Bassi.
Carolina White.	Charles Dalmores.
Marguerita Sylva.	Mario Sammarco.
Suzanne Dumesnil.	Antonio Scotti.
Jane Osborn-Hannah.	John McCormack.
Eleonora de Cisneros.	Hector Dufranne.

Second Season (1911-1912).

Opening performance ("Samson et Dalila") Nov. 22.
Second season ended Jan. 27, 1912.
Receipts, $471,600.98.
Operas produced for first time in Chicago: Massenet's "Cendrillon" (Nov. 27, 1911).
Wolf-Ferrari's "Il Segreto di Susanna" (Dec. 7).*
Massenet's "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame' (Dec. 7).
Victor Herbert's "Natoma" (Dec. 15).
Jean Nougues' "Quo Vadis" (Dec. 20).
Wolf-Ferrari's "The Jewels of the Madonna" (Jan. 16, 1912).*
*First time in the United States.

Principal singers:

Mary Garden.	Jenny Dufau.
Luisa Tetrazzini.	Alice Zeppilli.
Mme. Schumann-Heink.	Rosina Galli.
Olive Fremstad.	Henri Scott.
Maggie Teyte.	Hector Dufranne.
Jane Osborn-Hannah.	Mario Sammarco.
Jeanne Gerville-Reach.	Charles Dalmores.
Carolina White.	Amedeo Bassi.
Marta Wittkowska.	George Hamlin.
Eleonora de Cisneros.	Clarence Whitehill.
Agnes Berry.	John McCormack.
Mabel Riegelman.	

Third Season (1912-1913).

Opening performance ("Manon Lescaut") Nov. 26.
Third season ended Feb. 1, 1913.
Receipts for ten weeks, $508,000.
Operas produced for the first time in Chicago: Erlanger's "Noel" (Jan. 8, 1913).*
Zandonai's "Conchita" (Jan. 30, 1913).
*First time in the United States.

Principal singers:

Mary Garden.	Jenny Dufau.
Luisa Tetrazzini.	Mabel Riegelman.
Maggie Teyte.	Carolina White.
Eleonora de Cisneros.	Minnie Saltzman-Stevens.
Alice Zeppilli.	Titta Ruffo.
Lilian Nordica.*	Mario Sammarco.
Jane Osborn-Hannah.	

Ernestine Schumann-Heink.*	Charles Dalmores.
Louise Berat.	Henri Scott.
	*Guest artists.

Fourth Season (1913-1914).

Opening performance ("La Tosca") Nov. 25, 1913.

Fourth season ended Jan. 31, 1914.

Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:
Massenet's "Don Quichotte" (Nov. 26, 1913).
Alberto Franchetti's "Cristoforo Colombo" (Dec. 4, 1913).
Wilhelm Kienzl's "Le Ranz des Vaches" (Dec. 9, 1913).
Leoncavallo's "Zingari" (Dec. 19, 1913).

Principal singers:

Mary Garden.	Frances Alda.*
Carolina White.	Jane Osborn-Hannah.
Mabel Riegelman.	Nellie Melba.*
Julia Claussen.	Titta Ruffo.
Jenny Dufau.	Charles Dalmores.
Lina Cavalieri.	Gustave Huberdeau.
Maggie Teyte.	Henri Scott.
Minnie Saltzman-Stevens.	Lucien Muratore.
	Clarence Whitehill.
Ernestine Schumann-Heink.	George Hamlin.
	Hector Dufranne.
Freida Hempel.*	*Guest artists.

Fifth Season (1915-1916).

Owing to the war in Europe no performances were given by the Chicago Grand Opera company during the season of 1914-1915. The organization went into liquidation and was reorganized, taking the name Chicago Opera association. Cleofonte Campanini made the necessary arrangements for artists and the performance of operas was resumed in November, 1915.

Opening performance ("La Gioconda") Nov. 15, 1915.

Fifth season ended Jan. 22, 1916.

Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:
Saint-Saens' "Dejanire" (Dec. 9, 1915).
Massenet's "Cleopatre" (Jan. 10, 1916).
Bucholter's "A Lover's Knot" (Jan. 16, 1916).
Leoncavallo's "Zaza" (Jan. 17, 1916).

Principal singers:

Emmy Destinn.	Eleonora de Cisneros.
Marguerite Beriza.	Geraldine Farrar.
Florence Macbeth.	Olive Fremstad.
Nellie Melba.	Lucien Muratore.
Marcia Van Dresser.	Hector Dufranne.
Julia Claussen.	Charles Dalmores.
Ernestine Schumann-Heink.	John McCormack.
	Clarence Whitehill.

Sixth Season (1916-1917).

Opening performance ("Aida") Nov. 13, 1916.

Sixth season ended Jan. 22, 1917.

Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:
Zandonai's "Francesca da Rimini" (Jan. 6, 1917).
Massenet's "Griselidis" (Jan. 12, 1917).
Gunsbourg's "The Old Eagle" (Jan. 20, 1917).

Principal singers:

Amelita Galli-Curci.	Lucien Muratore.
Mary Garden.	Hector Dufranne.
Irene Pawloska.	Marcel Journet.
Geraldine Farrar.	Charles Dalmores.
Julia Claussen.	Francesco Daddi.
Maria Claessens.	

The conductors were Cleofonte Campanini and Marcel Charlier.

Seventh Season (1917-1918).

Opening performance ("Isabeau") Nov. 12, 1917.

Season ended Jan. 19, 1918.

Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:
Mascagni's "Isabeau" (Nov. 12, 1917).
Hadley's "Azora" (Dec. 26, 1917).*
Nevin's "A Daughter of the Forest" (Jan. 5, 1918).*
Massenet's "Sapho" (Jan. 10, 1918).
Lazzari's "Le Sauteriot" (Jan. 19, 1918).*
*First performance anywhere.

Principal singers:

Amelita Galli-Curci.	Hector Dufranne.
Rosa Raisa.	Giulio Crimi.
Nellie Melba.	Giacomo Rimini.
Mary Garden.	Georges Baklanoff.
Genevieve Vix.	John McCormack.
Carolina Lazzari.	Gustave Huberdeau.
Margery Maxwell.	Octave Dua.
Francesca Peralta.	Alfred Maguenat.
Lucien Muratore.	James Goddard.

The conductors were Cleofonte Campanini and Marcel Charlier.

Eighth Season (1918-1919).

Opening performance ("La Traviata") Nov. 18, 1918.

Season ended Jan. 25, 1919.

Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:
Fevrier's "Gismonda" (Jan. 14, 1919).
Catalani's "Loreley" (Jan. 17, 1919).
Richepin's "Le Chamineau" (Jan. 25, 1919).

Principal singers:

Amelita Galli-Curci.	Yvonne Gall.
Rosa Raisa.	John O'Sullivan.
Mary Garden.	Allessandro Dolci.
Guido Cicolini.	Lucien Muratore.
Riccardo Stracciari.	Marcel Journet.

The conductors were Cleofonte Campanini, Marcel Charlier and Louis Hasselmans.

Ninth Season (1919-1920).

Opening performance ("La Nave") Nov. 18, 1919.

Season ended Jan. 24, 1920.

Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:
Montemezzi's "La Nave" (Nov. 18, 1919).
De Koven's "Rip Van Winkle" (Jan. 2, 1920).
Rewel's "L'Heure Espagnole" (Jan. 5, 1920).
Messager's "Madame Chrysantheme" (Jan. 19, 1920).

Principal singers:

Amelita Galli-Curci.	Dorothy Jardon.
Rosa Raisa.	Titta Ruffo.
Mary Garden.	Edward Johnson.
Borghild Langard.	Carlo Galeffi.
Nina Morgana.	Tamaki Miura.

Cleofonte Campanini, conductor and general director of the Chicago Opera, died Dec. 19, 1919. He was succeeded by Gino Marinuzzi.

Tenth Season (1920-1921.)

Opening performance ("Jacquerie") Nov. 17, 1920.

Season ended Jan. 22, 1921.

Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:
Marinuzzi's "Jacquerie" (Nov. 17, 1920).
Leoncavallo's "Edipo Re" (Dec. 13, 1920—world premiere).
Erlanger's "Afrodite" (Dec. 31, 1920).

Principal singers:

Rosa Raisa.	Titta Ruffo.
Amelita Galli-Curci.	Edward Johnson.
Mary Garden.	Charles Marshall.
Yvonne Gall.	Alessandro Bonci.
Rosa Storchio.	Georges Baklanoff.
Florence Macbeth.	Hector Dufranne.
Margery Maxwell.	Desire Defrere.

Conductors: Gino Marinuzzi, Henri Morin and Pietro Cimini.

Eleventh Season (1921-1922).

Opening performance ("Samson et Dalila"), Nov. 14, 1921.

Season ended Jan. 21, 1922.

Opera produced for the first time in Chicago: Prokofieff's "The Love of Three Oranges" (world premiere), Dec. 30, 1921.
Principal singers:

Mary Garden.	Marguerite Namara.
Rosa Raisa.	Lucien Muratore.
Amelita Galli-Curci.	Georges Baklanoff.
Maria Claessens.	Hector Dufranne.
Octave Dua.	Lodovico Oliviero.
Edith Mason.	Giacomo Rimini.
Irene Pavloska.	Virgilio Lazzari.
Anna Correnti.	Desire Defrere.
Cyrena Van Gordon.	Constantin Nicolay.

Conductors: Giorgio Polacco, Pietro Cimini, Angelo Ferrari, Gabriel Groviez.
General Director—Mary Garden.
Business Manager—George M. Spangler.

Officers, 1922-1923: President, Samuel Insull; vice-presidents, Charles G. Dawes and Richard T. Crane, Jr.; treasurer, Charles L. Hutchinson; business manager, Clark A. Shaw; musical director, Giorgio Polacco.

THE APOLLO MUSICAL CLUB.

President—Dr. F. W. Booth.
Vice-President—L. J. Sauter.
Secretary—Florine Westerman.
Business Manager and Treasurer—Maude N. Rea.
Conductor—Harrison M. Wild.
Office—243 South Wabash avenue.

CHICAGO MENDELSSOHN CLUB.

President—William R. Uhlemann.
Vice-President—Charles E. Weeks.
Secretary—John R. King.
Treasurer—Walter E. Toon.
Business Manager—Maude N. Rea.
Conductor—Harrison M. Wild.
Accompanist—Calvin Lampert.
Office—243 South Wabash avenue.

LEARNED SOCIETIES IN CHICAGO.

American Association of Engineers, Chicago Chapter—29 South LaSalle street; president, A. M. Cornell; secretary, A. A. Hagenah; treasurer, Ray Jackson; office manager, S. L. Reed.

American Library Association—Public library building; secretary and executive officer, Carl H. Milam.

Chicago Academy of Sciences, The—Lincoln park; president, Dr. Henry C. Cowles; secretary, Charles F. Hills; chairman scientific governors, Henry J. Cox.

Chicago Astronomical Society—President, Prof. Henry Crew; secretary, Prof. Philip Fox, Northwestern university, Evanston.

Chicago Bar Association—Library rooms, 105 Monroe street; president, Roger Sherman; secretary, Louis J. Behan; treasurer, Walter H. Jacobs.

Chicago Classical Club—President, Elizabeth Faulkner; secretary, Mary J. Moynihan, 2225 North Racine avenue.

Chicago Historical Society—Dearborn avenue and Ontario street; president, Clarence A. Burley; secretary, Seymour Morris; librarian, Caroline M. McIlvaine.

Chicago Law Institute—President, Wells M. Cook; secretary, Alfred E. Barr.

Chicago Literary Club—410 South Michigan avenue; president, Irving K. Pond, 64 East Van Buren street; secretary and treasurer, Payson S. Wild, 5533 University avenue.

Chicago Medical Society—President, Dr. Hugh MacKechnie; secretary, Dr. R. R. Ferguson, 4175 Irving Park boulevard.

Geographic Society of Chicago—President, Henry J. Cox, 1400 Federal building; treasurer, Orpheus M. Schantz, 10 South LaSalle street; recording secretary, Mrs. Bertha B. Bohn.

Illinois Audubon Society—President, Orpheus Moyer Schantz, 10 South LaSalle street; secretary, Catherine A. Mitchell, 10 South LaSalle street.

Lawyers' Association of Illinois—President, Justus Chancellor; secretary, Frank M. Moore; headquarters, City Hall Square bldg.

State Microscopical Society of Illinois—President, Theodore W. Smith; secretary, George E. Marsh, EE., B. S., 5207 Dorchester avenue; corresponding secretary, V. A. Latham, M. D., 1644 Morse avenue. Meetings on the third Tuesday of each month except July and August.

Structural Engineers' Association of Illinois—Secretary, John P. Cowing, suite 521, 30 North LaSalle street.

Western Society of Engineers—1735 Monadnock block; president, Charles H. MacDowell; treasurer, Homer E. Niez; secretary, Edgar S. Nethercut.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Year.	No. Sales.	Consideration.
1900	14,356	$87,917,998
1901	15,871	100,664,279
1902	18,063	111,441,112
1903	19,880	107,680,304
1904	24,450	102,870,570
1905	28,940	139,601,896
1906	31,562	141,342,020
1907	26,380	131,982,811
1908	29,321	133,325,630
1909	32,821	140,908,512
1910	30,058	155,464,768
1911	37,615	154,320,911
1912	45,743	$113,693,768
1913	54,092	135,669,729
1914	55,834	118,920,581
1915	52,605	103,826,605
1916	55,431	117,971,786
1917	49,882	80,528,411
1918	42,830	63,639,246
1919	61,049	113,574,361
1920	72,780	163,671,947
1921	70,396	119,109,259
1922 (10 mos.)	59,630	103,848,599

TORRENS SYSTEM.

Transfers.

Year.	Number.	Consideration.
1906	988	$1,607,189
1907	976	1,267,406
1908	1,006	1,683,337
1909	1,253	2,186,587
1910	1,789	3,295,850
1911	2,014	3,235,138
1912	2,786	4,434,250
1913	3,397	5,393,548
1914	3,826	4,577,709
1915	4,277	$5,338,501
1916	5,089	5,474,785
1917	4,795	4,664,772
1918	4,053	3,732,768
1919	6,481	4,499,916
1920	7,480	10,056,346
1921	8,297	8,956,411
1922 (10 mos.)	9,260	8,794,615

THE CHICAGO TEMPLE.

On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 5, 1922, the corner stone of the Chicago Temple, being erected by the First Methodist Episcopal church of Chicago, was laid with appropriate exercises. In the course of an address George W. Dixon, president of the board of trustees of the church, said:

"The day of first things is always of supreme interest. Chicago had a Methodist church long before it had a city charter. The first Methodist sermon was preached in Chicago in 1828. The first Methodist church was organized June 16, 1831, by the Rev. Stephen Beggs with ten members in a log house near Canal street and Wolf's point. The first Methodist Sunday school was formed in 1834. The first Methodist church building was of logs and was put up in 1834 at North Water and Clark streets at a cost of $580. In 1839 this structure was moved across the river on scows to the lot at South Clark and Washington streets, which is still owned and occupied by the society. In 1845 the original structure was replaced by a brick one at a cost of $12,000. In the year 1857, by act of the legislature, the charter was enlarged to enable the society to erect a building partially for commercial purposes, and in 1858 a composite building was erected at a cost of $70,000. The structure erected in 1858 stood until destroyed by fire in 1871; then the famous old First Methodist church block was contracted for April 30, 1872, at a cost of $130,000.

"In 1903 the legislature of the state of Illinois passed the Dixon act, which finally permitted the demolition of the historic church building May 1, 1922, which had stood for fifty years, and the building of this new institution, the Chicago Temple, the corner stone of which we lay to-day. * * *

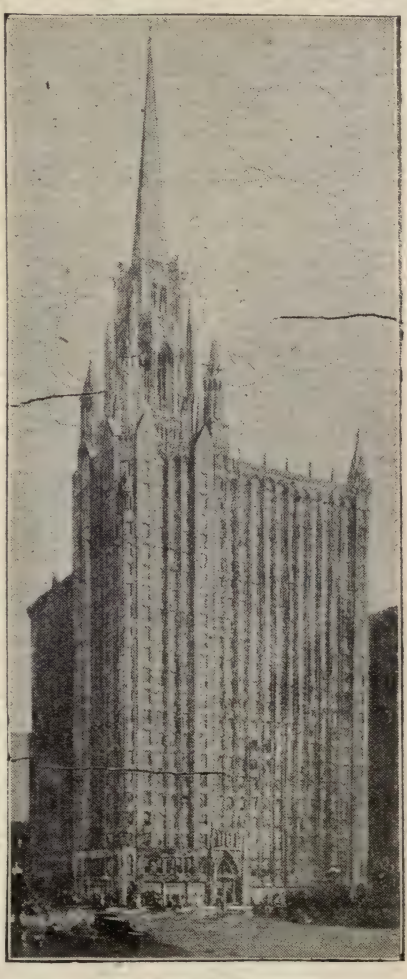
"The new First Methodist church now under construction is a rebirth, a resurrection and a new life. In planning our church quarters we had in mind a program for the future, covering the needs of a large seven-day-a-week city church. Chicago has become the fourth largest city in the world. The ratio of its present population to that of 1858 represents the magnitude of our present problem.

"In this new building the auditorium will be on the street level. It will be one of the most churchly auditoriums human ingenuity can devise. Underneath the auditorium there will be a gymnasium and other facilities appealing to young life. Certain floors above will be devoted to Sunday school and other religious educational work. There will be a complete kitchen and rooms to accommodate dinner or banquet for over 400 people. * * *

"The temple will be a school of Americanism, a great social center, a haven for the hundreds of young people that come into Chicago every year and a great spiritual shrine for worship. It will be a great magnetic, dynamic, moral and spiritual center in the heart of Chicago. It will point men to the spiritual, remind them of God and His claims upon their life. It will have wide-open doors day and night for the young manhood and young womanhood pouring from the country into the city every week of the year. Its hospitality will be as wide as the hospitality of heaven."

Following are brief extracts from an address made by Gen. Charles G. Dawes on the same occasion:

"It is not an accident that this church is here to-day over eighty years from the time it was started here. * * * While all the other churches have moved farther out this church has stayed here. You have got to ascribe it to the far-sightedness, to the earnestness of those original founders of the church who wanted to keep it as near as they could to the city capitol. There is one thing more fitting to say than what the mayor said—that this church stands in the shadow of the city



THE CHICAGO TEMPLE.

capitol—and that is that the city capitol stands in the shadow of this church.

"The danger of the world is the crowd, the crowd spirit, the masses of men who reason as crowds reason, from the neck down, who can be led by the man with a torch, who can be led against the doors of the jail, to overturn the orderly processes of law. That is the

danger to-day, and, as Le Bon says, the only thing which has protected the growth of civilization from the mob leaders has been the family and the church. And it is by no accident that this great Methodist church starts this occasion by singing 'America.'

"The Methodist church stands for the constitution of the United States. It acknowledges the debt of this great country to its forefathers."

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING.

The Chicago Temple building, designed by Holabird & Roche, architects, contains a basement and twenty-one stories, the full height of allowable construction. The first floor is devoted to shops and the church purposes, the second to church activities and the nineteen upper floors to offices of the highest character. The whole is surmounted by a tower with its center on the center line of the Washington street frontage. In planning the building it was essential to so arrange it as to obtain the maximum return on the investment and still provide adequate facilities for the church activities. The auditorium required (that is, 1,300 seats) was of such size as to necessitate its location on the first floor, but it had to be so arranged as to leave a continuous line of stores on the two street frontages. It was determined, consequently, to put the auditorium in the southeast corner of the lot, as far back as possible from the Clark street frontage. The natural position for the elevators for the office building on the east property line near Washington street established the office building entrance at that point. There are eight high-speed gearless elevators. The entrance to the church is at the north end of the auditorium on Clark street. The arrangement thus determined permitted five shops on Clark street twenty-six feet deep and nineteen feet wide between the alley and church entrance. The space at the corner defined by the two streets, the office building and church lobbies is available for rental and constitutes a single area of about 3,400 square feet. The clear floor height in the stores is such as to permit a partial mezzanine. All shops have a maximum area of clear show window. The balance of the floor is occupied by the auditorium, which will seat 830 people on the main floor and 470 in the balcony, or a total of 1,300.

The basement is devoted to a recreation room for church social service work, storage space for the stores and mechanical plant, while the second floor is entirely occupied by Sunday school rooms, clubrooms and social rooms and contains the lobby for the balcony auditorium. Inasmuch as the auditorium extends through the third floor and the court begins at the fourth floor only, the street frontages only on the third floor are available for offices.

The first typical office building floor, of which there are eighteen, begins at the fourth floor level. The typical floor office space averages twenty-six feet in depth on the street frontages, twenty-one feet on the alley and eighteen feet on the west and south sides of the court. The court is sixty-seven by twenty-five feet. The column spacing is so arranged that the majority of the space on Clark street is free of columns, allowing a maximum freedom in subdivision.

The exterior of the building follows in detail and character the French Gothic architecture of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The two lower floors are so designed as to provide maximum glass for stores and shops. In that portion of the building south of the church entrance the main vertical piers of the building rise at the sidewalk line. To the north of the church entrance, or directly under the tower, the first and second floors are simply treated, with windows and store fronts cut in a plain well of ashlar. The office building entrance is expressed with an unornamented two-story doorway. In order to attach more importance to the church entrance and as an expression of its special use this opening has been more elaborately treated and ornamented and is somewhat religious in character. The vertical piers of the building continue to the main parapet above the second floor and are broken only by two pylons on each street front which serve to support and carry down to the ground the weight of the tower.

The tower extends from the 260-foot height (that of the main portion of the building) to a height of 400 feet, or a total of 140 feet in all. It is not only faced with stone on all four sides but the same design and ornamentation adopted on the street fronts is continued on its east and west faces. The form of the tower is octagonal, braced with buttresses and flanked by pinnacles. It diminishes from 82 feet at the base to about 30 feet at the top. It will be illuminated at night and a beam of light will be thrown outward from the top. This tower will unquestionably dominate the silhouette of the loop and will reach the highest level of any building yet designed in the city. The tower will have an elaborate set of chimes, which will be heard for miles around.

The facing material of the building used throughout is variegated Indiana limestone. The building and tower are extensively ornamented and there is a considerable amount of appropriate carving. As to the interior finish, the walls of the offices, building, vestibule and elevator lobby are entirely treated in Batesville stone carved and ornamented. The elevator inclosures are of hollow tile, with Batesville stone facing and ornamental bronze elevator doors. The ceiling of the vestibule is vaulted. The elevator lobby has a beamed ceiling painted in brilliant colors. The floor is of Belgian black marble, with Batesville marble inserts forming a pattern. The typical elevator inclosures and lobbies are of hollow-tile partition, faced to the ceiling height with Batesville marble. The elevator doors are ornamental iron and wire glass. Typical corridors are wainscoted with Alabama marble to the height of the doors. The doors and trim are of brown mahogany. The floors in all the typical lobbies and corridors are of Carthage marble. Toilets are finished with Alabama marble wainscot in stalls and Ohio flint in floors. The trim throughout the building is brown mahogany.

The church lobby and vestibule are of Bedford stone throughout with the exception of the ornamental plaster ceilings decorated in gold and blue in the lobby. The auditorium is entirely paneled in red oak, bleached and weathered, with open timber roof. The floor will be carpeted. This auditorium is to be provided with a $50,000 organ.

The total cost of the Chicago Temple will be about $3,500,000. The property fronts 80 feet on Washington street and 182 feet on Clark street, at the southeast corner of their intersection. There is an 18-foot alley on the south.

The chairman of the building committee is George W. Dixon, and the board of trustees consists of the following:

George W. Dixon, A. W. Harris, W. W. Dixon, Horace A. Goodrich, F. J. Thielbar L. E. Larson, W. T. Smith, Simon P. Gary, M. A. Allen, D. C. Alton, John Thompson, Lester Lee, W. F. Wienecke.

LICENSE RATES IN CHICAGO DEC. 1, 1922.

Per year unless otherwise specified.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theaters—	Admission—			
Seating capacity.*	Not over 25c.	Not over 49c.	Not over $1.	Not over $2.
350	$200	$250	$300	$800
750	250	350	400	950
1,000	300	450	500	1,050
1,500	350	500	750	1,100
1,750	400	550	800	1,200
2,100	500	650	900	1,250
2,300	600	750	950	1,300
2,500	700	800	1,050	1,350
2,500†	800	850	1,200	1,400
Seating capacity.*	Not over $3.	Not over $4.	Not over $5.	Not over $6.
350	$1,000	$1,200	$1,400	$1,600
750	1,100	1,300	1,500	1,700
1,000	1,200	1,400	1,600	1,800
1,500	1,250	1,500	1,700	1,900
1,750	1,300	1,600	1,800	2,000
2,100	1,350	1,650	1,850	2,050
2,300	1,400	1,700	1,900	2,100
2,500	1,450	1,750	1,950	2,150
2,500†	1,500	1,800	2,000	2,200
Seating capacity.*	Not over $7.	Not over $8.	Not over $9.	Over $9.
350	$1,800	$2,000	$2,200	$2,400
750	1,900	2,100	2,300	2,500
1,000	2,000	2,200	2,400	2,600
1,500	2,100	2,300	2,500	2,700
1,750	2,150	2,400	2,600	2,800
2,100	2,200	2,500	2,700	2,900
2,300	2,250	2,550	2,800	3,000
2,500	2,300	2,600	2,900	3,100
2,500†	2,400	2,700	3,000	3,200

*Maximum. †More than 2,500. Box prices not counted in "highest price of admission."

	Rate.
Cabarets	$250.00 to $1,000.00
Lectures, art exhibits, etc.	200.00
Concerts	100.00
Penny arcades, etc.	200.00
Halls for Dances, Bazaars, Etc.—	
(a) Seating capacity not exceeding 300 persons	25.00
(b) Seating capacity more than 300 persons, but not exceeding 500 persons	50.00
(c) Seating capacity more than 500 persons, but not exceeding 800 persons	75.00
(d) Seating capacity exceeding 800 persons	100.00
Summer gardens, per week	20.00
Amusement parks, per week	40.00
Picnic grounds	10.00
Roller or ice skating rinks	200.00
Baseball, Football, Etc., Fields—	
(a) Seating capacity 20,000 persons or more	*4,000.00
(b) Seating capacity not more than 20,000 persons and not less than 15,000 persons	3,000.00
(c) Seating capacity less than 15,000 persons, but not less than 10,000 persons	1,000.00
(d) Seating capacity less than 10,000 persons, but more than 4,000 persons	350.00
(e) Seating capacity less than 4,000 persons	75.00
*For charitable, religious or educational institutions	2,000.00
Wrestling Matches—3% of total receipts.	
Poultry, Horse, Stock, Dog, Etc., Shows—	
(a) Highest admission fee exceeds 75c. per day	25.00
(b) Highest admission fee exceeds 50c, but does not exceed 75c. per day	15.00
(c) Highest admission fee exceeds 10c, but does not exceed 50c, per day	$10.00
(d) Highest admission fee does not exceed 10c, per day	1.00
Circuses, Menageries, Etc.—	
(a) Seating capacity more than 6,000 persons, per day	150.00
(b) Seating capacity more than 3,000 persons, but not more than 6,000 persons, per day	50.00
(c) Seating capacity more than 1,500 persons, but not more than 3,000 persons, per day	35.00
(d) Seating capacity more than 750 persons, but not more than 1,500 persons, per day	25.00
(e) Seating capacity more than 400 persons, but not more than 750 persons, per day	10.00
(f) Seating capacity not more than 400 persons, per month	10.00
Airdromes, sideshows, etc., per day	10.00
Swimming and diving shows, per week	2.00
Platform, walk-around, etc., shows, per week	2.00
Skill and strength testing devices, per week	.50
Merry-Go-Rounds, Coasters, Etc.—	
(a) Highest fee or fare for one ride does not exceed 5c, per week	2.00
(b) Highest fee or fare for one ride exceeds 5c, but does not exceed 10c, per week	5.00
(c) Highest fee or fare for one ride exceeds 10c, per week	10.00
Pony or animal rides, etc., per week	.50
Bicycle, Bowling and Other Athletic Exhibitions—3% of gross receipts.	
Fireworks exhibitions, per day	50.00
Entertainments not included in the foregoing, per day	5.00

Note—Where a license fee is fixed at so much per week, no license shall issue for a less period than ten weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Acetylene gas, collection or compression	$150.00
Acetylene gas, sale or distribution	5.00
Advertising agency	$10.00 to 350.00
Air rifles and other toy weapons, dealers in	100.00
Ambulances, private	5.00
Amusement, public place of ("dry cabaret")	$250.00 to 1,000.00
Animals (household pets), dealers in	25.00
Dealers in birds only	10.00
Ashes and cinder removal (see scavengers, private.)	
Auctioneers	600.00
Auctioneers, special sales, per day	10.00
Automobiles, repair shops, dealers, operators, etc. (See Motor Vehicles.)	
Bakeries, retail	15.00
(And $2.50 for each person engaged above two.)	
Vehicles, each	10.00
Bakeries, wholesale—	
Establishments	15.00
Vehicles, each	10.00
Bath establishments	10.00
(And $2.50 for each person employed above two.)	
Bathing beaches	$35.00 to 200.00
Beauty parlors	10.00
(And $2.50 for each employe in in excess of two.)	

	Rate.
Beverage dealers, retail—	
(a) Including the privilege of selling malt, cereal or vinous non-intoxicating liquors	$100.00
(b) Not including the privilege of selling malt, cereal or vinous non-intoxicating liquors.....$5.00 to	50.00
Billiard and pool tables, each	7.50
Bill posters.....$10.00 to	250.00
Birds, dealers in—	
Birds only	10.00
Other household pets	25.00
Boarding stables. (See Livery Stables.)	
Bottle dealers, second hand	50.00
Bowling alleys, each	5.00
Box factories.....$5.00 to	200.00
Brick and clay products, manufacturers and wholesale dealers	100.00
Brokers—	
Grain, provisions or produce	50.00
Insurance	25.00
Merchandise	25.00
(And $5 for each salesman other than the office manager.)	
Real estate	25.00
(And $5 for each employe.)	
Cabarets.....$250.00 to	1,000.00
Calcium carbide, storage	50.00
Cab (horse-drawn), public.....$1.00 to	5.00
Candy sales agencies—	
Wholesale	50.00
(And $3 for each clerk or salesman in excess of five.)	
Itinerant venders, per vehicle	10.00
Candy stores. (See food establishments, retail.)	
Carbonated waters. (See soft drinks.)	
Carbide (calcium) storage	50.00
Cars, elevated railway, each	50.00
Carriage manufacturers and wholesale dealers.....$5.00 to	200.00
Cartridges and shells, dealers in .....$10.00 to	25.00
Catchbasins and sewers, cleaners of, per vehicle	10.00
Chauffeurs (state fee)—Original	5.00
Renewal	3.00
City fee—Original	5.00
Renewal	3.00
Chemical factories.....$5.00 to	20.00
(Plus an additional charge of $1 for each employe in excess of 10.)	
Children's clothing manufacturers .....$3.00 to	200.00
Cigarette dealers	100.00
Claim agencies.....$25.00 to	200.00
Clay products, manufacturers and wholesale dealers	100.00
Clothing manufacturers.....$3.00 to	200.00
Coffee houses—	
(a) Seating 25 persons or less	25.00
(b) Seating more than 25 persons, for each and every seat	1.00
(Maximum $150.)	
Coffins and undertakers' supplies, manufacturers and wholesale dealers .....$5.00 to	200.00
Collection agencies.....$25.00 to	200.00
Commercial agencies.....$25.00 to	200.00
Commission merchants	50.00
Confectioners, manufacturing.$10.00 to	750.00
Cosmetic establishments	10.00
(And $2.50 for each employe above two.)	
Crockery stores, wholesale...$25.00 to	1,500
Coupes (horse-drawn), public	1.00
Dancing schools.....$15.00 to	75.00
Deadly weapons, dealers in	100.00
Delicatessen stores. (See food establishments, retail.)	
Dental laboratories.....$5.00 to	75.00

	Rate.
Detective agencies—	
1 to 6 operatives	$125.00
More than 6 operatives	250.00
Detectives, private	25.00
Diamonds, dealers in.....$5.00 to	75.00
Dispensaries, medical	25.00
Dog kennels and catteries.....$6.00 to	100.00
Dog registry fee	3.00
Dogs, dealers in	25.00
Drain layers	25.00
Drivers of horse-drawn public passenger vehicles—Original	5.00
Renewal	3.00
Drug stores, retail	25.00
Drugs, wholesale.....$25.00 to	1,500.00
Dry cleaners—	
Tanks of 550 gallons or less capacity, each	10.00
Tanks of 551 to 1,065 gallons capacity, each	15.00
Each 1,000 gallons in excess of 1,065 gallons	5.00
Minimum fee	50.00
Dry goods, wholesale.....$25.00 to	1,500.00
Dynamite, sale or use of	100.00
Electrical contractor (certificate of registration)—Original	25.00
Renewal	10.00
Employment agencies—	
State fee	50.00
Engineers, stationary	2.00
Excavators	25.00
(And $5 for each vehicle used.)	
Excelsior, dealers in	100.00
Explosives, sale or use of	100.00
Expressmen. (See public carters.)	
Factories (other than those specially licensed).....$3.00 to	200.00
Filling stations—	
Tanks or containers of 100 gallons or less capacity	5.00
Tanks or containers of 101 to 400 gallons capacity	25.00
Tanks or containers of 401 to 1,065 gallons capacity	50.00
Tanks or containers of over 1,065 gallons capacity, $50 for first 1,065 gallons and $100 for each additional 1,065 gallons or fractional part thereof.	
Initial containers, per thousand gallons	5.00
Portable wheeled tanks	15.00
Financial agencies.....$25.00 to	200.00
Fireworks, sale of (sales limited to persons possessing permits to discharge such fireworks)	10.00
Fireworks, permits to discharge	10.00
Fishing (state fee)—	
Each 100 yards of seine or less except minnow seines)	10.25
Each dip net	1.10
Each hoop net	1.10
Each fyke net	1.10
Each steam tug used in operating gill or pound nets	25.25
Each gasoline launch used in operating gill or pound nets	15.25
Each sailboat or rowboat used in operating gill or pound nets	10.25
Fish market, wholesale (state fee)	25.00
Fish market, wholesale (city license). See "Food, wholesale."	
Fish market, retail. See "Food retail."	
Fitness, certificates of (for handling high explosives)	5.00
Fitness, certificates of (for handling oils, etc., in dry cleaning establishments)	5.00
Florist, wholesale.....$25.00 to	200.00
Food establishments, retail—	
Class I	5.00
Class II	20.00
(Also $3 additional for each em-	

	Rate.
ploye above three and $10 additional for each vehicle used in excess of two.)	
Class III.	$10.00
(Each additional employe, $3, and each additional wagon, $10.)	
Food establishments, wholesale—	
In general	$25.00 to 500.00
Foundries—(See workshop.)	
Furniture factories	$5.00 to 200.00
Furriers	$10.00 to 75.00
Garages	$25.00 to 150.00
Garages, portable, manufacturers of	$5.00 to 200.00
Glassware, wholesale dealers in	$25.00 to 1,500.00
Glue making	350.00
Grain elevators	200.00
Grocery stores. (See food establishments.)	
Gunpowder, sale or use of	100.00
Hacks, public	5.00
Hairdressing establishments	10.00
(And $2.50 for each employe above two.)	
Hardware, wholesale dealers in	$25.00 to 1,500.00
Homes	1.00
Hospital—Veterinary	25.00
Hospitals	50.00
House movers and raisers and shorers of buildings	50.00
Hunters (state fee for residents)	1.00
Hunters (state fee for nonresidents)	10.50
Ice cream parlors—	
Seating 10 persons or less	15.00
Seating 11 to 20 persons	30.00
Seating more than 20 persons, per chair	1.50
(Maximum fee, $300.)	
Ice dealers—	
Selling or receiving of shipments	50.00
Manufacture or sale	150.00
(And $10 for each vehicle used.)	
Insurance adjusters	50.00
Itinerant merchants and transient venders of merchandise (in hotels, rooming houses, etc.), per day	50.00
Ivory goods, manufacturers and dealers in	$5.00 to 75.00
Jewelers' supplies, jewelry, etc., manufacturers and dealers in	$5.00 to 75.00
Junk dealers—	
Stores or yards	200.00
Vehicles, per vehicle	15.00
Laboratories except those specifically licensed)—	
General, per employe engaged	5.00
Soliciting agencies for laboratories outside Chicago	25.00
(And $10 for each clerk in excess of two.)	
Ladies' and children's clothing and other wearing apparel, manufactures of	$3.00 to 200.00
Laundries	$25.00 to 150.00
(And $10 for each vehicle.)	
Leather and leather products establishments, wholesale	$25.00 to 1,500.00
Liquors. (See beverage dealers and soft drinks.)	
Livery stables	100.00
Lumber yards—	
New lumber mainly dealt in	150.00
(And $1 for each employe.)	
Second hand lumber mainly dealt in	100.00
(And $1 for each employe.)	
Machine shops	$3.00 to 200.00
Manicure parlors	10.00
(And $2.50 for each employe in excess of two.)	
Manufacturers' agents (miscellaneous)	25.00
(And $5 for each salesman other than the office manager.)	
Marriage (county clerk)	$1.50
Mason contractors—	
Original	50.00
Renewal	25.00
Massage parlors	10.00
(And $2.50 for each employe in excess of two.)	
Meat markets. (See food establishments.)	
Meat peddlers, wholesale, per vehicle	10.00
Men's clothing manufacturers	$3.00 to 200.00
Mercantile agencies (financial, etc.)	$25.00 to 200.00
Mercantile establishments, wholesale	$25.00 to 1,500.00
Merchandise brokers	25.00
(And $5 for each salesman other than the office manager.)	
Metal refineries (see workshops).	
Metal refineries (precious metals)	$5.00 to 75.00
Milk dealers, retail (in stores)	5.00
Milk dealers, wholesale	50.00
(And $10 for one-horse vehicles, $15 for two-horse vehicles and two-ton trucks, and $25 for trucks of over two tons capacity.)	
Milk distributors (from depots, stations, etc.)	$5.00 to 500.00
(And $10 for one-horse vehicles, $15 for two-horse vehicles and for two-ton trucks, and $25 for trucks of over two tons capacity.)	
Milk peddlers—	
Each horse-drawn vehicle	15.00
Each motor vehicle	25.00
Motion picture films, storage of—	
(a) Storage vaults; 11c per cu. ft. up to 500 cu. ft.; 8c per cu. ft. for all over 500 cu. ft.; minimum fee	60.00
(b) Other than storage vaults	60.00
Motion picture films, exhibition of; permits, each	1.00
Motion picture operators—	
Original	25.00
Renewal	10.00
Apprentices' certificates	5.00
Motion picture studios and laboratories—	
Development of films	300.00
Development of titles	100.00
Motorcycles (vehicle license)	3.00
Motor vehicles—	
Bodies, manufacturers of	$5.00 to 200.00
Dealers in new and second hand automobiles, tires, parts and accessories	$10.00 to 35.00
Garages	$25.00 to 150.00
Operators (city and state fees) (renewals, $3)	5.00
Repair shops	$15.00 to 25.00
Taxicabs, etc. (See public passenger vehicles.)	
Vans, etc. (See public carters.)	
Vehicle license fees (wheel tax). (See vehicle licenses.)	
Musical instruments, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in	$5.00 to 200.00
Natatoriums	15.00
Office furniture and fixtures, manufacturers of	10.00
Omnibuses, public	10.00
Optical goods, tools and machinery, manufacturers and dealers	$5.00 to 75.00
Oxygen or hydrogen, generation or compression	200.00
Packers	$400.00 to 4,000.00
Paint factories	$5.00 to 20.00
(And $1 for each employe in excess of 10.)	

	Rate.
Paper and stationery—	
Manufacturers and wholesale dealers	$25.00 to 250.00
Manufacturers' agents	100.00
Paving and roofing materials—	
Factories	25.00
(And $1 for each employe in excess of 25.)	
Sales agencies	25.00
(And $3 for each clerk and city salesman in excess of 5.)	
Pawnbrokers	600.00
Peddlers—	
Basket	12.00
Candy, per vehicle	10.00
Charcoal, per vehicle	20.00
Fish, per vehicle	20.00
Food merchants, wholesale, per vehicle	20.00
Hand cart, per cart	20.00
Meat, wholesale, per vehicle	10.00
Milk, for each horse-drawn vehicle	15.00
Milk, for each motor truck	25.00
Oil, per vehicle	20.00
Pack	12.00
Produce, per vehicle	20.00
Soft drinks, per vehicle	25.00
Wood, per vehicle	10.00
Photographer	10.00
(And $2 for each employe in excess of 2.)	
Physical culture establishments	10.00
(And $2.50 for each employe in excess of 2.)	
Pianos, manufacturers and wholesale dealers	$5.00 to 200.00
Picture frame factories	$5.00 to 200.00
Planing mills	$5.00 to 200.00
Plumbers, master or employing—	
Original	50.00
Renewal	10.00
Pool tables, each	7.50
Pottery, wholesale dealers in	$25 to 1,500.00
Plumbers, journeyman	1.00
Public carriers, per vehicle—	
One horse	2.50
Two horse	5.00
Three horse	7.50
Four horse	10.00
Six horse	12.50
Public cart automobiles—	
Capacity 2 tons or less	7.50
Capacity over 2 tons and less than 3	10.00
Capacity over 3 tons and less than 4	12.00
Capacity over 4 tons	15.00
Public passenger vehicles (horse-drawn)—	
Cabs and other one-horse vehicles, per vehicle	5.00
Hacks and other two-horse vehicles, per vehicle	5.00
Omnibuses, each	10.00
Drivers (renewals, $3)	5.00
Public passenger vehicles (taxicabs, etc.) on public stands—	
Cabs, per vehicle	5.00
Coaches and sightseeing cars, per vehicle	10.00
Operators (city and state fees)—	
Originals	5.00
Renewals	3.00
Public passenger vehicles not on public stands	5.00
Public places of amusement. (See cabarets.)	
Publishers' representative	$15.00 to 175.00
Refiners of precious metals	$5.00 to 75.00
Refiners of base metals (see workshops).	
Rendering establishments (conducted apart from slaughtering and packing plants)	$350.00 to 2,000.00
Reporting agencies	$25.00 to 200.00

	Rate.
Restaurants—	
(a) Serving three meals or more each day	$25.00 to 150.00
(b) Serving two meals or less each day	$15.00 to 100.00
(c) Serving business lunches only, during certain hours	
Roofers, per vehicle	25.00
Roofing materials—	
Factories	25.00
(And $1 for each employe in excess of 25.)	
Sales agencies	25.00
(And $3 for each clerk and city salesman in excess of 5.)	
Sale stables	100.00
Sash, doors and blinds, manufacturers of	$5.00 to 200.00
Sawdust, shavings and excelsior, dealers in	100.00
Scavengers, night-soil, per vehicle	50.00
Scavengers, offal	50.00
Scavengers, private, per vehicle	25.00
Second hand dealers—	
Automobiles, tires and accessories	$10.00 to 35.00
Clothes, itinerant dealer in	
Other merchandise, etc	$25.00 to 50.00
Seed merchant, wholesale	$50.00 to 200.00
Shavings, dealers in	100.00
Shoe manufacturers and wholesale dealers (see workshops).	
Shooting galleries, etc	50.00
Sign painters	$10.00 to 250.00
Slaughtering establishments	$400 to 4,000.00
Smelting of precious metals	$5.00 to 75.00
Smelting of base metals (see workshops).	
Soap factories	$300.00 to 1,000.00
Soft drinks—	
(a) Manufacturer or wholesaler, including malt liquors	100.00
Not including malt liquors	50.00
(And $25 for each vehicle operated in excess of two.)	
(b) Manufacturers' agent	100.00
(c) Itinerant merchant, per vehicle	25.00
Spotting establishments	10.00
Surgical instruments, manufacturers and dealers	$5.00 to 75.00
Swimming pools	5.00
Tailoring establishments	$3.00 to 200.00
Tailors' trimmings, waste cotton, etc., dealers in	100.00
Tanneries	$25.00 to 300.00
Taxicabs. (See public passenger vehicles.)	
Taxidermists (state fee)	5.00
Teaming contractors. (See public carters.)	
Tenders, boiler and water	1.00
Tickers	5.00
Tobacco dealer, wholesale	$50.00 to 100.00
Toy weapons, dealers in	100.00
Trappers (state fee)	1.00
Undertakers	25.00
Undertakers' assistants (permit)	5.00
Undertakers' supplies, manufacturers and wholesale dealers	$5.00 to 200.00
Vehicle licenses (wheel tax)—	
One-horse vehicles	5.00
Two-horse vehicles	10.00
Three-horse vehicles	15.00
Four-horse vehicles	25.00
Six (or more) horse vehicles	35.00
Motor vehicle (passenger) of 35 h. p. or less	10.00
Motor vehicle (passenger) of more than 35 h. p.	20.00
Motor delivery vehicles, of one ton or less capacity	15.00
Motor trucks	30.00
Demonstration (or testing) cars, per vehicle	$3.00 to 10.00

	Rate.
Transfer fee	$1.00
Motorcycles	3.00
Veterinary hospital	25.00
Wagon makers	$5.00 to 200.00
Waste cotton, wool, etc., dealers in	100.00
Watchmaking tools and machinery manufacturers and dealers in	$5.00 to 75.00
Wearing apparel, manufacturers of	$2.00 to 200.00
Weighers, public	20.00
Window cleaners	$5.00 to 50.00
Wood turning establishments	$5.00 to 200.00
Wool pulling establishments	$100.00 to 300.00
Workshops (other than those specifically licensed)	$3.00 to 1,000.00

Note—Further information relative to licenses may be obtained by addressing James T. Igoe, city clerk, room 107, city hall; telephone main 447.

STATE OF ILLINOIS REGISTRATION FEES FOR MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTOR BICYCLES.

A.—Vehicles designed to carry not more than seven persons:

	An. fee.
Vehicles of 25 h. p. or less	$8.00
Vehicles of 35 h. p. and more than 25 h. p.	12.00
Vehicles of 50 h. p. and more than 35 h. p.	$20.00
Vehicles of more than 50 h. p.	25.00
Electrically propelled vehicles	12.00
Motorcycles	4.00

B.—Vehicles designed to carry freight or to carry more than seven persons:

	An. fee.
Vehicles of gross weight of 5,000 pounds or less	$12.00
Vehicles of gross weight of 5,001 to 12,000 pounds	22.50
Vehicles of gross weight of 12,001 to 15,000 pounds	35.00
Vehicles of gross weight of more than 15,000 pounds	60.00
Tractors, traction engines, etc.	25.00

C.—Manufacturers and dealers:

	An. fee.
Registration (optional)	$12.00
Additional pairs of plates, each pair	12.00
Duplicates of lost plates, each	6.00

D.—Miscellaneous:

	Fee.
Transfer of plates to new vehicle (same owner)	$1.00
And up, according to class of vehicle. (Additional registration fees are required also in certain cases.)	
Duplicate certificate of registration	.50
Duplicate plates, each	1.00

REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATIONS IN CHICAGO.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REAL ESTATE BOARDS.

1414 Consumers building.

President—L. F. Eppich, Ideal building, Denver, Col.
Executive Secretary—H. U. Nelson, 1414 Consumers building, Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer—H. S. Cody, care of Chicago Trust company, Chicago, Ill.
Vice-Presidents—J. W. Hannauer, St. Louis, Mo.; Raymond T. Cragin, Cleveland, O.; A. H. Schaaf, Fort Wayne, Ind.; H. H. Garfield, Rochester, N. Y.; A. G. Bauder, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; R. Leedy Matthews, Memphis, Tenn.; Coe A. McKenna, Portland, Ore.; E. F. Carey, Providence, R. I.; A. J. Simonson, Denver, Col.; W. C. Thompson, Hamilton, Ontario.

ILLINOIS REALTORS' ASSOCIATION.

57 W. Monroe street, Chicago.

President—John W. McDowell, Peoria.
Vice-President—James R. Smart, Evanston; Lee Grandcolas, Belleville; C. N. Gorham, Decatur; Charles E. Jackson, Rockford; Rufus C. Alexander, Charleston; George Ore, Mount Vernon; Edward H. Duff, Oak Park.
Secretary—Arthur C. Kussmann, Chicago.
Treasurer—Harry L. Topping, Kankakee.

THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE BOARD.

57 West Monroe street.

President—John R. Magill.
First Vice-President—Newton C. Farr.
Second Vice-President—B. J. Boehm.
Third Vice-President—Samuel H. Hodge.
Fourth Vice-President—Mark Levy.
Fifth Vice-President—William Zelosky.
Secretary—James B. Kaine.
Treasurer—Hiram S. Cody.
Business Manager—J. Soule Warterfield.

PRISONERS IN THE UNITED STATES JULY 1, 1922.

Institution.	Total.	Men.	Women.
Federal	5,540	5,540	....
State	*78,673	75,465	3,208
County	44,283	41,463	2,820
Chain gangs	†12,717	12,222	495
City	21,635	19,385	2,250
Other	‡1,041	....	1,041
Total	163,889	154,075	9,814

*Does not include 587 prisoners on Georgia state prison farm. †Includes 5,604 prisoners in chain or road gangs in Georgia and the 587 prisoners on the state farm. ‡Certain religious or charitable institutions to which woman offenders are committed by the courts.

RESIGNATION OF SENATOR T. H. NEWBERRY.

Truman H. Newberry, United States senator from Michigan, resigned his seat Nov. 18, 1922, and ceased to hold office Nov. 21. In the election of 1918 it was charged that he spent an unusually large amount of money to win, thereby violating the election laws. He was brought to trial on this charge and convicted March 20, 1920. A sentence of two years in prison and the payment of a fine of $10,000 was imposed upon him. He appealed to the United States Supreme court, which, on May 2, 1921, set the verdict aside. An effort was made to unseat him from the United States senate, but that body on Jan. 12, 1922, by a vote of 46 to 41 declared him entitled to hold his place. He resigned on the ground of continued persecution by his political enemies.

Mayor James Couzens of Detroit was appointed United States senator by Gov. A. J. Groesbeck of Michigan on Nov. 29 to succeed Truman H. Newberry.

GARNISHMENT LAW OF ILLINOIS.

Section 14 of the act of 1872 as amended in 1897 and 1901 declares: "The wages for services of a wage earner who is the head of a family and residing with the same, to the amount of fifteen ($15) dollars per week, shall be exempt from garnishment. All above the sum of fifteen ($15) dollars per week shall be liable to garnishment."

Employers are obliged to pay wages amounting to $15 or less, notwithstanding the service of a writ of garnishment, providing the person to whom wages are due makes affidavit that he is the head of a family and is living with the same.

CHICAGO FIRE STATISTICS SINCE 1863.

[From reports of fire marshals.]

Years.	Fires.	Property involved.	Loss.	Insurance.	Av. loss per fire.	Population.	Pop. to ea. fire.	Loss per cap.
1863-4	186	.....	$355,600	$272,500	$1.912	153,796	827	$2.31
1864-5	193	.....	651.798	685,300	3.377	169.353	877	3.85
1865-6	243	.....	1,216.466	941.602	5.006	178,492	735	6.82
1866-7	315	.....	2,487.973	1,643.445	7.898	200.418	636	12.41
1867-8	515	.....	4,315.332	3,417.288	8.183	226.236	439	19.07
1868-9	405	.....	560.169	632.248	1.383	252.054	622	2.22
1869-70	600	No record	871.905	600.061	1.453	279.330	466	3.12
1870-1	669	.....	2,447.845	2,183.498	3.659	306.605	458	7.98
1871-2*	489	.....	672.800	745.000	1.989	337.000	685	2.89
1872-3	441	.....	680.099	3,763.275	1,542	367,393	833	1.85
1873-4	466	$7.041,700	1,013.246	3.641.735	2,175	381.402	818	2.66
1874-5†	473	11,063.616	2,345.684	6.789.300	4,959	395.408	836	5.93
1875‡	332	4,601,770	127.014	2.328.150	386	401.535	1,209	.42
1876	477	9.173.004	387.951	3.780.060	813	407.661	855	.95
1877	445	10.868.921	1,044.997	6.173.575	2,348	442.196	949	2.48
1878	478	6.751.234	306.317	3.327.348	641	436.731	914	.70
1879	638	11,501.473	572.082	5.112.631	897	469.515	736	1.22
1880	804	14.752.066	1,135.816	5.409.480	1,413	503.298	626	2.26
1881	895	19.738.508	921.495	9.662.326	1,030	531.996	594	1.73
1882	981	26.435.705	569.885	12.587.090	581	560.693	572	1.02
1883	1,153	42.383.215	1,379.736	21.790.767	1,197	595.339	517	2.32
1884	1,278	22.685.601	968.229	12.048.683	758	629.985	493	1.54
1885	1,309	48.055.541	2,225.184	22.407.225	1,700	661.923	506	3.36
1886	1,543	43.646.452	1,492.084	22.676.518	967	693.861	450	2.15
1887	1,853	62.241.191	1,839.058	32.095.202	992	748.256	404	2.46
1888	1,871	76.618.085	1,363.427	38.610.407	729	802.651	429	1.70
1889	2,075	66.409.323	2.154.340	34.440.627	1,038	1.000.000	482	2.15
1890	2,755	108.650.005	2.092.071	47.937.840	759	1.099.133	397	1.90
1891	3.353	124.003.193	3,053.874	59.703.511	911	1.147.000	342	2.66
1892	3.549	123.482.011	1.521.445	65.535.291	429	1.197.000	337	1.27
1893	5,224	330.028.212	3.149.590	180.987.890	603	1.250.000	239	2.52
1894	5,174	129.046.541	3.254.140	72.185.581	629	1.305.000	252	2.49
1895	5,316	120.794.760	2.974.760	73.443.646	560	1.362.000	256	2.19
1896	4.414	97.061.640	1.979.355	59.970.130	448	1.427.000	323	1.39
1897	5.326	98.883.270	2.272.990	55.233.596	425	1.485.000	279	1.53
1898	5.048	91.922.210	2.051.735	56.550.470	525	1.558.000	309	1.70
1899	6.031	128.304.413	4.534.065	70.851.165	752	1.626.000	270	2.79
1900	5.503	112.599.125	2.213.699	72.893.463	402	1.698.575	309	1.30
1901	6.136	133.195.220	4.296.433	83.079.748	700	1.747.236	285	2.46
1902	5.125	112.998.325	4.118.933	71.615.759	803	1.795.897	350	2.29
1903	6.054	111.743.441	3.062.931	68.748.203	489	1.844.566	305	1.66
1904	6.661	122.075.301	2.950.254	77.234.230	443	1.893.219	284	1.56
1905	6.522	117.497.315	3.303.929	76.533.230	507	1.941.880	298	1.70
1906	6.387	119.974.033	4.179.235	75.356.085	654	1.990.541	312	2.01
1907	6.257	142.900.863	3.937.105	92.275.189	629	2.039.202	326	1.93
1908	7.793	114.527.300	3.873.444	72.048.810	497	2.087.862	268	1.86
1909	7.414	135.730.618	3.046.797	90.950.970	411	2.136.525	288	1.43
1910	9.083	129.676.681	4.884.793	83.808.768	538	2.185.283	241	2.24
1911	9.151	121.156.470	3.864.123	80.653.116	422	2.262.756	247	1.71
1912	9.410	125.860.590	4.352.470	88.656.020	463	2.307.638	245	1.89
1913	10.002	132.938.720	4.798.457	90.395.765	480	2.393.325	239	2.00
1914	10.534	139.363.229	5.268.653	102.422.880	500	2.417.798	230	2.18
1915	9.435	113.159.650	3.186.569	77.291.754	338	2.472.158	262	1.29
1916	11.468	151.157.996	3.470.978	105.441.775	303	2.521.822	220	1.33
1917	12.034	185.247.911	4.094.639	112.288.515	340	2.571.941	213	1.59
1918	12.336	191.964.686	3.462.577	125.181.708	281	2.596.681	210	1.32
1919	14.407	226.628.764	5.072.232	146.480.676	352	2.672.292	185	1.89
1920	13.922	297.463.148	6.369.138	192.488.925	457	2.727.504	195	2.23
1921	13,568	264,478,000	7,462,160	157,539,720	551	2,807,185	207	2.06

*The great fire not included. †The large fire included. ‡Nine months ending Dec. 31, 1875.

FIRE DEPARTMENT FINANCES.

Year.	Expended.	Population.	Per cap.	Year.	Expended.	Population.	Per cap.
1870	$366,700.66	306,605	$1.19½	1889	$961,201.54	900.000	$1.07
1871	*182.023.15	337,000	.54	1890	1.278.337.41	1.099.133	1.16
1872	432.057.34	367.393	1.17½	1891	1.378.249.10	1.147.000	1.20
1873	586.618.96	381.402	1.54	1892	1.459.754.93	1.197.000	1.22
1874	624.795.22	395.408	1.58	1893	1.542.378.17	1.250.000	1.23
1875	†411.245.12	401.535	1.02	1894	1.500.542.62	1.305.000	1.15
1876	478.340.22	407.661	1.17	1895	1.542.596.62	1.362.000	1.13
1877	507.001.12	422.196	1.20	1896	1.502.942.66	1.427.000	1.05
1878	389.692.36	436.731	.89	1897	1.532.780.92	1.485.000	1.03
1879	420.308.82	469.515	.89½	1898	1.566.081.96	1.558.000	1.00½
1880	454.304.18	503.298	.90	1899	1.641.346.67	1.626.000	1.01
1881	568.760.87	531.996	1.07	1900	1.678.410.09	1.698.575	.99
1882	545.021.03	560.693	.97	1901	1.636.984.21	1.747.263	.94
1883	556.551.80	595.339	.93	1902	1.645.548.93	1.795.897	.92
1884	657.957.46	629.985	1.04	1903	1.699.162.37	1.844.568	.92
1885	717.639.93	661.923	1.08	1904	1.780.096.39	1.893.219	.94
1886	823.413.02	693.861	1.19	1905	2.103.642.62	1.941.880	1.08
1887	826.047.74	748.256	1.10	1906	2.362.165.46	1.990.541	1.19
1888	893.475.09	802.651	1.11	1907	3.124.338.27	2.039.202	1.53

Year.	Expended.	Population.	Per. capita.
1908	$2,102,861.12	2,087,862	$1.01
1909	2,915,437.07	2,136,525	1.36
1910	2,838,703.46	2,185,283	1.30
1911	3,084,340.53	2,262,756	1.36
1912	3,403,538.57	2,307,638	1.47
1913	3,221,637.86	2,393,325	1.35
1914	3,461,584.09	2,417,978	1.43
1915	3,443,742.40	2,372,159	1.35
1916	$3,492,836.41	2,521,822	$1.38
1917	3,721,063.40	2,571,941	1.44
1918	3,711,505.40	2,621,419	1.41½
1919	5,017,098.71	2,672,292	1.87
1920	5,645,791.95	2,727,504	2.06

*Six months. †Nine months ending Dec. 31, 1875.

CHICAGO FIRE DEPARTMENT CHIEFS.

Alex. Lloyd.....1837-1838	U. P. Harris.....1852-1853	Wm. H. Musham...1901-1904
A. Calhoun 1839	J. M. Donnelly..... 1854	John Campion.....1904-1906
L. Nicholl 1840	S. McBride.....1855-1857	John McDonough... 1906
A. Sherman 1841-1843	D. J. Swenie..... 1858	James Horan.....1906-1910
S. F. Gale.....1844-1846	U. P. Harris.....1859-1867	C. F. Seyferlich....1910-1914
C. E. Peck 1847-1848	R. A. Williams.....1867-1873	Thomas O'Connor...1914-1922
A. Gilbert..... 1849	Matt. Benner.....1873-1879	Arthur R. Seyferlich.1922-
C. P. Bradley.....1850-1851	D. J. Swenie.....1879-1901	

CHICAGO RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS (1916-1921).

[From board of trade reports.]

RECEIPTS.

Article.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Beef, pkgs.....	352	1,296	35,921	2,739	4,917	7,879
Pork, brls.....	4,875	7,223	6,931	4,893	14,704	12,251
Other meats, lbs.	228,229,000	334,693,000	271,321,000	187,662,000	73,423,000	66,015,000
Lard, lbs.....	120,915,000	108,460,000	125,762,000	191,427,000	123,410,000	111,937,000
Cheese, lbs.....	151,642,000	174,798,000	162,361,000	214,815,000	181,493,000	192,073,000
Butter, lbs.....	359,195,000	323,100,000	277,661,000	327,817,000	294,467,000	302,385,000
Eggs, cases.....	5,467,284	5,678,679	5,049,743	5,963,291	5,383,349	5,637,833
Wool, lbs.....	118,390,000	77,594,000	89,352,000	64,241,000	41,443,000	51,385,000
Hides, lbs.....	150,262,000	152,603,000	156,030,000	214,218,000	141,393,000	129,802,000
Flaxseed, bu.....	1,225,000	1,222,000	481,000	1,077,000	1,160,000	969,000
Grass seed, lbs..	74,435,000	80,147,000	55,777,000	81,527,000	73,176,000	79,280,000
Salt, brls.....	1,561,212	1,509,083	1,432,234	1,347,601	825,061	784,526
Hay, tons.....	267,861	279,647	325,098	261,687	187,294	142,032
Lumber,1,000 ft.	3,017,240	3,354,117	2,329,071	2,037,304	2,412,887	2,070,593
Shingles, M.....	605,780	611,721	292,011	266,937	235,657	273,346
Flour, brls.....	9,353,000	9,678,000	8,914,000	10,271,000	8,354,000	10,911,000
Wheat, bu.....	74,944,000	31,751,000	69,610,000	76,929,000	28,997,000	45,700,000
Corn, bu.....	102,376,000	70,854,000	100,409,000	65,894,000	85,487,000	182,982,000
Oats, bu.....	161,244,000	125,910,000	137,072,000	88,939,000	74,939,000	82,729,000

SHIPMENTS.

Article.	1916.	1917	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Beef, pkgs.....	106,856	128,399	48,229	100,804	54,934	393,604
Pork, brls.....	198,930	147,620	102,187	122,774	111,093	336,582
Other meats, lbs	904,791,000	875,646,000	948,922,000	1,744,193,000	890,952,000	928,376,000
Lard, lbs.....	366,813,000	262,849,000	334,602,000	639,687,000	428,704,000	582,103,000
Cheese, lbs.....	100,287,000	103,395,000	78,439,000	215,142,000	133,793,000	113,795,000
Butter, lbs.....	347,550,000	315,384,000	229,745,000	324,561,000	356,737,000	241,030,000
Eggs, cases.....	3,190,726	3,083,310	2,620,574	3,191,960	3,005,639	3,184,834
Wool, lbs.....	130,964,000	112,563,000	87,872,000	92,252,000	56,823,000	111,112,000
Hides, lbs.....	246,924,000	233,368,000	194,146,000	284,422,000	171,705,000	224,512,000
Flaxseed, bu.....	27,000	42,000	8,000	84,000	144,000	36,000
Grass seed, lbs..	63,946,000	59,079,000	40,790,000	53,378,000	44,698,000	70,814,000
Salt, brls.....	1,052,479	941,056	545,158	557,081	457,583	533,000
Hay, tons.....	39,463	44,838	63,198	42,713	30,592	12,110
Lumber,1,000 ft.	3,393,022	1,518,866	1,064,199	862,846	958,175	987,698
Shingles, M.....	342,326	417,765	160,462	204,751	178,858	208,756
Flour, brls.....	8,332,000	8,383,000	6,436,000	6,582,000	6,092,000	7,722,000
Wheat, bu.....	61,187,000	24,047,000	49,984,000	61,903,000	36,064,000	41,073,000
Corn, bu.....	61,782,000	36,006,000	39,877,000	28,834,000	37,778,000	117,313,000
Oats, bu.....	116,875,000	101,078,000	86,738,000	74,137,000	46,421,000	58,927,000

CHICAGO CITY TREASURERS SINCE 1837.

Hiram Pearsons.....1837-1838	W. H. Rice.....1861-1862	M. J. Bransfield....1893-1895
George W. Dole.... 1839	David A. Gage 1863-1864, 1869-1873	Adam Wolf.....1895-1897
Walter S. Gurnee 1840, 1843-1844	A. G. Throop.....1865-1866	Ernst Hummel.....1897-1899
N. H. Bolles.....1840-1841	W. F. Wentworth..1867-1869	Adam Ortseifen.... ..... 1899-1901, 1903-1905
William L. Church 1845-1846, 1848-1849	Daniel O'Hara.....1873-1875	Charles F. Gunther.1901-1903
Andrew Getzler.... 1847	Clinton Briggs..... 1876	Fred. W. Blocki...1905-1907
Edward Manierre...1850-1853	C. R. Larrabee....1877-1878	John E. Traeger...1907-1909
Uriah P. Harris.... 1854	William C. Seipp...1879-1881	Isaac N. Powell....1909-1911
Wm. F. DeWolf.... 1855	Rudolph Brand.....1881-1883	Henry Stuckart.....1911-1913
O. J. Rose..... 1856	John M. Dunphy...1883-1885	Michael J. Flynn...1913-1915
C. N. Holden..... 1857	William M. Devine.1885-1887	Charles H. Sergel..1915-1917
Alonzo Harvey.....1858-1860	C. Herman Plautz..1887-1889	Clayton F. Smith....1917-1919
Charles H. Hunt... 1860	Bernard Roesing.....1889-1891	Henry Stuckart.....1919-1921
	Peter Kiolbassa.....1891-1893	Clayton F. Smith...1921-1923

SUMMARY OF POLICE WORK BY YEARS.

Year.	No. officers and men.	Arrests.*	Fines imposed.	Property recovered.	Salaries.	Miscellaneous expenditures.	Total expenditures.
1886	1,032	44,261	$202,036.00	$149,988.52	$1,084,259.25	$108,510.31	$1,192,769.56
1887	1,145	46,505	259,249.00	168,023.03	1,199,022.28	106,539.79	1,305,562.07
1888	1,255	50,432	305,176.00	193,141.67	1,297,379.20	177,756.12	1,475,135.32
1889	1,624	48,119	275,925.00	206,822.12	1,432,189.25	170,405.35	1,602,594.60
1890	1,900	62,230	363,938.00	228,885.73	2,066,308.92	133,818.04	2,200,126.96
1891	2,306	70,550	464,850.02	309,585.45	2,485,981.24	136,067.21	2,622,048.45
1892	2,726	89,833	615,822.10	319,305.00	2,822,220.27	212,823.65	3,035,043.92
1893	3,189	96,676	523,359.00	294,129.83	3,287,530.84	263,026.86	3,550,557.70
1894	3,188	88,323	452,340.00	392,082.14	3,433,129.30	210,806.87	3,643,936.17
1895	2,850	83,464	301,555.00	360,358.82	3,253,195.20	166,619.60	3,419,814.80
1896	3,033	96,847	300,319.00	429,882.00	3,150,569.19	153,839.58	3,304,408.77
1897	3,551	83,680	216,284.00	390,628.89	3,290,419.66	167,163.69	3,457,583.35
1898	3,594	77,441	212,056.00	372,934.73	3,281,092.08	160,777.77	3,441,869.85
1899	3,267	71,349	203,687.00	339,914.59	3,257,256.17	181,318.28	3,438,574.45
1900	3,314	70,438	219,902.00	414,181.37	3,230,627.63	154,532.41	3,385,160.04
1901	2,782	69,440	258,060.00	381,654.45	3,260,608.80	148,398.15	3,409,006.95
1902	2,732	70,314	245,440.00	436,792.73	3,179,948.96	158,833.67	3,338,782.63
1903	2,773	77,763	330,026.00	392,181.63	3,420,079.92	149,397.85	3,569,477.77
1904	2,676	79,026	393,003.00	298,696.07	3,363,059.47	182,882.36	3,545,941.83
1905	2,590	82,572	440,021.00	382,159.61	3,551,447.60	409,826.87	3,961,274.47
1906	3,578	91,471	527,450.00	545,043.35	3,796,430.94	274,771.42	4,071,202.36
1907	4,110	63,132	477,069.00	498,571.63	4,822,509.36	565,600.65	5,388,110.01
1908	4,293	68,220	384,518.00	668,285.17	5,407,117.87	296,799.46	5,703,917.32
1909	4,706	70,575	364,509.00	735,957.75	5,544,545.68	266,072.89	5,810,618.57
1910	4,260	81,269	445,232.00	1,148,851.00	5,611,840.47	213,614.40	5,825,454.87
1911	4,437	84,838	531,316.00	1,634,148.46	5,846,167.52	295,464.80	6,141,632.32
1912	4,436	86,950	539,615.00	1,762,599.26	6,343,897.35	293,554.63	6,637,451.98
1913	4,443	109,764	743,844.00	1,260,619.02	6,288,502.09	334,152.81	6,662,654.90
1914	4,420	116,895	802,240.00	1,884,153.64	6,621,923.91	363,981.07	6,985,904.98
1915	5,331	121,714	801,102.00	2,107,738.76	6,901,426.14	375,013.70	7,276,439.84
1916	5,277	111,527	673,145.00	2,847,489.66	6,929,139.48	345,024.93	7,274,164.41
1917	5,199	137,910	729,107.00	3,181,944.10	6,798,177.15	492,764.92	7,290,942.07
1918	4,706	110,819	618,726.00	3,286,390.00	7,284,723.45	530,418.90	7,815,142.35
1919	5,120	96,676	527,360.00	6,493,796.00	8,968,810.99	485,331.96	9,454,331.96
1920	5,152	94,453	539,160.00	1,538,977.00	9,993,574.30	505,047.34	10,498,621.64
1921	5,140	125,843	694,512.00	1,871,677.00	10,253,572.09	643,134.86	10,896,706.95

*Charges brought.

WORK OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT (1921).

PERSONS ARRAIGNED IN COURT.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total number	107,164	10,555	117,719
Married	53,167	6,964	60,131
Single	53,997	3,591	57,588

Classified by Age.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 16	30	6	36
From 16 to 20 incl.	8,656	830	9,486
From 21 to 25 incl.	23,701	2,873	26,574
From 26 to 30 incl.	22,977	2,425	25,402
From 31 to 35 incl.	17,537	1,555	19,092
From 36 to 40 incl.	14,382	1,348	15,730
From 41 to 45 incl.	8,113	655	8,768
From 46 to 50 incl.	5,789	423	6,212
From 51 to 55 incl.	2,957	224	3,181
From 56 to 60 incl.	1,736	122	1,858
More than 60	1,286	94	1,380
Total	107,164	10,555	117,719

MURDERS AND HOMICIDES IN 1921.

Murders.

Total number	137
Without arrests	72
Suicides after arrest	12
Persons arrested	78
Sentenced to hang	2
Sentenced to Joliet	11
Pontiac reformatory	1
Acquitted	8
No bills	13
Pending	42
Died awaiting trial	1

Homicides.

Total number	69
Without arrests	19
Persons arrested	55
Acquitted	13
No bills	10
Sentenced to Joliet	4
Sentenced to asylum	1
Cases pending	26

WORK OF THE AMBULANCE DIVISION.

Total number cases handled	31,188
Sick and injured officers examined (headquarters)	2,472
Officers examined for sick leave	126
Citizens treated	908
Chauffeurs examined for license	4,995
Requisitions filed for medical supplies	412

ACCIDENTS REPORTED BY POLICE.

	Fatal.	Not fatal.	Total.
Street cars	67	1,425	1,492
Motor cars	482	5,610	6,092
Railroads	95	156	251
Street	30	1,153	1,183
Falling	181	895	1,076
Bicycles	2	48	50
All causes*	2,427	20,168	22,595

*Including unspecified.

PERSONS AIDED BY POLICE.

Sick and injured	25,697
Suicides	450
Found dead	1,060
Found drowned	139
Insane persons	969
Abandoned children	90
Rescued from drowning	28
Conveyed to hospitals	18,323
Conveyed to homes	4,099
Conveyed to morgues	1,453

PERSONS REPORTED MISSING.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Reported missing	3,154	1,483	4,637
Located and returned	2,879	1,406	4,285
Missing at end of year	275	77	352

CHICAGO POLICE DISTRICTS, PRECINCTS AND STATIONS.

General headquarters, city hall. Traffic division, 152 Illinois street. Detective division, 179 North LaSalle street.

Dist.	Prec.	Location of stations.
1	1	*180 North LaSalle street.
	2	*625 South Clark street.
3	3	*2523 Cottage Grove avenue.
	35	454 East 35th street.
4	4	*4802 Wabash avenue.
5	5	*5233 Lake Park avenue.
6	6	*834 East 75th street.
	7	9059 Cottage Grove avenue.
7	8	*2938 East 89th street.
	9	3456 East 106th street.
8	10	*200 East 115th street.
9	11	*6347 South Wentworth avenue.
	12	8501 South Green street.
10	13	*4736 South Halsted street.
11	15	*2913 South Loomis street.
12	16	*3900 South California avenue.
13	17	*943 Maxwell street.
14	19	*2656 Lawndale avenue.
15	20	*4001 Fillmore street.
16	21	*120 North Desplaines street.
17	22	*2433 Warren avenue.
18	23	Chicago-av and Lorel-av.
19	24	*Racine and Superior.
20	25	*2138 North California
21	26	*3973 Milwaukee avenue.
	27	4905 Grand avenue.
22	28	*113 West Chicago avenue.
23	29	2128 North Halsted street.
	30	*2742 Sheffield avenue.
24	31	*3600 North Halsted street.
	32	3801 North Robey street.
25	33	*1940 Foster avenue.
	34	7075 North Clark street.
26	18	*2259 South Robey street.
27	14	*1700 West 47th street.

Women's detention home No. 1—1501 Hudson avenue.
No. 2—2256 West North avenue.
*District headquarters.

EXECUTIONS IN COOK COUNTY.

John Stone	July 10,	1840
William Jackson	June 19,	1857
Albert Staub	April 20,	1858
Michael McNamee	May 6,	1859
Walter Fleming	Dec. 15,	1865
Jerry Corbett	Dec. 15,	1865
George Driver	March 14,	1873
Chris Rafferty	Feb. 27,	1874
George Sherry	June 21,	1878
Jeremiah Connolly	June 21,	1878
James Tracey	Sept. 15,	1882
Isaac Jacobsen	Sept. 19,	1884
Ignazio Sylvestri	Nov. 14,	1885
Agostino Gilardo	Nov. 14,	1885
Giovanni Azzaro	Nov. 14,	1885
Frank Mulkowski	March 26,	1886
Albert Parsons	Nov. 11,	1887
August Spies	Nov. 11,	1887
George Engel	Nov. 11,	1887
Adolph Fischer	Nov. 11,	1887
Zephyr Davis (col.)	May 12,	1888
George H. Painter	Jan. 26,	1894
Thomas ("Buff") Higgins	March 23,	1894
Patrick E. J. Prendergast	July 13,	1894
Harry ("Butch") Lyons	Oct. 11,	1895
Henry Foster (col.)	Jan. 24,	1896
Alfred C. Fields (col.)	May 15,	1896
Joseph Windrath	June 5,	1896
Julius Manow	Oct. 30,	1896
Daniel McCarthy	Feb. 19,	1897
John Lattimore (col.)	May 28,	1897
William T. Powers (col.)	May 28,	1897
Chris Merry	April 22,	1898
John Druggan	Oct. 14,	1898
George H. Jacks	Oct. 14,	1898
Robert Howard (col.)	Feb. 17,	1899
August A. Becker	Nov. 10,	1899
Michael E. Rollinger	Nov. 17,	1899
George Dolinski	Oct. 11,	1901
Louis G. Toombs	Aug. 8,	1902
Louis Pesant	April 15,	1904
Peter Niedemeyer	April 22,	1904
Gustav Marx	April 22,	1904
Harvey Van Dine	April 22,	1904
Frank Lewandowski	Sept. 30,	1904
John Johnson	Jan. 20,	1905
Robert E. Newcomb	Feb. 16,	1906
John Miller	Feb. 16,	1906
Johann Hoch	Feb. 23,	1906
Richard G. Ivens	June 22,	1906
Daniel Francis (col.)	Oct. 12,	1906
Richard Walton (col.)	Dec. 13,	1907
William Johnson (col.)	Oct. 22,	1909
Ewald Shiblawski	Feb. 16,	1912
Frank Shiblawski	Feb. 16,	1912
Philip Sommerling	Feb. 16,	1912
Thomas Schultz	Feb. 16,	1912
Thomas Jennings (col.)	Feb. 16,	1912
Roswell C. F. Smith	Feb. 13,	1915
Edward Wheed	Feb. 15,	1918
Harry Lindrum	Feb. 15,	1918
John Anderson	July 19,	1918
Lloyd Bopp	Dec. 6,	1918
Albert Anderson	Feb. 28,	1919
Earl Dear	June 27,	1919
Thomas Fitzgerald	Oct. 17,	1919
Raeffaelo Durage	Jan. 2,	1920
John O'Brien	Feb. 20,	1920
William Yancy Mills (col.)	April 16,	1920
Frank Campione	Oct. 14,	1920
John H. Reese (col.)	Oct. 14,	1920
Frank Zagar	Oct. 15,	1920
Arthur Haensel	Nov. 19,	1920
Nicholas Viana	Dec. 10,	1920
Edward Brislane	Feb. 11,	1921
Sam Cardinella	April 15,	1921
Sam Ferrara	April 15,	1921
Joseph Costanzo	April 15,	1921
Grover C. Redding (col.)	June 24,	1921
Oscar McGavick (col.)	June 24,	1921
Antonio Lopez	July 8,	1921
Harry Ward	July 15,	1921
Carl O. Wanderer	Sept. 30,	1921
Frank Ligregni	Nov. 9,	1921
Harvey W. Church	March 3,	1922

John Stone was executed publicly on the prairie on the south side. William Jackson and Albert Staub were also executed publicly, but on the west side. After that executions were private and took place in the courthouse until 1878, since which time they have taken place in the county jail on the north side. Rafferty was hanged in Waukegan for murder in Chicago.

ILLINOIS SALARY INCREASES HELD VOID.

The Illinois Supreme court handed down a decision Feb. 22, 1922, holding certain salary increases voted by the legislature in 1921 illegal because they were made after the terms of office of the beneficiaries had begun. The decision affected the salaries of several directors and assistant directors of state departments and various superintendents and inspectors in state institutions.

It was also decided by the state Supreme court that an "emergency" appropriation of $500 000 was void because it was not worded specifically enough. The decisions were secured through suits filed by the Citizens' Association of Chicago.

CHICAGO POSTOFFICE.

Entrances on Adams, Clark and Dearborn streets; telephone Harrison 4700; private exchange, all departments.

Postmaster—Arthur C. Lueder, room 358, south wing.

Secretary—John F. Sikyta, room 358.

Chief Clerk—C. P. Scheel, room 358.

Assistant Postmaster—John T. McGrath, room 357, south wing.

Superintendent of Mails—Frank H. Galbraith; room 350, south wing.

Superintendent of Delivery—L. T. Steward; room 379, west wing.

Supt. of Registry—J. B. Bennett, Adams street lobby.

Ass't Supt. of Mails—D. J. Foster (inquiry section), room 706.

Ass't Supt. of Mails—Walter G. Henry (second class section), room 528.

Supt. of Supplies—George N. Malmstrom, 712 West Monroe street.

Auditor—John Matter, room 362.

Cashier—T. W. Bean, Dearborn street lobby.

Supt. of Money Orders—J. M. Hubbard, room 403.

Secretary Civil-Service Board—James V. Swanson, 13th floor.

Inspector in Charge—Albert E. Germer, room 334, east wing.

Superintendent 6th Division, Railway Mail Service—R. S. Brauer, room 308, north wing.

CARRIER STATIONS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

Armour—3017 Indiana-av; Albert L. Anderson.

Auburn Park—Charles W. Schank, 738 West 79th street.

Austin—Dugald Martin, 433-435 North Waller avenue.

C—1205-7-9 W. Madison street; Joseph Chmelik.

Chicago Avenue Station—210 West Chicago avenue; William S. Snorf.

Chicago Lawn—3510 West 63d street; Thomas A. Kenny.

Cicero Branch—6006-8 West 22d street; Joseph H. Richak.

Cragin—4207 Armitage-av.; Fred W. Green.

D—513-521 South Western avenue; James H. McCauley.

Dauphin Park—8948 Cottage Grove avenue; Jeremiah F. Collins.

Douglas Park—1205-07 South Western avenue; George N. Graves.

Dunning—6441 West Irving Park boulevard; James E. Morrissey.

Edgewater—5501-03 Broadway; John H. Harrington.

Elsdon—3449 West 51st street; Luman L. Shepard.

Englewood—449 West 63d street; Frederick A. Bosworth.

Fifty-First Street—715-721 West 51st street; Eugene Devine.

Garfield Park—4028 West Harrison street; Thomas R. Heaney.

Grand Crossing—7427-29 South Chicago avenue; Walter G. Seborg.

Hawthorne Station—3647-49 Ogden avenue; Edward O'Connell.

Hegewisch—13303 Baltimore avenue; Matthew Drinnan.

Humboldt Park—1400-04 North Western avenue; Edward M. Kinnare.

Hyde Park—1304 East 55th street; Wilber E. Crumbacker.

Irving Park—4218 West Irving Park boulevard; John T. McCormick.

Jackson Park—6314-18 Maryland avenue; James Kelly.

Jefferson—4841 Milwaukee avenue; Ernest Willmann.

Lake View—1229-33 Belmont avenue; William J. Becklenberg.

Lincoln Park—1617-19 Larrabee street; Joseph T. Lellman.

Logan Square—2814-18 Fullerton avenue; Jacob Gunderson.

M—4235-37 Cottage Grove avenue; James J. McKenna.

McKinley Park—3450-54 Archer avenue; Frank Ryan.

Mont Clare—2314-16 North Sayre avenue; George F. Dupuis.

Morgan Park—1985 West 111th street; Frederick W. Dayton.

North Halsted—2454-58 North Halsted street; Michael J. Keigher.

Norwood Park—5995 Nina avenue; Stanley C. de Long.

Ogden Park Station—1614-16 West 63d street; William E. Hoinville.

Pilsen—1507-09 West 18th street; Patrick J. Mahoney.

Pullman—111th place and Cottage Grove avenue; Walter B. Nolan.

Quincy Station—Northeast corner Jefferson and Quincy streets; James N. McArthur.

Ravenswood—2311 Lawrence avenue; Harry A. Garvey.

Riverdale—13565 Indiana-av.; Otto F. Grange.

Rogers Park—1774-76 Lunt avenue; Anton W. Nelson.

South Chicago—Northeast corner 92d street and Exchange avenue; David Herriott.

Stockyards—700-04 Root-st.; Henry C. Smale.

Twenty-Second Street Station—1929 Indiana avenue; John J. Goss.

Washington Heights—1254 West 103d street; Frank M. Turner.

West Pullman—12005 Halsted street; George R. Dempsey.

Wicker Park—1221-25 North Paulina street; Frank A. Kwasigroch.

Windsor Park—2454-60 East 75th street; William Lauder.

STATIONS WITHOUT CARRIERS.

Albany Avenue—James Pacelli.

Armitage Avenue—Edward Pyne.

Diversey Avenue—Charles H. Chamberlain.

Eastside—Louis Philipp, Jr.

Eleventh Street Annex—William D. McBean.

Fort Dearborn—Henry Jaques.

Kenwood—James M. Scully.

North Clark Street—Frank T. Rogers.

Packingtown—E. J. Forner.

Roosevelt Road—Thomas H. O'Brien.

Sheridan Park—Richard A. Haussner.

South Water Street—Albert P. Treleaven.

Stock Exchange—Charles Bonus.

Wabash Avenue—Thomas Moriarty.

Wilson Avenue—H. B. Wilson.

In addition to the above there are 317 numbered stations served from the carrier stations, each with a clerk in charge.

There are 5,162 clerks in the general postoffice and stations and 2,421 carriers, including collectors.

COLLECTIONS AND DELIVERIES.

In the downtown district there are twenty-six collections of mail matter between 7 a. m. and 11 p. m.; in the outlying districts there are from four to twelve collections. Mail is delivered six times a day in the business district and three times in the outlying districts.

Special delivery letters are delivered in the central postoffice district between 7 a. m. and 11 p. m. and from stations within their respective districts between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. Special delivery mail received in special delivery section which can reach the point of delivery up to approximately 11 p. m. daily will be given service throughout the city.

In the district bounded by the Chicago river on the north and west, and on the south by Roosevelt road, hotels, clubs, newspapers and theaters have three night deliveries between 6 and 12 p. m.

POSTAL RECEIPTS.

Year ended June 30, 1922.

Total postage, box rents, etc...$43,842,159.85

REGISTERED MAIL.

Fiscal year 1922.

Official registration, fee prepaid, 59,005.
Domestic letters and parcels registered with fee prepaid, 3,265,729.
Foreign letters and parcels registered with fee prepaid, 872,317.
Registered letters received for delivery, 5,177,226.
Foreign registered parcel post and third class received for delivery, 208,293.
Exchange office articles received in transit, 878,211.
Registered jackets and sack jackets received and opened, 149,029.
Registered jackets and sack jackets made up and dispatched, 91,683.
Through registered pouches and inner sacks received, 209,240.
Through registered pouches and inner sacks made up and dispatched, 210,667.
Official letters and parcels registered free, 348,088.
Letters registered by carrier, 5,964.
Registered articles received in transit, 2,622,758.
Through registered pouches and inner sacks received in transit, 77,949.
Total number of registered articles handled, 14,181,159.

MAILING DIVISION.

Mails handled in the mailing division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922:

	Pounds.	Pieces.
Letters	23,310,337	1,165,516,854
Specials	541,450	5,414,506
Nixies	619,402	15,485,050
Second class	83,705,200	418,526,000
Third class	34,673,200	416,078,400
Parcel post	422,281,800	190,324,191
Total	565,131,389	2,211,345,001
Increase	47,703,160	
Decrease		179,984,531

Per cent increase in weight.....9.2
Per cent decrease in pieces.....7.5
Proportion of errors in handling mail .000028

MAIL DELIVERED.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1922.

Mail letters	399,633,024
Local letters	326,972,474
Mail letters received at stations	171,271,296
Local letters received at stations	140,131,060
Total number of letters	1,038,007,854
Newspapers, circulars, etc.	253,131,130
Grand total of all classes of mail received for delivery	1,291,138,984

MONEY ORDER BUSINESS.

Fiscal year 1922.

Domestic money orders paid (32,436,708), $194,268,102.64.
International money orders paid (19,623), $242,244.43.
Domestic money orders issued (2,771,226), $28,047,345.90.
Fees on domestic money orders issued, $198,001.81.
International money orders issued (33,304), $449,213.15.
Fees on international money orders issued, $5,911.40.
Certificates of deposit issued (163,685), $31,166,714.30.
Transferred to credit of postmaster-general, $58,625,392.62.
Auditor's circulars, $11,617.59.
P. M. drafts on treasurer U. S., $193,274,018.05.
Transferred from postal funds, none.
International money orders and fees returned to remitters, $16.10.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

The postal savings bank was opened at the main postoffice, Chicago, Aug. 1, 1911. Any one 10 years old or over may open an account. No account may be opened for less than $1, nor will fractions of a dollar be accepted for deposit. Depositors are now allowed to deposit a total of $2,500, any part or all of which may be deposited in any month.

Deposits are evidenced by postal savings certificates issued in denominations of $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $200 and $500.

Accounts may be transferred between postoffices without cost or loss of interest to the depositor.

Amounts less than $1 may be saved by purchasing postal savings stamps at 10c each. A postal savings card with ten savings stamps affixed will be accepted as a deposit of $1 either in opening a postal savings account or in adding to an existing account, or it may be redeemed in cash. Postal savings cards are furnished free of cost.

Depositors of the postal savings system by applying therefor thirty days in advance may exchange the whole or a part of their deposits on Jan. 1 or July 1 of each year for United States registered or coupon bonds in denominations of $20, $100 and $500, bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, payable semiannually and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from the date of issue, both principal and interest payable twenty years from that date in United States gold coin.

Postal savings banks have also been established at the following postal stations: Armour, Auburn Park, Austin, C, Chicago Avenue, Chicago Lawn, Cragin, D, Dauphin Park, Diversey, Douglas Park, Eastside, Edgewater, Elsdon, Englewood, 51st street, Garfield Park, Grand Crossing, Hawthorne, Hegewisch, Humboldt Park, Hyde Park, Irving Park, Jackson Park, Jefferson, Lake View, Lincoln Park, Logan Square, McKinley Park, Morgan Park, North Halsted, Norwood Park, Ogden Park, Packingtown, Pilsen, Pullman, Quincy, Ravenswood, Riverdale, Rogers Park, Sheridan Park, South Chicago, Stockyards, 22d street, Station M, Washington Heights, West Pullman, Wicker Park, North Clark Street, Kenwood, Roosevelt Road, Armitage Avenue, Albany Avenue, Wabash Avenue, Wilson Avenue, Windsor Park, Cicero Branch and at stations No. 10 (Hull House) and No. 195 (Boston Store).

The Chicago office ranks third in the United States with total deposits June 30, 1922, of $6,471,988 and 15,059 depositors.

CHICAGO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

IMPORTS BY FISCAL YEARS.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1910	$28,281,331	1917	$30,144,080
1911	28,089,068	1918	33,208,375
1912	30,278,600	1919	38,500,647
1913	33,284,156	1920	56,179,293
1914	35,195,487	1921	55,279,777
1915	27,140,369	1922	46,698,026
1916	26,944,230		

EXPORTS BY FISCAL YEARS.

1918	$5,528,974	1921	$21,223,447
1919	67,469,797	1922	43,856,948
1920	18,175,017		

CHICAGO BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Offices in the Business Administration building, 650 South Clark street.
President—Dr. John Dill Robertson.
Vice-President—Mrs. Pauline Struwing.
Secretary—Louis F. Wilk.
Attorney—Frank S. Righeimer.
Members—Dr. Sadie Bay Adair, Edwin S. Davis, Albert H. Severinghaus, Hart Hanson, Francis E. Croarkin, Mrs. Pauline Struwing, J. Lewis Coath, Mrs. Dorothy Ginsburg, Mrs. Johanna Gregg, Dr. John Dill Robertson, Dr. Boleslaus Klarkowski.

Standing Committees.

School Administration—Mr. Davis, chairman; Dr. Klarkowski, Mrs. Gregg, Mr. Coath, Mrs. Ginsburg, the president, ex officio.
Finance—Mr. Hanson, chairman; Mrs. Struwing, Mrs. Ginsburg, Mr. Croarkin, Mr. Severinghaus, the president, ex officio.
Buildings and Grounds—Mr. Severinghaus, chairman; Dr. Adair, Dr. Klarkowski, Mr. Hanson, Mrs. Struwing, the president, ex officio.
Committee on Rules—Mr. Croarkin, chairman; Mr. Davis, Mrs. Struwing, Dr. Adair, Mrs. Gregg.
Committee on Health and Sanitation—Dr. Adair, chairman; Dr. Klarkowski, Mr. Davis, Mrs. Gregg, Mr. Coath, the president, ex officio.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Offices in the Education Administration building, 460 South State street.
Superintendent—Peter A. Mortenson.
Assistant Superintendent—Ernest E. Cole.
Assistant Superintendent—Clarence E. DeButts.
Assistant Superintendent—Morgan G. Hogge.
Assistant Superintendent—Ambrose B. Wight.
Superintendent of Parental School—Fred M. Smith.
Board of Examiners—Peter A. Mortenson, William H. Campbell, Henry L. Crane.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Dist.	Supt.	Office.
1.	Ella C. Sullivan.....	Lake View high school
2.	Rufus M. Hitch.....	Schurz high school
3.	Charles D. Lowry.....	Burr school
4.	Elizabeth W. Murphy.	Marshall high school
5.	Henry G. Clark.....	McKinley high school
6.	John H. Stube.....	Hammond school
7.	Jaroslav J. Zmrhal.....	Garfield school
8.	Minnie R. Cowan.....	Graham school
9.	John A. Long.....	Normal school
10.	Martha V. Bishop.....	Fiske school

SUPERVISORS.

Technical Work in High Schools—Albert G. Bauersfeld.
Commercial Work in High Schools—William Bachrach.
Continuation Schools—E. G. Cooley.
Household Arts and Science—Jenny H. Snow.
Schools for Blind—John B. Curtis.
Director of Elementary Manual Training and Construction Work—Edward F. Worst.
Music—Agnes C. Heath.
Art—Lucy S. Silke.
Director of Child Study—Daniel P. MacMillan.
Military in High Schools—Maj. F. L. Beals.
Physical Education—Henry Suder.
Supervisor of Athletics—Edward C. Delaporte.
Superintendent of Compulsory Education—W. L. Bodine.
Director of Special Schools—Dr. Frank G. Bruner.
Director of Bureau of Vocational Guidance—Anne S. Davis.
Director of Visual Instruction—Dudley Grant Hays.

OFFICE HOURS.

General offices open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Business manager, 4 to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Superintendent, school days, 2 to 4:30 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Assistant superintendents, Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 3 p. m. to 5 p. m. daily.
District superintendents, daily, 3:30 p. m. to 5:30 p. m., at their respective offices.

SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO.

With the location and principal of each.

PRACTICE AND OTHER SCHOOLS.

Chicago Normal College—6800 Stewart avenue: William Bishop Owen.
Parker Practice School—6800 Stewart avenue: William R. Hatfield.
Carter Practice School—5740 South Michigan avenue: Abby E. Lane.
Chicago Parental School—3600 Foster avenue; Fred E. Smith, superintendent.

High Schools.

Austin—5417 Fulton street; George H. Rockwood.
Bowen—8860 Manistee avenue; Frank W. Stahl.
Calumet—8025 Normal avenue; Grant Beebe.
Crane Technical—2246 West Van Buren street; William J. Bartholf.
Englewood—6201 Stewart avenue; James E. Armstrong.
Fenger—11535 South State street; Thomas Crawford Hill.
Flower Technical—6059 South Wabash avenue; Dora Wells.
Harrison Technical—2850 West 24th Street boulevard; Frank L. Morse.
Hibbard—3244 Ainslie; Chester C. Dodge.
Hyde Park—6220 Stony Island avenue; Hiram B. Loomis.
Lake View—4015 North Ashland avenue; B. Frank Brown.
Lane Technical—1225 Sedgwick street; William J. Bogan.
Lindblom—6130 Lincoln street; Harry Keeler.
Marshall—3250 West Adams street; Louis J. Block.
McKinley—2040 West Adams street; George M. Clayberg.
Medill—1326 West 14th place; Avon S. Hall.
Morgan Park—11043 Hermosa avenue; William Schoch.
Parker—6800 Stewart avenue; Charles H. Perrine.
Phillips—244 East Pershing road; Albert W. Evans.
Roosevelt-Albany Park High—N. Kimball avenue and West Wilson avenue.
Schurz—3601 Milwaukee avenue; Walter F. Slocum.
Senn—5900 North Glenwood avenue; Benjamin F. Buck.
Tilden—4747 Union avenue; Edward C. Rosseter.
Tuley—1313 North Claremont avenue; Franklin P. Fisk.
Waller—2007 Orchard street; John E. Adams.

Elementary Schools.

Adams—849 Townsend street; Dora W. Zollman.
Agassiz—2851 North Seminary avenue; Lina E. Troendle.
Alcott—670 Wrightwood avenue; William C. Dodge.
Altgeld — 1340 West 71st street; James W. Brooks.
Andersen—1155 North Lincoln street; Francis M. McKay.

Archer Avenue—4930 Archer avenue; Elizabeth L. Drew.
Armour—950 West 33d place; Martin E. Hurney.
Armstrong—7051 Pingree street; Azile B. Reynolds.
Arnold—718 Center street; A. Esther Camfield.
Auburn Park—8025 Normal avenue; Grant Beebe.
Audubon—3500 North Hoyne avenue; Mary E. Vaughan.
Avondale—2945 North Sawyer avenue; John H. Stehman.
Bancroft—1638 North Maplewood avenue; Carrie F. Patterson.
Barnard—10354 Charles street; Elizabeth H. Sutherland.
Bass—6554 South May street; Lucy I. Laing.
Bateman—4220 North Richmond street; Elizabeth R. Daly.
Beale—6043 South Sangamon street; John W. May.
Beaubien—5025 North Laramie avenue; Caroline Jane Utter.
Beidler—3151 Walnut street; Jay C. Edwards.
Belding—4257 North Tripp avenue; Charles A. Cook.
Bell—3730 Oakley boulevard; Esther J. W. Barker.
Blaine—3808 Southport avenue; Mary J. Zollman.
Bradwell—7710 Burnham avenue; Georgia A. Seaman.
Brentano—2723 North Fairfield avenue; Frank H. Chase.
Bright—10740 South Calhoun avenue.
Brown—1758 Warren avenue; William W. Reed.
Brownell—6509 Perry avenue; H. Gertrude Jaynes.
Bryant—1355 South Kedvale avenue; Ida Mighell.
Bryn Mawr—7355 South Jeffery avenue; Margaret J. McKee.
Budlong—2701 Foster avenue; Minnie M. Jamieson.
Burke—5356 South Park avenue; J. Clara Breese.
Burley—1630 Barry avenue; Marion Sykes.
Burns—2524 South Central Park avenue; Robert Nightingale.
Burnside—650 East 91st place; Frank W. Rieder.
Burr—1621 Wabansia avenue; Samuel R. Meck.
Burroughs—3542 Washtenaw avenue; Minnie E. Fallon.
Byford—5600 Iowa street; Novella M. Close.
Calhoun—2850 West Jackson boulevard; Joseph L. Bache.
Cameron—1236 Monticello avenue; Herbert L. Merrill.
Carpenter—666 North Racine avenue; Charles C. Cobb.
Chalmers—1220 South Fairfield avenue; Caroline L. Reilly.
Chase—2021 Point street; Solon S. Dodge.
Chicago and Cook County School for Boys—Harlem avenue and 22d street, Riverside; superintendent, Orris J. Milliken.
Chopin—2440 Rice street; Mary B. Catelain.
Clarke—1310 South Ashland avenue; George A. Beers.
Clay—13231 Burley avenue; Arthur G. Deaver.
Clearing—South Central avenue, corner 55th street; George Syke.
Cleveland—3850 North Albany avenue; Lewis W. Colwell.
Colman—4655 South Dearborn street; Frances G. Rogers.
Columbus—2120 West Augusta street; Louise Schroll.
Coonley—4046 North Leavitt street; Elizabeth A. McGillen.
Cooper—1624 West 19th street; Ida A. Shaver.
Copernicus—6010 South Throop street; Cora Caverno.
Corkery—2510 South Kildare avenue; Clyde A. Brown.
Cornell—7520 Drexel avenue; Flora J. Joslyn.
Cregier—1820 Yeaton street; Mary E. Tobin.
Crerar—1002 Campbell avenue; Effie J. Wheeler.
Curtis—11535 South State street; Thomas Crawford Hill.
Dante—840 South Desplaines street; June H. MacConkey.
Darwin—2314 North Albany avenue; Charles A. Myall.
Davis—3014 West 39th place; Helen C. Maine.
Delano—3937 Wilcox street; Gerbrandus A. Osinga.
Dewey—5415 South Union avenue; Edward McLoughlin.
Doolittle—525 East 35th street; Margaret Madden.
Dore—758 West Harrison street; Nora F. Doran.
Douglas—3211 Giles avenue; Susan Bonfield.
Drake—2641 Calumet avenue; Aaron Kline.
Drummond—1845 Cortland street; Elizabeth Haines.
Earle—6121 South Hermitage avenue; Ira C. Baker.
Eberhart—3400 West 65th place; Helen N. Blanchard.
Emmet—5500 West Madison street; Helen B. Eastman.
Ericsson—2930 West Harrison street; Helen F. Van Liew.
Everett—3419 South Irving avenue; Patrick F. Haley.
Falconer—3000 Lamon avenue; Ada B. Sempill.
Fallon—4174 Wallace street; Thecla Doniat.
Farragut—2336 South Spaulding avenue; Isabella Dolton.
Farren—5030 South Wabash avenue; James T. Gaffney.
Felsenthal—4101 Calumet avenue; Helen W. McLoughlin.
Field—7019 North Ashland avenue; Albert L. Stevenson.
Fiske—6145 Ingleside avenue; Harry T. Baker.
Forrestville—4439 St. Lawrence avenue; Florence Holbrook.
Foster—720 O'Brien street; Joseph F. Gonnelly.
Franklin—226 West Goethe street; Etta Q. Gee.
Froebel—2021 West 21st street; Peter B. Ritzma.
Fulton—5300 South Hermitage avenue; Clara H. McFarlin.
Funston—2010 North Central Park avenue; Gertrude Corrigan.
Gage Park—5516 Maplewood avenue; Gertrude E. English.
Gale—Jonquil Terrace at Marshfield; Mary G. Guthrie.
Gallistel—10347 Ewing avenue; James H. Henry.
Garfield—1426 Newberry avenue; Charles A. Kent.
Gary—3000 South Ridgeway avenue; William F. Gingrich.
Gladstone—1231 South Robey street; Thomas J. Casey.
Goethe—2236 North Rockwell street; Albert C. Mueller.
Goodrich—915 West Taylor street; Esther R. Perry Hornbaker.
Goudy—5124 Winthrop avenue; Fanny R. Smith.
Graham—4436 South Union avenue; Mary T. Maroney.
Grant—2433 Wilcox street; Wilbur H. Wright.
Gray—3810 North Laramie avenue; Ella R. Connell.
Greene—3537 South Paulina street; Elizabeth B. Letzkuss.
Gregory—Arthington street and South Lawndale avenue.
Gresham—8510 South Green street; Isobel G. Graham.

Haines—231 West 23d place; Mary W. O'Keefe.
Hamilton—1650 Cornelia avenue; M. Elizabeth Farson.
Hamline—4747 South Bishop street; Eleanor Reese Dunn.
Hammond—2819 West 21st place; Adrian M. Doolin.
Hanson Park—2148 North Long avenue; Fannie L. Marble.
Harper—6520 South Wood street; Walter J. Harrower.
Harvard—7525 South Harvard avenue; Flora V. Renaud.
Haugan—4540 North Hamlin avenue; Thomas C. Johnson.
Haven—1472 South Wabash avenue; Clara W. Creedon.
Hawthorne—3300 Seminary avenue; George W. Davis.
Hay—1018 North Laramie avenue; Mary E. Vance.
Hayes—258 North Leavitt street; Mary E. Twohig.
Hayt—1518 Granville avenue; Elmer L. Kletzing.
Healy—3037 Wallace street; Katherine S. Rueff.
Hedges—4735 South Winchester avenue; Marcella R. Hanlon.
Henderson—West 57th street and Lincoln street.
Hendricks—313 West 43d street; Minnie E. Daly.
Henry—4250 North St. Louis avenue; Mary E. C. Lyons.
Herzl—Douglas boulevard and Lawndale avenue; William M. Roberts.
Hibbard—3244 Ainslie avenue; Chester C. Dodge.
Holden—3055 South Loomis street; Lincoln P. Goodhue.
Holmes—5525 South Morgan street; Daniel A. Tear.
Howe (Austin)—720 Lorel avenue; Harry S. Vaile.
Howland—1604 South Spaulding avenue; Frederick M. Sisson.
Irving—2140 West Lexington street; John W. Troeger.
Irving Park—3815 North Kedvale avenue; Mary McMahon.
Jackson—820 Sholto street; William Hedges.
Jahn—3149 North Lincoln street; Cephas H. Leach.
Jefferson—1010 South Laflin street; Catherine M. Delanty.
Jenner—1009 Milton avenue; Frederick J. Lane.
Jirka—1420 West 17th street; Mary E. Rodgers.
Jungman—1746 Loeffler court; Sarah A. Fleming.
Juvenile Court School—758 Forquer street.
Keith—3400 South Dearborn street; Charles E. Lang.
Kelvyn Park—4343 Wrightwood avenue; Chas. H. Ostrander.
Kenwood—4959 Blackstone avenue; Abigail M. Hunt.
Kershaw—6431 South Union avenue; William Radebaugh.
Key—517 North Parkside avenue; Lillian H. Wright.
King—2420 West Harrison street; Cora E. Lewis.
Knickerbocker—2301 North Clifton avenue; Ora N. Riggs.
Kohn—10414 South State street; Alice Hogge Baer.
Komensky—1923 South Throop street; James W. McGinnis.
Kosciuszko—1424 North Cleaver street; Donald A. McQueen.
Kozminski—936 East 54th street; Edmund B. Smith.
Lafayette—2714 Augusta street; Mary I. Purer.
Langland—2230 Cortland street; Effie C. Tinen.
La Salle—326 West Eugenie street; Mary Taylor.
Lawson—1256 South Homan avenue; Charles C. Krauskopf.
Lemoyne—851 Waveland avenue; Abigail C. Ellings.
Lewis-Champlin—6200 Princeton avenue; Samuel B. Allison.
Libby—5300 South Loomis street; Willis E. Tower.
Lincoln—2324 Larrabee street; Ida L. Jaeger.
Linne—3221 North Sacramento avenue; Mabel R. Loucks.
Lloyd—2103 North Lamon avenue; Jacob H. Hauch.
Logan—2238 North Oakley avenue; Theresa J. Donnelly.
Longfellow—1901 West 35th street; Louise K. Stone.
Lowell—3312 Hirsch street; G. Charles Griffiths.
Madison—7433 Dorchester avenue; Charles S. Winslow.
Manierre—1420 Hudson avenue; David E. McCracken.
Marsh—9810 Exchange avenue; Fred R. Nichols.
Marshall—3250 West Adams street; Louis J. Block.
Mason—1800 South Keeler avenue; Daniel F. O'Hearn.
May—512 South Lavergne avenue; Susan J. McDonnell.
Mayfair—4615 North Kilpatrick avenue; Annie S. Newman.
McClellan—3527 South Wallace street; Lilias M. Williamson.
McCormick—2720 South Sawyer avenue; William R. Hornbaker.
McCosh—6543 Champlain avenue; Ida M. Pahlman.
McLaren—1500 Flournoy street; Charles J. Lunak.
McPherson—4728 North Lincoln street; Adelaide E. Jordan.
Mitchell—2233 West Ohio street; Moses Maier.
Monroe—3651 Schubert avenue; J. Edward Huber.
Mont Clare—2150 Newland avenue; Will D. Anderson.
Moos—1711 North California avenue; Thomas C. M. Jamieson.
Morgan Park—2350 West 110th street; William Schoch.
Morris—919 Barry avenue; Luella Heinroth.
Morse—620 North Sawyer avenue; George L. Voorhees.
Moseley—2348 South Michigan avenue; Leona L. Thorne.
Motley—739 North Ada street; Miriam Del Banco.
Mozart—2200 North Hamlin avenue; Nellie C. Hudd.
Mulligan—1855 Sheffield avenue; Hanna Schiff.
Nash—4837 West Erie street; Fred J. Watson.
Nettelhorst—3252 Broadway; Alfred E. Logie.
Newberry—700 Willow street; Mary E. Fellows.
Nixon—2121 North Keeler avenue; G. Ovedia Jacobs.
Nobel—4127 Hirsch street; Marie A. Dunne.
Norwood Park—5900 Nina avenue; William L. Smyser.
Oakland—750 East 40th street; Sarah M. Hennen.
Ogden—9 West Chestnut street; Martha M. Ruggles.
Oglesby—7646 South Green street; Daniel J. Beeby.
Orr—4010 North Keeler avenue; Katherine A. Riordan.
Otis—525 Armour street; John M. Duggan.
Parkman—245 West 51st street; John B. McGinty.

Park Manor—7049 Rhodes avenue; Genevieve Melody.
Parkside—6938 East End avenue; Jane S. Atwater.
Peabody—1444 Augusta street; E. A. Smyth, acting principal.
Peirce—1423 Bryn Mawr avenue; Inger M. Schjoldager.
Penn—1616 South Avers avenue; Bertha Benson.
Perry—9128 University avenue; Jesse E. Black.
Pickard—2105 South Oakley boulevard; Mary Ryan.
Plamondon—1525 South Washtenaw avenue; Ida M. Tregellas.
Pope—3000 West 19th street; Frank A. Fucik.
Portage Park—5330 Berteau avenue; Washington D. Smyser.
Prescott—1632 Wrightwood avenue; Margaret S. Fitch.
Pulaski—2030 North Leavitt street; Anna C. Goggin.
Pullman—521 East 113th street; Daniel R. Martin.
Raster—6936 South Hermitage avenue; David L. Murray.
Ravenswood—4332 North Paulina street; Josiah F. Kletzing.
Ray—5631 South Kimbark avenue; Arthur O. Rape.
Raymond—3633 South Wabash avenue; John L. Lewis.
Reilly—3650 School street; Thomas J. Plant.
Revere—7145 Ellis avenue; Sophia A. Theilgaard.
Riis—1018 Lytle street; Cecilia B. Schimek.
Rogers—1247 West 13th place; Myra C. Billings.
Ryder—8716 Wallace street; Minnie M. Tallman.
Ryerson—646 North Lawndale avenue; Sarah A. Kirkley.
Sabin—2216 Hirsch street; Mary J. W. Boughan.
Sawyer Avenue—5248 South Sawyer avenue; Robert G. Jeffrey.
Scanlan—11725 Perry avenue; Harriette T. Treadwell.
Schiller—700 Vedder street; Belle B. Murphy.
Schley—1240 North Oakley boulevard; Minna S. Heuermann.
Schneider—2957 North Hoyne avenue; Elizabeth E. Fisk.
Scott—6435 Blackstone avenue; Henry W. Sumner.
Seward—4600 South Hermitage avenue; Mary A. Forkin.
Sexton, Austin O.—641 East 60th street; John A. Johnson.
Sexton, James A.—160 Wendell street; Visa McLaughlin.
Shakespeare—4623 Greenwood avenue; Walter H. Comstock.
Shepard—2839 Fillmore street; J. Katherine Cutler.
Sheridan, Mark—533 West 27th street; Irvin A. Wilson.
Sheridan, Phil—9001 Escanaba avenue; Edward L. C. Morse.
Sherman—5116 South Morgan street; Levi T. Regan.
Sherwood—245 West 57th street; Christine Bednar.
Shields—4250 South Rockwell street; Edward Wildeman.
Skinner—1070 West Jackson boulevard; George F. Cassell.
Smyth—1059 West 13th street; Mary B. Livingston.
Spalding—1623 Park avenue; Jane A. Neil.
Spencer—214 North Lavergne avenue; Harriet S. Thompson.
Spry—2400 Marshall boulevard; William J. Fraser.
Stewart—4525 Kenmore avenue; Archibald O. Coddington.
Stowe—3444 Wabansia avenue; Frank A. Larck.
Sullivan—83d street and Coles avenue; Anna F. Mullay.
Sumner—715 South Kildare avenue; Edgar W. Trout.
Swift—5900 Winthrop avenue; Harriet A. Eckhardt.
Swing—1701 String avenue; Gertrude S. Pease.
Talcott—1840 West Ohio street; Herbert C. Hansen.
Taylor—9913 Avenue J; Annie K. Sullivan.
Tennyson—2800 West Fulton street; Flora C. Dunning.
Thorp, J. N.—8915 Burley avenue; Henry D. Hatch.
Thorp, Ole A.—6024 Warwick avenue; Mary E. Marnell.
Tilton—4152 West End avenue; Bertha S. Armbruster.
Trumbull—1600 Foster avenue; Helen R. Ryan.
Vanderpoel—9510 South Prospect avenue; Catherine A. Burke.
Van Vlissingen—137 West 108th place; George A. Brennan.
Von Humboldt—1410 North Rockwell street; Humphrey J. Moynihan.
Wadsworth—6420 University avenue; Frank Mayo.
Walsh—2015 South Peoria street; Robert L. Hughes.
Ward—2701 South Shields avenue; Chauncey C. Willard.
Warren—9210 Chappel avenue; Edith P. Shepherd.
Washington—1000 Grand avenue; Luman Hewes.
Waters—2519 Wilson avenue; Esther E. Morgan.
Webster—3315 Wentworth avenue; Mary R. Hanlon.
Wells—936 North Ashland avenue; George B. Masslich.
Wentworth—6950 South Sangamon street; James E. McDade.
West Pullman—11941 Parnell avenue; Rose A. Pesta.
Whitney—2815 Komensky avenue; M. J. Hevenor.
Whittier—1900 West 23d street; Arthur M. Nickelson.
Wicker Park—2032 Evergreen avenue; Roland O. Witcraft.
Willard—4901 St. Lawrence avenue; Grace Reed.
Yale—7010 Yale avenue; C. L. Hooper.
Yates—1839 North Richmond street; Blanca R. Daigger.

SHERIFFS OF COOK COUNTY (1871-1922).

1871-1874—Timothy M. Bradley, Rep.
1874-1876—Francis Agnew, Peo.
1876-1878—Charles Kern, Dem.
1878-1880—John Hoffman, Rep.
1880-1882—O. L. Mann, Rep.
1882-1886*—Seth F. Hanchett, Rep.
1886-1890—Canute R. Matson, Rep.
1890-1894—James H. Gilbert, Rep.
1894-1898—James Pease,† Rep.
1898-1902—Ernest J. Magerstadt, Rep.
1902-1906—Thomas E. Barrett, Dem.
1906-1910—Christopher Strassheim, Rep.
1910-1914—Michael Zimmer, Dem.
1914-1918—John E. Traeger, Dem.
1918-1922—Charles W. Peters, Rep.
1922-1926—Peter M. Hoffman, Rep.

*Term changed from two to four years.
†Also appointed to serve unexpired term of Thomas E. Barrett, who died in March, 1906.

SALARY SCHEDULES OF CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In force during fiscal year 1922. Per annum unless otherwise specified.

Superintendent of schools	$12,000
First assistant superintendent	8,000
Three assistant superintendents, each	7,200
Ten district superintendents, each	6,000
Secretary board of examiners	7,200
Vice-chairman board of examiners	6,600
Supervisor commercial work in high schools	4,800
Supervisor technical work in high schools	4,800
Supervisor physical education and military training, high schools	5,000
Director special schools	5,500
Principal continuation schools	5,700
Supervisor blind	4,000
Director bureau of vocational guidance	5,600
Director athletics	3,800
Director visual instruction	5,500
Supervisor music	4,500
Director child study and educational research	5,400
Supervisor art	4,500
Supervisor household arts and science	5,000
Supervisor physical education	5,000
Director elementary manual training and construction work	5,500

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Principals.

Year of service.		Year of service.	
1	$4,300	5	$5,100
2	4,500	6	5,300
3	4,700	7	5,500
4	4,900	8	5,700

Above regular schedule for high school teachers:

Assistant to principal	$400
Dean of girls	300
Head of branch	150

Teachers—General Certificate.

Lower Group.		Upper Group.	
1	$2,000	1	$3,000
2	2,200	2	3,200
3	2,400	3	3,400
4	2,600	4	3,600
5	2,800	5	3,800

Teachers—Limited Certificate.

Lower Group.		Upper Group.	
1	$1,800	1	$2,700
2	2,000	2	2,850
3	2,200	3	3,000
4	2,400	4	3,150
5	2,550	5	3,300

Substitute teachers for actual days of service, $9 per day.

Instructors in Chicago Normal College and Teachers in Junior College.

According to certificate held, $200 above high school teachers' schedule. Principal of Normal school and Crane Junior college, $6,500.

General Certificate.

Lower Group.		Upper Group.	
1	$2,200	1	$3,200
2	2,400	2	3,400
3	2,600	3	3,600
4	2,800	4	3,800
5	3,000	5	4,000

Limited Certificate.

Lower Group.		Upper Group.	
1	$2,000	1	$2,750
2	2,150	2	2,900
3	2,300	3	3,100
4	2,450	4	3,300
5	2,600	5	3,500

Continuation Schools.

Principal—Schedule high school principals.
Teachers—According to schedule of certificate held are for a year of 50 weeks, 5 days a week, as below:

For 6-hour day	Schedule
For 7-hour day	Schedule + 10%
For 8-hour day	Schedule + 20%

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Principals and Heads of Departments in Chicago Normal College.

Year of service.		Year of service.	
Lower Group.		Upper Group.	
1	$3,000	1	$4,000
2	3,200	2	4,200
3	3,400	3	4,400
4	3,600	4	4,600
5	3,800	5	4,800

Special Teachers of Music and Art.

On high school teachers' schedule according to certificate held.

Elementary Teachers and Extra Teachers in Principals' Offices in Elementary Schools.

Lower Group.		Upper Group.	
1	$1,500	1	$2,125
2	1,625	2	2,250
3	1,750	3	2,375
4	1,875	4	2,500
5	2,000		

Extra teachers not to advance beyond the 1st of upper group.

Head Assistants, Teachers of Manual Training, Physical Education, Head Teachers of the Deaf.

Lower Group.		Upper Group.	
1	$1,750	1	$2,375
2	1,875	2	2,500
3	2,000	3	2,625
4	2,125	4	2,750
5	2,250		

Substitute teachers for actual days of service, $7 per day.

Critic Teachers, Teachers of Household Arts, Teachers in Chicago and Cook County Schools for Boys,† Teachers in the Juvenile Home.†

Lower Group.		Upper Group.	
1	$1,700	1	$2,325
2	1,825	2	2,450
3	1,950	3	2,575
4	2,075	4	2,700
5	2,200		

†Paid for 13 months of 22 days, pro rata for 3 periods over 10 months schedule here shown.

Teachers of Cripples, of Deaf, or Former Truants, Extra Teachers in High Schools, and in District Superintendent's Office.

Lower Group.		Upper Group.	
1	$1,675	1	$2,300
2	1,800	2	2,425
3	1,925	3	2,550
4	2,050	4	2,675
5	2,175		

Teachers in Junior High, Eighth Grade, Adult Classes, Open Window, Open Air Rooms Subnormals, Epileptics, Hospital Wards, Frances Juvenile Home for Girls, Grade Teachers of Printing and Science.

Lower Group.		Upper Group.	
1	$1,600	1	$2,225
2	1,725	2	2,350
3	1,850	3	2,475
4	1,975	4	2,600
5	2,100		

Teachers of the Blind, Teachers of Correction of Speech Defects.

Teachers in the Chicago Parental schools, *$5 a school month above elementary (on 10-month basis).

Year of service.	Lower Group.	Year of service.	Upper Group.
1	$1,550	1	$2,175
2	1,675	2	2,300
3	1,800	3	2,425
4	1,925	4	2,550
5	2,050		

*Family Instructors in Chicago Parental School and Chicago and Cook County School for Boys.**

Instructors.

1	$1,495.00	5	$1,755.00
2	1,560.00	6	1,787.50
3	1,625.00	7	1,820.00
4	1,690.00	8	1,852.50

Assistants.

1	$1,170.00	5	$1,235.00
2	1,170.00	6	1,235.00
3	1,170.00	Chief housekeeper	1,500.00
4	1,235.00		

Family Instructor in Girls' Parental School.

$105 per month—13 school months.

Teachers of Prevocational Classes—10% above elementary schedule.

Teachers of Recreation Center and Vacation Review Teachers—$7.50.

Substitute teachers in the Parental school and the Chicago and Cook County School for Boys.

Principals of Recreation Centers and Vacation Review Schools—$15.

*Employed 52 weeks a year and paid 3 additional periods, pro rata.

Vocational Guidance.

Director (12 calendar months).....$5,600

Advisers (12 school months)—		Visiting teachers (12 school months)—	
10	$2,400	3	$2,100
2	2,800	3	1,800

Head of branch of four to seven rooms, more than half mile from main building, receives $75 a year above schedule. Head of branch of eight or more rooms receives $150 above schedule.

Office.

1 extra teacher (10 school months)....$2,000
1 extra teacher (13 school months)..Schedule
1 assistant director child study (10 school months).....$3,100
3 assistant directors child study (10 school months).....2,800
2 assistant directors child study (10 school months).....2,600
1 assistant instructional research (10 months).....3,500
1 instructor in oral hygiene (10 school months).....2,400
2 instructors in oral hygiene (10 school months, three-fifths time).....2,000
1 chief medical examiner (12 months)..3,400

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Year.	Enrollment.	Teachers.	Year.	Enrollment.	Teachers.
1841...	410	5	1883...	72,509	1,107
1842...	531	7	1884...	76,044	1,195
1843...	808	7	1885...	79,278	1,296
1844...	915	8	1886...	83,022	1,440
1845...	1,051	9	1887...	84,902	1,574
1846...	1,107	13	1888...	89,578	1,663
1847...	1,317	18	1889...	93,737	1,801
1848...	1,517	18	1890...	135,541	2,711
1849...	1,794	18	1891...	146,751	3,000
1850...	1,919	21	1892...	157,743	3,300
1851...	2,287	25	1893...	166,895	3,520
1852...	2,404	29	1894...	185,358	3,812
1853...	3,086	34	1895...	201,380	4,326
1854...	3,500	35	1896...	213,835	4,668
1855...	6,826	42	1897...	225,718	4,914
1856-7.	8,577	61	1898...	236,239	5,268
1858...	10,786	81	1899...	242,807	5,535
1859...	12,873	101	1900...	255,861	5,806
1860...	14,199	123	1901...	262,738	5,951
1861...	16,441	160	1902...	268,392	5,775
1862...	17,521	187	1903...	258,968	5,444
1863...	21,188	212	1904...	264,397	5,570
1864-5.	29,080	240	1905...	267,837	5,695
1866...	24,851	265	1906...	272,086	5,808
1867...	27,260	319	1907...	273,050	5,981
1868...	29,954	401	1908...	292,581	6,106
1869...	34,740	481	1909...	296,427	6,296
1870...	38,939	557	1910...	300,893	6,383
1871...	40,832	572	1911...	304,146	6,584
1872...	38,035	476	1912...	307,281	6,740
1873...	44,091	564	1913...	315,737	7,013
1874...	47,963	679	1914...	332,248	7,544
1875...	49,121	700	1915...	345,512	7,795
1876...	51,128	762	1916...	357,511	7,992
1877...	53,529	730	1917...	360,639	8,142
1878...	55,109	797	1918...	368,225	8,316
1879...	56,587	851	1919...	377,058	8,558
1880...	59,562	898	1920...	393,197	9,116
1881...	63,141	958	1921...	410,768	9,720
1882...	68,614	1,019	1922...	429,111	10506

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF THE G. A. R.

Department Officers (1922-1923).

Commander—Edward P. Bartlett, Springfield.
Senior Vice-Commander—J. G. Oulson, Godfrey.
Junior Vice-Commander—E. B. West, Augusta.
Medical Director—R. I. Law, Galesburg.
Chaplain—W. J. Libberton, Chicago.
Council of Administration—B. M. Campbell, Peoria; John M. Vernon, Chicago; A. D. Cadwallader, Lincoln; William Andrews, Rockford; C. E. Vaughan, Chicago; A. S. Wright, Woodstock.
Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—Henry C. Cooke, Chicago.
Patriotic Instructor—Otto L. Munger, Chicago.
Judge Advocate—B. F. Herrington, Yorkville.
Chief of Staff—H. B. Davidson, Springfield.
Chief Mustering Officer—R. M. Mead, Augusta.
Inspector—Geo. W. Huntoon, Lake Forest.
Chief of Transportation—C. E. Vaughan, Chicago.
Chief Bugler—James R. Thacker.
Trustees—E. P. Bartlett, Springfield; William Andrews, Rockford; Henry C. Cooke, Chicago.
Headquarters—Memorial hall, Michigan avenue and Randolph street, Chicago.

THE CHICAGO BUREAU OF PUBLIC EFFICIENCY.

Organized in August, 1910.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Chairman—Julius Rosenwald.
Treasurer—Alfred L. Baker.
Other Members—Onward Bates, Victor Elting, Walter L. Fisher, F. B. Johnstone, Allen B. Pond, George G. Tunell.
Director—Harris S. Keeler.

The purpose of the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency is to promote efficiency and economy in the organization and administration of the local governments of this community. It differs from other citizen organizations in that it concentrates upon questions of administration and the expenditure of public funds.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCES.

Statement of receipts and expenditures for school year ended June 30, 1922.

SCHOOL TAX BUILDING FUND.

Cash balance June 30, 1921	$2,826.99
Receipts.	
Tax levy, 1920	4,117,704.52
Tax levy, 1921	3,447,509.22
Sale of buildings (condemnation)	2,298.50
Rebates on special assessments	1,889.50
Miscellaneous receipts	3,917.59
Interest on investments	23,184.25
Interest on deposits	8,041.62
Sale of bonds	6,650.00
Temporary loans	2,500,000.00
General fund	5.18
Total	10,114,027.37
Expenditures.	
School sites	631,155.50
New buildings	3,502,398.58
Permanent improvements	1,517,415.78
Special assessments	119,071.95
General repairs	1,868,070.11
Rentals of sites and buildings	151,616.43
Administration expense	198,011.93
Interest on loans	10,993.14
Total	7,998,733.42
Deferred Charges and Adjustments—	
Factory and repair divisions	1,221,894.82
Garage	28,706.82
Supply stock	11,574.71
Stock boilers	62,241.43
Working fund	100.00
Total	9,323,251.20
Less excess credits	40,316.56
Temporary loans paid	500,000.00
Cash on hand June 30, 1922	331,092.73
Total	10,114,027.37

EDUCATIONAL FUND.

Receipts.	
Tax levy, 1920	$9,089,422.43
Tax levy, 1921	9,933,349.68
Rental of school property	46,088.68
Rental assembly halls	32,733.70
Sale of textbooks, etc.	7,332.36
Miscellaneous sales, etc.	4,528.00
Evening school registration fees	41,897.62
Tuition Fees—Summer high schools	55,566.75
Laboratory fees	4,185.66
Interest on deposits	15,282.87
Total	19,230,387.75
From temporary loans	31,450,000.00
Total	50,680,387.75
Less city treasurer, June 30, 1921—(overdraft)	330,718.54
Total	50,349,669.21
Expenditures.	
Business administration—	
a. Salaries and wages	598,408.42
j. Office supplies, etc.	137,264.56
z. Contingent and miscellaneous	29,470.41
Total	765,143.39
Educational administration—	
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers	213,260.16
Civil service employes	260,699.47
j. Office supplies, etc.	97,838.46
z. Contingent and miscellaneous	6,758.52
Total	578,550.61
Normal college: Instruction—	
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers, regular day	122,688.50
Teachers, summer session	13,531.75
Civil service employes	3,679.67
j. Educational supplies	5,317.54
Total	145,217.46
Secondary day schools: Instruction—	
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers	$5,073,913.51
Civil service employes	9,968.89
j. Educational supplies	230,629.44
k. Textbooks and maps	3,753.83
o. Educational equipment	40,211.00
Total	5,358,476.67
Elementary day schools: Instruction—	
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers	15,262,581.85
Civil service employes	7,614.30
c. Communication and transportation	4,583.93
j. Educational supplies	421,023.02
k. Textbooks, maps, etc.	9,738.93
o. Educational equipment	6,530.21
Total	15,712,072.24
Evening schools: Instruction—	
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers	369,207.50
Civil service employes	2,948.00
j. Educational supplies	15,961.11
z. Contingent and miscellaneous	3,830.28
Total	391,946.89
Parental school for boys: Instruction—	
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers	63,215.54
Civil service employes	12,388.85
j. Educational supplies	45,743.40
o. Educational equipment	483.80
Total	121,831.59
Parental school for girls: Instruction—	
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers	3,710.14
j. Educational supplies	2,212.29
o. Educational equipment	9.67
Total	5,932.10
Chicago and Cook county school: Instruction—	
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers	37,630.60
Civil service employes	14,205.12
Total	51,835.72
Chicago normal college: Operation—	
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer-custodian	19,553.12
g. Gas and electricity	1,939.29
l. Fuel	8,296.92
m. School plant supplies	642.12
Total	30,431.45
Secondary day schools: Operation—	
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer-custodian	492,937.06
g. Gas and electricity	76,062.46
l. Fuel	226,943.19
m. School plant supplies	20,281.33
c. Telephone	340.16
Total	816,564.20
Elementary day schools: Operation—	
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer-custodian	1,917,143.80
c. Hauling ashes; telephone	17,629.63
g. Gas and electricity	110,760.01
h. Hauling water	226.52
l. Fuel	803,872.71
m. School plant supplies	66,865.10
Total	2,916,297.77
Evening schools: Operation—	
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer-custodian	59,884.81
g. Gas and electricity	9,955.00
l. Fuel	24,875.00
Total	94,714.81
Parental school for boys: Operation—	
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer-custodian	32,510.45
g. Gas and electricity	958.36
h. Hauling water	14.00

l. Fuel	$21,358.25
m. School plant supplies	12,816.88
Total	67,657.94
Parental school for girls: Operation—	
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer-custodian	2,100.00
g. Gas and electricity	407.86
l. Fuel	1,119.00
m. School plant supplies	96.59
Total	3,723.45
Chicago and Cook county school for boys—	
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer-custodian	19,542.46
Contingent fund: Operation—	
z. Contingent and miscellaneous: Eng.-cus. overtime, etc.	109,801.91

SUMMARY AUXILIARY AGENCIES.

Community centers—	
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers.	$49,751.00
Engineer-custodian	20,677.33
g. Gas and electricity	3,675.00
h. Films and film rentals	7,919.00
j. Educational supplies	2,676.65
l. Fuel	12,260.00
Total	96,958.98
Secondary vacation schools—	
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers.	79,146.12
Engineer-custodian	2,922.65
j. Educational supplies	1,061.32
Total	83,130.09
Elementary vacation schools—	
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers.	56,727.75
Engineer-custodian	3,751.88
b. Penny lunch and bathroom attendance	4,870.97
c. Excursions	573.00
j. Educational supplies	7,892.04
Total	73,815.64
Bathrooms—	
a. Salaries and wages: Attendants	90,058.19
h. Towels	25,325.00
j. Bathroom supplies	4,086.16
Total	119,469.35
Transportation of pupils—	
c. Bus service and carfare: Blind	3,110.00
Deaf	4,125.00
Special division	4,405.04
Crippled department	123,865.19
Normal pupils	7,678.00
Total	143,183.23
Penny lunches—	
a. Salaries and wages: Insp. of penny lunches	1,200.00
Engineer-custodian	9,780.75
b. Fees and compensation: Attendants	114,098.45
o. Penny lunch equipment	7,290.21
Total	132,369.41
School libraries—	
a. Salaries and wages: Civil service	1,060.97
k. Books, maps, etc.	77,347.87
Total	78,408.84
School gardens—	
j. Educational supplies	60.93
Principals' contingent expense—	
z. Contingent	22,225.11
Americanization—	
a. Salaries and wages: Principals and teachers	16,140.00
j. Educational supplies	316.48
Total	16,456.48
Miscellaneous—	
Pensions: Teachers	79,275.09
Employes	$17,650.67
Total	96,925.76
Interest on temporary loans	836,687.69
Total expenditures for educational purposes	28,889,438.17
Printing plant	22,624.24
Advance—Free text-books	192,045.42
Advance—Playgrounds	40,789.85
Advance — Chicago and Cook county schools	1,555.49
Working funds	996.31
Adjustment account	94.52
Temporary loans paid	24,425,000.00
Total	53,572,544.00
Less amount charged to school fund income	4,399,016.20
Less excess credit supply stock	40,577.11
Assembly hall rental expense	14,660.25
Accounts receivable	17,047.62
Accounts payable	4,080.86
Transfers to building fund	190,999.47
Discount on purchases	2,493.28
General fund	440.82
Total	48,903,228.39
Cash on hand June 30, 1922	1,446,440.82
Total	50,349,669.21

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

Cash on hand June 30, 1921	$95,718.79
Receipts.	
Rental of school fund property	713,472.86
Tuition—Nonresidents	85,036.68
Interest on investments	61,040.44
Interest on bank deposits	12,357.27
State per capita tax	3,180,481.72
State appropriation—Deaf and blind	34,936.73
State appropriation—Delinquents	108,854.80
State appropriation—Vocational training	165,945.05
Miscellaneous receipts	.50
School fund income	1,254.85
Total	4,363,380.90
Transferred from school tax educational fund	16,377,984.10
Total	20,837,083.79
Expenditures.	
Teachers' salaries—	
Educational administration	213,260.16
Normal college	122,688.50
Secondary day schools	5,073,913.51
Elementary day schools	15,262,581.85
Parental schools	66,925.68
Chicago and Cook county schools	37,630.60
Total	20,777,000.30
School fund expense	6,079.66
Cash on hand June 30, 1922	54,003.83
Total	20,837,083.79

SCHOOL TAX PLAYGROUND FUND.

Receipts.	
School tax levy, 1921	$193,014.85
Expenditures.	
Salaries	145,034.95
Supplies	4,502.65
Fuel	2,000.82
Gas and electricity	319.54
Repairs and replacements	7,300.35
Miscellaneous	119.61
Total	159,277.92
Less amount due educational fund	40,789.85
Total	118,488.07
Cash on hand June 30, 1922	74,526.78
Total	193,014.85

SCHOOL TAX FREE TEXTBOOK FUND.

Receipts.	
School tax levy, 1921.....	$459,558.75
Expenditures.	
Textbooks—Basic and sup.....	216,618.85
Supplementary reading.....	4,518.63
Maps and globes.....	930.97
Total	222,068.45
Less amount due educational fund	192,045.42
Total	30,023.03
Cash on hand June 30, 1922....	429,535.72
Total	459,558.75

SPECIAL FUNDS INCOME ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand June 30, 1921....	$6,169.89
Receipts from interest.....	7,431.38
Total	13,601.27
Expenditures	1,388.02
Cash on hand June 30, 1922....	12,213.25

JONATHAN BURR FUND.

Cash on hand June 30, 1921....	$1,927.99
Interest receipts.....	1,642.01
Cash on hand June 30, 1922....	3,570.00

HOMES IN CHICAGO AND THEIR OWNERSHIP.

According to the federal census bureau the number of homes in Chicago, as enumerated in January, 1920, was 623,910, of which 165,866, or 26.6 per cent, were owned by the occupants, and 447,405, or 71.7 per cent, were rented; for the remaining 10,639 the facts as to tenure were not reported. Of the owned homes 58,382, or 35.2 per cent, were free from incumbrance and 102,719, or 61.9 per cent, were mortgaged; for the remaining 4,765 no information as to mortgage indebtedness was secured.

The bureau of the census secured reports regarding the value of the home, the amount of the incumbrance and the rate of interest from 76,573, or 74.5 per cent, of the 102,719 mortgaged homes enumerated in the census. The average market value of the mortgaged homes was $6,460, and the average mortgage was $2,734. Assuming that the average value and the average mortgage debt for the homes not reporting was the same as for those for which reports were secured, the total market value of all mortgaged homes in Chicago was estimated at $664,000,000 and the total mortgage debt at $281,000,000.

The prevailing rate of interest was 6 per cent, this being the rate reported for 83.9 per cent of the total number of homes reported as mortgaged and 81.6 per cent of the total amount of mortgage indebtedness. Five and one-half per cent was the rate on 9.6 per cent of the total number and 5 per cent was the rate on 3.1 per cent of the total number of mortgaged homes reporting. From 5 per cent to and including 7 per cent formed 98.7 per cent of the number of homes reporting the rate of incumbrance on their mortgage debt. For the remaining indebtedness other rates were reported, ranging from less than 5 per cent to more than 8 per cent. The average rate on all mortgages was 5.9 per cent.

Of the 76,573 mortgaged homes concerning which information was secured 5,099, or 6.7 per cent, were valued at less than $2,500; 30,127, or 39.3 per cent, at $2,500 to $5,000; 22,100, or 28.9 per cent, at $5,000 to $7,500; 9,444, or 12.3 per cent, at $7,500 to $10,000; 5,721, or 7.5 per cent, at $10,000 to $15,000; and 4,082, or 5.3 per cent, at $15,000 and over. Of the latter number 1,308, or 1.7 per cent, were valued at $25,000 and over.

As a rule the greater the value of the home the smaller the proportion which the incumbrance represents of the total market value, this proportion ranging from 38.8 per cent for homes valued at $15,000 to $20,000 each to 50.2 per cent for those valued at less than $2,500. On homes valued at amounts of more than $25,000 the incumbrance amounted to $22,466,190, forming 41.9 per cent of the market value on January 1, 1920.

ELEVATION OF CHICAGO AND LAKE MICHIGAN.

Mean sea level or mean tide at New York is the standard plane to which all elevations in the United States are referred, and the figures here given are heights above that plane. They are from the official records of the United States lake survey which have been maintained since 1860. The monthly mean surface of Lake Michigan has varied from 583.57 in June, 1886, to 578.98 in December, 1895. The annual mean surface has varied from 582.96 in 1886 to 579.47 in 1896.

The actual fluctuations in water surface from which these means are obtained have a much larger range and the immediate change in a few hours is often as great as two feet. The mean level of Lake Michigan from 1860 to 1914 (the average of all monthly means) was 581.20, and for the period from 1860 to 1875 it was 581.63, indicating that the mean level remains about the same, although the daily, monthly and annual fluctuations may be quite large. The highest known monthly mean was in 1838—584.7—and the lowest was in 1819—578.0—these being somewhat indeterminate. The United States lake survey has adopted as a standard low water for reference of soundings on its charts 578.5, a little higher than the lowest ever known as a monthly mean.

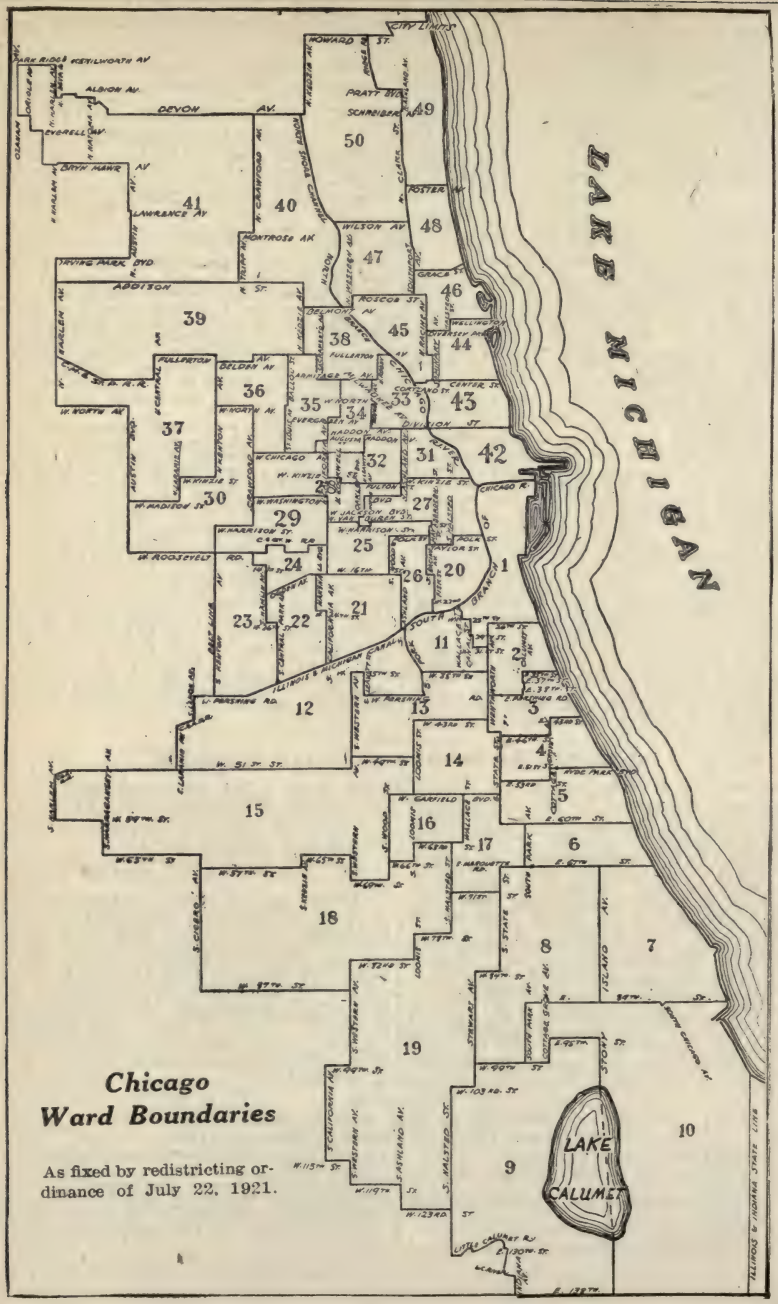
The Chicago city datum is 579.94 and this plane is used in most local works, including the harbor improvements made by the United States. This is about one foot above the lowest monthly mean of recent years and 1.26 feet below the mean level 1860-1914.

For general purposes the level of Lake Michigan should be taken as being somewhere between 581 and 582 feet. The heights of land in Chicago vary from 590 to 652 (Galewood) but the average may be placed at about 600 feet. The downtown section runs from 586 to 593 feet.

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

In the State of Illinois. Organized Sept. 19, 1895.

Headquarters—2845 Sheffield avenue.
President—Leroy A. Goddard, State Bank of Chicago.
Vice-Presidents—Charles A. Bonniwell, William F. E. Gurley.
Secretary-Treasurer—Will Sidney Turner.
Registrar—Porter L. Thompson.
Chaplain—Rev. William Eleazar Barton.
Historian—Martin J. Powers.
Directors—Dr. Thomas E. Green, James Edgar Brown, Gen. George M. Moulton, Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Eugene W. Montgomery, Jared Wilson Young, Dr. Charles Burt Lyman.


LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE CALUMET
Chicago
Ward Boundaries
As fixed by redistricting ordinance of July 22, 1921.

CHICAGO WARD BOUNDARIES.

As fixed by the redistricting ordinance of July 22, 1921.

Ward.

1. Beginning at the mouth of the Chicago river; thence west and south along the Chicago river and the south branch of the Chicago river to Wallace-st., projected; thence southeasterly and south along Wallace-st., projected, to W. 25th-st.; thence east along W. 25th-st. to S. Canal-st.; thence south along S. Canal-st. to W. 29th-st.; thence east along W. 29th-st. to S. Canal-st.; thence south along S. Canal-st. to W. 31st-st.; thence east along W. 31st-st. to Wentworth-av.; thence north along Wentworth-av. to W. 26th-st.; thence east along W. 26th-st. and E. 26th-st., projected, to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence north along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning.
2. Beginning at the intersection of E. 26th-st., projected, and the shore of Lake Michigan; thence west along E. 26th-st., projected, and W. 26th-st. to Wentworth-av.; thence south along Wentworth-av. to W. Pershing-rd.; thence east along W. Pershing-rd. and E. Pershing-rd. to Calumet-av.; thence north along Calumet-av. to E. 38th-st.; thence east along E. 38th-st. to Calumet-av.; thence north along Calumet-av. to E. 37th-st.; thence west along E. 37th-st. to Calumet-av.; thence north along Calumet-av. to E. 35th-st.; thence east along E. 35th-st., projected, to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence north along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning.
3. Beginning at the intersection of E. 35th-st., projected, and the shore of Lake Michigan; thence west along E. 35th-st., projected, to Calumet-av.; thence south along Calumet-av. to E. 37th-st.; thence east along E. 37th-st. to Calumet-av.; thence south along Calumet-av. to E. 38th-st.; thence west along E. 38th-st. to Calumet-av.; thence south along Calumet-av. to E. Pershing-rd.; thence west along E. Pershing-rd. and W. Pershing-rd. to Wentworth-av; thence south along Wentworth-av. to W. 45th-st.; thence east along W. 45th-st. to S. State-st; thence south along S. State-st. to E. 46th-st.; thence east along E. 46th-st. to Cottage Grove-av.; thence north along Cottage Grove-av. to E. 43d-st; thence east along E. 43d.-st., projected, to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence north along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning.
4. Beginning at the intersection of E. 43d.-st., projected, and the shore of Lake Michigan; thence west along E. 43d-st., projected, to Cottage Grove-av.; thence south along Cottage Grove-av. to E. 46th-st.; thence west along E. 46th-st. to S. State-st.; thence south along S. State-st. to E. 53d-st.; thence east along E. 53d-st., projected, to Cottage Grove-av.; thence north along Cottage Grove-av. to E. 51st-st.; thence east along E. 51st-st. and Hyde Park-bd., projected, to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence northerly along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning.
5. Beginning at the intersection of Hyde Park-bd., projected, and the shore of Lake Michigan; thence west along Hyde Park-bd., projected, and E. 51st-st. to Cottage Grove-av.; thence south along Cottage Grove-av. to E. 53d-st., projected; thence west along E. 53d-st., projected, to S. State-st.; thence south along S. State-st. to E. 60th-st.; thence east along E. 60th.-st., projected, to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence north along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning.
6. Beginning at the intersection of E. 60th-st., projected, and the shore of Lake Michigan; thence west along E. 60th-st., projected, to South Park-av.; thence south along South Park-av. to E. Marquette-rd.; thence east along E. Marquette-rd. and E. 67th-st., projected, to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence north along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning.
7. Beginning at the intersection of E. 67th-st., projected, and the shore of Lake Michigan; thence west along E. 67th-st., projected, to Stony Island-av.; thence south along Stony Island-av. to E. 89th-st., projected; thence east along E. 89th-st., projected, to South Chicago-av.; thence southeasterly along South Chicago-av. to E. 89th-st.; thence east along E. 89th-st., projected, to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence north along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning.
8. Beginning at the intersection of E. 67th-st. and Stony Island-av.; thence west along E. 67th-st. and E. Marquette-rd. to S. State-st.; thence south along S. State-st. to W. 84th-st., projected, thence west along W. 84th-st., projected, to Stewart-av., projected; thence south along Stewart-av., projected, to W. 99th-st.; thence east along W. 99th-st. and E. 99th-st. to the center line of South Park-av.; thence north along South Park-av. to E. 89th-st.; thence east along E. 89th-st. to Stony Island-av.; thence north along Stony Island-av. to place of beginning.
9. Beginning at the intersection of E. 95th-st. and Stony Island-av.; thence west along E. 95th-st. to Cottage Grove-av.; thence south along Cottage Grove-av. to E. 99th-st., projected; thence west along E. 99th-st., projected, and W. 99th-st. to Stewart-av., projected; thence south along Stewart-av., projected, to W. 103d-st.; thence west along W. 103d-st. to S. Halsted-st.; thence south along S. Halsted-st. to the southern limit of the city of Chicago; thence east, south, and east along said southern limit to the east line of sections 35 and 26, township 37 north, range 14 east of the 3d principal meridian; thence north along said section line, projected, through Lake Calumet to Stony Island-av., projected; thence north along Stony Island-av., projected, to the place of beginning.
10. Beginning at the intersection of E. 89th-st., projected, and the shore of Lake Michigan; thence west along E. 89th-st., projected, to South Chicago-av.; thence northwesterly along South Chicago-av. to E. 89th-st., projected; thence west along E. 89th-st., projected, to South Park-av.; thence south along South Park-av. to E. 99th-st., projected; thence east along E. 99th-st., projected, to Cottage Grove-av.; thence north along Cottage Grove-av. to E. 95th-st.; thence east along E. 95th-st. to Stony Island-av.; thence south along Stony Island-av. and Stony Island-av., projected, through Lake Calumet to the east line of Sections 26 and 35, township 37 north, range 14 east of the 3d principal meridian; thence south along said section line to the southern city limit of the city of Chicago; thence east along said southern city limit to the Illinois and Indiana state line; thence north along the said state line to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence northwesterly along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning.
11. Beginning at the intersection of the south branch of the Chicago river and Wallace-st., projected; thence west and south along the south branch of the Chicago river and the south fork of the south branch of the

Ward.
Chicago river to W. 35th-st.; thence east along W. 35th-st. to Wentworth-av.; thence north along Wentworth-av, to W. 31st-st.; thence west along W. 31st-st. to S. Canal-st.; thence north along S. Canal-st. to W. 29th-st.; thence west along W. 29th-st., to S. Canal-st.; thence north along S. Canal-st. to W. 25th-st.; thence west along W. 25th-st. to Wallace-st.; thence north and northwesterly along Wallace-st., projected, to the place of beginning.

12. Beginning at the intersection of the Illinois and Michigan canal and the south fork of the south branch of the Chicago river; thence southwesterly along the Illinois and Michigan canal to W. Pershing-rd., projected; thence west along W. Pershing-rd., projected, to S. Lamon-av., projected; thence south along S. Lamon-av., projected, to the southerly line of the right of way of the Chicago & Alton railroad; thence southwesterly along the southerly line of the right of way of the Chicago & Alton railroad to S. Laramie-av., projected, thence south along S. Laramie-av., projected, to W. 51st-st., projected; thence east along W. 51st-st., projected, to S. Western-av., thence north along S. Western-av. to W. 35th-st.; thence east along W. 35th-st. to S. Leavitt-st., thence south along S. Leavitt-st., projected, to W. Pershing-rd.; thence east along W. Pershing-rd., projected, to the south fork of the south branch of the Chicago river; thence northerly along the south fork of the south branch of the Chicago river to the place of beginning.

13. Beginning at the intersection of W. 35th-st. and Wentworth-av.; thence west along W. 35th-st. to the south fork of the south branch of the Chicago river; thence southerly along the south fork of the south branch of the Chicago river to W. Pershing-rd., projected; thence west along W. Pershing-rd., projected, to S. Leavitt-st., projected; thence north along S. Leavitt-st., projected, to W. 35th-st.; thence west along W. 35th-st. to S. Western-av.; thence south along S. Western-av. to W. 49th-st.; thence east along W. 49th-st. to Loomis-st., projected, thence north along Loomis-st., projected, to W. 43d-st., projected; thence east along W. 43d-st., projected, to Wentworth-av.; thence north along Wentworth-av. to the place of beginning.

14. Beginning at the intersection of W. 43d-st. and Wentworth-av.; thence west along W. 43d-st., projected, to Loomis-st., projected; thence south along Loomis-st., projected, to W. Garfield-bd.; thence east on W. Garfield-bd. to S. State-st.; thence north along S. State-st. to W. 45th-st.; thence west along W. 45th-st. to Wentworth-av.; thence north along Wentworth-av. to the place of beginning.

15. Beginning at the intersection of W. 49th-st. and Loomis-st.; thence west along W. 49th-st. to S. Western-av.; thence south along S. Western-av. to W. 51st-st.; thence west along W. 51st-st., projected, to the south line of the right of way of the Chicago & Alton railroad; thence southwesterly along the south line of the right of way of the Chicago & Alton railroad to S. Harlem-av.; thence south along S. Harlem-av. to W. 59th-st.; thence east along W. 59th-st. to S. Narragansett-av., projected; thence south along S. Narragansett-av., projected, to W. 65th-st., projected; thence east along W. 65th-st., projected, to S. Cicero-av.; thence south along S. Cicero-av. to W. 67th-st.; thence east along W. 67th-st. to S. Kedzie-av.; thence north along S. Kedzie-av. to W. 65th-st.; thence east along W. 65th-st. to S. Western-av.; thence south along S. Western-av. to W. 69th-st.; thence east along W. 69th-st. to S. Wood-st.; thence north along S. Wood-st. to W. Garfield-bd.; thence east along W. Garfield-bd. to Loomis-st.; thence north along Loomis-st. to the place of beginning.

16. Beginning at the intersection of W. Garfield-bd. and Wallace-st.; thence west along W. Garfield-bd. to S. Wood-st.; thence south along S. Wood-st. to W. 66th-st.; thence east along W. 66th-st. to Loomis-st.; thence north along Loomis-st. to W. 63d-st.; thence east along W. 63d-st. to Wallace-st.; thence north along Wallace-st. to the place of beginning.

17. Beginning at the intersection of W. Garfield-bd. and S. State-st.; thence west along W. Garfield-bd. to Wallace-st.; thence south along Wallace-st. to W. 63d-st.; thence west along W. 63d-st. to S. Halsted-st.; thence south along S. Halsted-st. to W. 71st-st.; thence east along W. 71st-st. to S. State-st.; thence north along S. State-st. to E. Marquette-rd.; thence east along E. Marquette-rd. to South Park-av.; thence north along South Park-av. to E. 60th-st.; thence west along E. 60th-st. to S. State-st.; thence north along S. State-st. to the place of beginning.

18. Beginning at the intersection of W. 63d-st. and S. Halsted-st.; thence west along W. 63d-st. to Loomis-st.; thence south along Loomis-st. to W. 66th-st.; thence west along W. 66th-st. to S. Wood-st.; thence south along S. Wood-st. to W. 69th-st.; thence west along W. 69th-st. to S. Western-av.; thence north along S. Western-av. to W. 65th-st.; thence west along W. 65th-st. to S. Kedzie-av.; thence south along S. Kedzie-av. to W. 67th-st.; thence west along W. 67th-st. to S. Cicero-av.; thence south along S. Cicero-av. to W. 87th-st., projected; thence east along W. 87th-st., projected, to S. Western-av.; thence north along S. Western-av. to W. 82d-st., projected; thence east along W. 82d-st., projected, to Loomis-st.; thence north along Loomis-st. to W. 78th-st.; thence east along W. 78th-st. to S. Halsted-st.; thence north along S. Halsted-st. to the place of beginning.

19. Beginning at the intersection of W. 71st-st. and S. State-st.; thence west along W. 71st-st. to S. Halsted-st.; thence south along S. Halsted-st. to W. 78th-st.; thence west along W. 78th-st. to Loomis-st.; thence south along Loomis-st. to W. 82d-st., projected; thence west along W. 82d-st., projected, to S. Western-av.; thence south along S. Western-av. to W. 99th-st., projected; thence west along W. 99th-st., projected, to S. California-av., projected; thence south along S. California-av., projected, to W. 115th-st.; thence east along W. 115th-st. to S. Western-av.; thence south along S. Western-av. to W. 119th-st.; thence east along W. 119th-st. to S. Ashland-av.; thence south along S. Ashland-av. to W. 123d-st.; thence east along W. 123d-st. to S. Halsted-st.; thence north along S. Halsted-st. to W. 103d-st.; thence east along W. 103d-st. to Stewart-av., projected; thence north along Stewart-av., projected, to W. 84th-st., projected; thence east along W. 84th-st., projected, to S. State-st.; thence north along S. State-st. to the place of beginning.

20. Beginning at the intersection of Polk-st. and the south branch of the Chicago river; thence west along Polk-st. to S. Halsted-st.; thence south along S. Halsted-st. to Taylor-st.; thence west along Taylor-st. to S. Racine-av.; thence south along S. Racine-av. to W. 16th-st.; thence east along W. 16th-st. to Fisk-st.; thence south along Fisk-

Ward.
st. to W. 22d-st.; thence west along W. 22d-st. to Fisk-st.; thence south along Fisk-st., projected, to the south branch of the Chicago river; thence easterly and northerly along the south branch of the Chicago river to the place of beginning.

21. Beginning at the intersection of W. 16th-st. and S. Ashland-av.; thence west along W. 16th-st., projected, to Marshall-bd., projected; thence south along Marshall-bd., projected, to W. 24th-bd.; thence east along W. 24th-bd. to S. California-av.; thence south along S. California-av., projected, to the Illinois and Michigan canal; thence northeasterly along the Illinois and Michigan canal to S. Ashland-av.; thence north along S. Ashland-av. to the place of beginning.

22. Beginning at the intersection of W. 16th-st., projected, and Marshall-bd., projected; thence west along W. 16th-st., projected, to Ogden-av.; thence southwesterly along Ogden-av. to S. Hamlin-av.; thence south along S. Hamlin-av. to W. 26th-st.; thence east along W. 26th-st. to S. Central Park-av.; thence south along S. Central Park-av., projected, to the line of the Illinois and Michigan canal; thence southeasterly along the line of the Illinois and Michigan canal to S. California-av., projected; thence north along S. California-av., projected, to W. 24th-bd.; thence west along W. 24th-bd. to Marshall-bd.; thence north along Marshall-bd., projected, to the place of beginning.

23. Beginning at the intersection of W. Roosevelt-rd. and S. Crawford-av.; thence west along W. Roosevelt-rd. to S. Kenton-av., projected (Belt Line Ry.); thence south along S. Kenton-av., projected, (Belt Line Ry.) to W. Pershing-rd., projected; thence east along W. Pershing-rd., projected, to the center line of the Illinois and Michigan canal; thence northeasterly along the Illinois and Michigan canal to S. Central Park-av., projected; thence north along S. Central Park-av., projected, to W. 26th-st.; thence west along W. 26th-st. to S. Hamlin-av., projected; thence north along S. Hamlin-av., projected, to W. 14th-st., projected; thence west along W. 14th-st., projected, to S. Crawford-av.; thence north along S. Crawford-av. to the place of beginning.

24. Beginning at the intersection of the center line of the right of way of the Chicago Great Western railroad and S. California-av.; thence west along the right of way of the Chicago Great Western railroad to S. Sacramento-bd.; thence south along S. Sacramento-bd. to W. Roosevelt-rd.; thence west along W. Roosevelt road to S. Central Park-av.; thence north along S. Central Park-av. to the center line of the right of way of the Chicago Great Western railroad; thence west along the right of way of the Chicago Great Western railroad to Independence-bd.; thence south along Independence-bd. to W. Roosevelt-rd.; thence west along W. Roosevelt-rd. to S. Crawford-av.; thence south along S. Crawford-av. to W. 14th-st.; thence east along W. 14th-st., projected, to S. Hamlin-av., projected; thence south along S. Hamlin-av., projected, to Ogden-av.; thence northeasterly along Ogden-av. to W. 16th-st., projected; thence east along W. 16th-st., projected, to S. California-av.; thence north along S. California-av. to the place of beginning.

25. Beginning at the intersection of W. Van Buren-st. and Aberdeen-st.; thence west along W. Van Buren-st. to S. Hoyne-av.; thence south along S. Hoyne-av. to W. Harrison-st.; thence west along W. Harrison-st. to S. Oakley-bd.; thence north along S. Oakley-bd. to W. Van Buren-st.; thence west along W. Van Buren-st. to S. California-av.; thence south along S. California-av. to W. 16th-st.; thence east along W. 16th-st., projected, to S. Wood-st.; thence north along S. Wood-st. to Polk-st.; thence east along Polk-st., projected, to S. May-st.; thence north along S. May-st. to W. Harrison-st.; thence east along W. Harrison-st. to Aberdeen-st.; thence north along Aberdeen-st. to the place of beginning.

26. Beginning at the intersection of Polk-st. and S. May-st.; thence west along Polk-st., projected, to S. Wood-st.; thence south along S. Wood-st. to W. 16th-st.; thence east along W. 16th-st. to S. Ashland-av.; thence south along S. Ashland-av. to the Illinois and Michigan canal; thence northeasterly along the Illinois and Michigan canal and the south branch of the Chicago river to Fisk-st., projected; thence north along Fisk-st., projected, to W. 22d-st.; thence east along W. 22d-st. to Fisk-st.; thence north along Fisk-st. to W. 16th-st.; thence west along W. 16th-st. to S. Racine-av.; thence north along S. Racine-av. to Taylor-st.; thence east along Taylor-st. to S. May-st.; thence north along S. May-st. to the place of beginning.

27. Beginning at the intersection of W. Kinzie-st. and the north branch of the Chicago river; thence west along W. Kinzie-st. to N. Ashland-av.; thence south along N. Ashland-av. and N. Ashland-bd. to W. Washington-bd.; thence west along W. Washington-bd. to N. Leavitt-st.; thence south along N. Leavitt-st. and S. Leavitt-st. to W. Jackson-bd.; thence west along W. Jackson-bd. to S. Oakley-bd.; thence south along S. Oakley-bd. to W. Harrison-st.; thence east along W. Harrison-st. to S. Hoyne-av.; thence north along S. Hoyne-av. to W. Van Buren-st.; thence east along W. Van Buren-st. to Aberdeen-st.; thence south along Aberdeen-st. to W. Harrison-st..; thence west along W. Harrison-st. to S. May-st.; thence south along S. May-st. to Taylor-st.; thence east along Taylor-st. to S. Halsted-st.; thence north along S. Halsted-st. to Polk-st.; thence east along Polk-st. to the south branch of the Chicago river; thence northerly along the south branch of the Chicago river and the north branch of the Chicago river to the place of beginning.

28. Beginning at the intersection of Fulton-st. and N. Ashland-av.; thence west along Fulton-st. to N. Rockwell-st., projected; thence north along N. Rockwell-st., projected, to W. Kinzie-st.; thence west along W. Kinzie-st. to N. California-av. projected; thence north along N. California-av., projected, to W. Chicago-av.; thence west along W. Chicago-av. to N. Crawford-av.; thence south along N. Crawford-av. to W. Washington-bd.; thence east along W. Washington-bd., projected, to N. California-av.; thence south along N. California-av. and S. California-av. to W. Van Buren-st.; thence east along W. Van Buren-st. to S. Oakley-bd.; thence north along S. Oakley-bd. to W. Jackson-bd.; thence east along W. Jackson-bd. to S. Leavitt-st.; thence north along S. Leavitt-st. and N. Leavitt-st. to W. Washington-bd.; thence east along W. Washington-bd. to N. Ashland-bd.; thence north along N. Ashland-bd. and N. Ashland-av. to the place of beginning.

29. Beginning at the intersection of W. Washington-bd. and N. California-av.; thence west along W. Washington-bd., projected, to N. Crawford-av.; thence south along N. Crawford-av. and S. Crawford-av. to W. Harrison-st.; thence west along W. Harrison-st. to the right of way of the Belt Line railway; thence south along the right of way of the Belt Line railway to W. Roosevelt road; thence east along W. Roosevelt-rd. to Inde-

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pendence-bd.; thence north along Independence-bd. to the center of the right of way of the Chicago Great Western railroad; thence east along the right of way of the Chicago Great Western railroad to S. Central Park-av.; thence south along S. Central Park-av. to W. Roosevelt-rd.; thence east along W. Roosevelt-rd. to S. Sacramento-bd.; thence north along S. Sacramento-bd. to the right of way of the Chicago Great Western railroad; thence east along the right of way of the Chicago Great Western railroad to S. California-av.; thence north along S. California-av. and N. California-av. to the place of beginning.

30. Beginning at the intersection of W. North-av. and N. Crawford-av.; thence west along W. North-av. to the right of way of the Belt Line railway; thence south along the right of way of the Belt Line railway to W. Kinzie-st.; thence west along W. Kinzie-st. to N. Laramie-av.; thence south along N. Laramie-av. to W. Madison-st.; thence west along W. Madison-st. to S. Austin-bd.; thence south along S. Austin-bd. to W. Roosevelt-rd.; thence east along W. Roosevelt-rd. to the right of way of the Belt Line railway; thence north along the right of way of the Belt Line railway to W. Harrison-st.; thence east along W. Harrison-st. to S. Crawford-av.; thence north along S. Crawford-av. and N. Crawford-av. to the place of beginning.

31. Beginning at the intersection of W. Division-st. and the north branch of the Chicago river; thence west along W. Division-st. to N. Ashland-av.; thence south along N. Ashland-av. to W. Kinzie-st.; thence east along W. Kinzie-st. to the north branch of the Chicago river; thence northwesterly along the north branch of the Chicago river to the place of beginning.

32. Beginning at the intersection of W. Division-st. and N. Ashland-av.; thence west along W. Division-st. to N. Hoyne-av.; thence south along N. Hoyne-av. to Haddon-av.; thence west along Haddon-av. to N. Leavitt-st.; thence south along N. Leavitt-st. to W. Chicago-av.; thence west along W. Chicago-av. to N. California-av.; thence south along N. California-av., projected, to W. Kinzie-st.; thence east along W. Kinzie-st. to N. Rockwell-st., projected; thence south along N. Rockwell-st., projected, to Fulton-st.; thence east along Fulton-st. to N. Ashland-av.; thence north along N. Ashland-av. to the place of beginning.

33. Beginning at the intersection of Fullerton-av. and the north branch of the Chicago river; thence west along Fullerton-av. to N. Robey-st.; thence south along N. Robey-st. to Armitage-av.; thence west along Armitage-av. to N. Hoyne-av.; thence south along N. Hoyne-av. to Milwaukee-av.; thence southeasterly along Milwaukee-av. to W. North-av.; thence west along W. North-av. to N. Hoyne-av.; thence south along N. Hoyne-av. to W. Division-st.; thence east along W. Division-st. to the north branch of the Chicago river; thence north and northwesterly along the north branch of the Chicago river to the place of beginning.

34. Beginning at the intersection of Armitage-av. and N. Hoyne-av.; thence west along Armitage-av. to N. Rockwell-st.; thence south along N. Rockwell-st. to Evergreen-av.; thence west along Evergreen-av. to N. California-av.; thence south along N. California-av. to Augusta-st.; thence west along Augusta-st. to N. Sacramento-bd.; thence south along N. Sacramento-bd. to W. Chicago-av.; thence east along W. Chicago-av. to N. Leavitt-st.; thence north along N. Leavitt-st. to Haddon-av.; thence east along Haddon-av. to N. Hoyne-av.; thence north along N. Hoyne-av. to W. North-av.; thence east along W. North-av. to Milwaukee-av.; thence northwesterly along Milwaukee-av. to N. Hoyne-av.; thence north along N. Hoyne-av. to the place of beginning.

35. Beginning at the intersection of Fullerton-av. and N. Sacramento-av.; thence west along Fullerton-av. to Ballou-st.; thence south along Ballou-st. to W. North-av.; thence west along W. North-av. to N. St. Louis-av.; thence south along N. St. Louis-av., projected, to W. Chicago-av.; thence east along W. Chicago-av. to N. Sacramento-bd.; thence north along N. Sacramento-bd. to Augusta-st.; thence east along Augusta-st. to N. California-av.; thence north along N. California-av. to Evergreen-av.; thence east along Evergreen-av. to N. Rockwell-st.; thence north along N. Rockwell-st. to Armitage-av.; thence west along Armitage-av. to Humboldt-bd.; thence north along Humboldt-bd. and N. Sacramento-av. to the place of beginning.

36. Beginning at the intersection of Fullerton-av. and Ballou-st.; thence west along Fullerton-av. to N. Crawford-av.; thence south along N. Crawford-av. to Belden-av.; thence west along Belden-av. to the right of way of the Belt Line railway; thence south along the right of way of the Belt Line railway to W. North-av.; thence east along W. North-av. to N. Crawford-av.; thence south along N. Crawford-av. to W. Chicago-av.; thence east along W. Chicago-av. to N. St. Louis-av.; thence north along N. St. Louis-av., projected, to W. North-av.; thence east along W. North-av. to Ballou-st.; thence north along Ballou-st. to the place of beginning.

37. Beginning at the intersection of Fullerton-av. and the right of way of the Belt Line railway; thence west along Fullerton-av. to N. Central-av.; thence south along N. Central-av. to the right of way of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway; thence west and northwesterly along the right of way of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway to N. Harlem-av.; thence south along N. Harlem-av. to W. North-av.; thence east along W. North-av. to N. Austin-bd.; thence south along N. Austin-bd. to W. Madison-st.; thence east along W. Madison-st. to N. Laramie-av.; thence north along N. Laramie-av. to W. Kinzie-st.; thence east along W. Kinzie-st. to the right of way of the Belt Line railway; thence north along the right of way of the Belt Line railway to the place of beginning.

38. Beginning at the intersection of Belmont-av. and the north branch of the Chicago river; thence west along Belmont-av. to N. Kedzie-av.; thence south along N. Kedzie-av. and N. Kedzie-bd., to Fullerton-av.; thence east along Fullerton-av. to N. Sacramento-av.; thence south along N. Sacramento-av. and Humboldt-bd. to Armitage-av.; thence east along Armitage-av. to N. Robey-st.; thence north along N. Robey-st. to Fullerton-av.; thence east along Fullerton-av. to the north branch of the Chicago river; thence northwesterly along the north branch of the Chicago river to the place of beginning.

39. Beginning at the intersection of Addison-st. and N. Kedzie-av.; thence west along Addison-st. to N. Harlem-av.; thence south along N. Harlem-av. to the right of way of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway; thence southeasterly and east along the right of way of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway to N. Central-av.; thence north along N. Central-av. to Fullerton-av.;

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thence east along Fullerton-av. to the right of way of the Belt Line railway; thence south along the right of way of the Belt Line railway to Belden-av.; thence east along Belden-av. to N. Crawford-av.; thence north along N. Crawford-av. to Fullerton-av.; thence east along Fullerton-av. to N. Kedzie-bd.; thence north along N. Kedzie-bd. and N. Kedzie-av. to the place of beginning.

40. Beginning at the intersection of Devon-av., projected, and the north shore channel; thence west along Devon-av., projected, to N. Crawford-av.; thence south along N. Crawford-av. to Montrose-av.; thence west along Montrose-av. to N. Tripp-av.; thence south along N. Tripp-av. to Addison-st.; thence east along Addison-st. to N. Kedzie-av.; thence south along N. Kedzie-av. to Belmont-av.; thence east along Belmont-av. to the north branch of the Chicago river; thence northerly along the north branch of the Chicago river and the north shore channel to the place of beginning.

41. Beginning at the intersection of Devon-av., projected, and N. Crawford-av.; thence west along Devon-av., projected, to N. Nagle-av., projected; thence north, northwest, southwest, north, west, north, west, south, west, north, west, south, east, south, east, south and east along the city limits as established by annexations to N. Harlem-av.; thence north along N. Harlem-av. to Bryn Mawr-av.; thence east along Bryn Mawr-av. to N. Austin-av.; thence south along N. Austin-av. to the Indian boundary line; thence northeast along the Indian boundary line to Lawrence-av.; thence east along Lawrence-av. to N. Austin-av.; thence south along N. Austin-av. to Irving Park-bd.; thence west along Irving Park-bd. to N. Harlem-av.; thence south along N. Harlem-av. to Addison-st.; thence east along Addison-st. to N. Tripp-av.; thence north along N. Tripp-av. to Montrose-av.; thence east along Montrose-av. to N. Crawford-av.; thence north along N. Crawford-av. to the place of beginning.

42. Beginning at the intersection of E. Division-st., projected, and the shore of Lake Michigan; thence west along E. Division-st., projected, and W. Division-st. to the north branch of the Chicago river; thence southeasterly along the north branch of the Chicago river to the Chicago river; thence east along the center line of the Chicago river to Lake Michigan; then north along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning.

43. Beginning at the intersection of Center-st., projected, and the shore of Lake Michigan; thence west along Center-st., projected, to N. Racine-av.; thence south along N. Racine-av. to Cortland-st.; thence west along Cortland-st. to the north branch of the Chicago river; thence southerly along the north branch of the Chicago river to W. Division-st.; thence east along W. Division-st. and E. Division-st., projected, to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence north along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning.

44. Beginning at the intersection of Wellington-av., projected, and the shore of Lake Michigan; thence west along Wellington-av., projected, to N. Halsted-st.; thence south along N. Halsted-st. to Diversey-pkwy.; thence west along Diversey-pkwy. to N. Racine-av.; thence south along N. Racine-av. to Fullerton-av.; thence east along Fullerton-av. to Seminary-av.; thence south along Seminary-av. to Center-st.; thence east along Center-st., projected, to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence northerly along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning.

45. Beginning at the intersection of Roscoe-st. and N. Racine-av.; thence west along Roscoe-st. to N. Western-av.; thence south along N. Western-av. to Belmont-av.; thence west along Belmont-av. to the north branch of the Chicago river; thence southeasterly along the north branch of the Chicago river to Cortland-st. to N. Racine-av.; thence north along N. Racine-av. to Center-st.; thence east along Center-st. to Seminary-av.; thence north along Seminary-av. to Fullerton-av.; thence west along Fullerton-av. to N. Racine-av.; thence north along N. Racine-av. to the place of beginning.

46. Beginning at the intersection of Grace-st., projected, and the shore of Lake Michigan; thence west along Grace-st., projected, to Southport-av.; thence south along Southport-av. to Roscoe-st.; thence east along Roscoe-st. to N. Racine-av.; thence south along N. Racine-av. to Diversey-pkwy.; thence east along Diversey-pkwy. to N. Halsted-st.; thence north along N. Halsted-st. to Wellington-av.; thence east along Wellington-av., projected, to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence northerly along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning.

47. Beginning at the intersection of Wilson-av. and N. Clark-st.; thence west along Wilson-av. to the north branch of the Chicago river; thence southerly along the north branch of the Chicago river to Belmont-av.; thence east along Belmont-av. to N. Western-av.; thence north along N. Western-av. to Roscoe-st.; thence east along Roscoe-st. to Southport-av.; thence north along Southport-av. to N. Clark-st.; thence northerly along N. Clark-st. to the place of beginning.

48. Beginning at the intersection of Foster-av., projected, and the shore of Lake Michigan; thence west along Foster-av., projected, to N. Clark-st.; thence southerly along N. Clark-st. to Southport-av.; thence south along Southport-av. to Grace-st.; thence east along Grace-st., projected, to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence north along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning.

49. Beginning at the intersection of the north line of the city limit and the shore of Lake Michigan; thence west along the north line of the city limit to the east line of the right of way of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway; thence southeasterly along the east line of the right-of-way of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway to Howard-st.; thence west along Howard-st. to Ridge-rd.; thence southerly along Ridge-rd. to Pratt-av.; thence east along Pratt-av. and Pratt-bd. to N. Ashland-av.; thence south along N. Ashland-av. to Schreiber-av.; thence west along Schreiber-av. to N. Clark-st.; thence southerly along N. Clark-st. to Foster-av.; thence east along Foster-av., projected, to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence north along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning.

50. Beginning at the intersection of Howard-st., projected, and Ridge-rd.; thence west along Howard-st., projected, to N. Kedzie-av., projected; thence south along N. Kedzie-av., projected, to Devon-av., projected; thence west along Devon-av., projected, to the north shore channel; thence southerly along the north shore channel and the north branch of the Chicago river to Wilson-av.; thence east along Wilson-av. to N. Clark-st.; thence northerly along N. Clark-st. to Schreiber-av.; thence east along Schreiber-av. to N. Ashland-av.; thence north along N. Ashland-av. to Pratt-bd.; thence west along Pratt-bd. and Pratt-av. to Ridge-rd.; thence northerly along Ridge-rd. to the place of beginning.

PRINCIPAL LIBRARIES OF CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Michigan avenue and Washington street.

Board of Directors—Charles E. Schick, president; James J. Healy, vice-president; Carl O. Beroth, Frank F. Tollkuehn, Lawrence Cuneo, Dr. Jacob Gartenstein, J. C. Armstrong, Frederick W. Turner, Adam C. Oldenburg.

Standing Committees (1922-1923)—Library: Gartenstein, Beroth and Cuneo.

Administration: Tollkuehn, Armstrong and Oldenburg.

Buildings and Grounds: Turner, Healy and Armstrong.

Meetings—Regular meetings of the board at 5 p. m. on second and fourth Mondays of each month, except that in July and August one regular meeting shall be held on the second Monday of each month.

Secretary—Harry G. Wilson.

Librarian—Carl B. Roden.

Departments and Hours.

Circulating, open shelf and registry departments, third floor, open 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Reference room and public card catalogue, fourth floor; open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sundays and holidays, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Thomas Hughes room for young people, fourth floor; open 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Art room, fifth floor; open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Music room, fifth floor, Washington street entrance; open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Patents, documents and bound newspapers room, first floor, Randolph street entrance; open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Civics room, fourth floor, Randolph street entrance; open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Reading room for current magazines, fourth floor, Randolph street entrance; newspapers, first floor, Randolph street entrance; open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sundays and holidays, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

General Information.

The Chicago public library is a free public institution, established under the Illinois library law of 1872. It derives its revenue from an annual library tax of eight-tenths of one mill. A board of directors of nine members is appointed by the mayor, three annually for terms of three years. The library occupies the site formerly known as Dearborn park, bounded by Michigan avenue, Washington street, Garland court and Randolph street. The cost of the building was about $2,000,000, including the furniture, book stacks and machinery. There are forty-five branches, seven high school branches, 194 traveling libraries and deposit stations.

The right of drawing books from the public library belongs to all who reside in the city of Chicago, and also to those who make their homes in the suburbs within the limits of Cook county and are regularly employed in the city. In order to become a book borrower it is necessary only to file an application giving the name and residence of the applicant and bearing the signature of a second person, who must be an actual resident of the city, appearing as such in the latest city or telephone directory. This person becomes the guarantor to the library for the proper observance of the library regulations on the part of the applicant. These regulations merely provide that books drawn for home use must be returned within the stated period and must not be defaced or injured.

At the close of 1921 the public library contained 1,099,711 volumes. The aggregate circulation for the year was 7,472,768 volumes, which does not include the use of books kept on the open shelves at the main library or its branches or the periodicals or newspapers used in the reading rooms.

Branches.

Branches marked * are open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; those marked † are open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; those marked ‡ are open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; those marked ¶ are open from 2 to 7 p. m.; all others are open from 1 to 9 p. m.; holidays open from 2 to 6 p. m.

Armour Square—33d-st. and Shields-av.
*Austin—5642 West Lake-st.
Bessemer Park—89th-st. and Muskegon-av.
*Blackstone—49th-st. and Lake Park-av.
†Burr School—Ashland and Wabansia-avs.
†Butler House—3212 Broadway.
Cornell Square—Wood and West 51st-sts.
Davis Square—45th-st. and Marshfield-av.
*Douglas Branch—3527 West 12th-st.
Dvorak Park—20th and Fisk-sts.
Eckhart Park—Chicago-av. and Noble-st.
‡Forrestville School—45th-st and St. Lawrence-av.
Fuller Park—45th-st. and Princeton-av.
†Hamilton Park—72d-st. and Normal-av.
Hamlin Park—Barry and Hoyne-avs.
Hardin Square—Wentworth-av. and 26th-st.
*Hebrew Institute—Taylor and Lytle-sts.
*Henry E. Legler—Monroe-st. and Crawford-av.
*Hiram Kelly—63d-st. and Normal-blvd.
Holstein—Oakley-av. and Ems-st.
†Humboldt—North and Fairfield-avs.
Independence Park—Springfield-av. and Irving Park-blvd.
Kosciuszko Park—2732 North Avers-av.
*Lewis Institute—1943 West Madison-st.
†Lincoln Centre—Oakwood-blvd. & Langley-av.
†Logan Square—3245 Fullerton-av.
Mark White Square—Halsted and 30th-sts.
McKinley Park—W. 37th-st. and S. Western-bd.
Morse School—N. Sawyer-av. and W. Ohio-st.
†Ogden Park—64th-st. and Racine-av.
Palmer Park—111th-st. and Indiana-av.
¶Pulaski Park—Blackhawk and Noble-sts.
*Rogers Park—6975 North Clark-st.
‡Scanlan—11725 Perry-av.
†Seward Park—Elm and Orleans-sts.
Shedd Park—Millard-av. and West 23d-st.
†Sheridan—4734-36 North Racine-av.
†Sherman Park—Loomis and West 53d-sts.
¶Stanford Park—14th-pl. and Union-st.
¶Stanton Park—Vedder and Rees-sts.
Sumner School—5th (Colorado) and Kildare-avs.
†Twenty-Sixth Street—2548 South Homan-av.
George C. Walker Branch—Morgan Park.
†West North Avenue Branch—4021 W. North-av.
*Woodlawn—6247 Kimbark-av.

Deposit Stations.

Small collections placed in outlying and remote districts, administered by an attendant not regularly on the library staff but paid according to volume of circulation.

Books from the main collection at the central building may be called for at stations marked*.

*Albany Park—3635 Lawrence-av.
*Armitage—3605 Armitage-av.
*Association House—2150 W. North-av.
*Avondale—3052 Belmont-av.
Birchwood—1542 Jarvis-av.
Campbell Park—717 S. Leavitt-st.
Chase House—211 S. Ashland-bd.
*Cheltenham—2943 E. 79th-st.
*Chicago Avenue—3859 W. Chicago-av.
Chicago Lawn—3509 W. 63d-st.
*Cicero Avenue—407 S. Cicero-av.
Clearing—5850 Archer-av.
*Cleveland—3851 N. Albany-av.
*Dauphin Park—8946 Cottage Grove-av.
*Drexel—4303 Drexel-bd.
Dunning—3940 Narragansett-av.

*East Rogers Park—6568 Sheridan-rd.
*East Sixty-First St.—632 E. 61st-st.
Edison Park—6715 Oshkosh-av.
Eleanor Social Center—1515 N. Leavitt-st.
Fernwood—104th and Wallace-sts.
Gads Hill—1919 W. 20th-st.
Gage Park—55th and Western-av.
Garden Homes—8848 Michigan-av.
*Grand Avenue—1712 Grand-av.
*Grand Crossing—1254 E. 75th-st.
*Gresham—8458 Green-st.
Hegewisch—13301 Brandon-av.
Henry Booth House—701 W. 14th-pl.
*Hermosa—4149 Armitage-av.
House of Happiness—3046 Gratten-av.
Howell Neighborhood House—1831 S. Racine-av.
*Irving Park—4227 Irving Park-bd.
Jefferson Park—4761 Milwaukee-av.
Kedzie—1332 S. Kedzie-av.
Lake View—Lill and Seminary-avs.
*Larrabee Street—2004 Larrabee-st.
Lawndale—2140 S. Crawford-av.
*Lemoyne—3712 N. Halsted-st.
Longwood—W. 97th-st. and Longwood drive.
Mayfair—4500 Montrose-av.
Montrose—4406 Milwaukee-av.
*N. Clark Street—2932 N. Clark-st.
Norwood Park—6083 Circle-av.
Olivet Baptist Church—31st-st. and South Park-av.
*Park Manor—350 E. 71st-st.
*Ravenswood—4356 N. Hermitage-av.
*Roseland—11056 Michigan-av.
*St. Louis—3518 Irving Park-bd.
Samaritan—2601 W. Superior-st.
*So. Ashland Ave.—1254 S. Ashland-av.
*So. Western Ave.—728 S. Western-av.
*Southport—3751 Southport-av.
Trumbull Park—104th and Bensley-av.
*Wakeford—7525 Cottage Grove-av.
Washington Heights—1400 W. 103d-st.
West Division—1207 N. California-av.
*West Harrison St.—6054 W. Harrison-st.
West Pullman—534 W. 120th-st.
*West Ravenswood—4762 Lincoln-av.
*West Sixteenth St.—4024 W. 16th-st.
*West Twelfth St.—2013 W. 12th-st.
*Wieboldt—School St. and Ashland-av.
Windsor Park—2522 E. 73d-st.

Delivery Stations.

North.

1. Elm and Orleans-sts.
2. 2004 Larrabee-st.
4. 4356 N. Hermitage.
5. School and Ashland.
6. 3212 Broadway.
7. 6957 N. Clark-st.
8. 2273 Lincoln-av.
10. 2932 N. Clark-st.
11. 3712 N. Halsted-st.
12. 4869 Broadway.
13. 3711 Southport-av.
17. Barry and Hoyne-avs.
18. Vedder and Rees-sts.
19. 4762 Lincoln-av.
20. 3456 N. Hoyne-av.
23. 6568 Sheridan-rd.

South.

2. 502 E. 31st-st.
3. Oakwood-blvd. and Langley-av.
4. 534 W. 43d-st.
5. 49th-st. and Lake Park-av.
6. 62d-st. and Normal-blvd.
7. 4623 Grand-blvd.
8. 89th-st. and Muskegon-av.
10. 72d-st. and Normal-av.
11. 938 E. 55th-st.
13. 636 E. 47th-st.
15. 11056 Michigan-av.
18. 1254 E. 75th-st.
20. 8458 Green-st.
22. 64th-st. and Racine-av.
23. 33d-st. and Shields-av.
24. Wentworth-av & 26th-st.
25. 4950 State-st.
27. 4303 Drexel-blvd.
29. 8946 Cottage Grove-av.
31. 350 E. 71st-st.
37. Loomis and West 51st-sts.
38. 622 E. 61st-st.
39. 6247 Kimbark-av.
40. 2943 E. 79th-st.
42. 111th and S. Hoyne-av.
43. 7525 Cottage Grove-av.

West.

2. 1712 Grand-av.
3. 1943 W. Madison-st.
4. 1254 S. Ashland-av.
6. 728 S. Western-av.
7. Springfield-av. and Irving Park-blvd.
9. 1152 W. Van Buren.
11. 4227 Irving Park-blvd.
12. 211 S. Ashland-av.
13. 3052 W. Belmont-av.
14. 2639 N. Rockwell-st.
15. 1003 S. Wood-st.
16. Crawford-av. and Monroe
19. 3605 Armitage-av.
20. Millard-av. and W. 23d-st.
21. Taylor and Lytle-sts.
22. 3859 W. Chicago-av.
23. 3143 W. Madison-st.
24. 953 Grand-av.
25. 5644 W. Lake-st.
26. 2248 W. Ohio-st.
27. 4149 Armitage-av.
28. 3054 W. Harrison-st.
29. 407 S. Cicero-av.
30. 3635 Lawrence-av.
34. 4024 West 16th-st.
36. Chicago-av. and Noble-st.
38. 3406 West North-av.
39. 2732 N. Avers-av.
41. 2013 West 12th-st.
43. 1212 S. St. Louis-av.
45. 3245 Fullerton-av.
46. 4021 W. North-av.
47. 2150 W. North-av.
48. 3851 N. Albany-av.
49. 1303 Blue Island-av.
54. 2553 W. North-av.
55. 3518 Irving Park-blvd.
56. Colvin and Oakley-avs.

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY.

North Clark street and Walton place.

President—Edward L. Ryerson.
Librarian—George B. Utley.
Secretary and Financial Agent—Jesse L. Moss.
Asst. Financial Agent—Philip Williams.
Trustees—Frederic I. Carpenter, Charles H. Hulburd, David B. Jones, Andrew C. McLaughlin, Horace H. Martin, Horace S. Oakley, Edward L. Ryerson, John W. Scott, John A. Spoor, Albert H. Wetten, John P. Wilson, Jr.
Hours—From 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. every day except Sundays and the following holidays: Jan. 1, May 30, July 4, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

The Newberry library, Oct. 1, 1922, contained 403,883 books and pamphlets. These are not circulated, but are for consultation and use within the library building. The library is free to the public.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY.

At the university, 59th and Ellis avenue.

This library contained July 1, 1922, 700,000 volumes and 200,000 pamphlets. It is composed of the general library located in the Harper Memorial library and the departmental libraries located in the various departmental buildings. It is primarily intended for the use of the faculty and students of the university, but residents of Chicago engaged in serious study are permitted to use the reading rooms of the general library and of the School of Education and others may have the privilege of drawing books available for circulation upon the payment of a fee or on recommendation of a dean or head of a department of instruction. Properly accredited scholars visiting Chicago will receive complimentary cards upon application. The reading room is open to all. The director of the library is Ernest D. Burton; the associate director is J. C. M. Hanson.

THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY.

86 East Randolph street.

President—Marvin Hughitt.
Vice-Presidents—Thomas D. Jones and Robert Forsyth.
Secretary—Walter B. Smith.
Treasurer—William J. Louderback.
Librarian—Clement W. Andrews.
Board of Directors—Robert T. Lincoln, Marvin Hughitt, Thomas D. Jones, John J. Mitchell, Leonard A. Busby, Robert Forsyth, Chauncey Keep, Frederick H. Rawson, Albert A. Sprague II., Walter B. Smith, Chauncey B.

Borland, and the mayor and the comptroller of the city of Chicago ex officio.

Hours—The library is open daily, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

The John Crerar library contained in October, 1922, 448,626 volumes and 300,000 pamphlets on the social, physical, natural and medical sciences and their applications. They cannot be taken from the library, but may be freely consulted by all who wish to do so.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY.

North Dearborn and West Ontario streets.

President—Clarence A. Burley.
First Vice-President—George Merryweather.
Second Vice-President—Dr. Otto L. Schmidt.
Secretary—Seymour Morris.
Treasurer—Orson Smith.
Librarian—Caroline M. McIlvaine.
Executive Committee—William H. Bush, C. J. Hambleton, Chauncey Keep, Julian S. Mason, Seymour Morris, Henry J. Patten, Edward L. Ryerson.

The library, museum and portrait gallery are open free to the public from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. on weekdays. It is a repository of matter relating to the history and archæology of the northwest, particularly of Chicago, comprising some 40,000 volumes and 75,000 pamphlets and a large collection of MSS., maps, views, etc., illustrative of the development of Illinois and the central west.

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

1005 city hall.

The municipal reference library contains books, pamphlets and other data relating to municipal government in Chicago and other cities. It provides and renders available for the use of members of the Chicago city council, its various committees and special commissions and municipal department and bureau heads and other city officials and employes public reports, documents, books, pamphlets and other data bearing upon municipal, legislative and administrative projects, plans and proposals, keeps on file all official public reports issued by the various governmental agencies in the city of Chicago and the annual reports, charters and ordinances of other cities.

The library is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and until 12 m. on Saturday. Frederick Rex, municipal reference librarian.

RYERSON AND BURNHAM LIBRARIES.

Art Institute, Michigan avenue and Adams-st.

The Ryerson library of the Art Institute is devoted to works on fine art and travel. It contains about 15,418 volumes and collections of 44,000 photographs and 20,000 lantern slides. The Burnham Library of Architecture contains about 3,300 books on architecture. Open daily from 9 to 5; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays until 9:30 p. m.; Sundays 2 to 8 p. m. (Open free Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and three evenings from 6 to 9:30.) The library is primarily for the students of the Institute, but is practically a free reference library on fine art. Librarian, Sarah Louise Mitchell.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY LIBRARY.

Roosevelt road and Lake Michigan.

The museum library is a free reference library, confined to works on natural history, including anthropology, and contains approximately 79,000 books and pamphlets. It is open to the public during the week from 10 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. and on Saturday to 12.

LEWIS INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

West Madison and Robey streets.

The Lewis institute library contains about 26,000 volumes and 12,000 pamphlets. The public is invited to use the library for reference, but books are loaned only to instructors and students of the institute. Throughout the school year the library is open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except on Saturday, when it closes at 1 p. m.; during the session of the night school the library is also open from 8 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. Librarian, Miss Frances S. Talcott.

ELBERT H. GARY LAW LIBRARY.

Northwestern University building, North Dearborn and West Lake streets, Chicago.

The Gary Library of Law was the gift of Elbert H. Gary of New York, N. Y., to Northwestern University Law school. It is open without charge to nonresident lawyers presenting satisfactory credentials. Resident lawyers who are graduates of Northwestern University Law school are charged a registration fee of $1 per year for the privilege of using the library; all other resident lawyers are charged a registration fee of $4 a year. The library in 1922 contained about 56,000 volumes. Librarian, F. B. Crossley.

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Loyola avenue and Sheridan road.

The library of the college of arts of Loyola university contains 70,000 volumes for the use of the faculty and students, but it may be consulted by others on application to the librarian. Open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Librarian, William T. Kane, S. J.

St. Ignatius High School Library.

1076 West Roosevelt road.

The library of the high school department of Loyola university contains about 10,000 volumes for the use of the students and faculty, but may be consulted by others on application to the librarian, Thos. J. Livingstone, S. J.

EVANSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Orrington avenue and Church street.

Free to residents of Evanston and open to others on payment of an annual fee of $2.50, or 25 cents a month. Reference department free to all. Library open from 8:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. weekdays. Reading room open from 2 to 9 p. m., Sundays, except July to August inclusive, and from 2 to 6 p. m. on holidays, except Jan. 1, July 4, Thanksgiving day and Dec. 25. The Coe music collection, which contains 1,789 books, 620 pieces of sheet music and 652 pianola rolls, is open to all. The medical science room, containing over 1,200 medical books and periodicals, is open to resident physicians and nurses and to others by special arrangement. The total number of volumes Dec. 31, 1921, was 73,476. Librarian, Ida Faye Wright.

OAK PARK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(Scoville Institute.)

Grove avenue and Lake street, Oak Park.

The Oak Park public library contains about 40,000 volumes. It is open every day, except some holidays, from 9 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. and on Sundays from 2:30 to 5:30 p. m. South branch, 429 Harrison street; north branch, 212 Chicago avenue. Branches open afternoons and evenings, but not on Sundays. Librarian, Helen A. Bagley.

PULLMAN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

73 to 77 Arcade building, 112th street and Cottage Grove avenue.

Contains 13,000 volumes. Library open from 10 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. and in the evenings from 6:45 to 9 o'clock; also Sundays and holidays, 2 to 6 p. m. Librarian, Bertha S. Ludlam.

HAMMOND LIBRARY.

5757 University avenue.

The Hammond library of the Chicago Theological seminary contains over 30,000 volumes. It is intended for the use of the faculty and students of the Chicago Theological seminary, but may be used by clergymen and others. The library is open on weekdays from Oct. 5 to Aug. 31 from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1 to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m to 12 m; closed Sundays.

VIRGINIA LIBRARY.

826 Belden avenue.

The Virginia library of the McCormick Theological seminary contains about 50,000 volumes and is open every weekday of the year, except legal holidays, not only to those immediately connected with the seminary but to others as well. The hours are 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. while the seminary is in session, and the same during the vacations with the exception of the evening hours and Saturday afternoons. Librarian, Rev. John F. Lyons.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION LIBRARY.

Room 1547 Conway building, 111 West Washington street.

The library of the Portland Cement association is a reference library on the literature of the cement industry. It contains some 2,500 books, 6,900 pamphlets, 5,700 mounted clippings and 8,400 lantern slides. The library is open from 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at 1 o'clock. It is a free public reference library. Librarian, Pyrrha B. Sheffield.

CHICAGO LAW INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

1025 County building.

President—Capt. Edward Maher.
Secretary—Alfred E. Barr.
Treasurer—James Rosenthal.
Acting Librarian—Alfred E. Barr.

The library contains about 69,000 volumes.

CHILDREN'S SCIENCE LIBRARY.

The Chicago Academy of Sciences, Lincoln park, contains more than 500 volumes for children on natural history, including plants, animals, astronomy, geography and industries. The reading room is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. each weekday.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION LIBRARY.

Room 2132, 175 West Jackson boulevard.

The library of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest contains 4,500 bound volumes, containing information relative to fire insurance and allied subjects. Library open from 9 a. m to 5 p. m., except Saturdays, when it is closed at 1 o'clock.

The library of the Fire Insurance club of Chicago, room 2132 Insurance Exchange building, 175 West Jackson boulevard, contains 800 volumes on fire insurance. Hours same as above. Librarian, Emma L. Quackenbush.

LOMBARD FREE LIBRARY.

The Lombard free library contains more than 5,000 volumes. The librarian is Frank A. Warren.

MAYWOOD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

South 5th avenue, near St. Charles road.

The Maywood public library, the building for which was given by Andrew Carnegie, in August, 1905, contains 10,884 books and pamphlets. All residents of the village have the privilege of taking out books. The library, which contains a large reading room, is open from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., except Sundays and holidays. Librarian, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Southward.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.

Evanston and Chicago.

The Northwestern university libraries contained approximately 219,448 bound volumes and 176,345 pamphlets July 1, 1922. The library in Evanston is open during the college year from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily and from 7 to 10 p. m., except Sunday, and during the summer vacation from 8 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1:30 to 5 p. m. The building is known as the Orrington Lunt library. Other parts of the Northwestern university libraries are located in Northwestern university building, North Dearborn and West Lake streets, Chicago, and in the Northwestern Medical school, 25th and South Dearborn streets, Chicago. Librarian, Theodore Wesley Koch.

WESTERN SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.

1735 Monadnock block.

The technical library maintained by this society contains about 10,000 volumes upon the subject of engineering. Members of the society may borrow books from the collection. Nonmembers may receive this privilege upon the deposit of a required amount. The library is open to the public from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., (except Saturday, when the hours are from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.). Secretary, Edgar S. Nethercut; librarian, Laura M. Warner.

GARRETT BIBLICAL INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

Evanston, Ill.

This is a reference library of theology for the use of the faculty and students of the institute and neighboring clergymen, but open to the public October to September from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. and from 7 to 10 p. m. Nov. 1, 1922, the library contained 90,253 volumes and 18,454 pamphlets. Librarian, Doremus A. Hayes; assistant librarian in charge, Samuel G. Ayres.

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL LIBRARY AND INFORMATION BUREAU.

Federal Life building, 168 N. Michigan Ave.

The library of the National Safety council is a working reference library specializing in safety literature. The library files contain interesting data on hundreds of specific questions on accident prevention, industrial relations, and allied problems. The library is open to the public 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. daily, except on Saturdays, when it closes at 1 p. m., and is closed on Sundays and legal holidays. Librarian, Mary B. Day.

RIVER FOREST LIBRARY.

The River Forest free library was established in 1900 and contains 7,356 volumes. The hours are from 2:30 p. m. to 5:30 p. m. daily except on Sunday and from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The librarian is Miss Queenie A. Barker.

FOREST PARK LIBRARY.

The Forest Park free library is open from 1:30 to 9 p. m. daily. It is closed Thursday and Saturday nights. The librarian is Miss Florence M. Barry.

ASYLUMS, HOMES AND NURSERIES IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

Agard Deaconess Rest Home—Lake Bluff.
Altenheim—(See German Old People's Home).
Augustana Central Home—1346 North LaSalle street.
Augustana Home for the Aged—7544 Stony Island avenue.
Augustana Nursery—1346 North LaSalle-st.
Augustana Nurses' Home—351 Garfield avenue.
Augustana Women's Home—1307 East 54th-st.
Bacon Home for Missionaries' Children—11016 South Irving avenue.
Baptist Old People's Home—316 South 4th-av., Maywood.
Bethany Home for the Aged—5015 North Paulina street.
Bethany Home for Young Ladies—824 Center street.
Bethlehem Creche Day Nursery—235 West 53d.
Bethesda Day Nursery—1902 West Monroe-st.
Beulah Home—2144 North Clark street.
Bohemian Old People's Home—5061 North Crawford avenue.
Chicago Baptist Orphanage—Maywood.
Chicago Deaconesses' Home—22 West Erie-st.
Chicago Home for Convalescent Women and Children—1516 West Adams street.
Chicago Home for Girls—5024 Indiana avenue.
Chicago Home for Incurables—5535 Ellis-av.
Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans—Drexel avenue and 62d street.
Chicago Industrial Home for Children—Office 1132 West Washington boulevard.
Chicago Light House—3321 West 22d street.
Chicago Municipal Lodging House—162 North Union avenue.
Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan—1932 Burling street.
Chicago Orphan—5120 South Park avenue.
Chicago Shelter Home—547 Maxwell street.
Chicago State Hospital—Dunning.
Chicago Woman's Shelter—1356 W. Monroe-st.
Christopher House Day Nursery—1616 Fullerton avenue.
Church of God and Saints of Christ Day Nurseries and Orphanage and Home—5405 South Dearborn street.
Church Home for Aged Persons—5435 Ingleside avenue.
Cook County Home (for Poor)—Oak Forest.
Cook County Kinderheim—1356 N. Rockwell-st.
Co-Operative League of Chicago (Homes for Business Mothers and Their Children)—2217 and 5131 Calumet avenue.
Danish Lutheran Orphan—3320 Evergreen-av.
Danish Old People's Home—6809 Hurlbut-st.
Emerson House Day Nursery—1906 Emerson avenue.
Evangelical Deaconesses' Home—408 Wisconsin street.
Faith Missionary Home—300 West 74th street.
Florence Crittenton Anchorage—2615 Indiana avenue.
Foundlings' Home—15 South Wood street.
Frances Juvenile Home—433 East 42d street.
German Baptist Deaconess Home and Hospital Society—3264 Cortland street.
German Deaconesses' Home—824 Center street.
German Hospital Nurses' Home—2329 Cambridge avenue.
German Old People's Home—Forest Park, Ill.
Guardian Angel, German Orphan—2001 Devon avenue.
Hebrew Sheltering Home—1336 S. Morgan-st.
Helen Day Nursery—702 Barber street.
Home for the Aged—West Harrison and Throop.
Home for Aged Jews—Drexel-av. and 62d-st.
Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People—510 West Garfield boulevard.
Home for Destitute Crippled Children—1653 Park avenue.
Home for the Friendless—Vincennes and 51st.
Home for Jewish Friendless and Working Girls—53d street and Ellis avenue.
Hope Hall—6036 Ravenswood avenue.
House of the Good Shepherd—1126 Grace-st.
Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind—1900-1932 Marshall boulevard.
Illinois Industrial School for Girls—Park Ridge.
Illinois Masonic Homes—LaGrange and Sullivan, Ill.
Illinois Manual Training School Farm—Glenwood, Ill. Office 608, 160 W. Jackson-blvd.
Illinois St. Andrew Society Old People's Home—Riverside, Ill.
Immanuel Women's Home—1505 N. LaSalle-st.
Indiana House—12 East Grand avenue.
Institutional Church Day Nursery (colored)—3825 South Dearborn street.
Jackson Park Sanitarium—64th-st. and lake.
Jane Ridley Home for Soldiers' Widows (colored)—3852 Forest avenue.
Jewish Infant Home—California avenue and Hirsch boulevard.
Jewish Shelter House—1316 Turner avenue.
Josephine Club—515 South Ashland avenue.
Juvenile Detention Home—771 Gilpin place.
King (James C.) Home for the Aged—Garfield boulevard and South Park avenue.
Lawrence Hall (home for boys)—2850 Lawrence avenue.
Louise Training School for Colored Boys—6130 South Ada street.
Lutheran Orphans' Home—Addison, Ill.
Margaret Etter Creche—2421 Wabash avenue.
Marks Nathan Jewish Orphan—1550 South Albany avenue.
Martha Washington Home—North Western avenue and Irving Park boulevard.
Mary Crane Day Nursery—818 Gilpin place.
McKinley Home for Working Girls—561 South Ashland avenue.
Mercy Home—2834 Wabash avenue.
Methodist Deaconess Orphanage—Lake Bluff.
Methodist Episcopal Old People's Home—1417 Foster avenue.
Miriam Club, Homes for Jewish Working Girls—4815 Champlain avenue.
Mission of Our Lady of Mercy—1138 West Jackson boulevard.
National Park Seminary Day Nursery—329 West 24th street.
North Avenue Day Nursery—2138 W. North-av.
Norwegian-Danish Deaconess Home — 1925 North Sawyer avenue.
Norwegian Lutheran Bethesda Home—2244 Haddon avenue.
Norwegian Lutheran Children's Home—Edison Park.
Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess Home—1138 North Leavitt street.
Norwegian Old People's Home—6054 Avondale avenue.
Ogontz Day Nursery—1600 Allport street.
Old People's Home—4724 Vincennes avenue.
Orphan and Convalescent Home of St. Mary of Nazareth—4423 North Paulina street.
Orthodox Jewish Home for the Aged—Albany and Ogden avenues.
Park Ridge School for Girls—Park Ridge.
Parting of the Ways Home—112 W. 22d-st.
Paulist Day Nursery—919 South Wabash-av.
Phyllis Wheatley Home—3530 Forest avenue.
Presbyterian Home—Highland Park.
Protestant Association Home for Children—310 Normal parkway.
Providence Day Nursery—3052 Grattan avenue.
Resthaven—3360 South Park avenue.
St. Charles School for Boys—St. Charles, Ill.
St. Elizabeth Day Nursery—906 N. Franklin-st.
St. Joseph's Home for Aged and Crippled—2649 North Hamlin avenue.
St. Joseph's Home for the Friendless—Lake Park avenue and 35th street.
St. Joseph's Home for Working Girls—1100 South May street.
St. Mary of Nazareth Home—4428 North Mulligan avenue.

St. Mary's Home for Children—2822 West Jackson boulevard.
St. Mary's Mission House—850 Washington boulevard.
St. Mary's Nursery—2822 W. Jackson-blvd.
St. Mary's Settlement and Day Nursery—656 West 44th street.
St. Mary's Training School for Boys—Des Plaines.
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—721 N. LaSalle-st.
Sarah Hackett Stevenson Memorial Lodging House for Women—2412 Prairie avenue.
South Chicago Day Nursery—9011 Burley-av.
Susanna Wesley Home—3143 S. Michigan-av.
Swedish Baptist Old People's Home—11404 South Irving avenue.
Uhlich Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum—2014 Burling street.
Volunteers of America Children's Home—Evanston: day nursery, 1213 Washington-bd.
Walther League Hospice Home—4331 Calumet avenue.
Western German Baptist Old People's Home—1851 North Spaulding avenue.
Working Men's Home and Life Boat Mission—32 North State street.
Young Woman's Christian Association Home—830 South Michigan avenue.
Young Woman's Christian Home—318 South Ashland boulevard.

CEMETERIES IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

Arlington—West thirteen miles, near Elmhurst.
Beverly—Kedzie avenue and 119th street.
Bethany—Archer avenue and 79th street.
Bohemian National—North Crawford and Foster avenues.
B'nai Abraham—South of Waldheim.
B'nai Sholom—North Clark street, near Irving Park boulevard.
B'rith Abraham—Des Plaines avenue and 14th street, Forest Park.
Brookside—West sixteen miles, near South Elmhurst.
Calvary—North ten miles, near South Evanston.
Chebra Gemilath Chasadim Ubikur Cholim—North Clark street, near Irving Park-blvd.
Chebra Kadisha Ubikur Cholim—North Clark street, near Irving Park boulevard.
Chevra Shomer Hadas—Nine miles west, on Des Plaines avenue, south of West Roosevelt-rd.
Concordia—Nine miles west on Madison street.
Crown Hill—Fourteen miles west on Aurora, Elgin & Joliet railway.
Eden—Irving Park-blvd., near Franklin Park.
Elm Lawn—West thirteen miles on Lake street, near Elmhurst.
Elmwood—Grand and Beach avenues.
Evergreen—South Kedzie avenue and 87th-st.
Fairmount—Willow Springs.
Fair Oaks Park—Matteson, south.
Forest Home—West ten miles on Roosevelt-rd.
Free Sons of Israel—Waldheim.
German Lutheran—North Clark street and Irving Park boulevard.
Graceland—North five miles on Clark street.
Hebrew Benevolent Society—North Clark-st., near Irving Park boulevard.
Highland—West Chicago.
Irving Park Boulevard—Irving Park boulevard, near Schiller park.
Lincoln—Kedzie avenue and 123d.
Montrose—Bryn Mawr and Crawford avenues.
Moses Montefiore—South of Forest Home.
Mount Auburn—Southwest nine and one-half miles at 39th street and Oak Park avenue.
Mount Carmel—Hillside Station.
Mount Forest—Thornton, Ill.
Mount Glenwood—Thornton, Ill.
Mount Greenwood—Near Morgan Park; south.
Mount Hope—Near Morgan Park.
Mount Israel—Dunning.
Mount Maariv—Narragansett avenue, near Irving Park boulevard.
Mount Olive—Northwest nine miles, on Narragansett avenue.
Mount Olivet—South sixteen miles, near Morgan Park.
New Light—East Prairie road, near Lincoln avenue, Morton Grove; northwest.
North Chicago Hebrew Congregation—At Rosehill; north.
Norwood Park—Sanford-av. and Higgins-rd.
Oak Hill—West 119th street and Kedzie-av.
Oakland—Proviso; west twelve miles.
Oak Lawn—South Halsted and 180th streets.
Oakridge—Oakridge avenue and West Roosevelt-rd.; west twelve miles.
Oakwoods—Greenwood-av. and 67th-st.; south.
Oestereich-Ungarischer Kranken Unterstuetzungs-Verein—At Waldheim.
Ohavo Amuno—South of Forest Home.
Ohavo Sholom—At Oakwoods.
Polish—Milwaukee-av., near Norwood Park.
Ridgelawn—North Crawford and Peterson-avs.
Rosehill—North seven miles at Edgewater-avenue and East Ravenswood avenue.
St. Adalbert—Norwood Park.
St. Boniface—North Clark street and Lawrence avenue.
St. Henry—Ridge and Devon avenues.
St. Joseph's—River Grove.
St. Lukas—5232 North Crawford avenue.
St. Maria—Grand Trunk railway and 87th street; south.
Sinai Congregation—At Rosehill.
Society of Benevolence and Relief of the Sick—North Clark street and Irving Park-blvd.
Union Ridge—Higgins-av., near Norwood Park.
Waldheim—West ten miles on Harrison street.
Woodlawn—West 22d street and Harlem-av.
Zion Congregation—At Rosehill.

NOTABLE CHICAGO BANK FAILURES.

Ashland and Twelfth State—Oct. 15, 1914.
Auburn State—May 23, 1917.
Bank of America—Feb. 16, 1906.
Central Trust and Savings—March 3, 1896.
Chemical National—May 8, 1893.
Chicago National (J. R. Walsh)—Dec. 18, 1905.
Chicago Savings (W. C. Williams)*—Feb. 16, 1893.
Chicago Trust and Savings (D. H. Tolman)*—Dec. 5, 1893.
Columbia National—May 11, 1893.
Dime Savings—Jan. 30, 1897.
Dreyer, E. S., & Co.—Dec. 21, 1896.
Fidelity Savings—Sept. 24, 1877.
Fidelity State (Morgan Park)—March 12, 1918.
Globe Savings—April 5, 1897.
Graham & Sons—June 29, 1917.
La Salle Street Trust and Savings (Lorimer)—June 12, 1914.
Merchants, Farmers and Mechanics' Savings ("Beehive")—Sept. 20, 1877.
Michigan Avenue Trust—July 21, 1921.
Milwaukee Avenue State (Stensland)—Aug. 6, 1906.
Morgan Park State—May 23, 1917.
National Bank of Illinois—Dec. 21, 1896.
Niehoff, C. L., & Co.—June 7, 1893.
Park National—June 20, 1890.
Ravenswood Exchange—Nov. 17, 1907.
Schaffner, Herman & Co.—June 4, 1893.
Security Loan and Savings—Jan. 18, 1892.
Silverman, Lazarus—Aug. 3, 1893.
State Bank of Illinois—July 31, 1849.
State Savings Institution (D. D. Spencer)—Aug. 29, 1877.

*No connection with any existing Chicago Trust Company bank.

BANKS AND BANK STATISTICS OF CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY.

Adams State—3945 West 26th street; capital, $200,000; president, Joseph Klicka; cashier, John T. Siama.

Ætna State—Halsted street and Fullerton and Lincoln avenues; capital, $200,000; president, A. S. Maltman; cashier, D. W. Riley.

Albany Park National Bank, The—3424 Lawrence avenue; capital, $200,000; president, Murray McLeod; cashier, Robert F. Crowley.

Alliance National—Chicago and Ashland avenues; capital, $200,000; president, Joseph Rushkewicz; cashier, J. Louis Kohn.

Amalgamated Trust and Savings—371 West Jackson boulevard; capital, $200,000; president, R. L. Redheffer; cashier, Ralph S. Davis.

American State—1825 Blue Island avenue; capital, $400,000; president, James F. Stepina; cashier, Adolph J. Krasa.

Argo State—Summit; capital, $50,000; president, W. G. Knoedler; cashier, F. M. Heller.

Ashland Sixty-Third State—6346 South Ashland avenue; capital, $200,000; president, E. A. Curtis; cashier, John Kohlmann.

Ashland State—1800 South Ashland avenue; capital, $200,000; president, M. C. Zacharis; cashier, E. E. Placzek.

Atlas Exchange National—610 South Halsted street; capital, $200,000; president, Daniel M. Healy; cashier, B. M. Blankenheim.

Auburn Park Trust and Savings—Halsted and 79th streets; capital, $200,000; president, Roy P. Roberts; cashier, Harry Williams.

Austin Avenue Trust and Savings—402 North Austin avenue; capital, $100,000; president, Henry Pillinger; cashier, Philip C. Griffin.

Austin National—5634 West Chicago avenue; capital, $125,000; president, Michael J. Collins; cashier, J. F. Cahill.

Austin State—Parkside avenue and South boulevard, Austin; capital, $200,000; president, P. D. Castle; cashier, Harry M. Gardner.

Avenue State of Oak Park—Oak Park; capital, $100,000; president, W. S. Herrick; cashier, H. M. Gardner.

Baker State—Cicero; capital, $50,000; president, John H. Baker; cashier, Charles J. Baker.

Bank of Montreal—108 South LaSalle; capital, $14,400,000; manager Chicago branch, J. M. Greata.

Bankers State—Grand boulevard and 47th street; capital, $100,000; president, Alex Flower; cashier, Arthur W. Higby.

Berwyn State—Berwyn; capital, $25,000; president, Edwin L. Wagner; cashier, R. W. Teeter.

Binga State—36th place and State street; capital, $100,000; president, Jesse Binga; cashier, C. N. Langston.

Blue Island State—Blue Island; capital, $50,000; president, J. M. Lobaugh; cashier, C. H. Lobaugh.

Boulevard Bridge—Wrigley building; capital, $200,000; president, Lawrence H. Whiting; cashier, Milton M. Morse.

Boulevard State—3600 Irving Park boulevard; capital, $100,000; president, F. J. Wilson; cashier, A. Wardzinski.

Bowmanville National—4802 North Western avenue; capital, $200,000; president, E. M. Heidkamp; cashier, William J. Feldman.

Calumet National—9117 Commercial avenue; capital, $100,000; president, Emil G. Seip; cashier, F. A. Tinkham.

Calumet Trust and Savings—1987 West 111th street; capital, $100,000; president, William Schulze; cashier, Harry H. Cavin.

Capital State Savings—5400 North Clark street; capital, $300,000; president, W. J. Klingenberg; cashier, A. S. Lindblad.

Central Hyde Park State—Blackstone avenue and 55th street; capital, $100,000; president, G. H. Young; cashier, Arthur M. Whitemore.

Central Manufacturing District Bank—1112 West 35th street; capital, $500,000; president, William N. Jarnagin; cashier, Frank L. Webb.

Central Trust Company of Illinois—125 West Monroe street; capital, $6,000,000; president, Joseph E. Otis; cashier, Howard S. Camp.

Century Trust and Savings—State and Adams streets; capital, $500,000; president, John W. Fowler; cashier, C. R. Corbett.

Chicago City Bank and Trust—6225 Halsted; capital, $500,000; president, Louis Rathje; cashier, E. H. Holtorff.

Chicago Land, Credit and Trust Co.—134 South LaSalle street; capital, $200,000; president, F. H. Wickett; treasurer, F. P. Armbruster.

Chicago Trust Company—State and Madison; capital, $1,500,000; president, Lucius Teter; cashier, Frederic S. Pope.

Cicero State—Hawthorne; capital, $50,000; president, G. H. Hughes; cashier, C. C. Stoffel.

Citizens' State Bank of Chicago—3228 Lincoln avenue; capital, $400,000; president, Charles Johnson; cashier, J. G. Squires.

Citizens' State Bank of Melrose Park—Capital, $50,000; president, C. J. Wolf; cashier, C. J. Busscher.

Citizens' Trust and Savings—55th and State streets; capital, $200,000; president, Oliver F. Smith; cashier, Harry H. Hunter.

City National Bank of Evanston—Evanston; capital, $100,000; president, Charles N. Stevens; cashier, H. F. Sammon.

City State Bank—130 North Wells street; capital, $100,000; president, E. A. Nelson; cashier, C. F. Alden.

Colonial Trust and Savings—137 South LaSalle; capital, $1,000,000; president, Landon C. Rose; assistant cashier, Emil Stuedli.

Commercial Bank—Blue Island; capital, $100,000; president, J. L. Zacharias; cashier, Christian Krueger.

Commercial Bank of Chicago Heights—Capital, $100,000; president, Donald T. McClure; cashier, Joseph Kotlinck.

Commonwealth State—7465 Vincennes avenue; capital, $100,000; president, E. S. Latimer; cashier, Modestus R. Bauer.

Community State—1637 West Roosevelt road; capital, $250,000; president, Max Shulman; cashier, J. Gidwitz.

Continental and Commercial National—208 South LaSalle street; capital, $25,000,000; president, Arthur Reynolds; cashier, Reuben G. Danielson.

Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings—208 South LaSalle street; capital, $5,000,000; president, Arthur Reynolds; cashier, John A. Shannon.

Corn Exchange National—LaSalle and Adams; capital, $5,000,000; president, E. D. Hulbert; cashier, Edward F. Schoeneck.

Cosmopolitan State—1159 North Clark street; capital, $500,000; president, Gustav F. Fischer; cashier, Jacob R. Darmstadt.

Cottage Grove State—7452 Cottage Grove avenue; capital, $100,000; president, Edward C. Wentworth; cashier, M. C. Engstrom.

Crawford State Savings—4015 West Roosevelt road; capital, $200,000; president, Howard H. Hanks; cashier, Albert Sedlacek.

Depositors State—4633 South Ashland avenue; capital, $300,000; president, James J. Pesicka; cashier, S. J. Ratajczak.

Devon Trust and Savings—Devon avenue and Clark street; capital, $100,000; president, Charles V. Wellner; cashier, Frederick D. Ehlert.

Division State—West Division and North Rockwell streets; capital, $150,000; president, William Ganschow; cashier, Gustave A. Brueckner.

Douglas National—3201 South State street;

capital, $200,000; president, Anthony Overton; cashier, A. L. Young.
Drexel State—3946 Cottage Grove avenue; capital, $350,000; president, R. J. Neal; cashier, A. J. Kolar, Jr.
Drovers' National—4201 South Halsted; capital, $1,000,000; president, William C. Cummings; cashier, George A. Malcolm.
Drovers' Trust and Savings—Union stockyards; capital, $250,000; president, William C. Cummings; cashier, Murray M. Otstott.
Equitable Trust Company of Chicago—2218 Michigan avenue; capital, $250,000; president, Lawrence H. Whiting; cashier, William A. Nicol.
Evanston Trust and Savings—Evanston; capital, $100,000; president, John Westreicher; cashier, A. F. Bull.
Fidelity Trust and Savings—Wilson avenue, near Broadway; capital, $400,000; president, E. C. Hart; cashier, John A. Nylin.
First Englewood State—237 West 63d; capital, $200,000; president, Frank O. Birney; cashier, Ernest E. Hart.
First Joint Stock Land Bank—208 South LaSalle street; capital, $2,000,000; president, Guy Huston; secretary, J. E. Huston.
First National—Dearborn and Monroe; capital, $12,500,000; president, Frank O. Wetmore; cashier, R. F. Newhall.
First National of Englewood—349 West 63d; capital, $150,000; president, J. J. Nichols.
First State Bank of Chicago Heights—Chicago Heights; capital, $100,000; president, George I. McEldowney; cashier, David Wallace.
First State Bank of Matteson—Matteson; capital, $25,000; president, George H. Fortmiller; cashier, Henry Schulze.
First Trust and Savings—Dearborn and Monroe; capital, $6,250,000; president, M. A. Traylor; cashier, A. W. Converse.
First Trust and Savings of Riverdale—Capital, $25,000; president, Horace Holmes; cashier, H. C. Thompson.
Foreman Bros. Banking Company—30 North LaSalle; capital, $2,500,000; president, Harold E. Foreman; cashier, Andrew F. Moeller.
Forest Park State—Forest Park (Oak Park P. O.); capital, $50,000; president, Albert Roos; cashier, Albert C. Roos.
Franklin Park State—Franklin Park; capital, $25,000; president, H. N. Leadaman; cashier, William H. Kirchoff.
Franklin Trust and Savings—Michigan avenue and 35th street; capital, $300,000; president, Simon W. Straus; cashier, Edgar F. Olson.
Fullerton State—Fullerton and Southport avenues; capital, $200,000; president, Walter J. Raymer; cashier, A. I. Miktyn.
Garfield Park State Savings—4004 West Madison street; capital, $200,000; president, Frank A. Alden; cashier, Arthur A. Marquart.
Glencoe State—Glencoe; capital, $25,000; president, M. B. Orde; cashier, F. A. Andrew.
Greenebaum Sons Bank and Trust Company—Madison and LaSalle streets; capital, $1,500,000; president, Moses E. Greenebaum; cashier, Walter J. Greenebaum.
Guarantee Trust and Savings—835 West 63d; capital, $200,000; cashier, Otto J. Meler.
Guaranty Banking Corporation—208 S. LaSalle street; capital, $200,000; president, E. S. Maddock; cashier, A. S. Fraser.
Halsted Street State—6910 South Halsted street; capital, $200,000; president, Henry F. Eidmann; cashier, Roy P. Roberts.
Hamilton State—Sheridan road and Broadway; capital, $200,000; president, Charles E. Kanaley; cashier, Roy P. Roberts.
Harlem State Savings—Oak Park; capital, $100,000; president and cashier, W. F. Grosser.
Harris Trust and Savings—115 West Monroe; capital, $3,000,000; president, Albert W. Harris; cashier, Joseph H. Vaill.
Hegewisch State—Hegewisch; capital, $100,000; president, Daniel Jordan; cashier, William Sippel.
*Hibernian Banking Association—208 South LaSalle street; capital, $200,000; president, George M. Reynolds; secretary; Everett R. McFadden.
Hill State—3324 Lawrence avenue; capital, $200,000; president, Charles E. Mitchell; cashier, E. E. Rose.
Home Bank and Trust Company—Ashland and Milwaukee avenues; capital, $800,000; president, Peter L. Evans; cashier; M. Johnson.
Homewood State—Homewood; capital, $25,000; president, Henry Gottschalk; cashier, James A. Cowing.
Humboldt State—2722 West North avenue; capital $200,000; president, Chilton C. Collins; cashier, E. Klabo.
Hyde Park State—Lake avenue and 53d street; capital, $300,000; president, John A. Carroll; cashier, Oliver H. Tramblay.
Howard Street Trust and Savings—Howard street and Ashland avenue; capital, $100,000; president, Emil Stuedli; cashier, Harvey Reck.
Illinois State Bank of Chicago—Clark and Kinzie streets; capital, $140,000; president, Alfred Decker; cashier, Virgil C. Webster.
Illinois Trust and Savings—LaSalle and Jackson; capital, $5,000,000; president, E. D. Hulbert; cashier, Joseph I. Cooper.
Immel State—3114 North California avenue; capital, $100,000; president, John P. Immel; cashier, John A. Immel.
Independence State—1215 South Kedzie avenue; capital, $200,000; president, Louis Bomash; cashier, Herman R. Schiff.
Interstate National—13304 Erie avenue (Hegewisch); capital, $25,000; president, Lawrence Cox; cashier, Clyde Collins.
Irving Park National—4011 Elston avenue; capital, $100,000; president, Charles H. Rioch; cashier, P. L. McDonald.
Italian Trust and Savings—495 North Halsted street; capital, $100,000; president, Lawrence H. Whiting; cashier, Milton M. Morse.
Jefferson Park National—4815 Milwaukee avenue; capital, $200,000; president, Fred H. Esdohr; cashier, Rodney D. Andrews.
Kaspar State—1900 Blue Island avenue; capital, $500,000; president, William Kaspar; cashier, Emil F. Smrz.
Kenwood National—Grand boulevard and 47th street; capital, $200,000; president Eugene E. Ford; cashier, Jordan B. Cottle.
Keystone Trust and Savings—2715-2717 West North avenue; capital, $200,000; president, William O. Conrad; cashier, E. A. Eilert.
Kimbark State—10758 South Michigan avenue; capital, $100,000; president, J. C. Willis; cashier, C. W. Coleman.
Kimbell Trust and Savings—3538 Fullerton avenue; capital, $100,000; president, Raymond G. Kimbell; cashier, Lily M. Hansen.
Krause State—1341 Milwaukee avenue; capital, $200,000; president, J. Henry Krause; cashier, Robert A. Schiewe.
LaGrange State—LaGrange; capital, $50,000; president, H. B. Kilgour; cashier, N. M. Froom.
LaGrange Trust and Savings—LaGrange; capital, $50,000; president, W. E. Keeler; cashier, H. J. Twining.
Lake State—State and Lake streets; capital, $300,000; president, W. M. Richards; cashier, W. B. Strong.
Lake Shore Trust and Savings—Michigan boulevard and Ohio street; capital, $300,000; president, William S. Kline; cashier, T. Philip Swift.
Lake View State—Clark street and Belmont avenue; capital, $300,000; president, George W. McCabe; cashier, William M. Hickey.
Lake View Trust and Savings—Lincoln and Belmont avenues; capital, $500,000; presi-

dent, Joseph J. Budlong; cashier, B. J. Steacey.

Lansing State—Lansing; capital, $25,000; president, William Winterhoff; cashier, H. F. W. Schultz.

Lawndale National—3341 West 26th street; capital, $50,000; president, Frank J. Hajicek; cashier, Rudolph F. Hajicek.

Lawndale State—3113 West 22d; capital, $200,000; president, Joseph J. Salat; cashier, Joseph Kopecky.

Liberty Trust and Savings—Kedzie avenue and Roosevelt road; capital, $250,000; president, Walter M. Heyman; cashier, Jacob Landon.

Lincoln State Bank of Chicago—3105 South State street; capital, $300,000; president, George F. Leibrandt; cashier, George S. Campbell.

Lincoln Trust and Savings—3936 Lincoln avenue; capital, $200,000; president, O. B. Conklin; cashier, H. O. Anderson.

Live Stock Exchange National—Union stockyards; capital, $1,000,000; president, S. T. Kiddoo; cashier, D. R. Kendall.

Logan Square Trust and Savings—2569 Milwaukee avenue; capital, $200,000; president, Fred W. Popp; cashier, Paul W. Popp.

Madison and Kedzie State—3131 West Madison street; capital, $750,000; president, Harry H. Baum; cashier, J. T. Mammoser.

Market Trust and Savings—127 North Halsted street; capital, $200,000; president, Edward Katzinger; cashier, Albert M. Tierney.

Marquette Park State—2409 West 63d street; capital, $100,000; president, Wm. Brietzke, cashier, B. M. O'Connell.

Maywood State—Maywood; capital, $100,000; president, John Soffel; cashier, W. G. Heidemann.

Maywood Trust and Savings—Maywood; capital, $25,000; president, Charles W. Bullard; cashier, Carl E. Robinson.

Mechanics and Traders State—Washington boulevard and Desplaines street; capital, $200,000; president, P. H. Weilbrenner; cashier, W. W. Ziege.

Melrose Park State—Capital, $100,000; president, W. G. Heidemann; cashier, John Soffel.

Mercantile Trust and Savings—547 West Jackson boulevard; capital, $400,000; president Harry N. Grut; cashier, J. E. O'Shaughnessy.

Merchants Loan and Trust—112 West Adams; capital, $5,000,000; president, Edmund D. Hulbert; cashier, John J. Geddes.

Metropolitan State—807 West 35th street; capital, $100,000; president, John B. Brenza; cashier, Julius C. Brenza.

Mid-City Trust and Savings—Halsted and Madison; capital, $750,000; president, William J. Rathje; cashier, O. A. Christensen.

Millard State—3645 West 26th street; capital, $100,000; president, Rudolph A. Cepec; cashier, Frank L. Basta.

Milwaukee-Irving State—4017 Milwaukee avenue; capital, $100,000; president, Emil H. Bengson; cashier, Peter H. Cleven.

Morris Plan—21 North LaSalle; capital, $1,000,000; president, Willoughby G. Walling; cashier-treasurer, R. B. Umberger (acting).

Morton Grove Trust and Savings—Morton Grove; capital, $25,000; president, August Geweke; cashier, H. S. Scharenberg.

Morton Park State—Morton Park; capital, $100,000; president, Harley B. Mitchell; cashier, Byron C. Thorpe.

Mutual National—7829-31 South Halsted; capital, $200,000; president, Frank Rathje; cashier, Fred H. Korthauer.

National Bank of the Republic—LaSalle and Monroe; capital, $2,000,000; president, John A. Lynch; cashier, Oscar H. Swan.

National Bank of Woodlawn—1326 East 63d street; capital, $300,000; president, Howard H. Wanzer; cashier, Edward A. Schroeder.

National City Bank of Chicago—Dearborn and Monroe; capital, $2,000,000; president, David R. Forgan; cashier, Edward P. Vollertsen.

National Produce—196 North Clark; capital, $600,000; president, Edwin L. Wagner; cashier, Ralph N. Ballou.

Niles Center State—Niles Center; capital, $50,000; president, William J. Galitz; cashier, Robert F. Hoffman.

Noel State—Milwaukee and North avenues; capital, $1,000,000; president, Joseph R. Noel; cashier, Lyman T. Burgess.

North Avenue State—North avenue and Larrabee; capital, $200,000; president, Landon C. Rose; cashier, Otto G. Roehling.

North Shore Trust and Savings—Sheridan Road and Argyle street; capital, $200,000; president, Harry S. Covington; cashier, William O. Conrad.

North Side State Savings—808 North Clark street; capital, $200,000; president, Gustave F. Fisher; cashier, P. H. Weilbrenner.

Northern Trust—LaSalle and Monroe; capital, $2,000,000; president, Solomon A. Smith; cashier, William H. Barker.

North-Western Trust and Savings—1201 Milwaukee avenue; capital, $1,000,000; president, J. F. Smulski; cashier, A. J. Kowalski, Jr.

Oak Park Trust and Savings—Oak Park; capital, $200,000; president, Henry W. Austin; cashier, Paul E. Zimmerman.

Ogden Avenue State—3616 Ogden avenue; capital, $200,000; president, Frank Ransford; cashier, Raymond Greene.

Park Ridge State—Park Ridge; capital, $25,000; president, G. H. Barrows; cashier, M. C. Appelt.

Pearsons-Taft Land Credit Company—105 South LaSalle street; capital, $200,000; president, Oren E. Taft; cashier, W. R. Joslyn.

Peoples Stock Yards State—Ashland and 47th; capital, $750,000; president, Hartley C. Laycock; cashier, Norman O. Geyer.

Peoples Trust and Savings—Michigan boulevard and Washington street; capital, $1,000,000; president, Earle H. Reynolds; cashier, A. M. Speer.

Philip State Bank and Trust Co.—7001 North Clark street; capital, $200,000; president, Peter Phillip; cashier, O. T. Miller.

Pinkert State—Cicero; capital, $100,000; president, Bruno Pinkert, Sr.; cashier, Alfred Pinkert.

Pioneer State Savings—4016 West North avenue; capital, $200,000; president, John J. Lovett; cashier, C. J. Peeples.

Proviso State—Maywood; capital, $50,000; president, G. A. Hart; cashier, A. W. Holden.

Pullman Trust and Savings—Pullman; capital, $300,000; president, Edward F. Bryant; cashier, Donald R. Bryant.

Ravenswood National—4600 Ravenswood avenue; capital, $50,000; president, Walter D. Rathje; cashier, George T. Keeler.

Reliance State—Madison and Ogden; capital, $300,000; president, C. A. Wathier; cashier, R. F. Kopperschmidt.

River Forest State—River Forest; capital, $50,000; president, John W. Broughton; cashier, John A. Klesert.

Riverside State—Riverside; capital, $50,000; president, T. C. Blayney; cashier, Ralph C. Fansler.

Robey State—Robey and West 47th streets; capital $100,000; president, John S. Jurik; cashier, Joseph Hemzacek.

Rogers Park National—7044 North Clark street; capital $50,000; president, Walter H. Coeber; cashier, R. R. Johnson.

Roosevelt State—Grand boulevard and 35th street; capital, $100,000; president, Alexander Flower; cashier, Charles H. Irish.

Roseland State Savings—11500 Michigan avenue; capital, $200,000; president, John S. Runnells; cashier, David J. Harris.

Scheubert and Amberg State—4140 West North avenue; capital, $200,000; president, Charles E. Scheubert; cashier, Norton F. Stone.
Schiff & Co. State—Roosevelt road, near Halsted; capital, $200,000; president, Benjamin J. Schiff; cashier, Samuel S. Shuster.
Second Citizens State Bank of Chicago—4801 Lincoln avenue; capital, $100,000; president, Charles Johnson; cashier, M. O. Pfaff.
Second North-Western State—Milwaukee and Central Park avenues; capital, $200,000; president, J. F. Smulski; cashier, W. P. Macientek.
Security Bank of Chicago—Milwaukee avenue and Carpenter street; capital, $500,000; president, J. C. Hansen; cashier, N. B. Collins.
Second Security Bank of Chicago—Milwaukee and Western avenue; capital, $250,000; president, J. C. Hansen; cashier, Martin J. Grau.
Sheridan Trust and Savings—Broadway and Lawrence avenue; capital, $500,000; president, W. J. Klingenberg; cashier; Julian F. Brasor.
Shermerville State—Capital, $25,000; president, Henry Rugen; cashier, John C. Ide.
Sixteenth Street State—3500 West 16th street; capital, $100,000; president, Samuel W. Maltz; cashier, Jacob A. Kalis.
Sixty-Third and Halsted State—810 West 63d street; capital, $200,000; president, C. H. Dehming; cashier, George Lenz.
Skala State—968 West 18th street; capital, $100,000; president, Frank J. Skala; cashier, Charles Krcilek.
South Chicago Savings—3017 East 92d street; capital, $300,000; president, Warren W. Smith; cashier, James G. Collins.
South Shore State—Exchange avenue and 75th street; capital, $100,000; president, John A. Carroll; cashier, P. M. Knight.
South Side Trust and Savings—4259 Cottage Grove avenue; capital, $500,000; president, Isaac N. Powell; cashier, D. W. Cahill.
Southwest State—5105 South Ashland avenue; capital, $200,000; president, J. E. Hitt; cashier, Roswell W. Hawkins.
South-West Trust and Savings—35th street, Archer and Hoyne avenues; capital, $200,000; president, Thomas J. Healey; cashier, Andrew H. Wolski.
Standard Trust and Savings—29 South LaSalle; capital, $1,000,000; president, Charles S. Castle; cashier, Robert M. Campbell.
State Bank of Chicago—LaSalle and Washington; capital, $2,500,000; president, Henry A. Haugan; cashier, Austin J. Lindstrom.
State Bank of Clearing—5601 West 63d street; capital, $25,000; president, Frederick A. Hibbert; cashier, Theodore P. Oster.
State Bank and Trust Company—Evanston; capital, $300,000; president, F. J. Scheidenhelm; cashier, J. C. Luther.
State Bank of Oak Park—Capital, $100,000; president, Charles Woodward; cashier, Alfred H. Klein.
State Bank of Palatine—Palatine; capital, $25,000; president, F. W. Rech; cashier, F. A. Schering.
State Bank of West Pullman—120th and Lowe; capital, $200,000; president, Thomas W. Cole; cashier, Edward Larson.
State Commercial and Savings—1935 Milwaukee avenue; capital, $100,000; president, Joseph Stein; cashier, F. G. Eirich.
Stockmen's Trust and Savings—5425 South Halsted; capital, $200,000; president, P. J. Harmon; cashier, E. J. A. Gold.
Stock Yards Savings—4162 South Halsted; capital, $300,000; president, C. N. Stanton; cashier, J. T. Mangan.
Stony Island Trust and Savings—6822 Stony Island avenue; capital, $200,000; president, Geo. M. Benedict; cashier, A. Lincoln Long.
Suburban Trust and Savings—Oak Park; capital, $100,000; president, W. H. Rattenburg; cashier, John M. Duryee.
Summit State—Capital, $25,000; president, H. B. Kilgour; cashier, F. C. Mandel.
Transportation Bank of Chicago—Transportation building; capital, $500,000; president, Wm. J. Hartman; cashier, J. E. Engquist.
Twelfth Street State—Berwyn; capital, $50,000; president, Byron C. Thorpe; cashier, J. W. Vistain.
Twenty-Sixth Street State—3856 West 26th street; capital $100,000; president, John V. Zelezny; cashier, John G. Zelezny.
Union Bank of Chicago—25 North Dearborn street; capital, $500,000; president, Daniel V. Harkin; cashier, John Gulliksen.
Union Trust—Dearborn and Madison; capital, $2,000,000; president, F. H. Rawson; cashier, F. P. Schreiber.
United State—6000 South Halsted; capital, $200,000; president, Carl Lunberg; cashier, Frank A. Putnam.
Universal State—3252 South Halsted street; capital, $200,000; president, Joseph J. Elias; cashier, John I. Bagdziunas.
University State—1352 East 55th street; capital, $200,000; president, Charles W. Hoff; cashier, Lee A. King.
Washington Park National—730 East 63d street; capital, $300,000; president, Isaac N. Powell; cashier, William A. Moulton.
West Englewood Trust and Savings—1610 West 63d street; capital, $350,000; president, John Bain; cashier, Edward C. Barry.
West Hammond Trust and Savings—Capital, $25,000; president, A. J. Campbell; cashier, Paul I. Muschelenry.
West Side National—1600 West 12th street; capital, $200,000; president, Thomas J. Healey; cashier, Herman Elenbogen.
West Side Trust and Savings—Halsted and Roosevelt road; capital, $700,000; president, C. O. Fetscher; cashier, Herbert S. Pflaum.
West Town State—2325 West Madison street; capital, $250,000; president, Thomas J. Harper; cashier, J. W. Hays.
Western Springs State—Western Springs; capital, $25,000; president, H. A. Parks; cashier, A. E. Peters.
Western State Bank of Cicero—Cicero; capital, $200,000; president, Frank Kirchmen; cashier, John W. Jedlan.
Wiersema State—11108 South Michigan avenue; capital, $200,000; president, Asa Wiersema; cashier, Nicholas W. Wiersema.
Wilmette State—Capital, $75,000; president, S. A. Wheelock; cashier, J. H. Schaefer.
Winnetka State—Capital, $25,000; president, John R. Leonard; cashier, Henry R. Hale.
Winnetka Trust and Savings—Winnetka; capital, $35,000; president, W. K. Mayer; cashier, Alfred D. Herrmann.
Woodlawn Trust and Savings—1204 East 63d, capital, $400,000; president, Arthur W. Tobias; cashier, John W. Watson.

*Consolidated with the Continental and Commercial Savings bank Oct. 31, 1918.

CHICAGO CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

Federal Reserve bank building, 6th floor.
President—Solomon A. Smith.
Vice-President—Oscar G. Foreman.
Treasurer—Solomon A. Smith.
Manager—Thomas C. Stibbs.
Assistant Manager—T. T. Thedieck.
Examiner—Charles H. Meyer.
Clearing House Committee—George M. Reynolds, chairman; John A. Lynch, Edmund D. Hulbert, Frank O. Wetmore, Fredrick H. Rawson, Solomon A. Smith.

Chicago Bank Clearings.

Year.	Clearings.	Year.	Clearings.
1906..	$11,047,311,894	1908..	$11,853,814,943
1907..	12,087,647,870	1909..	13,781,843,612

Year.	Clearings.	Year.	Clearings.
1910..	$13,939,689,984	1916..	$20,541,943,195
1911..	13,925,709,802	1917..	24,974,974,478
1912..	15,380,795,541	1918..	25,930,200,367
1913..	16,073,130,524	1919..	29,685,973,091
1914..	15,692,828,996	1920..	32,669,233,535
1915..	16,198,985,174	1921..	25,974,692,057

Clearings of 1921 and 1922 by Months.

	1921.	1922.
January	$2,413,821,712	$2,123,139,651
February	1,958,471,663	1,896,160,801
March	2,303,156,256	2,327,996,936
April	2,174,144,244	2,251,742,043
May	2,130,072,341	2,497,785,292
June	2,105,603,264	2,481,274,663
July	2,049,434,791	2,309,221,585
August	2,149,165,885	2,288,277,238
September	2,072,916,031	2,308,703,000
October	2,204,735,913	2,606,000,000
November	2,188,503,150	2,365,113,176
December	2,224,666,807	.....
Totals	25,974,692,057	.....

CHICAGO BANK LOANS AND DEPOSITS.

National Banks (Sept. 15, 1922).

Bank.	Loans.	Deposits.
Atlas Exchange	$1,209,714	$1,704,193
Albany Park	636,602	1,664,551
Alliance	642,693	1,947,520
Austin	854,185	2,130,004
Bowmanville	1,125,951	2,190,245
Calumet	3,082,927	5,947,311
Continental & Coml.	264,183,192	373,366,961
Corn Exchange	71,112,308	99,632,487
Drovers	10,232,090	14,177,312
First	150,384,886	211,787,284
First of Cicero	1,648,474	1,664,933
First of Englewood	3,237,877	6,378,882
First of Oak Park	306,722	644,816
Interstate	123,118	721,007
Irving Park	1,418,791	3,503,289
Jefferson Park	755,514	2,457,733
Kenwood	2,417,604	4,653,098
Lawndale	4,997,090	5,256,137
Livestock Exchange	12,080,224	16,774,938
Mutual	1,321,004	2,264,607
Nat. Bank of Rep.	20,916,776	27,425,995
Nat. B'k of Woodl'n.	896,856	1,363,445
Nat. City of Chi.	23,742,369	34,129,631
National Produce	4,816,027	6,451,323
Ravenswood	395,093	1,252,135
Rogers Park	271,380	1,565,606
Washington Park	3,658,287	7,983,140
West Side	817,253	1,723,896
Totals	588,285,019	840,763,499

State Banks (Sept. 15, 1922.)

Bank.	Loans.	Deposits.
Adams State	$255,331	$1,447,380
Ætna State	1,852,922	2,833,333
American State	5,190,592	4,756,091
Ashland State	1,004,086	1,067,580
Auburn Park	174,698	155,796
Austin State	4,411,919	5,067,627
Belmont Tr. & Sav.	301,973	514,799
Binga	214,508	514,584
Boulevard Bridge	1,697,206	4,307,128
Boulevard Saving	400,690	537,193
Calumet Tr. & Sav.	679,453	1,024,732
Capital State Sav.	1,713,884	3,027,552
Central Hyde Park.	608,667	669,189
Central Manufac.	5,808,251	6,063,170
Central Trust	56,692,073	72,251,090
Century Tr. & Sav.	2,546,378	3,175,063
Chicago City	5,504,483	6,762,950
Chicago Lawn State	444,517	708,361
Chicago Morris Plan	2,762,842	1,595,966
Chicago Trust	10,934,071	14,200,543
Citizens State of Ch.	4,594,474	4,910,654
Citizens Trust	1,669,253	2,116,766
City State	219,176	303,682
Columbia State	949,547	1,202,900
Commonwealth St.	349,661	333,011
Community	566,716	583,214
Cont. & Com. T.&S.	$37,875,467	$83,330,264
Cosmopolitan State	4,494,131	6,378,992
Cottage Grove Av.	1,027,114	1,157,433
Crawford State	1,215,097	1,550,626
Depositors S. & S.	3,917,347	4,245,895
Desplaines State	500,728	1,085,694
Devon Tr. & Sav.	653,246	679,828
Division State	484,564	1,259,818
Douglas Park St.	579,556	825,760
Drexel State	5,353,882	7,258,158
Drovers Trust	5,269,662	6,475,015
East Side Tr. & S.	250,960	800,268
Edgewater Tr. & S.	58,960	171,062
Elston State	396,331	498,649
Englewood State	2,767,402	3,679,826
Equitable T.Co.of C.	966,494	1,627,457
Fidelity Tr. & Sav.	2,555,349	3,362,407
First Italian Trust.	483,315	419,965
First Trust & Sav.	50,124,770	94,092,731
Foreman Bros.	37,907,226	41,090,969
Franklin Tr. & Sav.	2,778,496	4,069,783
Fullerton State	899,578	1,880,689
Garfield Pk. St. S.	2,378,103	4,608,061
Geringer & Storkan	151,650	299,372
Greenebaum Sons'	18,208,674	21,376,955
Guarantee T. & S.	1,639,144	2,108,729
Halsted State	2,100,550	2,117,378
Hamilton State	727,222	667,553
Harris Tr. & Sav.	24,600,084	41,925,599
Hatterman-Glanz	370,133	396,119
Hegewisch State	324,118	466,993
Hill State	1,227,501	2,169,139
Home Bank & T. Co.	6,303,741	8,209,489
Howard Tr. & Sav.	170,431	148,324
Humboldt State	1,281,549	2,535,024
Hyde Park State	2,879,746	4,123,603
Illinois Tr. & Sav.	94,001,498	126,268,438
Immel State	290,972	1,091,389
Immigrant State	92,800	304,095
Independence State.	2,776,553	3,623,294
Industrial State	190,340	298,810
International State	122,744	125,151
Italian Tr. & Sav.	524,675	531,176
Kaspar State	3,886,429	11,524,341
Kauffman State	61,241	111,538
Keystone Tr. & Sav.	1,042,530	1,134,044
Kimbell Tr. & Sav.	1,336,462	2,514,860
Lake Shore T. & S.	1,625,832	3,024,014
Lake State	2,171,030	2,169,342
Lake View	4,072,162	4,833,624
Lake View T. & S.	4,732,672	9,674,908
Lawndale State	3,174,283	3,482,393
Liberty Trust & S.	4,814,627	6,808,950
Lincoln Tr. & Sav.	1,953,607	2,542,361
Lincoln State	1,380,980	2,464,635
Logan S. Tr. & S.	1,525,349	2,377,870
Madison & Kedzie S.	4,624,931	6,295,717
Madison Square	493,210	660,889
Market Tr. & Sav.	1,249,319	1,461,761
Marquette Pk. State	601,560	884,379
Marshall Sq. State.	648,282	1,028,516
Mechanics & Trad.	1,313,382	1,603,762
Mercantile Tr. & S.	4,405,579	6,374,529
Merch'ts Loan & Tr.	55,614,834	101,752,688
Metropolitan State.	862,026	2,055,362
Mid-City Trust	6,881,944	10,020,980
Milw'kee & Irv. Tr.	424,654	491,212
Noel State	4,802,203	6,012,675
North Ave. State.	3,642,082	7,142,321
Northern Trust	30,825,853	46,632,118
Northw'n Tr. & S.	7,092,729	15,866,906
Novak Steiskal	192,685	189,283
Ogden Ave. State.	311,991	1,293,461
People's Stock Yds	9,534,297	13,381,268
People's Trust	10,788,270	14,714,846
Phillip State	1,164,200	2,448,034
Pioneer State	1,703,356	3,286,191
Prudential St. Sav.	764,903	2,363,557
Public State	686,645	699,952
Pullman Tr. & Sav.	3,028,315	5,819,670
Reliance State	4,297,743	6,555,525
Robey State	134,137	333,361
Rogers Pk. T. & S.	271,380	1,565,606
Roosevelt State	620,442	642,989

Bank.	Loans.	Deposits.
Roseland State	$1,887,265	$3,618,883
Scheub't & Am'g. S.	1,050,409	1,616,875
Schiff & Co. State.	721,053	4,081,863
2d Citizens' State..	1,074,471	1,288,575
2d Northwestern St.	482,136	1,401,285
2d Sec. Bk. Ch.....	1,630,352	4,318,593
Sec. Bk. of Chi.	3,270,420	6,497,500
Sheridan Trust	5,486,883	7,716,974
Sherman Park	206,173	524,183
Sixteenth Street ..	657,844	734,226
63d & Halsted Sav.	1,354,771	1,523,293
79th and Halsted..	155,815	38,462
Skala State	14,460	657,450
South Chicago Sav.	7,397,003	7,125,608
South Shore	627,372	823,268
South Side Tr. & S.	4,994,825	7,009,160
Southwest State ..	3,051,775	3,490,391
Southw't Tr. & Sav.	2,988,583	3,356,604
Standard Tr. & Sav.	8,125,356	10,679,560
State Bank of Chi.	41,166,932	44,953,978
St. Bk. of Clearing	401,302	530,084
State B. W. Pullm'n	1,101,116	1,130,098
State Com. & Sav.	529,617	826,907
Stockman's T. & S.	1,293,241	2,058,965
Stockyards Sav. ..	6,158,133	7,646,791
Stony Is. Tr. & Sav.	1,455,699	2,572,432
Transport'n Bk. Chi.	1,210,306	1,414,127
26th Street State..	362,620	1,360,104
Union Bank of Chi.	4,270,175	5,418,254
Un'n St. Bk. S. Chi.	$1,152,557	$2,086,823
Union Trust Co.....	38,456,939	55,932,651
U. S. Bank.....	1,092,825	1,707,105
Universal State ...	961,041	2,036,059
University State ..	666,565	1,354,864
Western State	2,323,629	2,388,456
West Central State	189,237	253,406
W. Englw. T. & S.	2,738,539	3,999,153
West Side T. & S.	7,735,052	11,104,710
West 31st State....	89,650	295,858
West Town State..	1,993,512	3,743,628
Wiersema State ..	2,043,431	3,363,882
Woodlawn T. & S.	4,983,002	6,360,073
Totals	788,759,810	1,172,826,570

The savings deposits in Chicago national banks on Sept. 15, 1922, aggregated $45,562,056 and those in the state banks of Chicago on the same date amounted to $461,301,804.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CHICAGO.

Chairman—William A. Heath.
Governor—J. B. McDougal.
Deputy Governors—C. R. McKay, S. B. Cramer and John H. Blair.
Manager Detroit Branch—R. B. Locke.
Chicago Office—79 West Monroe street.

RANGE OF CHICAGO STOCKS AND BONDS IN 1922.

Stock.	High.	Low.
American Shipbuilding	96¼	60
American Public Service pfd.....	96¼	83
American Telegraph and Telephone.	124½	124
Armour & Co. pfd.....	101⅝	91
Armour Leather	12½	12
Armour Leather pfd.....	88	83
Boone W. Mills.....	32¾	30
Bunte Bros. pfd.....	91	85
Central Illinois Public Service pfd..	90	83
Case Plow	10	4
Case Plow 1st pfd.....	30	19½
Chi. City and Connecting Rys. pfd.	9½	1½
Chicago Elevated Railways pfd....	12½	1½
Chicago Pneumatic Tool.....	83	56
Chicago Railways Series 2.....	6	1½
Cudahy	68	49
Commonwealth Edison	140	114½
Consumers Company	10¾	5
Consumers Company pfd.....	75	54
Continental Motors	11¾	5½
Crane Company pfd.....	112	103½
Deere & Co. pfd.....	80	63
Diamond Match	121	105
Earl Motors	6	1¼
Fair Store pfd.....	102½	102
Great Lakes Dredge A.....	106	81½
Godchaux	18	10½
Gossard	28½	24½
Hart Schaffner & Marx.....	96	73
Hayes Wheel	38¾	32¾
Kuppenheim	37¾	28
Kuppenheim pfd.	101	95
Holland-St. Louis Sugar.....	7⅜	3¾
Hupp Motor	24⅜	10⅞
Inland Steel	58	44
Illinois Brick	85	55
John R. Thompson Company.....	55½	40⅞
Libby-McNeill	8½	7¼
Lindsay Light	6¼	3½
Middle West Utilities.....	53⅞	20½
Middle West Utilities pfd.....	88½	72½
Middle West Utilities prior pfd....	105½	82
Mitchell Motors	7½	2
Montgomery Ward	25¾	12⅛
Montgomery Ward pfd.....	104⅜	76
National Leather	11½	7¾
Philipsborn	44	39⅝
Philipsborn pfd.	101	101
Pick & Co.....	28¾	19
Piggly Wiggly A.....	54⅝	25
Public Service	108	80
Public Service pfd.	96⅛	81
Quaker Oats	225	142
Quaker Oats pfd.....	100½	90
Reo Motor	14½	12½
Sears Roebuck	94¾	59½
Stewart Warner	58	24
Swift & Co.....	110	91½
Swift Internacional	25	18
Standard Gas	20¾	18
Standard Gas pfd.....	50	43
Temtor Corn A.....	5¼	¾
Union Carbide and Carbon.....	65½	42
United Paper Board.....	17	13
United Light and Railways.....	73	26
United Light and Railways 6% pfd.	83	71
United Light and Railways 7% pfd.		75½
United Iron Works.....	9⅞	6
U. S. Gypsum.....	68	52
Wahl	71½	50
Western Knitting	11¾	5
Wrigley	111	97
Yellow Manufacturing	206½	120
Yellow Taxi	87⅝	59½
BONDS.		
Chicago City and Conn. Railways 5s	53⅛	35½
Chicago City Railways 1st 5s.....	84	69½
Chicago Railways Series B 5s.....	52⅜	32½
Commonwealth Edison 1st 5s.....	100	94
Commonwealth Electric 1st 5s.....	98½	98½
Cudahy Packing 1st 5s.....	94	86⅛
Pub. Service of Northern Illinois 5s	92½	86
Swift 1st 5s.....	100¼	90⅞
Standard Textile 6½s.....	100	100

CHICAGO CRIME COMMISSION.

Organized by the Chicago Association of Commerce.

President—Edwin W. Sims.
Vice-Presidents — Henry P. Crowell, Alfred Decker, Charles R. Holden.
Secretary—W. Rufus Abbott.
Assistant Secretary—Fred L. Rossback.
Treasurer—Joseph R. Noel.
Assistant Treasurer—John R. Burgess.
Operating Director—Henry Barrett Chamberlin.
Assistant to Operating Director—Francis D. Hanna.
Headquarters—21 North LaSalle street.

MAP OF CHICAGO SHOWING GROWTH BY ANNEXATIONS.

GROWTH OF CHICAGO BY ANNEXATIONS.

Annexations.	Date of Act.	Area in sq. miles.	Total area. sq. miles.
A —Original town as platted by canal commissioners	Aug. 4, 1830	.....	.4173
B —Town limits extended by trustees	Nov. 6, 1833	.4825	.8998
C —Town of Chicago as incorporated	Feb. 11, 1835	1.5152	2.4150
D —City of Chicago as incorporated	Mar. 4, 1837	8.2200	10.6350
D^1 —Withdrawn by act of legislature	Jan. 21, 1843	.5000	10.1350
D^2 —Withdrawn by act of legislature	Mar. 3, 1843	.3750	9.7600
D^1 —Re-annexed by act of legislature (0.50 sq. miles)			
D^2 —Re-annexed by act of legislature (0.375 sq. miles)	Feb. 14, 1851	4.2500	14.0100
E —Extension by act of legislature (3.375 sq. miles)			
F —Extension by act of legislature	Feb. 12, 1853	3.9880	17.9980
G —Extension by act of legislature	Feb. 13, 1863	6.2840	24.2820
H —Annexed as part of Lincoln park by act of legislature	Feb. 8, 1869	.0945	24.3765
I —Extension by act of legislature	Feb. 27, 1869	11.3800	35.7565
J —Annexed by ordinance { Village of Jefferson	Feb. 21, 1887	1.0000	36.7565
J —Annexed by ordinance { City of Chicago	May 16, 1887		
K —Annexed by resolution of Cook county commissioners	Apr. 29, 1889	7.1500	43.9065
L^1 —Part of town of Cicero (1.00 sq. mile)			
L^2 —Town of Jefferson (29.530 sq. miles)			
L^3 —City of Lake View (10.3135 sq. miles)	Annexed at election. June 29, 1889	125.9295	169.8360
L^4 —Town of Lake (36.00 sq. miles)			
L^5 —Village of Hyde Park (49.132 sq. mi.)			
M —Part of village of Gano, annexed at election	Apr. 1, 1890	1.7730	171.6090
N —South Englewood, annexed by ordinance	May 12, 1890	2.8990	174.5080
O^1 —Village Washington Heights (2.81 sq. mi.)	Annexed at election. Nov. 4, 1890	4.6030	179.1110
O^2 —Village of West Roseland (1.793 sq. mi.)			
P —Annexed by ordinance	Dec. 4, 1890	.0460	179.1570
Q —Village of Fernwood, annexed at election	Apr. 7, 1891	.9810	180.1380
R^1 —Village of Rogers Park (2.125 sq. miles)	Annexed at election. Apr. 4, 1893	3.8750	184.0130
R^2 —Village of West Ridge (1.75 sq. miles)			
S —Village of Norwood Park, annexed at election	Nov. 7, 1893	2.1250	186.1380
T —Part of town of Calumet, annexed by ordinance	Feb. 25, 1895	1.0000	187.1380
U —Austin, annexed at election	Apr. 4, 1899	3.5000	190.6380
V —Village of Edison Park, annexed at election	Nov. 8, 1910	.6875	191.3255
W —Disconnected by ordinance	July 17, 1911	.0350	191.2905
X —Village of Morgan Park, annexed at election	Apr. 7, 1914	3.1250	194.4155
Y —Village of Clearing, annexed at election	Apr. 6, 1915	1.8750	196.2905
Z —Part of city of Evanston, annexed by ordinance—			
By city of Evanston	Nov. 17, 1914	.1230	196.4135
By city of Chicago	Feb. 8, 1915		
AA—Re-annexed at election	Apr. 6, 1915	.0210	196.4345
BB —Part of town of Stickney, annexed at election	June 7, 1915	2.2500	198.6845
CC —Annexed by act of legislature	July 1, 1915	.3125	198.9970
DD—Part of Norwood Park, annexed by ordinance	Dec. 17, 1917	1.0000	199.9970

ILLINOIS WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Established by act of June 27, 1913.

Bushel of—	Pounds.
Alfalfa seed	60
Apples, green	50
Apples, dried	24
Barley	48
Beans, green or string	24
Beans, wax	24
Beans, white	60
Beans, castor	46
Beets	60
Blue grass seed	14
Bran	20
Buckwheat	52
Carrots	50
Charcoal	20
Clover seed	60
Coal	80
Coke	40
Corn seed, broom	48
Corn meal, unbolted	48
Corn in ear	70
Corn, kafir	56
Corn, shelled	56
Cotton seed	32
Cranberries	33
Cucumbers	48
Emmer	40
Flax seed	56
Flour, wheat, brl.	196
Half barrel	98
Quarter brl. sack	49
Eighth brl. sack	24½
Gooseberries	40
Hair, plastering, unwashed	8
Washed	4
Hemp seed	44
Hickory nuts	50
Hung'r'n grass seed	50
Ind'n corn or maize	56
Lime	80
Malt	38
Millet	50
Millet, Japanese	35
Oats	32
Onions	57
Onion sets, top	30
Onion sets, bottom	32
Orchard grass seed	14
Osage orange seed	33
Parsnips	50
Peaches	48
Peaches, dried	33
Peanuts, green	22
Peanuts, roasted	20
Pears	58
Peas, green, in pod	32
Peas, dried	60
Popcorn, in ear	70
Popcorn, shelled	56
Potatoes, Irish	60
Potatoes, sweet	50
Quinces	48
Rape seed	50
Red top seed	14
Rough rice	45
Rutabagas	50
Rye meal	50
Rye	56
Salt, coarse	55
Salt, fine	50
Shorts	20
Sorghum seed	50
Spelt	40
Spinach	12
Sweet clover seed, unhulled	33
Timothy seed	45
Tomatoes	56
Turnips	55
Walnuts	50
Wheat	60

Whenever any of the following articles are sold by the cubic yard and the same are weighed, the following weights shall govern:

Crushed stone, 2,500 pounds, 1 cubic yard.
Bank sand, 2,500 pounds, 1 cubic yard.
Torpedo sand, 3,000 pounds, 1 cubic yard.
Gravel, 3,000 pounds, 1 cubic yard.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS.

Commander—John F. Holslag, Aurora.
Senior Vice-Commander—P. A. Hoyt, Joliet.
Junior Vice-Commander—A. L. Ewing, Chicago.
Chief of Staff—A. B. Horder, Evanston.
Inspector—J. F. Kuechler, Decatur.
Judge Advocate—O. C. Smith, Jacksonville.
Surgeon—Dr. Walter C. Lovejoy, Maywood.
Adjutant—Charles L. Daniels, West Chicago.
Quartermaster—Fred E. Eardley, Aurora.
Chaplain—Rev. H. W. Jameson, Peoria.
Historian—William E. Hamerstrom, Galesburg.
Patriotic Instructor—E. H. D. Couch, Peoria.
Marshal—Charles D. Rhodes, Chicago.
State Headquarters—West Chicago.

NOTABLE BUILDINGS IN CHICAGO.

Name, location, height in stories, height in feet and approximate cost given in order.

Adams Express—115 South Dearborn street; 10; 140; $450,000.
Advertisers'—123 West Madison street; 16; 209; $350,000.
America Fore*—Cass and Chestnut streets; 12; 165; $500,000.
American Trust and Savings Bank—Clark and Monroe streets; 18; 272; $1,000,000.
Andrews—163 West Washington street; 7; 124; $500,000
Art Institute—Michigan avenue and Adams street; 3; 75; $600,000.
Ashland—Clark and Randolph streets; 16; 200; $1,500,000.
Atlantic Hotel—316 South Clark street; 20; 200; $1,400,000.
Auditorium—Michigan avenue and Congress street; 11; 145 (to top of tower 270); $3,200,000.
Auditorium Annex—Michigan avenue and Congress street; 11; 152; $1,000,000.
Auditorium Annex No. 2—528 South Michigan avenue; 13; 180; $750,000.
Barnheisel—616-622 Michigan avenue; 10; 150; $350,000.
Bedford—Adams and Dearborn streets; 14; 188; $475,000.
Blackstone Hotel—Michigan avenue and East 7th street; 20; 220; $1,500,000.
Blum—630 Michigan avenue; 14; 200; $1,000,000.
Board of Trade—Jackson boulevard and LaSalle street; 9; 135; $1,800,000.
Borland—Monroe and LaSalle streets; 17; 239; $630,000.
Born—342-344 South Wells street; 12; 165; $300,000.
Born—533 South Franklin street; 10; 165; $300,000.
Boston Store—State and Madison streets; 17; 260; $3,500,000.
Boyce—30 North Dearborn street; 12; 155; $250,000.
Breda—105 North Dearborn street; 13; 160; $325,000.
Brooks—315 Franklin-st.; 10; 142; $330,000.
Burlington—Jackson boulevard and Clinton street; 21; 260; $1,500,000.
Butler Brothers—Randolph and Canal streets; 17; 280; $4,000,000.
Cable—307 South Wabash avenue; 10; 140; $350,000.
Capitol (formerly Masonic Temple)—State and Randolph streets; 21; 354 (to observation platform); $4,500,000.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.—State and Madison streets; 12; 168; $1,350,000.
Caxton—506 South Dearborn street; 12; 150; $270,000.
Central Trust Bank—117 West Monroe street; 3; 75; $250,000.
Chamber of Commerce—LaSalle and Washington streets; 13; 190; $1,000,000.
Chicago Athletic Association—12 South Michigan avenue; 10; 165; $600,000.
Chicago Athletic Association Addition — 71 East Madison street; 13; 214; $500,000.
Chicago Savings Bank—State and Madison streets; 14; 196; $750,000.
Chicago Temple*—Clark and Washington streets; 21; 260 (400 to top of tower); $5,000,000.
Chicago Title and Trust—69 West Washington street; 16; 210; $600,000.
Church—32 South Wabash avenue; 12; 150; $300,000.
City Hall—LaSalle street, between Randolph and Washington streets; 12; 247; $5,000,000.
City Hall Square—119-121 North Clark street; 21; 250; $1,500,000.
Columbia—Clark street, near Madison; 11; 125; $500,000.
Columbus Memorial—State and Washington streets; 14; 251; $800,000.
Congress Hotel—See Auditorium Annex.
Consumers—State and Quincy streets; 21; 260; $1,500,000.
Continental—South Wells and Quincy streets; 10; 140; $250,000.
Continental and Commercial National Bank—Wells and Adams-sts.; 20; 260; $4,500,000.
Conway—Washington and Clark streets; 21, 260; $2,000,000.
Cook County Courthouse—Clark street, between Randolph and Washington streets; 12; 247; $5,000,000.
Corn Exchange National Bank—LaSalle and Adams streets; 16; 189; $1,000,000.
Crerar Library—Michigan avenue and Randolph street; 15; 200; $1,300,000.
Dexter—35 W. Adams street; 8; 140; $150,000.
Drake, The—Lake Shore drive and Michigan avenue; 12; 150; $4,000,000.
Dry Goods Reporter—Market and Quincy streets; 12; 150; $130,000.
Edison—Clark and Adams streets; 18; 274; $3,800,000.
Elks—174 West Washington street; 16; 200; $500,000.
Ellsworth—537 South Dearborn street; 14; 170; $300,000.
Fair—State and Adams streets; 11; 165; $1,500,000.
Federal Building—See postoffice.
Federal Life—166 North Michigan avenue; 12; 175; $400,000.
Federal Reserve—LaSalle street and Jackson boulevard; 14; 260; $7,000,000.
Field, Marshall (retail)—Block bounded by Washington, State and Randolph streets and Wabash avenue; 12; 225; $8,500,000.
Field, Marshall (men's store)—Wabash avenue and Washington street; 20; 260; $2,500,000.
Field, Marshall (wholesale)—Adams and Wells streets; 8; 130; $2,000,000.
Field Warehouse—West Polk and Ellsworth streets; 13; 160; $500,000.
Fine Arts—410 South Michigan avenue; 10; 150; $750,000.
First National Bank—Dearborn and Monroe streets; 17; 257; $3,000,000.
Fisher—Dearborn and Van Buren streets; 20; 274; $965,000.
Fisk—Wabash avenue and South Water street; 13; 150; $300,000.
Fort Dearborn—Clark and Monroe streets; 12; 150; $400,000.
Fort Dearborn Hotel—Van Buren and LaSalle streets; 17; 250; $1,100,000.
Gaff—230 S. LaSalle street; 9; 145; $275,000.
Gage—18 South Michigan avenue; 12; 168; $500,000.
Garland—Wabash avenue and Washington street; 16; 200; $1,000,000.
Garrick—64 West Randolph street; 16; 211; $750,000.
Gibbons—49 West Jackson boulevard; 16; 200; $398,000.
Goddard—Wabash avenue and Monroe street; 13; 160; $300,000.
Grand Central Station—Harrison and Wells; 7; 212½ (to top of tower); $1,000,000.
Great Northern Hotel—Dearborn street and Jackson boulevard; 17; 176; $900,000.
Harris Trust and Savings Bank—111 West Monroe street; 21; 260; $2,500,000.
Hamilton Club—10 South Dearborn street; 16; 200; $750,000.
Hart, Schaffner & Marx—Franklin and Monroe streets; 12; 190; $1,000,000.
Hartford—Madison and Dearborn streets; 14; 165; $1,000,000.

Harvester—Michigan avenue and Harrison street; 15; 212; $1,000,000.
Heyworth—Madison street and Wabash avenue; 18; 286; $1,500,000.
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.—South Water and State streets; 10; 135; $1,000,000.
Hirsh, Wickwire & Co.—337 South Franklin street; 10; 114; $500,000.
Home Insurance—LaSalle and Adams streets; 12; 156; $800,000.
Hotel Ambassador—North State and Goethe streets; 12; 160; $2,000,000.
Hotel Brevoort—120 West Madison street; 12; 175; $500,000.
Hotel LaSalle—LaSalle and Madison streets; 23; 260; $3,500,000.
Hotel Sherman—Clark and Randolph streets; 17; 260; $3,500,000.
Hunter—Madison and Market streets; 12; 148; $500,000.
Illinois Athletic Club—112 South Michigan avenue; 12; 200; $500,000.
Illinois Central Station—Park row, near Michigan avenue; 13; 225 (to top of tower); $1,000,000.
Illinois Merchants Bank*—Clark street and Jackson boulevard; 21; 260; $9,000,000.
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank—LaSalle street and Jackson-blvd.; 2; 58; $300,000.
Insurance Exchange—Jackson boulevard and Wells street; 22; 260; $4,000,000.
Isabella—21 East Van Buren street; 10; 166; $200,000.
Kent—Franklin and Congress streets; 10; 140; $500,000.
Kesner—Madison street and Wabash avenue; 17; 226; $850,000.
Kimball Hall—Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard; 16; 200; $2,250,000.
Kling Bros. & Co.—411 South Wells street; 10; 150; $250,000.
Kohn—425 South Franklin street; 10; 150; $300,000.
Kuppenheimer—415 South Franklin street; 10; 150; $350,000.
Lake View—116 South Michigan avenue; 12; 200; $250,000.
Lakota—Michigan avenue and 30th street; 10; 140; $750,000.
LaSalle Street Station—Van Buren and LaSalle streets; 14; 192; $2,500,000.
Lees—19 S. Wells street; 14; 165; $400,000.
Leiter—State and Van Buren streets; 8; 123; $1,250,000.
LeMoyne—Lake street and Wabash avenue; 8; 118; $450,000.
Lexington Hotel—Michigan avenue and 22d street; 10; 130; $750,000.
Lombard Hotel—Wells and Quincy streets; 11; 175; $500,000.
London Guarantee and Accident*—Michigan avenue and River street; 21; 260; $3,416,500.
Ludington—1104 South Wabash avenue; 8; 112; $275,000.
Lumberman's Exchange—LaSalle and Madison streets; 16; 200; $1,250,000.
Lyon & Healy—Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard; 10; 175; $1,000,000.
Lytton—State street and Jackson boulevard; 18; 260; $2,250,000.
Majestic Theater—22 West Monroe street; 20; 240; $1,000,000.
Mallers—Wabash avenue and Madison street; 21; 260; $1,500,000.
Mallers—226 South LaSalle street; 12; 175; $275,000.
Mallers—Market and Quincy streets; 10; 150; $200,000.
Mandel—Wabash avenue and Madison street; 15; 226; $2,000,000.
Manhattan—431 South Dearborn street; 16; 208; $700,000.
Marquette—Dearborn and Adams streets; 16; 229; $1,000,000.
Masonic Temple—(See Capitol).
Medinah Temple—Wells street and Jackson boulevard; 12; 190; $500,000.
Mentor—State and Monroe streets; 16; 192; $500,000.
Merchants Loan and Trust Bank—Clark and Adams streets; 12; 157; $1,000,000.
Monadnock—Dearborn and Van Buren streets; 16; 194; $2,000,000.
Monon—440 South Dearborn street; 12; 160; $285,000.
Monroe—Michigan avenue and Monroe street; 14; 200; $1,500,000.
Morrison Hotel—Clark and Madison streets; 22; 260; $2,000,000.
McClurg—218 South Wabash avenue; 9; 125; $200,000.
McCormick—Michigan avenue and Van Buren street; 20; 260; $1,000,000; addition, 20; 260; $1,500,000.
McNeill—321 West Jackson boulevard; 10; 140; $250,000.
National Life—29 South LaSalle street; 12; 160; $1,200,000.
Newberry Library—Clark street and Walton place; 5; 70; $850,000.
New York Life—LaSalle and Monroe streets; 14; 166; $1,000,000.
North American—State and Monroe streets; 20; 260; $1,800,000.
Northern Trust Bank—LaSalle and Monroe streets; 4; 74; $500,000.
Northwestern Railway (office)—226 West Jackson boulevard; 14; 212; $2,000,000.
Northwestern Railway (terminal station)—West Madison and Canal streets; 3; 116; $20,000,000 (including site).
Old Colony—Dearborn and Van Buren streets; 17; 203; $900,000.
Orchestra Hall—216 South Michigan avenue; 8; 110; $900,000.
Otis—Madison and LaSalle streets; 18; 250; $1,500,000.
Palmer—367 West Adams street; 10; 140; $450,000.
Palmer House—State and Monroe streets; 9; 100; $3,500,000.
Patten—Harrison and Sherman streets; 12; 168; $450,000.
Peoples Gas—Michigan avenue and Adams street; 20; 260; $3,000,000.
People's Life—Randolph and Wells streets; 17; 200; $700,000.
Peoples Trust and Savings Bank—Michigan boulevard and Washington street; 15; 200; $1,500,000.
Pontiac—Dearborn and Harrison streets; 14; 170; $350,000.
Pope—633 Plymouth court; 12; 160; $290,000.
Postal Telegraph—137-153 West Van Buren street; 11; 150; $800,000.
Postoffice—Adams and Clark streets; 8; 300 (to top of dome); $4,000,000.
Powers—Wabash avenue and Monroe street; 13; 160; $400,000.
Printers—Polk and Sherman streets; 8; 120; $400,000.
Public Library—Michigan avenue, between Randolph and Washington streets; 3; 95; $1,200,000.
Pullman—Adams street and Michigan avenue; 9; 125; $800,000.
Railway Exchange—Michigan avenue and Jackson boulevard; 17; 220; $1,600,000.
Rector—Clark and Monroe streets; 18; 175; $700,000.
Reid, Murdoch & Co.—North side of river, between Clark and LaSalle streets; 9; 175; $1,000,000.

Reliance—State and Washington streets; 16; 200; $500,000.
Republic—State and Adams streets; 19; 260; $1,100,000.
Rialto—140 West Van Buren street; 9; 144; $700,000.
Rookery—LaSalle and Adams streets; 11; 165; $1,500,000.
Roosevelt—Washington and Wells streets; 10; 130; $500,000.
Rothschild—304 South State street; 8; 138; $250,000.
Royal Insurance—160 West Jackson boulevard; 13; 185; $800,000.
Schiller—See Garrick.
Security—Madison and Wells streets; 14; 147; $450,000.
Shuman—Randolph and Wells streets; 16; 200; $700,000.
Silversmiths—10 South Wabash avenue; 10; 135; $250,000.
Society Brand—Franklin and Congress streets; 13; 160; $450,000.
Spitz & Schoenberg — 529 South Franklin street; 10; 150; $250,000.
Standard Oil (formerly Karpen)—Michigan avenue and East 9th street; 12; 200; $1,400,000.
Star—538 South Dearborn street; 12; 150; $250,000.
State-Lake—State and Lake streets; 13; 200; $1,600,000.
Steger—Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard; 20; 250; $800,000.
Steinway—64 East Van Buren street; 11; 188; $280,000.
Stevens—State street, between Washington and Madison; 19; 250; $2,250,000.
Stewart—State and Washington streets; 12; 145; $800,000.
Stewart Apartments—Lake Shore drive and Division street; 12; 145; $700,000.
Stock Exchange — LaSalle and Washington streets; 13; 173; $1,250,000.
Straus—Clark and Madison streets; 10; 141; $250,000.
Studebaker—629 South Wabash avenue; 10; 135; $350,000.
Tacoma—Madison and LaSalle streets; 13; 165; $500,000.
Telephone—Washington, between Wells and Franklin streets; 20; 260; $2,500,000.
Telephone (Franklin bldg.)—311-327 West Washington street; 11; 172; $2,000,000.
Telephone Square*—Franklin and Washington streets; 13; 175; $850,000.
Temple—LaSalle and Monroe streets; 12; 185; $1,000,000.
Temple Court—219 South Dearborn street; 9; 100; $300,000.
Theodore Thomas Hall—See Orchestra hall.
Tower (old Montgomery Ward) — Michigan avenue and Madison street; 25; 394 (to top of tower); $1,500,000.
Transportation (Heisen)—Dearborn and Harrison streets; 22; 260; $2,000,000.
Tribune—Dearborn and Madison streets; 17; 244; $1,500,000.
Twentieth Century—State and Adams streets; 15; 200; $700,000.
Union Terminal Station*—South Canal and Adams streets; 3; 116; $40,000,000 (including site).
Unity—127 North Dearborn street; 16; 208; $800,000.
University Club—Michigan avenue and Monroe street; 9; 130; $1,150,000.
Van Buren—Van Buren and Wells streets; 10; 130; $250,000.
Venetian—15 East Washington street; 13; 181; $350,000.
Virginia—Ohio and Rush streets; 10; 150; $500,000.
Vogue—286-290 South Wells street; 10; 150; $200,000.
Webster—127 South Market street; 10; 150; $150,000.
Western Union—111 West Jackson boulevard; 13; 176; $700,000.
Westminster—Monroe and Dearborn streets; 16; 200; $1,200,000.
Williams—205 West Monroe street; 10; 140; $200,000.
Wilson—528 South Wells street; 10; 150; $500,000.
Windermere Hotel*—Hyde Park boulevard and 56th street; 12; 200; $3,600,000.
Wrigley—Rush and Water streets; 16; 398; $3,000,000.
Y. M. C. A.—19 South LaSalle street; 17; 260; $1,000,000.
Y. M. C. A. Hotel, 818-826 South Wabash avenue; 19; 200; $1,100,000.
*Under construction in 1922.
The limit of height under a building ordinance passed March 19, 1920, is 260 feet.

FREIGHT TUNNELS UNDER CHICAGO.

Underlying nearly all the streets in the central business section of Chicago are sixty miles of tunnels connecting the freight terminals of the railroads with commercial houses. The tunnels are provided with narrow gauge (2 ft.) electric railroads equipped with electric locomotives and steel cars. These are used chiefly in transporting goods to and from railroad freight yards and in carrying coal to business houses. Excavated and waste material from new buildings is removed through the tunnels and disposed of, permitting the work of construction to go on without interruption. In 1914 the Chicago Utilities company, which now owns the tunnel system, had in operation 117 electric motors and 3,000 coal, freight and other cars. In addition it had charge of some 24,000 telephones.

The original franchise for the tunnel system was granted Feb. 20, 1899, to the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph company, which was organized in 1898 by A. G. Wheeler and associates for the purpose of establishing an independent telephone system. By an amendatory ordinance granted July 15, 1903, the company was given the right to construct and operate a subway system for the transportation of mail matter, newspapers, packages and freight generally. The tunnels are 19 feet below city datum or 33 feet below the surface of the streets, the trunk line tunnels being limited in size to 12 feet 9 inches in width by 14 feet in height, and the smaller ones to 6 feet in width and 7 feet 6 inches in height. Part of the tunnel system was put into operation Aug. 15, 1906, but the whole of it was not in use until Sept. 1, 1907.

The Illinois Telephone and Telegraph company was succeeded in October, 1903, by the Illinois Tunnel company, which was followed in November, 1904, by the Chicago Subway company. The property of the Subway company and underlying concerns was acquired in April, 1912, by the Chicago Utilities company, the authorized capital stock of which is $53,000,000.

TUNNELS UNDER CHICAGO RIVER.

Washington Street—Built 1867-1869; length, 1,605 feet; cost $517,000; rebuilt 1909-1911.
LaSalle Street—Built 1869-1871; length, 1,890 feet; cost $566,000; rebuilt 1909-1912; length, 2,000 feet; cost $1,200,000.
Van Buren Street—Built 1891-1892; length, 1,514 feet; cost $1,000,000; rebuilt 1909-1912.
All used for street railway purposes.

CHICAGO CLUBS AND CLUBHOUSES.

Adventurers' Club—40 South Clark street; president, T. A. Siqueland; secretary, A. E. Pattison.

Aero Club of Illinois—President, Charles Dickinson; secretary, Lee Hammond, 430 South Michigan avenue.

Alliance Francaise—406-407 Fine Arts building; president, Henry C. Morris; president administrative council, Mrs. Milan H. Hulbert.

Arche—President, Mrs. Adele S. Martin; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Helen K. Barker.

Army and Navy Club of Chicago—1050 Lake Shore drive; president, Capt. Frank L. Beals; secretary, Maj. Frederic Kensel; treasurer, Maj. Clifford Arrick.

Austin Woman's—President, Mrs. John E. Northrup; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Wm. H. Amerson, 709 North Central avenue.

Bankers—President, Joseph E. Otis; secretary and treasurer, Thomas C. Stibbs, 4238 Gladys avenue.

British American—Pythian Temple, 16 East Ontario street; president, G. W. Gibson; secretary, J. W. Hollingworth, 2034 North Halsted street.

Builders—415 Chamber of Commerce building; president, E. J. Stocking; treasurer, Joseph E. Lindquist; secretary, Thomas J. Maney.

Calumet Country—Western avenue and 175th street; president, Vernon W. Foster; secretary, Frank E. Bell; treasurer, A. L. Tobin.

Canadian Club of Chicago—Canadian Club building, 26 North Dearborn street; Fred Mitchell, president; D. H. Grant, secretary.

Casino—167 East Delaware place; president, Mrs. J. G. Coleman; secretary, Barrett Wendell, Jr.

Caxton—Chicago Art Institute; president, Alfred E. Hamill; secretary, H. P. Zimmermann.

Chicago Architectural—40 South Clark street; president, Elmer J. Fox; secretary, Curt A. Esser; treasurer, F. O. Rippel.

Chicago Athletic Association—12 South Michigan boulevard; president, George B. Dryden; secretary, Robert E. Kenyon; treasurer, Lucius Teter.

Chicago Club—Michigan avenue and Van Buren street; president, Watson F. Blair; secretary-treasurer, Oren E. Taft.

Chicago College—153 North Michigan avenue; president, Miss Nettie A. Baumann; corresponding secretary, Miss Johanna Christiansen.

Chicago Culture—President, Mrs. Thomas S. Harper; recording secretary, Mrs. Fred L. Smith.

Chicago Library Club—President, Sarah C. N. Bogle; secretary, Theodore A. Muller.

Chicago Lincoln Club—108 Germania place; president, E. J. C. Kruetgen; secretary, A. F. W. Siebel.

Chicago Motor Club—3254 South Michigan avenue; president, Charles M. Hayes; secretary, F. Mellish.

Chicago Norske—2346 North Kedzie boulevard; president, Thomas G. Pihlfeldt; secretary, J. Batzer.

Chicago Old Time Printers'—President, John C. Harding; secretary and treasurer, William Mill.

Chicago Outdoor Art League—President, Mrs. Charles E. Caldwell; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. L. Arnold.

Chicago Woman's—410 South Michigan avenue; president, Miss Grace E. Temple; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Robert F. Palmer.

Chicago Woman's Aid (civic organization)—4622 Grand boulevard; president, Mrs. Edward Budeman; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Robert T. Mack; civic secretary, Miss S. Feder, 4622 Grand boulevard.

Chicago Yacht—Foot of Monroe street and foot of Belmont avenue; commodore, Sheldon Clark; secretary, Harold Bradley; treasurer, Richard G. Jones.

City Club—315 Plymouth court; president, Frederic Bruce Johnstone; secretary, Henry F. Tenney; treasurer, Fred G. Heuchling; civic secretary, C. A. Dykstra; executive secretary, Mayo Fesler.

Cliff Dwellers, The—220 South Michigan avenue; president, Ralph Clarkson; secretary, Karl E. Harriman.

Colonial Club of Chicago—4445 Grand boulevard; president, Orlando Adams; secretary, Maurice R. Amadoe.

Colonial Club of Oak Park—President, Dr. J. Warren VanDerslice; secretary, J. W. Ott.

Columbia Yacht—Lake front, foot of Randolph street; commodore, W. G. D. Orr; secretary, F. D. Porter, 139 North Clark street.

Commercial Club of Chicago—President, Bernard E. Sunny; vice-president, Donald R. McLennan; secretary, Joseph M. Cudahy; treasurer, Joseph E. Otis.

Cordon—President, Mrs. Morris M. Townley; corresponding secretary, Miss Fanny Dice.

Covenant—10 North Dearborn street; president, Fred Bernstein; secretaries, Edward Graff and Harry Schutz.

Drama League of Chicago—President, Mrs. Clarence Hough; secretary, Mrs. J. L. Flannery, Jr., 3528 Pine Grove avenue.

Electric Club—President, W. G. Luscombe; secretary, J. W. Collins.

Elks—174 West Washington street; exalted ruler, William J. Sinek; secretary, Gustav W. Nothdurft.

Englewood Woman's Club—6732 Wentworth avenue; president, Mrs. Walter I. Stebbings; recording secretary, Mrs. Duncan R. Wiedemann; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frank H. Penny, 109 East 56th street.

Evanston Country Club—1501 Oak avenue, Evanston; president, William R. Dawes; secretary, Walter T. Stockton; treasurer, William T. Stockton.

Forty Club—President, Frank M. Morris; secretary, Adelor J. Petit, 76 West Monroe street.

Friday Club—President, Mrs. George Packard; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Horace K. Tenney, 1634 Bryn Mawr avenue.

Friends of Opera—Chairman, Mrs. Arthur Meeker; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John H. Winterbotham.

German Club of Chicago—(for Americans of German origin)—President, Otto F. Reich; secretary, Charles Wurster, 40 North Dearborn street; treasurer, Arthur C. Lueder.

Hamilton—18 South Dearborn street; president, Wirt E. Humphrey; secretary, George F. Zaneis; treasurer, George A. Jackson.

Harvard Club of Chicago—President, Russell Tyson; secretary, Donald F. McClure, The Rookery; treasurer, Geo. R. Jones.

Hyde Park Travel—Chicago Beach hotel; president, Mrs. Elmer A. Eulass; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Joseph B. Rogers, 4458 Berkeley avenue.

Illinois Athletic—112 South Michigan avenue; president, Thomas W. Proctor; secretary, J. Philip Wahlman.

Illinois Automobile—2819 South Michigan avenue; president, R. C. Cook; secretary, David Rosenbach.

Illinois Woman's Press Association—President, Mrs. Maude Swalm Evans; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ada A. Fisher, 7206 Princeton avenue.

Industrial—President, John H. Hardin; secretary, Frederick H. Scott.

Irish Fellowship—President, Frank O'Shaughnessy; secretary, John E. Mooney.

Iroquois—26 North Dearborn street; president, James C. Jeffery; secretary, Daniel R. Ganey; treasurer, Joseph F. Triska.

Junior League—President, Mrs. Richard B. Barnitz; secretary, Miss Freda Gross.
Lake Shore Country—President, Milton F. Foreman; secretary, Ernest Byfield.
Lincoln Park Navy—166 West Jackson boulevard, second floor; secretary, E. J. Schaack.
Mathesis—President, Mrs. Charles W. Brown; corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. H. Boller, 824 East 47th place.
Medinah Motor Club—14 East Ohio street; president, John P. Garner; secretary, Henry J. Kramer, 139 North Clark street.
Mid-Day—First National Bank building, 17th floor; president, Bertram M. Winston; secretary-treasurer, Charles A. Munroe.
North End Club—President, Mrs. William F. Farrell; corresponding secretary, Mrs. G. M. Peairs.
North Shore Yacht—Wilmette; commodore, William L. Noble; secretary-treasurer, H. W. Thorp, Jr.
Oak Park—President, John L. Davidson; treasurer, C. Burton Crandell.
Old Town Club—321 Plymouth court; president, G. J. L. Janes; secretary, W. P. Eastman.
Opal Athletic Association—2626 West 22d street; president, R. J. Little; recording secretary, F. Hahn.
Palette and Chisel—1012 North Dearborn street; president, Glen C. Sheffer; corresponding secretary, Ralph E. Power.
Prairie Club—President, Frank L. Morse; secretary, Miss Albertine Hathaway.
Press Club—Ashland block; president, Ben F. Cobb; secretary, Edgar Brown; treasurer, Verne W. Storey.
Princeton—President, Frederick H. Scott; secretary, R. McCormick Adams.
Quadrangle—University avenue and 58th street; president, Frederic C. Woodward; secretary, J. F. Norton.
Rotary—Hotel Sherman, parlor G; president, Paul A. Westburg; secretary, George L. Treadwell.
Ruth—6001 Indiana avenue; president, Mrs. Joseph Meyer; recording secretary, Mrs. Eugene Flesch.
Saddle and Cycle—Sheridan road and Foster avenue; president, Arthur Meeker; secretary, E. H. Strong.
Social Service Club—President, John A. Lapp; secretary, Margaret C. Lyman, 900 County building.
South End Woman's—President, Mrs. William Brady; recording secretary, Mrs. John F. Sube, 7323 Yates avenue.
South Shore Country—Lake shore and 79th street; president, Joseph E. Hitt; secretary, W. Homer Hartz.
Standard—Michigan avenue and 24th; president, Jacob M. Loeb; secretary, D. W. Fishell.
Sumner Society, The—(Organized 1875); president, Alvin Howard Sanders; secretary, Wm. E. Slosson.
Sunday Evening—Orchestra hall; president, Clifford W. Barnes; secretary, John W. O'Leary; treasurer, Solomon A. Smith.
Swedish Club of Chicago—1258 North LaSalle street; president, Charles S. Peterson; secretary, William Larson.
Three Arts Club—Dearborn and Goethe streets; president, Mrs. Charles E. Kohl; secretary, Mrs. Paul Walker; directress, Pauline S. Davis.
Town and Country—2841 Washington boulevard; president, John F. Higgins; secretary, Harry J. Dengle; treasurer, M. Vanderwicken.
Traffic—President, J. A. Brough; secretary, E. S. Buckmaster.
Tuesday Art and Travel—President, Mrs. George A. Neafus; secretary, Mrs. Ernest B. Kendall.
Union League—Jackson boulevard and Federal street; president, Wyllis W. Baird; first vice-president, William A. Illsley; second vice-president, Frederick P. Vose; treasurer, Edwin F. Mack; secretary, George W. Springer.
Union Printers'—164 West Washington street; president, Harry B. Schaudt; secretary, C. F. Palmiter.
University—Michigan avenue and Monroe street; president, L. Brent Vaughan; secretary, Roswell B. Mason.
Wednesday Club—President, Mrs. Archibald Church; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles S. Reed.
Western Society of Engineers—1735 Monadnock block; president, Julius L. Hecht; treasurer, Homer E. Niez; secretary, Edgar S. Nethercut.
West End Woman's—39 South Ashland boulevard; president, Mrs. Charles H. Moody; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Raoul R. Haas.
Woman's Athletic—606 South Michigan avenue; president, Mrs. Sherman Hay; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. P. Graves; treasurer, Mrs. Allan Clement.
Woman's Exchange—President, Mrs. Edward I. Cudahy; treasurer, Mrs. Eugene Talbot, Jr.; corresponding secretary, Miss Helen Gurley.
Women's City—President, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen; vice-president, Mrs. B. F. Langworthy; secretary, Mrs. Edward L. Murfey; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Wm. D. Harvey; treasurer, Mrs. Irvin McDowell.
Women's Fellowship—President, Mrs. M. Frank Ryan; recording secretary, Miss Teresa M. Keenan, 6320 Greenwood avenue; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. J. Doyle, 2615 East 74th street.
Women's Protective Association—President, Mrs. David H. Danek; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John Arthur Anderson.
Woodlawn Park—64th street and Woodlawn avenue; president, Willis R. Hunt; secretary, Philip L. Gibson, 6200 Kenwood avenue.
Woodlawn Woman's—President, Mrs. Gilman F. Petit; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lowell M. Greenlaw, 6111 Greenwood avenue.
Yale Club of Chicago—President, Robert Stevenson; secretary, Farwell Winston, 102 South Market street.
Young Fortnightly—Fine Arts building (Grace Hickox studios)—President, Mrs. Frederick T. Haskell; corresponding secretary, Miss Irene Wilson.

PAST POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF CITY COUNCIL.

From 1900 to 1920.*

Year.	Mayor.	Dem.	Rep.	Ind.	Soc.	Prg.
1900-1.	Harrison, Dem.	27	39	4	..	..
1901-2.	Harrison, Dem.	29	38	3	..	..
1902-3.	Harrison, Dem.	30	39	1	..	..
1903-4.	Harrison, Dem.	32	36	1	1	..
1904-5.	Harrison, Dem.	32	35	2	1	..
1905-6.	Dunne, Dem.	32	37	1	..	..
1906-7.	Dunne, Dem.	36	34	..	..	..
1907-8.	Busse, Rep.	36	34	..	..	..
1908-9.	Busse, Rep.	26	43	1	..	..
1909-10.	Busse, Rep.	29	41	..	..	..
1910-11.	Busse, Rep.	38	32	..	..	..
1911-12.	Harrison, Dem.	42	28	..	..	..
1912-13.	Harrison, Dem.	45	24	..	..	..
1913-14.	Harrison, Dem.	45	21	1	..	3
1914-15.	Harrison, Dem.	39	21	4	..	6
1915-16.	Thompson, Rep.	27	36	3	2	2
1916-17.	Thompson, Rep.	32	36	..	2	..
1917-18.	Thompson, Rep.	42	24	1	3	..
1918-19.	Thompson, Rep.	45	22	1	2	..
1919-20.	Thompson, Rep.	43	27	..	..	..

*Aldermen elected on a nonpartisan basis since 1920.

CHICAGO THEATERS.

Seating capacity given in parentheses.

Academy (962)—16 South Halsted street.
Adelphi (1,312)—7070 North Clark street.
Albany Park (994)—4816 North Kedzie-av.
Alhambra (1,134)—State-st. and Archer-av.
Alvin (536)—1612 West Chicago avenue.
American (1,226)—6-14 North Ashland-av.
Americus (664)—3437 Ogden avenue.
Apollo (1,600)—Dearborn and Randolph.
Apollo (669)—526-528 East 47th street.
Archer (900)—2006-10 Archer avenue.
Argmore (660)—1038-52 Argyle avenue.
Aristo (603)—2648 Lincoln avenue.
Armitage (951)—3553 Armitage avenue.
Ashland (605)—4856 South Ashland avenue.
Ashland (901)—1613 West Madison street.
Atlantic (1,609)—3950 West 26th street.
Atlas (627)—4715 South State street.
Auditorium (3,623)—Congress and Wabash-av.
Austin (533)—5619 West Madison street.
Avon (762)—3325-29 Fullerton avenue.
Avenue (1,140)—3108 Indiana avenue.
Banner (796)—1611 North Robey street.
Beach (996)—1504 East 51st street.
Bell (570)—1539 Milwaukee avenue.
Bertha (591)—4717 Lincoln avenue.
Bijou (858)—300 South Halsted street.
Biograph (998)—2431 Lincoln avenue.
Blackstone (1,200)—60-68 East 7th street.
Boulevard (998)—1606 Garfield boulevard.
Broadway (690)—5206-8 Broadway.
Broadway Strand (1,587)—1641 Roosevelt-rd.
Bryn Mawr (768)—1125 Bryn Mawr avenue.
Buckingham (965)—3317 North Clark street.
Bugg, The (992)—3940 North Robey street.
Bush Temple (845)—110 West Chicago avenue.
California (683)—3436 West 26th street.
Calo (880)—5406 North Clark street.
Calumet (1,013)—9206 South Chicago avenue.
Casey (944)—4649-53 South State street.
Casino (1,003)—403 North Clark street.
Central Music Hall (677)—64 E. Van Buren-st.
Central Park (2,032)—3531-39 Roosevelt-rd.
Century (822)—1419 West Madison street.
Chateau (1,683)—3810-12 Broadway.
Chicago (5,000)—171-175 North State street.
Chicago (1,200)—Wabash-av. and Peck court.
Chicago Avenue (705)—2126-28 W. Chicago-av.
Chopin (546)—1541-43 West Division street.
Cicero (595)—306-08 South Cicero avenue.
Circle (707)—3239-41 Roosevelt road.
Claremont (624)—3226 North Clark street.
Clark (1,050)—4533 North Clark street.
Cohan's Grand (1,405)—121 North Clark-st.
Coliseum (15,000)—Wabash-av., near 16th-st.
College (1,083)—Webster and Sheffield-avs.
Colonial (1,450)—26 West Randolph street.
Columbia (1,078)—15-21 North Clark street.
Columbia (700)—2120 North Clark street.
Columbus, The (927)—6236 South Ashland-av.
Commercial (2,000)—Commercial-av. & 92d-st.
Coronado (785)—3972 Vincennes avenue.
Cort (962)—76-82 North Dearborn street.
Cosmopolitan (854)—7938 South Halsted-st.
Covent Garden (2,251)—2653-65 N. Clark-st.
Crawford (908)—19 South Crawford avenue.
Crescent (792)—2915 Milwaukee avenue.
Criterion (1,233)—1228 Sedgwick street.
Crown (1,391)—Ashland-av. and Division-st.
Crown Hippodrome (707)—4007 West 26th-st.
Crystal (1,834)—2701-11 West North avenue.
Dante (500)—815 West Taylor street.
Dearborn (741)—1206 North Dearborn street.
De Luxe (1,033)—1141 Wilson avenue.
Devon (546)—1616 Devon avenue.
Douglas (792)—3236 West 22d street.
Douglas (584)—3123-25 Cottage Grove avenue.
E. A. R. (892)—6839 Wentworth avenue.
Easterly (571)—2768 Lincoln avenue.
Ellantee (1424)—1548-56 Devon avenue.
Elmo (780)—2404 West Van Buren street.
Emmett (550)—4338 Wentworth avenue.
Empire (1,242)—673 West Madison street.
Empress (900)—6246 Cottage Grove avenue.
Empress (1,439)—6226 South Halsted street.
Englewood (1,305)—726 West 63d street.
Erie (610)—641-643 North Clark street.
Famous (600)—3644 West Chicago avenue.
Franklin (725)—320 East 31st street.
Frolic (899)—947 East 55th street.
Gaiety (759)—9205 Commercial avenue.
Garfield (693)—2844 West Madison street.
Garrick (1,257)—60 West Randolph street.
Gayety (981)—531 South State street.
Germania (905)—1546-50 North Clark street.
Gold (803)—3411 Roosevelt road.
Grand (772)—3512-18 Archer avenue.
Grand (593)—415 East 43d street.
Grand (853)—3110 South State street.
Grand (565)—3433 West North avenue.
Grand Oak (904)—3955 Grand boulevard.
Grayland (526)—3947 North Crawford avenue.
Great Northern (1,350)—21 Quincy street.
Halfield (952)—5449 South Halsted street.
Halsted (707)—320 South Halsted street.
Hamilton (999)—2186 East 71st street.
Hamilton (639)—6811 South Halsted street.
Hamlin (1,204)—3826 West Madison street.
Harper (1,201)—5234-44 Harper avenue.
Harvard (726)—6316 Harvard avenue.
Haymarket (1,800)—722 West Madison street.
Hippodrome (538)—1619 West 63d street.
Howard (1,650)—1631 Howard street.
Hub (769)—1742-46 West Chicago avenue.
Hyde Park (622)—5314 Lake Park avenue.
Ideal (698)—1622 Larrabee street.
Illington (982)—2122-24 West 22d street.
Illinois (1,287)—75 East Jackson boulevard.
Imperial (1,266)—2329 West Madison street.
Indiana (786)—219 East 43d street.
Independence (574)—3747 Roosevelt road.
Iris (895)—5747 West Chicago avenue.
Irving (1,396)—4005 Irving Park boulevard.
Jackson Park (1,420)—6711 Stony Island-av.
Julian (799)—920 Belmont avenue.
Karlov (893)—4048 Armitage avenue.
Kedzie (1,461)—W. Madison-st. and Kedzie-av.
Kedzie Annex (753)—3210-12 West Madison-st.
Kenmore (496)—1039 Wilson avenue.
Kenwood (885)—1225 East 47th street.
Keystone (791)—3912 Sheridan road.
Kimbark (688)—6240 Kimbark avenue.
Knickerbocker (994)—6217 Broadway.
Lake Shore (542)—3175 Broadway.
Lakeside (998)—4730 Sheridan road.
Lane Court (999)—322 Center street.
Langley (889)—702 East 63d street.
LaSalle (759)—110 West Madison street.
LaSalle (728)—152 West Division street.
LeGrand (694)—5241 North Clark street.
Leida (644)—645-47 West 120th street.
Lexington (716)—1162 East 63d street.
Lexington (755)—715 South Crawford avenue.
Liberty (649)—3707 Fullerton avenue.
Lincoln (1,500)—3160 Lincoln avenue.
Linden (798)—743 West 63d street.
Logan Square (1,318)—2532 Milwaukee-av.
Lowy's (654)—740 Milwaukee avenue.
Lucille (503)—653-657 North Cicero avenue.
Lux (754)—106-108 East 35th street.
Lyceum (700)—3851 Cottage Grove avenue.
Lyda (925)—315 North Cicero avenue.
Lyric (560)—115th street and Michigan-av.
Mabel (655)—3956-58 Elston avenue.
Madison Square (1,367)—4730-40 W. Madison.
Madlin (797)—1910 West Madison street.
Majestic (1,980)—18 West Monroe street.
Marlowe (1,139)—Stewart-av. and West 63d-st.
Marshall Square (1,426)—2869 West 22d-st.
Marshfield (924)—3305-11 N. Marshfield-av.
McVicker's (3,000)—23 West Madison street.
Metropolitan (1,384)—4644 Grand boulevard.
Michigan (1,345)—110-112 East Garfield-blvd.
Midway (900)—Cottage Grove-av. and 63d-st.
Milford (1,188)—3311 North Crawford avenue.
Model (800)—821 West 69th street.
Monarch (726)—461 East 31st street.
Morse (565)—1330-32 Morse avenue.
National (1,188)—6235 South Halsted street.
New Apollo (1,013)—1540 North Crawford-av.
Newberry (709)—854 North Clark street.
New Irving (579)—716-718 Roosevelt road.

New Strand (773)—2111 West Division street.
New Woods (1,600)—Dearborn and Randolph.
North Avenue (1,195)—316 West North-av.
Oak (1,007)—2000 North Western avenue.
Oakland Square (1,424)—3947-51 Drexel-blvd.
Oakley (978)—2320 West Chicago avenue.
Olympia (582)—4619-21 South Ashland-av.
Olympic (1,594)—165 North Clark street.
Orchestra Hall (2,570)—216 S. Michigan-av.
Orpheum (794)—110 South State street.
Orpheus (879)—1611-13 Roosevelt road.
Owl (944)—4649-53 South State street.
Palace (1,442)—1135 Blue Island avenue.
Palace (1,303)—127-135 North Clark street.
Palace (503)—1826 South Halsted street.
Panorama (671)—5110 Prairie avenue.
Pantheon (2,298)—4642 Sheridan road.
Paramount (988)—2636 Milwaukee avenue.
Park (568)—5960 West Lake street.
Parkway (748)—2736-38 North Clark street.
Parkway (774)—11053 Michigan avenue.
Parkway (960)—2737 West 22d street.
Paulina (790)—1335 North Paulina street.
Pekin (610)—2700 State street.
Peoples (1,078)—2207 West Van Buren street.
Peoples Theater (2,111)—1620 West 47th-st.
Pershing (1,431)—4614 Lincoln avenue.
Pine Grove (653)—717 Sheridan road.
Plaisance (519)—466 North Parkside avenue.
Playhouse, The (550)—410 S. Michigan-av.
Plaza (1,195)—308-312 West North avenue.
Powers' (1,106)—124 West Randolph street.
Prairie (902)—5744 Prairie avenue.
President (719)—55th street, near Calumet-av.
Princess (958)—319 South Clark street.
Rainbow (734)—11311 South Michigan-av.
Randolph (661) 14-16 West Randolph street.
Regent (732)—6744 Sheridan road.
Regent (824)—6826 South Halsted street.
Republic (770)—3918 Lincoln avenue.
Rex (604)—6848 South Racine avenue.
Rex (688)—2340-42 West Madison street.
Rialto (1,548)—336-44 South State street.
Riviera (2,100)—4752 Broadway.
Roosevelt (1,600)—124 North State street.
Rose (727)—2860 Milwaukee avenue.
Roseland (996)—11331 South Michigan-av.
Rosewood (985)—1823 Montrose boulevard.
Schindlers (1,053)—1005-7 West Huron street.
Selwyn (1,200)—190 North Dearborn street.
Selwyn (1,050)—172 North Dearborn street.
Senate (3,200)—Madison and Kedzie.
Shakespeare (996)—936 East 43d street.
Sheridan (567)—935 Irving Park boulevard.
South Shore (999)—6851 Stony Island avenue.
St. Alphonsus (1,004)—Southport and Lincoln avenues.
Star (1,423)—1455 Milwaukee avenue.
Star and Garter (1,961)—815-17 W. Madison.
State-Lake (2,820)—180-196 North State-st.
States (686)—3505-11 South State street.
Strand (693)—3029-33 Lincoln avenue.
Strand (1,469)—700 South Wabash avenue.
Studebaker (1,289)—418 South Michigan-av.
Temple (543)—3121 Lincoln avenue.
Terminal (896)—3308 Lawrence avenue.
Thalia (889)—1807 Allport avenue.
Theater (897)—3138-42 South Halsted street.
Tiffin (791)—4045 West North avenue.
Tivoli (4,500)—6329 Cottage Grove avenue.
Triangle (546)—7219 Wentworth avenue.
Twentieth Century (932)—4708 Prairie-av.
Twentieth Century (798)—3530-38 Roosevelt road.
Vaudeville (570)—501-5 South Kedzie avenue.
Vendome (1,266)—3143-47 South State street.
Verdi (958)—2035-41 West 35th street.
Vernon (742)—436 East 61st street.
Victoria (1,800)—Belmont and Sheffield-avs.
Virginia (692)—809 West Madison street.
Vision (722)—2650 West Division street.
Vista (975)—822 East 47th street.
Vitagraph (998)—3133 Lincoln avenue.
Waverly (556)—527 South Halsted street.
Weber's (1,309)—1836-40 South Wabash-av.
West End (1,199)—121 North Cicero avenue.
White Palace (737)—1609-11 South Kedzie-av.
Willard (1,195)—340 East 51st street.
Wilson (1,000)—Wilson avenue and Broadway.
Wilson (1,301)—2408-18 West Madison-st.
Windsor (1,256)—1235 North Clark street.
Windsor Park (556)—2638 East 75th street.
Woodlawn (1,750)—63d-st. and Woodlawn-av.
Woods (1,196)—Randolph and Dearborn-sts.
York (583)—641 South Paulina street.
Ziegfeld (692)—624 South Michigan avenue.

In addition to the theaters named above there were on Dec. 1, 1922, a considerable number of minor places of amusement with a seating capacity of less than 500 each.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE OF CHICAGO.

Names and dates of appointments:
W. W. Kennedy, April, 1871.
Elmer Washburn, April, 1872.
Jacob Rehm, December, 1873.
Michael C. Hickey, Oct. 7, 1875.
Valerius A. Seavey, July 30, 1878.
Simon O'Donnell, Dec. 15, 1879.
William J. McGarigle, Dec. 13, 1880.
Austin J. Doyle, Nov. 13, 1882.
Frederick Ebersold, Oct. 26, 1885.
George W. Hubbard, April 17, 1888.
Frederick H. Marsh, Jan. 1, 1890.
Robert W. McClaughry, May 18, 1891.
Michael Brennan, Sept. 11, 1893.
John J. Badenoch, April 11, 1895.
Joseph Kipley, April 16, 1897, and April, 1899.
Francis O'Neill, April 30, 1901, and June 26, 1903.
John M. Collins, July 26, 1905.
George M. Shippy, April 15, 1907.
LeRoy T. Steward, Aug. 4, 1909.
John McWeeny, May 1, 1911.
James Gleason, Nov. 3, 1913.
Charles C. Healey, April 26, 1915.
Herman F. Schuettler, Jan. 11, 1917.
John J. Garrity, Nov. 25, 1918.
Charles C. Fitzmorris, Nov. 10, 1920.

The first heads of the Chicago police force were known as head constables. John Shridley served from 1837 to 1839 and Samuel J. Lowe from 1839 to 1842. Then the title was changed to city marshal, those serving under that name being:
Orson Smith, 1842-1844.
Philip Dean, 1844-1848.
Ambrose Burnham, 1848-1852.
James L. Howe, 1852 1854.
Darius Knight, 1854-1856.
Cyrus P. Bradley, 1856-1858.
J. M. Donnelly, 1859.
Jacob Rehm, 1859.
Iver Lawson, 1860.

In 1861 the position was given the official title of superintendent of police. Cyrus P. Bradley served from 1861 to 1863; William Tuttle from 1864 to 1866 and Jacob Rehm from 1866 to 1871.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS OF COOK COUNTY (1852-1923).

1852-1856—Patrick Ballingall, Dem.
1856-1860—Daniel McIlroy, Dem.
1860-1862—Carlos Haven, Rep.
1862-1864—Joseph Knox, Rep.
1864-1876—Charles H. Reed, Rep.
1876-1884—Luther Laflin Mills, Rep.
1884-1888—Julius S. Grinnell, Dem.
1888-1892—Joel M. Longenecker, Rep.
1892-1896—Jacob J. Kern, Dem.
1896-1904—Charles S. Deneen, Rep.
1904-1908—John J. Healy, Rep.
1908-1912—John E. W. Wayman, Rep.
1912-1920—Maclay Hoyne, Dem.
1920.....—Robert E. Crowe, Rep.

PRICE OF FOODSTUFFS IN CHICAGO.

The following table is taken from a report made by Arthur Young & Co., certified public accountants, showing the cost of foodstuffs in Chicago from 1910 to 1921, both inclusive. The quantities given are on a yearly basis for a family of five as set forth in The Daily News Cook Book, while the prices are on a monthly basis. The prices prevailing in January of each year were applied to most of the 214 articles of food named, but in many instances, such as those of fresh fruits and vegetables, the prices ruling in the months when these products were in season were used. Only the figures for the years 1910, 1914 (the year when the world war began), 1921 and 1922 are given in detail here, but a summary for all the years is appended. This shows the total cost of all the meals for each year, the actual increase or decrease in such cost, the percentage of increase or decrease from year to year and the percentage of increase over 1905. The prices applied to the various articles are retail and were obtained from advertisements in The Daily News and other newspapers, catalogues of stores in the "loop district" of the city and from other available sources.

		—1910.—		—1914.—		—1921.—		—1922.—	
Product.	Quantity.	Unit price.	Total cost.	Unit price.	Total cost.	Unit price.	Total cost.	Unit price.	Total cost.
Rib roast of beef	39 pounds	$0.20	$7.80	$0.22	$8.58	$0.35	$13.65	$0.35	$13.65
Pot roast of beef	20 pounds	.12	2.40	.17	3.40	.25	5.00	.25	5.00
Corned beef	3 pounds	.10	.30	.16	.48	.12	.36	.20	.60
Beef tenderloins	2 pounds	.22	.44	.40	.80	.80	1.60	.65	1.30
Sirloin steak	36 pounds	.20	7.20	.20	7.20	.45	16.20	.45	16.20
Round steak	55 pounds	.15	8.25	.18	9.90	.35	19.25	.35	19.25
Leg of lamb	50 pounds	.16	8.00	.18	9.00	.38	19.00	.38	19.00
Lamb chops	29 pounds	.17	4.93	.16	4.64	.60	17.40	.55	15.96
Mutton	34 pounds	.16	5.44	.15	5.10	.20	6.80	.20	6.80
Mutton chops	17 pounds	.17	2.89	.17	2.89	.35	5.95	.35	5.95
Veal	78 pounds	.17	13.26	.18	14.04	.60	46.80	.55	42.90
Veal chops, etc	32 pounds	.16	5.12	.21	5.44	.40	12.80	.45	14.40
Dried beef	6 pounds	.35	2.10	.50	3.00	.60	3.60	.70	4.20
Spare ribs	4 pounds	.10	.40	.15	.60	.15	.60	.15	.60
Tongue	16 pounds	.20	3.20	.18	2.88	.42	6.72	.40	6.40
Roast pork	20 pounds	.17	3.40	.18	3.60	.39	7.80	.35	7.00
Pork chops	6 pounds	.18	1.08	.18	1.08	.48	2.88	.42	2.52
Salt pork	7 pounds	.13	.91	.17	1.04	.25	1.75	.25	1.75
Bacon	27 pounds	.22	5.94	.25	6.75	.47	12.69	.50	13.50
Ham	22 pounds	.16	3.52	.18	3.96	.75	16.50	.55	12.50
Liver	11 pounds	.20	2.20	.30	3.30	.50	5.50	.45	4.95
Sweetbreads	5 pounds	.18	.90	.75	3.75	.90	4.50	.90	4.50
Pork tenderloins	7 pounds	.26	1.82	.32	2.24	.70	4.90	.65	4.55
Sausage	10 pounds	.14	1.40	.25	2.50	.30	3.00	.30	3.00
Kidneys	14 each	.10	1.40	.10	1.40	.12	1.68	.12	1.68
Tripe	4 pounds	.11	.44	.10	.40	.10	.40	.10	.40
Venison	15 pounds	.40	6.00	.90	13.50	.62	9.30	.62	9.30
Chicken	116 pounds	.17	19.72	.18	20.88	.45	52.20	.37	42.92
Turkey	32 pounds	.26	8.32	.26	8.32	.65	20.80	.55	17.60
Ducks	9 pounds	.18	1.62	.20	1.80	.45	4.05	.45	4.05
Geese	5 pounds	.14	.70	.18	.90	.38	1.90	.35	1.75
Pigeons	4 each	.25	1.00	.35	1.40	1.25	5.00	1.00	4.00
Calves' heads	1 each	.15	.15	1.50	1.50	.35	.35	.25	.25
Calves' brain	8 pounds	.05	.40	.08	.80	.15	1.20	.15	1.20
Calves' heart	10 each	.05	.50	.15	1.50	.16	1.60	.15	1.50
Oxtails	5 each	.15	.75	.15	.75	.10	.50	.10	.50
Rabbits	5 each	.25	1.25	.15	.75	.35	1.75	.35	1.75
Squirrels	4 each	.25	1.00	.15	.60	.20	.80	.20	.80
Calves' feet	2 each	.10	.20	.15	.30	.12	.24	.12	.24
Pigs' feet	3 each	.05	.15	.06	.18	.10	.30	.10	.30
Whitefish	43 pounds	.16	6.88	.14	6.02	.40	17.20	.38	16.34
Codfish	20 pounds	.12	2.40	.11	2.20	.35	7.00	.35	7.00
Trout	15 pounds	.15	2.25	.15	2.25	.40	6.00	.38	5.70
Pike	4 pounds	.14	.56	.20	.80	.40	1.60	.30	1.20
Salmon	4 pounds	.18	.72	.13	.52	.45	1.80	.30	1.20
Halibut	15 pounds	.12	1.80	.12	1.80	.35	5.25	.35	5.25
Shad	19 pounds	.15	2.85	.20	3.80	.28	5.32	.20	3.80
Shad roe	1 each	.85	.85	.35	.35	.38	.38	.28	.28
Bass	6 pounds	.22	1.32	.30	1.80	.40	2.40	.40	2.40
Mackerel	5 pounds	.15	.75	.23	1.15	.35	1.75	.35	1.75
Perch	6 pounds	.09	.54	.10	.60	.25	1.50	.20	1.20
Catfish	4 pounds	.05	.20	.15	.60	.45	1.80	.35	1.40
Bluefish	6 pounds	.15	.90	.16	.96	(not on mkt.)		.30	1.80
Finnan haddie	4 pounds	.12	.48	.12	.48	.22	.88	.22	.88
Yarmouth bloaters	2 pounds	.15	.30	.15	.30	.10	.20	.10	.20
Salt mackerel	3 pounds	.10	.30	.25	.75	.35	1.05	.30	.90
Salt herring	2 pounds	.08	.16	.08	.16	.15	.30	.15	.30
Kippered herring	1 pound	.25	.25	.18	.18	.35	.35	.35	.35
Shrimps	1 pint	.15	.15	.18	.18	.40	.40	.40	.40
Smelts	1 pound	.10	.10	.13	.13	.40	.40	.38	.38
Clams	1 can	.21	.21	.20	.20	.35	.35	.30	.30
Oysters	31 pints	.20	6.20	.30	9.30	.50	15.50	.40	12.40
Anchovies	1 glass	.12	.12	.16	.16	.40	.40	.40	.40
Crabs	1 can	.20	.20	.25	.25	.89	.89	.85	.85

Product.	Quantity.	1910. Unit price.	1910. Total cost.	1914. Unit price.	1914. Total cost.	1921. Unit price.	1921. Total cos..	1922. Unit price.	1922. Total cost.
Clam chowder	1 can	$0.23	$0.23	$0.25	$0.25	$0.35	$0.35	$0.35	$0.35
Canned salmon	6 cans	.20	1.20	.25	1 50	.50	3.00	.35	2.10
Canned lobster	4 cans	.42	1.68	.65	2.60	.89	3.56	.95	3.80
Canned sardines	5 cans	.14	.70	.18	.90	35	1.75	.30	1.50
Potatoes	14 bushels	.90	12.60	1.35	18.90	3.20	44.80	1.80	25.20
Potatoes	7 bushels	.90	6.30	.85	5.95	3.20	22.40	....	12.60
Potatoes, sweet	25 pecks	.10	2.50	.50	12.50	.75	18.75	.75	18.75
Potato chips	7 pounds	.20	1.40	.25	1.75	.60	4.20	.60	4.20
Parsnips	6 pecks	.10	.60	.35	2.10	.45	2.70	.45	2.70
Turnips	2½ pecks	.20	.70	.25	.88	.50	1.75	.50	1.75
Carrots	5½ pecks	.10	.55	.25	1.38	.50	2.75	.50	2.75
Carrots	7 bunches	.05	.35	.02	.14	.05	.35	.05	.35
Beets	3½ pecks	.10	.35	.25	.88	.50	1.75	.50	1.75
Beets	5 bunches	.15	.75	.02	.10	.05	.25	.05	.25
Cucumbers	52 each	.05	2.60	.05	2.60	.15	7.80	.10	5.20
Cabbage	41 each	.15	6.15	.08	3.28	.20	8.20	.15	6.15
Beans, string	8 quarts	.10	.80	.08	.64	.20	1.60	.15	1.20
Beans, lima	10 pounds	.09	.90	.12	1.20	.20	2.00	.20	2.00
Beans, navy	3½ pounds	.06	.21	.07	.25	.15	.53	.15	.53
Beans, baked	2 cans	.15	.30	.15	.30	.14	.28	.18	.36
Beans, black	2 cans	.08	.16	.10	.20	.15	.30	.15	.30
Onions	4 pecks	.10	.40	.30	1.20	.30	1.20	.45	1.80
Onions, young	57 bunches	.01	.57	.03	1.43	.05	2.85	.05	2.85
Peas, green	30 quarts	.05	1.50	.13	3.90	.30	9.00	.30	9.00
Peas, split	3 pounds	.08	.24	.10	.30	.15	.45	.15	.45
Asparagus	22 bunches	.10	2.20	.07	1.54	.15	3.30	.15	3.30
Cauliflower	16 each	.10	1.60	.15	2.40	.25	4.00	.25	4.00
Squash	14 each	.15	2.10	.15	2.10	.20	2.80	.20	2.80
Corn	16 dozen	.20	3.20	.20	3.20	.35	5.60	.30	4.80
Celery	58 bunches	.10	5.80	.20	11.60	.20	11.60	.30	17.40
Tomatoes	57 pounds	.05	2.85	.05	2.85	.08	4.56	.08	4.56
Radishes	42 bunches	.03	1.26	.03	1.05	.05	2.10	.05	2.10
Rhubarb	21 bunches	.05	1.05	.05	1.05	.10	2.10	.10	2.10
Eggplant	12 each	.10	1.20	.15	1.80	.15	1.80	.20	2.40
Lettuce	70 bunches	.03	2.10	.02	1.40	.15	10.50	.15	10.50
Watercress	13 bunches	.05	.65	.05	.65	.10	1.30	.10	1.30
Spinach	14 pecks	.10	1.40	.20	2.80	.40	5.60	.40	5.60
Parsley	11 bunches	.05	.55	.04	.44	.10	1.10	.05	.55
Red peppers	12 each	(*)	.40	.05	.60	.10	1.20	.05	.60
Red cabbage	1 each	.15	.15	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
Spanish onions	2 pounds	.06	.12	.08	.16	.10	.20	.10	.20
Pumpkins	2 each	.20	.40	.20	.40	.25	.50	.25	.50
Artichokes	1 dozen	3.00	3.00	.60	.60	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Macaroni	12 packages	.12	1.44	.15	1.80	.10	1.20	.10	1.20
Spaghetti	1 package	.12	.12	.15	.15	.10	.10	.10	.10
Salsify	7 quarts	.15	1.05	.08	.56	.15	1.05	.15	1.05
Okra	3 quarts	.15	.45	.15	.45	.29	.87	.20	.60
Canned tomatoes	23 cans	.16	3.68	.15	3.45	.20	4.60	.25	5.75
Canned corn	15 cans	.15	2.25	.12	1.80	.12	1.80	.20	3.00
Canned peas	13 cans	.12	1.56	.16	2.08	.15	1.95	.25	3.25
Canned pumpkin	1 can	.10	.10	.10	.10	.15	.15	.20	.20
Canned squash	1 can	.15	.15	.15	.15	.25	.25	.25	.25
Onions	2 bottles	.25	.50	.30	.60	.55	1.10	.55	1.10
Mixed pickles	18 bottles	.25	4.50	.35	6.30	.55	9.90	.35	6.30
Horseradish	4 bottles	.10	.40	.10	.40	.15	.60	.25	1.00
Chowchow	3 bottles	.25	.75	.25	.75	.55	1.65	.35	1.05
Olives	8 bottles	.30	2.40	.25	2.00	.50	4.00	.50	4.00
Mushrooms	13 bottles	.35	4.55	.30	3.90	.75	9.75	.69	8.97
Capers	1 bottle	.20	.20	.25	.25	.39	.39	.50	.50
Chili sauce	2 bottles	.14	.28	.25	.50	.30	.60	.35	.70
Catsup	5 bottles	.20	1.00	.23	1.15	.20	1.00	.25	1.25
Olive oil	8 bottles	.25	2 00	.50	4.00	.75	6.00	.75	6.00
Salad dressing	9 bottles	.25	2.25	.25	2.25	.45	4.05	.45	4.05
Flavoring extract	12 bottles	.15	1.80	.18	2.16	.35	4.20	.35	4.20
Walnuts	8 pounds	.23	1.84	.30	2.40	.59	4.72	.40	3.20
Chestnuts	5 pounds	.10	.50	.12	.60	.60	3.00	.55	2.75
Peanuts	3 pounds	.12	.36	.12	.36	.25	.75	.25	.75
Pecans	1 pound	.23	.23	.25	.25	.98	.98	.98	.98
Almonds	2 pounds	.25	.50	.30	.60	.49	.98	.35	.70
Cocoanuts	2 pounds	.20	.40	.25	.50	.18	.36	.18	.36
Maple sirup	14 quarts	.47	6.58	.50	7.00	.75	10.50	1.10	15.40
Honey	2 jars	.40	.80	.50	1.00	.40	.80	.40	.80
Molasses	4 quarts	.25	1.00	.25	1.00	.50	2.00	.45	1.80
Cider	6 gallons	.35	2.10	.35	2.10	.50	3.00	.60	3.60
Apples	7 pecks	.40	2.80	.50	3.50	1.00	7.00	.75	5.25
Oranges	28 dozen	.40	11.20	.35	9.80	.45	12.60	.75	21.00
Lemons	7½ dozen	.35	2.63	.30	2.25	.60	4.50	.65	4.88
Bananas	27 dozen	.20	5.40	.20	5.40	.40	10.80	.35	9.45
Grapes	20 pounds	.20	4.00	.25	5.00	.35	7.00	.25	5.00
Grapefruit	13 each	.15	1.95	.08	1.04	.15	1.95	.15	1.95
Plums	3 quarts	.10	.30	.10	.30	.35	1.05	.35	1.05
Peaches	14 dozen	.25	3.50	.20	2.80	.50	7.00	.50	7.00
Pears	4 dozen	.20	.80	.25	1.00	.60	2.40	.50	2.00

Product.	Quantity.	1910. Unit price.	1910. Total cost.	1914. Unit price.	1914. Total cost.	1921. Unit price.	1921. Total cost.	1922. Unit price.	1922. Total cost.
Red currants	4 quarts	$0.15	$0.60	$0.12	$0.48	$0.25	$1.00	$0.25	$1.00
Blueberries	7 quarts	.15	1.05	.18	1.05	.35	2.45	.40	2.80
Pineapples	9 each	.15	1.35	.15	1.35	.25	2.25	.35	3.15
Black raspberries	25 quarts	.20	5.60	.18	5.04	.35	9.80	.25	7.00
Red raspberries	22 quarts	.20	4.40	.20	4.40	.35	7.70	.35	7.70
Strawberries	22 quarts	.20	4.40	.13	2.86	.35	7.70	.25	5.50
Quinces	2 pecks	.35	.70	.75	1.50	2.50	5.00	2.25	4.50
Cherries	4 cans	.20	3.20	.15	2.40	.35	5.60	.20	3.20
Strawberry jam	16 quarts	.20	.60	.22	.66	.39	1.17	.35	1.05
Raspberry jam	3 jars	.20	.60	.22	.66	.39	1.17	.40	1.20
Currant jelly	3 jars	.20	1.40	.25	1.75	.45	3.15	.30	2.10
Gooseberry jam	7 jars	.20	.40	.25	.50	.65	1.30	.33	.66
Quince jelly	2 jars	.25	.25	.25	.25	.43	.43	.40	.40
Canned peaches	1 jar	.31	3.72	.30	3.60	.49	5.88	.40	4.80
Plum jam	12 cans	.20	.40	.25	.50	.60	1.20	.35	.70
Crabapple jelly	2 jars	.25	.75	.25	.75	.35	1.05	.35	1.05
Apple jelly	3 jars	.25	.50	.25	.50	.35	.70	.30	.60
Pineapple	2 jars	.25	.50	.25	.50	.40	.80	.40	.80
Currants	2 cans	.25	.50	.25	.50	.35	.70	.35	.70
Plums	2 cans	.25	.50	.25	.50	.49	.98	.45	.90
Cherries	2 cans	.31	1.24	.25	1.00	.49	1.96	.55	2.20
Strawberries	2 cans	.25	.50	.25	.50	.49	.98	.45	.90
Marmalade	5 jars	.25	1.25	.25	1.25	.49	2.45	.55	2.75
Spiced currants	2 jars	.25	.50	.25	.50	.80	1.60	.65	1.30
Spiced pears	1 jar	.31	.31	.31	.31	1.19	1.19	1.10	1.10
Pickled peaches	2 jars	.31	.62	.25	.50	.35	.70	1.10	2.20
Citron, lemon peel	2 pounds	.16	.32	.22	.44	.85	1.70	.65	1.30
Melons	23 each	.05	1.15	.08	1.84	.20	4.60	.20	4.60
Watermelons	4 each	.40	1.60	.30	1.20	.40	1.60	.75	3.00
Apricots	9 pounds	.19	1.71	.22	1.98	.35	3.15	.35	3.15
Prunes	12 pounds	.19	2.28	.16	1.92	.43	5.16	.30	3.60
Currants	3½ pounds	.14	.49	.13	.46	.37	1.30	.35	1.23
Raisins	7½ pounds	.17	1.28	.12	.90	.33	2.48	.30	2.25
Figs	5½ pounds	.15	.83	.20	1.10	.49	2.70	.50	2.75
Dates	7½ pounds	.20	1.50	.15	1.23	.49	3.68	.50	3.75
Cranberries	8 quarts	.10	.80	.12	.96	.20	1.60	.20	1.60
Flour (price ¼ brl.)	98 pounds	1.65	3.30	1.39	2.78	2.98	5.96	2.40	4.80
Graham flour	9 pounds	.03	.27	.04	.36	.07	.63	.07	.63
Cornmeal	17 pounds	.03	.51	.03	.51	.15	2.55	.15	2.55
Indian meal	3 pounds	.05	.15	.05	.15	.12	.36	.12	.36
Rye meal	1 pound	.04	.04	.05	.05	.09	.09	.09	.09
Buckwheat	2 pounds	.05	.10	.05	.10	.09	.18	.12	.24
Hominy	16 pounds	.05	.80	.04	.64	.12	1.92	.12	1.92
Rolled oats	30 pounds	.05	1.50	.04	1.20	.12	3.60	.12	3.60
Cereals	48 packages	.12	5.76	.13	6.24	.40	19.20	.35	16.80
Soda crackers	12 pounds	.08	.96	.10	1.20	.17	2.04	.20	2.40
Rice	25 pounds	.10	2.50	.10	2.50	.12	3.00	.12	3.00
Tapioca or sago	12 pounds	.07	.84	.10	1.20	.14	1.68	.15	1.80
Cornstarch	12 pounds	.10	1.20	.10	1.20	.15	1.80	.15	1.80
Baking powder	17 pounds	.40	6.80	.45	7.65	.40	6.80	.40	6.80
Gelatin	21 packages	.10	2.10	.10	2.10	.19	3.99	.25	5.25
Nutmeg, etc.	8 pounds	.40	3.20	.40	3.20	.65	5.20	.65	5.20
Salt	40 pounds	†.09	.36	‡.09	.36	.25	10.00	.05	2.00
Pepper	4¾ pounds	.60	2.85	.40	1.90	.29	1.38	.40	1.90
Vinegar	16 quarts	.25	4.00	.25	4.00	.40	6.40	.35	5.60
Mustard	6 pounds	.50	3.00	.25	1.50	.49	2.94	.50	3.00
Lard	37 pounds	.15	5 55	.17	6.29	.18	6.66	.20	7.40
Butter	142 pounds	.38	53.96	.40	56.80	.51	72.42	.49	69.58
Eggs	145 dozen	.30	43.50	.39	56.55	.47	68.15	.45	65.25
Bread	378 loaves	.10	37.80	.10	37 80	.14	52.92	.15	56.70
Cheese	31 pounds	.25	7.75	.27	8.37	.50	15.50	.50	15.50
Sugar	120 pounds	.05	6 00	.06	6 60	.08	9.60	.08	9.60
Milk	565 quarts	.08	45.20	.08	45.20	.14	79.10	.12	67.80
Buttermilk	2 quarts	.05	.10	.05	.10	.10	.20	.10	.20
Cream	39 quarts	.40	15.60	.40	15.60	.17	6.63	.16	6.32
Tea	36 pounds	.60	21 60	.60	21.60	.90	32.40	.80	28.80
Coffee	60 pounds	.35	21.00	.35	21.00	.45	27.00	.45	27.00
Cocoa	15 pounds	.50	7.50	.50	7.50	.55	8.25	.50	7.50
Chocolate	3½ pounds	.38	1.33	.38	1.33	.55	1.93	.50	1.75

Note—Fractions eliminated. *Three for 10 cents. †Ten for 7 cents. ‡Ten for 9 cents.

Summary.

Year.	Total cost.	Increase.	Pct. inc. over 1905	Pct. inc. over 1905
1905	$587.86	....	....	....
1906	591.27	$3.41	.59	.59
1907	611.34½	20.07	3.39	3.99
1908	644.57½	33.23	5.43	9.65
1909	653.64½	9.07	1.40	11.19
1910	673.99½	20.35	3.11	14.65
1911	703.87	29.88	4.43	19.73
1912	677.31	*26.56	*3 77	15.21
1913	710.08	32.77	4.82	20.77

Year.	Total cost.	Increase.	Pct. inc. over 1905	Pct. inc. over 1905
1914	$747.08	$37.00	5.21	27.08
1915	723.84	*23.24	*3.11	23.13
1916	816.61	92.77	12 81	38.91
1917	1,034.19	217.58	26.64	75.92
1918	1,102.41	68.22	6.06	87.52
1919	1,299.88	197.47	17.91	121.12
1920	1,406.64	106.76	8.21	139.28
1921	1,306.43	*100.21	*7.12	122.93
1922	1,216.27	*90.16	*6.90	106.89

*Decrease.

GOVERNMENT REPORT ON CHICAGO FOOD PRICES.

[From the Monthly Labor Review (August, 1922) of the bureau of labor statistics.]

Article.	Unit.	June 15 1913. Cts.	1921. Cts.	1922. Cts.
Sirloin steak	pound	23.4	37.6	37.7
Round steak	pound	20.3	31.3	29.5
Rib roast	pound	20.0	30.0	28.9
Chuck roast	pound	15.9	20.1	19.3
Plate beef	pound	11.2	13.3	11.7
Pork chops	pound	18.8	29.8	29.8
Bacon	pound	32.0	51.6	46.4
Ham	pound	32.4	51.3	51.7
Lamb	pound	20.2	35.1	36.8
Hens	pound	20.3	34.6	33.9
Salmon, canned, red	pound	...	36.8	32.2
Milk, fresh	quart	8.0	14.0	12.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz.	...	13.1	9.9
Butter	pound	32.7	37.2	41.3
Oleomargarine	pound	...	24.9	23.3
Nut margarine	pound	...	23.5	22.9
Cheese	pound	...	34.5	33.3
Lard	pound	15.0	15.4	16.2
Crisco	pound	...	20.7	22.1
Eggs, strictly fresh	dozen	24.3	33.4	34.5
Bread	pound	6.1	9.9	9.7
Flour	pound	2.8	5.4	4.8

Article.	Unit.	June 15 1913. Cts.	1921. Cts.	1922. Cts.
Corn meal	pound	2.9	6.0	5.1
Rolled oats	pound	...	9.1	7.9
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	...	11.3	9.5
Cream of Wheat	28-oz. pkg.	...	28.2	24.9
Macaroni	pound	...	19.2	18.2
Rice	pound	8.7	9.0	10.1
Beans, navy	pound	...	7.6	10.5
Potatoes	pound	1.2	3.0	3.6
Onions	pound	...	5.5	7.3
Cabbage	pound	...	6.7	5.0
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	...	14.6	12.4
Corn, canned	No. 2 can	...	14.7	14.7
Peas, canned	No. 2 can	...	14.9	15.7
Tomatoes, canned	No. 2 can	...	11.7	14.3
Sugar, granulated	pound	4.9	7.2	6.7
Tea	pound	53.3	65.4	63.1
Coffee	pound	30.7	32.9	34.1
Prunes	pound	...	19.5	21.3
Raisins	pound	...	30.8	24.5
Bananas	dozen	...	39.4	35.2
Oranges	dozen	...	46.4	63.5

CHICAGO MORTALITY STATISTICS.

[From reports of health department.]

Year.	Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 of population
1844..	10,170	336	33.04
1845..	12,088	344	28.46
1846..	14,169	394	27.81
1847..	16,859	572	33.93
1848..	20,023	638	31.86
1849..	23,047	1,701	73.80
1850..	29,963	1,467	48.96
1851..	34,000	927	27.26
1852..	38,734	1,809	46.70
1853..	59,130	1,325	22.41
1854..	65,872	4,217	64.02
1855..	80,023	2,181	27.26
1856..	84,113	2,086	24.80
1857..	87,600	2,414	27.56
1858..	90,000	2,255	25.06
1859..	93,000	2,008	21.59
1860..	109,206	2,264	20.73
1861..	120,000	2,279	18.99
1862..	138,186	2,835	20.52
1863..	150,000	3,875	25.83
1864..	169,353	4,448	26.26
1865..	178,492	4,029	22.57
1866..	200,418	6,524	32.55
1867..	225,000	4,773	21.21
1868..	252,054	5,984	23.74
1869..	280,000	6,488	23.17
1870..	306,605	7,323	23.88
1871..	324,270	6,976	20.87
1872..	367,396	10,156	27.64
1873..	380,000	9,557	25.15
1874..	395,408	8,025	20.30
1875..	400,500	7,899	19.72
1876..	407,661	8,573	21.03
1877..	430,000	8,026	18.67
1878..	436,731	7,422	16.99
1879..	491,516	8,614	17.53
1880..	503,185	10,462	20.79
1881..	540,000	14,101	26.11
1882..	560,693	13,234	23.60
1883..	580,000	11,555	19.92
1884..	629,855	12,471	19.80
1885..	665,000	12,474	18.76
1886..	703,715	13,699	19.47
1887..	760,000	15,409	20.27
1888..	802,651	15,772	19.65
1889..	935,000	16,946	18.12
1890..1,099,850		21,856	19.87
1891..1,148,795		27,754	24.16
1892..1,199,730		26,219	21.85
1893..1,253,022		27,083	21.61
1894..1,308,682		23,892	18.26
1895..1,366,813		24,219	17.72
1896..1,427,527		23,257	16.29
1897..1,490,937		21,809	14.63
1898..1,557,164		22,793	14.64
1899..1,626,333		25,503	15.68
1900..1,698,575		24,941	14.68
1901..1,751,968		24,406	13.93
1902..1,801,255		26,455	14.69
1903..1,850,542		28,914	15.62
1904..1,899,829		26,311	13.85
1905..1,949,116		27,212	13.96
1906..1,998,403		29,048	14.54
1907..2,047,690		32,198	15.72
1908..2,096,977		30,388	14.49
1909..2,146,264		31,296	14.58
1910..2,195,551		33,241	15.14
1911..2,244,835		32,672	14.55
1912..2,294,120		33,998	14.68
1913..2,344,018		35,298	15.06
1914..2,393,325		33,952	14.19
1915..2,447,845		34,894	14.25
1916..2,497,722		36,410	14.53
1917..2,547,201		38,055	14.90
1918..2,596,681		44,605	17.17
1919..2,674,921		33,666	12.59
1920..2,728,022		34,841	12.74
1921..2,780,655		30,819	11.08

Note—The population is for midyear.

STATISTICS FOR 1921.

Deaths by Ages.

Under 1 year.....5,051	10 to 20 years.....1,212	50 to 60 years.....4,111
1 to 2 years.....1,062	20 to 30 years.....2,276	60 to 70 years.....4,178
2 to 5 years.....1,234	30 to 40 years.....2,969	70 to 80 years.....2,877
5 to 10 years.....1,000	40 to 50 years.....3,349	Over 80 years.....1,500

Deaths by Important Causes.

Typhoid fever 30	Diabetes 535	Appendicitis and typhlitis 539
Smallpox 4	Meningitis, simple 64	Cirrhosis of liver..... 204
Measles 127	Cerebrospinal fever ... 31	Nephritis, acute 86
Scarlet fever 177	Acute poliomyelitis 31	Nephritis, chronic 2,036
Whooping cough 148	Cerebral hemorrhage ...1,608	Puerperal septicemia..... 68
Diphtheria and croup... 676	Convulsions (infants).... 9	Congenital defects 2,297
Influenza 114	Heart disease (organic)..4,506	Suicide 459
Dysentery 7	Bronchitis, acute 213	Accidents 1,886
Tetanus 18	Bronchitis, chronic 134	Homicide 326
Pellagra 3	Pneumonia (all forms)..2,177	Sunstroke 26
Tuberculosis, lungs 1,957	Diarrhea and enteritis—	Other external causes... 79
Tuberculosis, other 368	Under 2 years.....1,755	
Cancer 2,663	Over 2 years..... 252	

FOREIGN ORDERS CONFERRED ON CHICAGOANS.

Abrahamson, Rev. L. G.—Royal North Star, Sweden.
Adams, Milward—Legion of Honor, France; Leopold, Belgium; Crown, Italy; White Elephant (officer), Siam; Savior (officer), Greece; Nicham Iftikhar (commander), Tunis; Merit Agricole (commander), Portugal.
Anderson, G. Bernhard—Royal Order of Nordstjernan, Sweden.
Andreen, Rev. Gustav—Royal Order of Nordstjernan, Sweden.
Antonsen, Carl—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
Axell, C. G.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
Ballard, George S.—Legion of Honor (chevalier), France.
Barasa, Bernard P.—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Biankini, Anton—St. Sava, Jugo Slavia.
Billings, Frank—Order of Leopold II., Belgium.
Birkhoff, George, Jr.—Orange-Nassau (officer), Holland.
Bjorn, Emil—St. Olaf, Norway.
Berdonneau, Gaston—Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, France.
Branner, John—Royal Order of Nordstjernan, Sweden.
Brazno, Frank—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Brewster, Mrs. Walter S.—Legion of Honor, France.
Burry, William—Legion of Honor, France.
Burton, Le Grand S.—Legion of Honor (chevalier), France.
Cameron, Edgar S.—Palmes Academiques, France.
Chatfield-Taylor, Hobart C.—Isabella the Catholic, Spain; Garter, Spain; St. James, Portugal; Legion of Honor, France; Crown of Italy and Knighthood of SS. Maurice and Lazarus, Italy.
Clemenson, Dr. Peter — Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
Cooley, Edwin G.—Francis Joseph, Austria.
Cuneo, Frank—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Cutting, Starr W.—Crown (class III.), Prussia.
Daae, Dr. A.—St. Olaf, Norway.
Dan, Rev. Adam—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
Dawes, Charles G.—Legion of Honor (chevalier), France; Order of Leopold, Belgium.
Deering, Charles—Legion of Honor, France; Crown (class III.), Prussia.
Devries, Herman—Officer of Academy and Officer of Public Instruction, France; Nicham Iftikhar (officer), Tunis.
D'Urso, Luigi—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Eaton, Marquis—Cross (commendatory), Italy.
Eddy, Arthur J.—Red Eagle (class III.), Prussia.
Ericson, John E.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
Evald, Mrs. Emmy—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
Ferrari, Antonio—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Fischer, Gustave F.—Red Eagle (class IV.), Prussia.
Foreman, Milton J.—Legion of Honor (officer), France.
Forgan, James B.—Cross of Legion of Honor, France; Order of St. Sava, Serbia.
Franklin, Capt. F. J.—Order (officer) of the British Empire.
Frick, Dr. Anders—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
Furber, Harry J.—Legion of Honor, France.
Gualano, Albert—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Guenzel, Louis—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
Gass, Martin—Lion of Zaeringen, Baden.
Glaver, Joachim G.—St. Olaf, Norway.
Green, Thomas E.—Medal of Honor, France.
Grevstad, Nicolay—St. Olaf, Norway.
Haebmeister, Henry—Red Eagle (class IV.), Prussia.
Halle, Edward G.—Crown (class II.), Prussia.
Hanson, Christian H.—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
Henius, Dr. Max—Dannebrog (commander), Denmark.
Henrotin, Mrs. Ellen M.—Leopold, Belgium; Palmes Academiques, France; Officer of Public Instruction, France; Chefakat (Order of Mercy), Turkey.
Hertz, Henry—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
Henschen, Henry S.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
Hillberg, John E.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
Hines, Edward—Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great (civil class), pope.
Holmquist, Gustaf—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
Hummeland, Andrew—St. Olaf, Norway.
Hurley, E. N.—Order of Chioho, China.
Hutchinson, Charles L.—Redeemer, Greece.
Judson, Prof. Harry Pratt—Red Eagle (class III.), Prussia; Legion of Honor (officer), France.
Kelly, Dennis F.—Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, pope.
Klein, Dr. S. R.—Goldenes Verdienst Kreuz mit der Krone, Militaer Kreuz and Jubilaeum's Medallie, Austria; Takova Orden (class IV.), Serbia.
Klenze, Prof. Camillo von—Red Eagle (class IV.), Prussia.
Kozminski, M. W.—Legion of Honor, France.
Kraus, Adolf—Francis Joseph, Austria.
Lagorio, Dr. Antonio—Crown (grand knight), Italy.
Lewis, James Hamilton—Crown (officer), Belgium (declined).
Laverde, Giuseppe—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Malato, Stephen A.—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Mareschalchi, Arturo—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Merando, Salvatore—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Merriam, Charles E. — Crown (commandator), Italy.
Miller, Harry I.—Order of the Sacred Treasure, Japan.
McCormick, R. S.—Order of St. Alexander of Nevsky, Russia.
McCormick, Mrs. R. S.—Chefakat (Order of Mercy), Turkey.
MacDowell, Charles H.—Crown (knight), Italy.
McEwen, Walter—Legion of Honor, France.
Nelson, Edgar A.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
Nelson, H. P.—St. Olaf, Norway.
Nelson, N. A.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
Neumann, Leopold—Honor of First Class with War Decoration of Red Cross, Austria.
Nuyttens, A.—Leopold II. (chevalier), Belgium.
Olson—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
Onahan, William J.—Chamberlain of the Sword and Mantle, pope.
Osland, Birger—St. Olaf, Norway.
Pallas, Theodore S.—Victoria medal, Great Britain.
Parke, Peter—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
Payne, John Barton—Grand Officer Order of Leopold, Belgium.
Peabody, Francis S.—Knight Commander of Crown, Italy.
Peterson, Charles S.—Royal Order of Nordstjernan, Sweden.
Peterson, W. A.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
Reichle, C.—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
Revell, Alexander H.—Legion of Honor (chevalier), France.
Russo, Andrea—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Russo, Peter—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Sanborn, Joseph B.—Legion of Honor, France; Leopold, Belgium.
Schinkle, C.—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
Schlenker, Joseph—Frederick (class II.), Wurttemberg; Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
Schlytern, Charles E. — Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
Schmidt, William—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.

Shaffer, John C.—Legion of Honor, France.
Siqueland, T. A.—Commander of Military Division of Order of British Empire; St. Olaf (knight), Norway; Dannebrog (knight), Denmark; Slesvig Medal, Denmark.
Smulski, John F.—Cross of Knightly Order of Francis Joseph, Austria; Legion of Honor (chevalier), France.
Starr, Prof. Frederick—Leopold II. (commander), Belgium; Knight Commander, Liberia.
Stepina, James J.—Cross of Mercy, Jugo Slavia.
Streyckmans, Felix J.—Crown (knight), Belgium.
Tyson, Mrs. Russell—Legion of Honor, France.
Urbano, Salvatore—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Urgos, Francesco—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Utley, George B.—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Vermeren, Cyrille—Legion of Honor, France.
Volini, Dr. Camillo—Crown (grand knight), Italy.
Vopicka, Charles J.—Grand Cross of the Star, Roumania; Grand Cordon of the White Eagle, Serbia.
Wacker, Charles H.—Medal of honor for services to art and architecture, France.
Werelius, Dr. A. F.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
Witting, A. G.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
Wigmore, John H.—Legion of Honor, France.
Ziegfeld, Carl—Officer of French Academy of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, France.
Ziegfeld, Dr. F.—Legion of Honor (chevalier), France.

CHICAGO AS A FISH MARKET.

[From report of the bureau of fisheries, department of commerce.]

The bulk of Chicago's supply of fresh and frozen fishery products is derived from lakes in Canada, the great lakes and the north Pacific coast, while smaller quantities are received from every large fish-producing area in the United States and Canada, as well as from many areas of minor importance throughout both countries. In addition to this a commercial fishery is conducted in Lake Michigan by Chicago fishermen for ciscoes, chubs and yellow perch, the catch of these species during the season of 1921 amounting to 1,250,000 pounds, part of which was sold smoked and part fresh, both to dealers and direct to consumers, the fishermen operating their own smokehouses.

Based upon the number of pounds sold, approximately 70 per cent of the Chicago trade in fresh and frozen fishery products is confined to the following eleven species: Buffalo fish, carp, ciscoes, halibut, lake trout, pike or "jacks," salmon, whitefish, yellow perch, yellow pike and shucked oysters. With the exception of shucked oysters, none of these species is received from the Atlantic coast, despite its comparative nearness to the Chicago market. The reason for this condition, as explained by local dealers, is that among consumers the general preference, aside from halibut and salmon, is for fresh-water varieties.

The principal sources of supply of the species of fish named are: Buffalo fish and carp, Minnesota, Illinois and Mississippi rivers, great lakes and other near by lakes and rivers; ciscoes, great lakes; halibut, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, British Columbia, and Seattle, Wash.; lake trout, great lakes; pike, "jacks," Minnesota and Canadian lakes; salmon, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, British Columbia, Seattle, Wash., and the Sacramento river, California; whitefish and yellow perch, great lakes and Canadian lakes; yellow pike, great lakes, Canadian lakes and points in Minnesota; oysters, New York, Maryland, Connecticut and Virginia.

In addition to the eleven species sold in large quantities, a moderate demand exists for thirteen others—namely, blue pike, bullheads, catfish, cod, haddock, red snapper, sauger, smelt, suckers, tullibee, hard clams, oysters in the shell and shrimp. The blue pike come from Lake Erie; the bullheads from Iowa, Minnesota and Michigan; catfish from Okeechobee, Fla., Mississippi river and Michigan; fresh cod and haddock from Boston, Mass.; the red snapper from Florida; the sauger from Lake Erie and Lake Winnipeg; smelt from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; suckers from the great lakes and near-by rivers; tullibee from Canadian lakes; clams from Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina; oysters from the Atlantic coast from Connecticut to Virginia, and shrimp from Florida and Georgia.

Consignments of frozen fish are generally moved direct to the public storages and there held until required for use. In the course of the year ended July 31, 1921, a total of 19,643,047 pounds of frozen fish were placed in Chicago cold storage warehouses, while 20,104,072 pounds were withdrawn, the quantity held over from the previous fiscal year amounting to 7,178,015 pounds. That Chicago depends extensively upon Canada for its supply of frozen fish is shown by the fact that in the year ended July 31, 1921, a total of 525 carloads was received from that country, while 272 were received from the United States. In the year named the carload arrivals of fresh and frozen fish (exclusive of oysters) at Chicago amounted to 798 cars, of which 399 were received by express and 399 by freight. There were in addition 195 carloads of oysters.

Fishery products were handled in 1921 either exclusively or as a major commodity compared with other foods by 222 Chicago firms, of which fifty-six were in the wholesale business exclusively, eighteen in both wholesale and retail and 148 in the retail trade exclusively. In addition there were several thousand butcher, grocery and delicatessen stores handling fish as a side line on Fridays.

CHICAGO HIGH SCHOOL COLORS.

Austin—Red and white.
Bowen, James H.—Purple and gold.
Calumet—Maroon and light blue.
Carl Schurz—Purple and gold.
Crane, Richard T.—Crimson and royal blue.
Curtis, George W.—Red and green.
Englewood—Purple and white.
Farragut—Red and white.
Harrison Technical—Blue and gray.
Hyde Park—Blue and white.
Jefferson—Purple and gold.
Lake—Blue and old gold.
Lake View—Red and white.
Lane Technical—Myrtle green and old gold.
Lindblom—Maroon and gold.
Marshall—Maroon and old gold.
McKinley—Orange and black.
Medill—Maroon and white.
Phillips, Wendell—Red and black.
Senn—Green and white.
South Chicago—Purple and gold.
Tuley—Old gold and blue.
Waller, Robert A.—Royal blue.

CHICAGO'S DEATH ROLL IN 1922.

Aaron, Henry J. (1879), lawyer, in Los Angeles, Cal., July 6.
Abbott, William T. (1868), banker, in Washington, D. C., May 29.
Achterfeld, William H. (1889), soldier, in Glen Ellyn, Dec. 4, 1921.
Adams, C. B. (1862), penologist, May 12.
Addington, Keene H. (1874), attorney, Oct. 18.
Adolphus, Philip (1827), physician and educator, Aug. 26.
Adsit, Carrie J. (1852), May 6.
Agar, John (1838), packer, June 23.
Agnew, John P. (1861), contractor, March 25.
Amerson, Wm. (1841), Austin pioneer, Feb. 11.
Anderson, William H. (1831), board of trade operator, Feb. 14.
Andrews, John J., physician, May 30.
Anson, Adrian C. (1852), ball player, April 14.
Antram, Harry A. (1862), sales manager, Sept. 2.
Arnd, Charles (1856), attorney, March 7.
Arrick, Clifford (1865), banker, July 13.
Ayres, Mrs. Laura D. (1833), teacher, Oct. 26.
Bacon, Frank (1864), actor, Nov. 19.
Baldwin, A. Stuart (1861), railroad official, in Detroit, Mich., June 27.
Baldwin, Jesse A. (1854), lawyer, in Oak Park, Dec. 7, 1921.
Barnes, Sylvanus W., manufacturer, April 27.
Bartlett, Adolphus C. (1844), merchant, in Pasadena, Cal., May 30.
Bauer, Alexander (1858), capitalist, in Los Angeles, Cal., April 4.
Beesley, Thomas Q., lecturer, in Trenton, N. J., Sept. 7.
Behr, E. Theo., mural artist, March 9.
Benel, John (1856), organist, April 1.
Bennett, Harold W. (1876), jeweler, Sept. 2.
Bennett, J. Leroy (1846), civil war veteran, in St. Petersburg, Fla., June 7.
Betsche, Charles W. (1848), manufacturer, Sept. 4.
Bigelow, Wm. H. (1849), claim agent, Aug. 1.
Bingham, Millard F. (1847), manufacturer, in Oxford, Md., Dec. 28, 1921.
Birdsall, R. M. (1847), inventor, July 27.
Blake, E. Nelson (1829), former president of board of trade, in Arlington, Mass., Dec. 16 1921.
Blanchard, Mrs. Gehlfa B. (1872), July 2.
Blanchard, W. (1854), orthopedist, May 27.
Blazek, Josefa and Rosa (1879), "Siamese twins," March 30.
Bliss, Samuel E. (1847), banker, Oct. 28, 1921.
Bogle, Walter Scott (1852), coal merchant, political leader, May 24.
Boldenweck, William (1852), former U. S. subtreasurer, in Hamburg, Germany, Aug. 21.
Boore, Harry (1853), board of trade registrar, July 11.
Boughner, Leroy J. (1880), advertising manager, June 6.
Bowles, Charles (1868), jurist, Feb. 28.
Boyd, John H. (1861), clergyman and educator, Jan. 12.
Boyle, William ("Billy") (1843), chophouse proprietor, Nov. 4, 1921.
Bradt, Charles E. (1863), clergyman, Sept. 5.
Bradwell, Thomas (1856), former justice of the peace, April 29.
Brady, James A. (1848), foundryman, Jan. 7.
Braun, Herman (1840), musician, Dec. 3, 1921.
Bray, Henry T., physician, Oct. 23.
Breasted, Mrs. Harriet G. (1836), Nov. 29, 1921.
Bremner, D. F. (1839), manufacturer, May 8.
Buckie, Mrs. Anne E. (1840), March 18.
Buckingham, Mrs. G. T. (1869), Oct. 3.
Burgess, William (1843), clergyman and author, in Des Plaines, July 30.
Burke, Ricard O'Sullivan (1838), city employe, May 11.
Burling, W. S. (1860), pioneer, Aug. 3.
Burton, Robert A. (1847), lawyer, in Peoria, Ill., March 5.
Byrnes, Frank (1863), surgeon, March 1.
Cady, Martin E. (1846), clergyman, in Evanston, Feb. 21.
Carle, Harry M. (1851), jeweler, in Evanston, Jan. 2.
Carter, Zina R. (1846), merchant, "father of sanitary district of Chicago," April 19.
Cary, H. W. (1858), newspaper man, Nov. 23
Casey, Timothy, tax expert, April 13.
Caspers, Simon (1847), city employe, July 3.
Cassriel, Alexander (1865), merchant, April 22.
Castonguay, Mrs. Adeline (1830), June 1.
Chamberlain, William H. (1850), educator, Aug. 2.
Chambers, William E. (1861), banker, in Evanston, Sept. 5.
Chandler, Mrs. Frank R. (1847), Feb. 20.
Charlesworth, George D. (1858), detective, July 14.
Childs, John A. (1854), former postmaster, in Evanston, July 14.
Christensen, H. P. (1841), contractor, April 24.
Christoph, E. O. (1861), physician, April 20.
Clare, Mrs. Sara P. (1844), April 8.
Clarke, Henry B. (1867), banker, in Redlands, Cal., Sept. 23.
Cobb, Weldon J. (1849), author, July 1.
Coble, N. Arthur (1848), commission merchant, March 29.
Colt, Mrs. Florence Underwood (1866), teacher, April 21.
Comiskey, Mrs. Charles A., Oct. 23.
Congdon, Charles B. (1853), former board of trade man, in Evanston, April 17.
Cook, John W. (1844), educator, July 15.
Cook, Theodore P. (1845), telegraph company official, Sept. 3.
Corwin, Mrs. Lina R., mission worker, Sept. 9.
Corwith, Mrs. Isabelle (1836), Feb. 6.
Costain, T. E. (1873), physician, June 1.
Coulter, William E. (1855), real-estate dealer, March 16.
Cowgill, Frank S. (1866), board of trade member, July 29.
Cox, Rensselaer W. (1855), retired business man, Sept. 26.
Craig, Alexander R. (1868), secretary American Medical association, at Port Deposit, Md., Sept. 2.
Crawford, Samuel N. (1863), insurance man, Aug. 18.
Crotty, Charles W., veteran of world war, June 11.
Crowell, Mrs. Susan C., in Winnetka, June 17.
Cummings, E. A., real-estate dealer, Aug. 23.
Cunningham, John B., banker, in Boise, Idaho, Oct. 4.
Cunnyngham, Victor L. (1861), advertising man, in Winnetka, Nov. 30, 1921.
Curtis, John F., (1833), exporter, in Highland Park, July 21.
Daniels, Francis B. (1848), attorney, in Evanston, April 16.
Davidson, Wm. M. (1870), merchant, May 1.
Davis, Frances Hall (1868), May 4.
Day, Edward S. (1870), attorney, March 28.
Dean, George A. (1848), civil war veteran, in Wheaton, Aug. 21.
DeWees, William (1866), addressing company founder, in LaSalle, Ill., June 22.
Dillon, Augustus R., educator, Feb. 14.
Donahoe, Daniel (1852), attorney, July 11.
Donovan, Rupert D., attorney, in Elgin, Ill., March 23.
Douglass, Frank Fitzwilliam (1858), attorney, April 2.
Draper, Sarah V. (1842), Jan. 8.
Drew, Mrs. Nannie E. (1851), Oct. 13.
Dunn, James C. (1866), ball club owner, June 9.

Duntley, John W. (1866), automobile accessory dealer, Dec. 15, 1921.
Dupee, John (1841), retired board of trade operator, in New York, N. Y., July 6.
Emerich, Martin (1846), former congressman, in New York, N. Y., Sept. 25.
Erickson, Mrs. Agnette (1844), in Evanston, Feb. 15.
Eversz, Moritz E. (1842), clergyman, in Evanston, July 16.
Ewing, William G. (1839), jurist, in Highland Park, Ill., Feb. 17.
Fallows, Samuel (1835), bishop, Sept. 5.
Faulkner, Thomas H. (1855), printer, at West Baden, Ind., April 28.
Fenton, William T. (1848), banker, March 31.
Fitzpatrick, John A. (1865), manufacturer, May 25.
Flaherty, James J. (1853), priest, Jan. 21.
Foote, John B. (1865), manufacturer, Oct. 12.
Forch, Frederick W. (1851), lawyer, Aug. 6.
Foster, Norman (1830), physician, in Oceano, Cal., Sept. 25.
Frady, Mrs. Edgar C., in Miami, Fla., March 2.
Galt, Azariah T. (1834), lawyer, July 31.
Gestefeld, Ursula N., author, in Kenosha, Wis., Oct. 22, 1921.
Gillies, John (1862), board of trade operator, in Evanston, Oct. 5.
Glaser, George M. (1869), physician, June 26.
Goodyear, Charles A. (1849), lumberman, in Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 12.
Goss, Samuel G. (1858), inventor, June 29.
Grace, Harvey E. (1875), builder, March 24.
Grace, William (1848), builder, at Barrington, Ill., Nov. 7, 1921.
Graham, James H., former warden of county hospital, Aug. 11.
Granville, Austin (1847), newspaper writer, Sept. 29.
Graves, Kate L., physician, Aug. 15.
Greener, Richard T. (1844), diplomatist and educator, May 2.
Grommes, John B. (1843), merchant, at Lake Geneva, Wis., Aug. 22.
Gunderson, Martin A. (1836), business man, Aug. 2.
Haines, Ernest H. (1884), weather forecaster, at Harbor Springs, Mich., July 26.
Healey, Daniel, dining car conductor, Sept. 20.
Hall, Frank H., (1858), printer, in Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 19.
Hall, John L. S. (1842), physician, April 27.
Hamlin, Frank (1862), attorney, May 3.
Hammond, Herbert (1854), banker, Sept. 6.
Hancock, Joseph Lane (1864), physician and naturalist, March 12.
Hanson, Burton (1851), attorney, Aug. 5.
Happell, Mrs. Pauline Groth, Aug. 5.
Harding, Mrs. Adelaide M. (1837), May 14.
Hardy, Daniel C., restaurateur, July 7.
Harper, Malcolm C., attorney, in Evanston, April 16.
Haskett, Robert E., merchant, Sept. 28.
Haskins, Robert C. (1858), manufacturer, in Saugatuck, Mich., June 19.
Haynes, George M. (1841), lawyer, in San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 30.
Hayward, Harriet F., teacher, Feb. 18.
Healey, Edward J., pharmacist, Aug. 29.
Henkle, William H. (1853), banker, near Charlevoix, Mich., Sept. 17.
Hennegan, R., world war veteran, May 23.
Henrotin, Mrs. Charles H. (1842), civic worker, at Cherry Plain, N. Y., June 28.
Herbert, George, opera director, Aug. 2.
Hereley, Millard B. (1859), former member board of education, in New York, N. Y., April 17.
Hickox, Mrs. Annie Stager, in Monte Carlo, Monaco, Feb. 6.
Higgins, John F., printer, March 16.
Hilpert, Charles A., engraver, in Pasadena, Cal., Sept. 21.
Hitchcock, Mrs. Charles (1839), Chicago, philanthropist, in Berea, Ky., June 29.
Hoelter, Louis (1848), clergyman, May 30.
Hoffman, Maximilian (1887), sculptor, July 3.
Holden, William H. (1843), lawyer, May 11.
Hooper, James K. (1852), grain merchant, April 20.
Hoover, George P. (1862), banker, in Pelham Manor, N. Y., Sept. 25.
Hostrawser, Jacob F. (1857), musician, in Pullman, June 25.
Howard, B. Frank (1837), publisher and statistician, Dec. 15, 1921.
Hubbell, E. S. (1863), bank cashier, June 2.
Hudson, W. H., author and naturalist, in London, England, Aug. 18.
Huttmann, Henry W. (1872), lawyer, April 30.
Hyde, Charles E. (1847), newspaper man, March 14.
Jackson, George W. (1861), civil engineer, Feb. 5.
Jeffris, David K. (1867), lumberman, Oct. 24, 1921.
Johnson, David W. (1857), organist, Nov. 24, 1921.
Johnson, Frank S. (1856), physician, in Pasadena, Cal., April 23.
Johnson, John H. (1845), veteran of civil war, Aug. 15.
Johnston, J. W. (1841), manufacturer, in Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 29.
Johnstone, Stuart (1858), physician, Sept. 28.
Jones, Mrs. Frank Hatch (1855), Nellie Grant, only daughter of Ulysses S. Grant, Aug. 30.
Joseph, Mrs. Hortense S., philanthropist, Aug. 12.
Kales, Albert M. (1875), lawyer, in Evanston, July 26.
Kaufman, Samuel R. (1866), hotel proprietor, April 29.
Kavanaugh, H. J., banker, Oct. 1.
Keller, Leroy, aviator, at Naperville, Ill., Aug. 10.
Kelly, Edward (1884), bowling expert, Dec. 26, 1921.
Kemp, John M. (1852), telegraph official, in Lake Forest, April 5.
Keyes, Mrs. Katherine B., in Boston, Mass., June 28.
Kilgallen, Martin H. (1859), capitalist, Jan. 12.
Kimball, Frank (1853), board of trade operator, in Oak Park, Aug. 15.
King, Mrs. C. C. (1823), June 12.
King, Philo R. (1836), retired merchant, Oct. 6.
Knox, William (1857), newspaper writer, Feb. 21.
Kowalkski, August J. (1857), former alderman, Oct. 12.
Kramer, Paul, realtor, June 2.
Laflin, Louis E. (1861), realty dealer, in Lake Forest, Sept. 2.
Lally, John H. (1868), attorney, Jan. 17.
Latimer, Henry H. (1852), physician, June 12.
Law, George W. (1853), insurance official, in Elmhurst, March 13.
Lee, John (1851), clergyman, Jan. 24.
Lewis, Arthur M. (1873), lecturer, Aug. 22.
Lewis, Leslie, educator, Oct. 3.
Lingle, Samuel B. (1847), real estate dealer, Sept. 9.
Loftus, Michael, police lieutenant, May 31.
Logan, Mrs. Gladys G., July 15.
Long, Robert Stewart (1864), physician, July 13.
Long, William H., broker, in Los Angeles, Cal., March 10.
Low, Miss Minnie F., social worker, May 28.
Ludwig, Charles (1849), physician, July 8.
Lutz, T. P. (1858), manager dredge and dock company, Oct. 11
MacArthur, Robert D. (1843), physician, Oct. 24.

MacFarlane, John A. (1865), hotel man, in Milwaukee, Wis., April 4.
MacGill, Mrs. Emily Ayres (1849), Aug. 20.
Mack, John H. (1867), deputy county clerk, Jan. 8.
Maddigan, James B., printer, Sept. 9.
Malone, Edwin T. (1851), business man, in Oak Park, June 19.
Mangan, John (1853), fire department official, June 3.
Mann, James R. (1856), congressman, in Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.
Marshall, Thomas (1856), trap shooter, in Evanston, Aug. 18.
Massey, Mrs. Mary (1852), former teacher, March 16.
Maxwell, Robert W. (1887), athlete, in Norristown, Pa., June 30.
Maxwell, William S. (1857), physician, March 9.
Mayer, Levy, (1858), lawyer, Aug. 14.
Mayer, William J. (1864), manufacturer and warehouseman, April 4.
McCarthy, Call J. (1878), champion fly caster, Oct. 21.
McCarthy, Daniel E., colonel, U. S. A., retired, Sept. 2.
McConnell, Alexander (1847), publisher, June 1.
McConnell, James S., attorney, June 21.
McCormick, Eleanor Brooks, at Cocoanut Grove, Fla., Jan. 30.
McCormick, Mrs. Sara Lord (1850), March 16.
McCornack, Andrew W. (1845), civil war veteran, March 29.
McCullough, Mrs. Martha Hughitt, Jan. 11.
McGoorty, Joseph M. (1880), real estate dealer, Jan. 11.
McInnis, John (1866), builder, Feb. 10.
McMahon, M. J. (1844), treasurer, May 31.
McNally, John T., board of trade broker, April 7.
Meloy, John Young (1871), supply stationer, Jan. 2.
Merrill, Frank C. (1882), advertising man, in Detroit, Mich., June 17.
Merrill, Fred R. (1851), merchant, March 19.
Meske, Mrs. Wilhelmina H. (1838), April 9.
Meyer, Mrs. Lucy Rider (1849), writer and educator, March 16.
Meyer, Mrs. M. A. (1841), May 20.
Michelet, William E. J., physician, April 19.
Midgley, John W. (1843), railroad expert, April 4.
Miles, James A. (1870), lawyer and efficiency engineer, March 4.
Miller, Charles T. (1870), credit man, Sept. 26.
Miller, John S. (1847), attorney, Feb. 16.
Moloney, John, contractor, Jan. 5.
Monaghan, Edward V. (1879), priest and educator, July 30.
Moore, George W., manufacturer, June 12.
Morgan, Ray J. (1875), importer, Aug. 6.
Morris, Henry I. (1856), board of trade operator, Feb. 20.
Morrison, John (1843), clergyman, June 25.
Mossler, Morris S. (1870), clothier, in Wabash, Ind., Sept. 16.
Mueller, Theobald, manufacturer, Feb. 18.
Munger, Harry B. (1863), lumberman, May 14.
Murphy, Mrs. Maria G. (1837), June 14.
Murphy, Richard J., writer and realtor, July 24.
Murray, Robert S. (1860), commission merchant, Oct. 11.
Neagle, John F. (1862), former alderman, at Cottage Hill, Fla., April 5.
Newell, Grant (1866), attorney, March 30.
Nicholas, S. Grace, suffragist, Aug. 22.
Nichols, Amos J. (1859), dentist, Aug. 25.
Nicholson, Grace, in Richmond, Ind., March 30.
Nowak, Albert (1859), county commissioner, July 22.
O'Brien, Edward (1846), publisher, Sept. 1.
O'Connor, Patrick, soldier in Boer and other wars, Feb. 15.
O'Donnell, Charles A. (1857), banker, Sept. 1.
O'Hare, Thomas J., attorney, April 12.
O'Keeffe, Mrs. P. J., Jan. 18.
O'Leary, Daniel, reporter, June 24.
Oliver, Mrs. Kate A., teacher, in Hinsdale, April 5.
O'Malley, Michael (1861), postoffice official, Sept. 26.
O'Shea, Mary Rita (Sister Rita), July 30.
O'Toole, James (1859), police captain, Sept. 15.
Owens, John E. (1875), former judge, April 7.
Paepcke, Hermann (1851), lumberman, July 22.
Page, Mrs. Grace R., April 13.
Papadopoulos, Christo T. (1865), clergyman, Jan. 22.
Parker, Francis W. (1858), attorney, in Evanston, Oct. 9.
Parker, William R. (1862), clerk of Criminal court, July 5.
Parmelee, Frank (1847), transfer agent, in Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 30, 1921.
Patten, Simon N. (1852), educator, at Brown's Mills, N. J., July 24.
Peabody, Francis S. (1859), merchant and political leader, Aug. 27.
Peacock, Mrs. Mary A. (1839), widow of Charles D. Peacock, May 19.
Perrigo, Artemus B. (1853), undertaker, Nov. 15, 1921.
Peters, Frank M. (1869), attorney, near Kisco, N. Y., June 30.
Peterson, Mrs. Mary G. (1844), philanthropist Sept. 6.
Phelps, Mrs. Anna Wilder (1839), Jan 7.
Phillips, Joseph M. (1825), retired grain trader, in Sedgwick, Kas., July 19.
Pickens, James (1858), organist, Feb. 16.
Pickering, Arthur J., artist, in Los Angeles, Cal., April 26.
Pickett, John T., old-time ball player, July 4.
Pitkin, Mrs. Lorraine J., at Delavan Lake, Wis., Feb. 2.
Pope, Charles (1843), manufacturer, March 25.
Pope, John D. (1856), lawyer, Aug. 3.
Porter, Washington (1843), real estate dealer and capitalist, June 24.
Powers, A. Clay, playwright, in Dallas, Tex., April 18.
Quayle, Robert (1853), railroad official, Sept. 14.
Raasch, William H. (1887), physician, July 10.
Ramlin, Frank (1862), lawyer, May 3.
Rauch, Mrs. Sophia (1841), May 27.
Reidy, Albert (1859), former justice of the peace, in Lisle, Ill., Sept. 7.
Regensburg, Samuel H. (1860), merchant, Feb. 10.
Richardson, William H. (1862), railroad official, Sept. 4.
Rickey, Robert J. (1831), civil war veteran, May 25.
Rickards, Mrs. Frances (1837), July 13.
Ringer, Jacob (1869), lawyer, Sept. 9.
Riordan, D. J. (1847), priest, Feb. 14.
Roby, Edward (1840), attorney, Jan. 30.
Rogers, Mrs. Anna (1860), May 18.
Rolf, Abraham A., attorney, Feb. 24.
Rosensweet, David, violinist, in New York, N. Y., May 4.
Ross, Clifford B. (1886), manager appraisal company, May 28.
Rutan, Frank C., broker, in New York, N. Y., April 27.
Ryan, Mrs. Alice Jenks (1874), Oct. 20.
Salisbury, Rollin D. (1858), geologist, Aug. 15.
Satterfield, M. W. (1857), clergyman, Jan. 10.
Scanlan, Marian (1894), near Fort Sheridan, Sept. 7.
Scherpe, Bernhard (1838), piano manufacturer, Aug. 15.
Schillo, Edward W., president motor sales company, at Naperville, Ill., Aug. 10.
Schlossman, Jos. B., postal employe, March 4.

Schmedtgen, William, Jr. (1904), student, July 29.
Schofield, John R. (1854), merchant, Jan. 29.
Schols, F. H. (1871), physician, Sept. 12.
Schulz, Mrs. Emma (1856), April 20.
Scovil, Lyman (1850), inventor, in Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 11.
Scully, Daniel B. (1850), manufacturer, Aug. 8.
Shaughnessy, Edward H., second assistant postmaster-general, in Washington, D. C., Jan. 2.
Shaw, William C. (1844), civil war veteran, July 7.
Shay, Richard D. (1864), political leader, June 2.
Sheahan, Joseph M. (1873), newspaper man, April 20.
Shedd, Edward Avery (1851), financier, May 3.
Shepard, Frank L. (1867), lawyer, Dec. 15, 1921.
Shepherd, Edward S. (1845), merchant, Aug. 21.
Sherman, Edward (1850), clergyman, Jan. 17.
Sills, Edward P., merchant, Oct. 12.
Simmons, Mrs. Kate M. (1856), Aug. 9.
Simpson, George E. (1847), railway official, Aug. 16.
Sinclair, James (1856), physician, March 12.
Skinner, Elizabeth (1842), in Manchester, Vt., Sept. 26.
Smith, Delavan (1861), publisher, in Lake Forest, Ill., Aug. 25.
Smith, George W. (1869), traffic manager, May 16.
Smith, Granger (1848), insurance broker and capitalist, in Waukegan, May 1.
Smith, Henry J., publisher, July 9.
Smith, Stephen (1823), physician, founder of American Public Health association, at Montour Falls, N. Y., Aug. 26.
Smith, Walter J. (1893), aviator, in Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 8.
Stahl, Garland (1879), banker, in Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 19.
Starck, Philip A., manufacturer, at Los Angeles, Cal., April 2.
Stephens, Henry (1841), civil war veteran, May 17.
Stevens, Edmond H. (1868), capitalist, in Kenilworth, Oct. 7.
Stevenson, Donald M. (1845), merchant, Jan. 22.
Steward, Mrs. Florence, Nov. 29, 1921.
Stewart, Wellington T. (1864), physician, in Battle Creek, Mich., Feb. 11.
Stone, Mrs. Irving (1856), April 15.
Strong, A. H. (1836), clergyman, in Pasadena, Cal., Nov. 29, 1921.
Styer, Joseph (1865), decorator, Feb. 10.
Sutherland, T. T. (1844), attorney, April 28.
Swajkart, Adam, physician, Sept. 26.
Swift, Mrs. Ann H. (1843), widow of Gustavus F. Swift, May 19.
Swift, Mrs. Louis F. (1860), April 5.
Synon, J. H. (1847), civil war veteran, May 24.
Tanner, J. M. (1868), horticulturist, April 15.
Taylor, George H. (1847), banker, June 12.
Theriault, Edgar (1864), deputy collector, Sept. 8.
Thornton, Edward L. (1864), lumberman, May 21.
Tracy, Howard (1856), merchant, April 28.
Traver, Fred C. (1867), wallpaper dealer, April 18.
Tripp, George A. (1849), treasurer, in Evanston, April 29.
Undaras, Walter (1879), sculptor, Aug. 23.
Vaile, E. O., educator, in Oak Park, Aug. 3.
Valentine, Edward A. (1868), packer, near Lake Forest, Oct. 15.
Vanderberg, John (1864), dentist, April 28.
Van Natta, James (1838), pioneer, May 7.
Vawter, William A. (1859), printer and inventor, in Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 24, 1921.
Vincent, George Arthur (1842), civil war veteran, March 14.
Wagner, Frank E. (1867), merchant, May 14.
Waller, Thomas S., Art institute employe, June 4.
Walsh, Herbert S. (1877), builder, Sept. 30.
Walsh, James (1836), railroad builder and financier, Jan. 11.
Wathier, Ferd. (1850), contractor, April 20.
Ward, Robert E. (1872), advertising man, in New York, N. Y., March 22.
Warrington, Mrs. Julia O. (1851), in Winnetka, July 18.
Webster, Towner K. (1850), manufacturer, in Evanston, Oct. 11.
Weil, Theo. (1853), insurance agent, Jan. 2.
Wendell, Maurice (1857), jeweler, July 11.
Wentworth, Moses J. (1848), lawyer, capitalist, March 12.
Werner, Eric A. (1869), in storage business, March 9.
Wessels, George F. (1837), musician, March 9.
West, Edmund Abbott (1823), lawyer, April 30.
White, Augustus J. (1861), board of trade operator, in McNaughton, Wis., Aug. 5.
Williams, Hobart (1837), in Cheshire, Conn., Nov. 3, 1921.
Williams, Joshua, insurance man, May 20.
Williams, S. L. (1858), lawyer, Dec. 21, 1921.
Williams, William E. (1859), editor, in Chicago Heights, April 5.
Williamson, John (1854), gas official, March 21.
Wilson, John P., Sr. (1844), lawyer, in Lake Forest, Oct. 3.
Wilson, Proctor M. (1847), lithographer, March 29.
Woodburn, William L. (1882), botanist, in Evanston, March 4.
Woods, Edwin, physician, June 26.
Wortham, Clarence A. (1882), circus owner, in Cincinnati, O., Sept. 24.
Worthy, Mrs. John, civic worker, May 9.
Wright, George R. (1860), newspaper man and manufacturer, Oct. 15.
Wright, Oliver A., estate manager, in New York, N. Y., May 16.
Wroblewski, Ignatius (1874), printer, in Johnstown, Pa., Feb. 26.
Wurts, Mrs. Henrietta Strong (1873), April 20.

POSTMASTERS OF CHICAGO.

No.	Name.	Appointed.	Died.
1.	Jonathan N. Bailey	1831	1850
2.	John S. C. Coates	1832	1868
3.	Sydney Abell	1837	1863
4.	William Stuart	1841	1878
5.	Hart L. Stewart	1845	1883
6.	Richard L. Wilson	1849	1856
7.	George W. Dole	1850	1860
8.	Isaac Cook	1853	1886
9.	William Price	1857	1885
10.	Isaac Cook	1858	1886
11.	John L. Scripps	1861	1866
12.	Samuel Hoard	1865	1881
13.	Thomas O. Osborne	1866	1904
14.	Robert A. Gillmore	1866	1867
15.	Francis T. Sherman	1867	1905
16.	Francis A. Eastman	1869	1918
17.	John McArthur	1872	1906
18.	Francis W. Palmer	1877	1907
19.	Solomon C. Judd	1885	1895
20.	Walt. C. Newberry	1888	1912
21.	James A. Sexton	1889	1899
22.	Washington Hesing	1893	1897
23.	Charles U. Gordon	1897	....
24.	F. E. Coyne	1901	....
25.	Fred A. Busse	1905	1914
26.	Daniel A. Campbell	1907	1920
27.	William B. Carlile	1917	....
28.	Arthur C. Lueder	1921	....

OLD CHICAGO BUSINESS HOUSES.

Following is a list of firms which have been in business in Chicago for fifty years or more. There are doubtless numerous omissions and the editor of the Almanac will appreciate it if they are brought to his attention. The present name of each firm is given first and then the name or names it may have borne in the past with the approximate year of the change of title when known:

1835—H. O. Stone & Co., real estate, 111 West Washington street.

1836—Ogden, Sheldon & Co., real estate; Clark and Lake streets.

1837—S. D. Childs & Co., engravers and printers, 136 South Clark street.
C. D. Peacock, jeweler, 141 South State street; Elijah Peacock.
Hotel Sherman; City hotel, 1837; Sherman house, 1844.

1838—Burley & Co., china and glassware, 7 North Wabash avenue; Burley & Tyrrell Co., 1846. (Consolidated with Albert Pick & Co., 1919.)

1840—George B. Carpenter & Co., awnings, 430 North Wells street; George A. Robb, 1840; Payson & Robb, 1845; Hubbard & Robb, 1850; Gilbert Hubbard & Co., 1857; George B. Carpenter & Co., 1881.

1842—Brantigam & Keen, 1842; Keen Bros., 1847; Keen & Lee, 1853; W. B. Keen & Co., 1863; F. C. DeLang & Co., 1873; Keen & DeLang Co., 1884; DeLang, Coles & Co., 1906.

1842—Henry Horner & Co., wholesale grocers, 301 East Grand avenue; Henry Horner, 1842; Henry Horner & Co., 1871; Durand-McNeil-Horner Co., 1922.
Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, iron, steel and machinery, 16th and Rockwell streets.
Sprague Smith Co., glass, 164 West Randolph street; original firm name Alexander White & Co.

1844—A. C. McClurg & Co., booksellers, 218-224 South Wabash avenue; W. W. Barlow & Co., 1844; Griggs, Bross & Co., 1848; Jansen, McClurg & Co., 1872; A. C. McClurg & Co., 1886.
Peter Van Schaack & Sons, druggists, 114-118 West Lake street.
Sharp & Smith, surgical instruments, 155-157 North Michigan avenue.
The Chicago Daily Journal, 15 South Market.

1846—Fergus Printing Co., 64 East Lake street; Ellis & Fergus.
Peter Schuttler Co., wagon makers, 22d and Rockwell streets.

1847—John V. Farwell Company, dry goods, Market and Monroe streets.
Cyrus H. McCormick & Co. (International Harvester Co.), harvesting machinery, Blue Island and Western avenues; McCormick & Gray; McCormick, Ogden & Co.
The Chicago Tribune, Dearborn and Madison streets and 431 North Michigan avenue.
Chicago Title & Trust Co., 69 W. Washington.

1848—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., The, billiard tables, 633 South Wabash avenue; J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co.
The Staats Zeitung, 24 South Wells street.

1849—Nicoll, the Tailor (William Jerrems' Sons), tailors, Clark and Adams streets.

1850—Mears-Slayton Lumber Co., 1237 Belmont avenue; C. H. Mears & Bro., 1850; N. & C. H. Mears, 1881; Chas. H. Mears, 1889; Chas. H. Mears & Co., 1892.
Gerts, Lumbard & Co., brushes; 221 West Randolph street.

1851—Ætna Life agency, insurance, Tribune building.
Durand & Kasper Co., wholesale grocers, 301 East Grand avenue; Baily & Durand, 1851; Durand Bros. & Powers, 1856; Durand Bros., Powers & Co., 1866; Durand & Co., 1871; H. C. & C. Durand, 1879; Durand & Kasper Co., 1894; Durand-McNeil-Horner Co., 1922.
Fuller-Morrisson Co., 310 West Washington street; Fuller & Roberts, 1851; Fuller, Finch & Fuller, 1855; Fuller & Fuller, 1885.
Heath & Milligan Mfg. Co., paints; 1833 Seward street.

1852—Pinkerton National Detective agency, 131-137 South Wells street.
Sherer-Gillett Co., manufacturers, 1705-9 S. Clark street.
John A. Tolman & Co., 54 East South Water street.
T. D. Randall, grain dealer, 29 South LaSalle street.
Home Insurance Co., 175 West Jackson-blvd.

1853—Frank Parmelee Transfer Co., 111 West Adams street.
D. B. Fisk & Co., wholesale millinery, 225 North Wabash avenue.
Briggs house, Wells and Randolph streets.
The Northwestern Christian Advocate, 734 Rush street.

1854—Cook & McLain, dyers, 154 North Dearborn street.
E. W. Blatchford & Co., lead pipe and metals, 230 North Clinton street.
Albert Dickinson Co., seeds, 2750 West 35th street.
C. H. Jordan & Co., undertakers, 164 North Michigan avenue.

1855—Crane Co., valves and fittings, 836 South Michigan avenue; R. T. Crane & Co., 1855; Crane Bros. Mfg. Co., 1872.
Baird & Warner, real estate, 29 S. LaSalle street; L. D. Olmsted, 1855; Baird & Bradley, 1864.
The Martin Dawson Co., confectionery, 1520 South State street; J. B. Hannegan & Co., 1855; N. Crickard & Co.; Dawson & Shields, 1868; Martin Dawson, 1878.
Fargo & Phelps, shoes, 1701 North Robey street; Bill, Fargo & Kellogg, 1855; Fargo & Bill, 1856; Fargo, Fales & Co., 1864; C. H. Fargo & Co., 1871.
Greenebaum Sons bank, 9 S. LaSalle street.
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., hardware, etc., State street bridge; Tuttle Hibbard, 1855; Hibbard & Spencer, 1865; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 1877; Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., 1882.
Mandel Brothers, dry goods, State and Madison streets.
Sherwood company, school furniture, Lincoln and 14th streets.
Samuel A. Spry, lumber, 122 South Michigan avenue; F. B. Gardner, 1855; Gardner & Spry, 1866; Gardner & Spry Lumber Co., 1869; John Spry Lumber Co., 1885.
The L. Wolf Manufacturing Co., 601-607 West Lake street; McGuire & Wolf, 1855; L. Wolf Mfg. Co., 1868.
W. H. Salisbury & Co., leather and rubber goods, 308-310 West Madison street; John B. Ideson and Hallock & Wheeler, 1855; Hallock, Holmes & Co., 1874; Hallock, Salisbury & Kline, 1879; W. H. Salisbury & Co., 1881.

1856—Marshall Field & Co., dry goods, State and Washington streets; Cooley, Wadsworth & Co., 1856; Cooley, Farwell & Co., 1857; Farwell, Field & Co., 1861; Field, Palmer & Leiter, 1865; Field, Leiter & Co., 1867; Marshall Field & Co., 1881.
Peterson nursery, 30 North LaSalle street.
Rand, McNally & Co., maps, etc., 536-538 South Clark street; William H. Rand, 1856.
Tobey Furniture Co., The, Wabash avenue and Washington street; Charles Tobey,

1856; Charles Tobey & Bro., 1857; Thayer & Tobey, 1870; The Tobey Furniture Co., 1875.

1857—The A. H. Andrews Co., bank fixtures, 117 South Wabash avenue.
Barnard & Miller, law publishers, 172 North LaSalle street.
Julius Bauer & Co., pianos, 305 S. Wabash avenue.
Charles E. Graves & Co., jewelers, 35 East Madison street; J. B. Chambers & Co.
Geo. S. Malone, drug house, 629 N. Clark-st.
Charles F. Elmes Engineering Works, Morgan and Fulton streets; Elmes & Son, Columbian Iron Works, 1857; Columbian Iron Works, 1878; Charles F. Elmes Engineering Works, 1892.
Gage Bros. & Co., wholesale millinery, 18-22 South Michigan avenue; Webster & Gage, 1857; Gage Bros. & Co., 1870; A. S. Gage & Co., 1883.
W. W. Kimball & Co., pianos and organs, Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard.
Albert Pick & Co., glassware, 208 West Randolph street.
McVicker's theater, 25 West Madison street.
Merchants' Loan and Trust company, bankers, Adams and Clark streets.
C. A. Taylor Trunk Works, 28 East Randolph street.
Kaempfer's Bird Store, 24 East Randolph.

1858—Edson Keith & Co., wholesale millinery, 24 South Michigan avenue; Keith & Faxon, 1858; Keith, Faxon & Co., 1860; Keith Bros., 1865; Edson Keith & Co., 1884.
H. & A. Rietz Lumber Co., 1802 North Central Park avenue; Chas. Rietz & Co., 1858; The Charles Rietz Bros. Lumber Co., 1876.
Windsor Clifton hotel, Monroe street and Wabash avenue; Clifton house, 1858.

1859—Henry N. Birren, undertaker, 6340 North Clark street.
James S. Kirk & Co., soap manufacturers, 320 East North Water street.
A. Plamondon Manufacturing Co., machinery, 12-24 North Clinton street.
Jacob Press Sons, wagons, 300 North Halsted street; Kuhl & Press, 1859; Jacob Press, 1869.
Rogerson & Son, undertakers, 1502 West Madison street.

1860—Armour Elevator Co., grain elevator, 1220, 208 South LaSalle street; Armour, Dole & Co.
Gale & Blocki, druggists, 15 East Monroe-st.
Rumsey & Co., commission merchants, 141 West Jackson boulevard; Finley, Hoyt & Co., 1860; J. P. & J. W. Rumsey, 1865; Rumsey, Williams & Co., 1873; Rumsey & Walker, 1877; Rumsey & Bull, 1881; Rumsey & Lightner, 1892; Rumsey & Co., 1903.

1861—The Franklin Co., engraving and electrotyping, 720-734 South Dearborn street; A. Zeese & Co., 1861; A. Zeese Co., 1882; Franklin Engraving and Electrotyping Co., 1894.
Rathbone, Sard & Co., stoves, 1414 South Wabash avenue.
Western News company, 25 East Austin avenue; John R. Walsh.

1862—Bigelow Bros. & Walker, lumber, 309, 5 North LaSalle street; Bigelow Bros., 1862.
Foreman Bros. Banking Co., LaSalle and Washington streets.
W. D. Kerfoot & Co., real estate, 58-60 West Washington street.
Spalding Lumber Co., 208 S. LaSalle street.
Allen B. Wrisley Co., soap manufacturers, 923 South Wells street; Wrisley Bros., 1862; Allen B. Wrisley Co., 1874.

1863—First National bank, Dearborn and Monroe streets.
The Bohner Manufacturing Co., glassware, 1009 South Wabash avenue; N. F. Merrill, 1863; Eaton, Maguire & Co.; Eaton & Brown; Brown & Bohner, 1871; George Bohner & Co., 1875.
B. Kuppenheimer & Co., wholesale clothing, 415 South Franklin street; Kohn, Claysburgh & Einstein, 1863; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., 1876.

1864—Belding Bros. & Co., silks, 201-203 West Monroe street.
R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co., printers, 731 Plymouth court; Church, Goodman & Donnelley, 1864; R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co., 1879.
The N. K. Fairbank Co., cooking fats, soaps, etc., 111 West Washington street; Fairbank, Peck & Co., 1864; N. K. Fairbank & Co., 1874.
Lyon & Healy, musical instruments, Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard.
Western Bank Note and Engraving Co., 118 East 20th street.
Union Stock Yard and Transit Co., Halsted and Root streets.
Milo B. Stevens & Co., 53 West Jackson boulevard; patents and trade-marks.

1865—Chicago Clearing House association, 50 South LaSalle street.
Chicago Stock Exchange, 209 S. LaSalle-st.
S. F. Wilson & Co., 21-23 East Jackson boulevard; men's wear.
Peabody, Houghteling & Co., bonds, etc., 10 South LaSalle street.

1866—Chicago Lumber and Coal Co., 11 South LaSalle street.
Chicago Varnish company, 2100 Elston-av.
Tarrant Foundry Co., 363 West Grand-av.
Foley billiard hall, 425 South Wabash-av.
Manz Engraving Co., 4001 Ravenswood avenue; Maas & Manz, 1866; J. Manz, 1870; J. Manz & Co., 1881.
Union Bag and Paper Co., 3737 South Ashland avenue; Wheeler & Hinman, 1866; Wheeler, Fisher & Co., 1871; Union Bag and Paper Co., 1875.

1867—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., dry goods, State and Madison streets; Carson, Pirie & Co., 1867.
George F. Cram, map publisher, 111 North Market street.
Edward Kirchberg, jeweler, 104 North State street.
John F. Higgins, printer, 176 Monroe street.
John M. Smyth Co., furniture, 701 West Madison street.
Sauer & Letang, shoemakers, 77 East Monroe street; D. Sauer Co., 1867.
Wold & Wold, undertakers, 3337 West North avenue and 4112 Armitage avenue.

1868—A. T. Willett Teaming Co., 75 East South Water street and 228 East Grand avenue.
Critchell, Miller, Whitney & Barbour, insurance, Insurance Exchange building.
Isaac W. Nichols, jewelry, 7 West Madison street.
Munger Laundry Co., 2412 Indiana avenue.
Philip Henrici Co., restaurant; 71 West Randolph street.
The Hibernian Banking association, 208 South LaSalle street.

1869—L. Klein, dry goods, etc.; Halsted, 14th and Liberty streets.
James Edmanson Catering Co. (Inc.); Edward Homburg, successor, 3048 West Madison street.
Nordahl & Olsen, jewelers, 2735 West North avenue.
E. A. Cummings & Co., real estate, 40 North Dearborn street.

1870—John G. Beutler company, 2412 West Madison street; wall paper, paints and window glass.

OLD RESIDENTS OF CHICAGO.

Nov. 1, 1922.

In the following list of men and women who have lived in the city or its suburbs for seventy-two years or more there are doubtless many omissions, though an effort has been made to make it as complete as possible. Additions to, changes of residence and other corrections of this list, which will be continued in future editions of this publication, will be gladly received. Names marked with an * are those of persons born in Chicago or Cook county. Ages when known are given in parentheses:

1827—Griffin, Ella, 2451 Seminary avenue.

1831—Outhet, Miss Elizabeth (91), 219 Franklin avenue, River Forest.

1832—Goeden, Mrs. Susan (92), 1900 Estes-av.

1834—Ludwig, Catherine, 1465 W. Superior street.
Rexford, Simeon A., 6519 Lafayette avenue.

1835—Harman, William (88), 3840 West End avenue.
Mason, J. A.* (88), Prairie View, Ill.
Scranton, Mrs. Mary J. (92), 6852 Harper avenue.
Sinclair, George (88), 4327 Berkeley avenue.
Thies, Mrs. A. C., 1157 West Van Buren-st.

1836—Agnew, John* (86), 40 Elm street.
Beaubien, Edward* (86), 139 South Whipple street.
Garrity, Maria, 5256 Sheridan road.
Morris, Mrs. Mary, 4145 Kenmore avenue.
Warner, Mrs. Roxana (90), 7116 Stewart-av.

1837—Doty, Harvey C. (89), 1104 Grand-av.
Goodrich, Henry C., 1704 Humboldt avenue.
Goodrich, Horace A.* (85), 522 Deming-pl.
Stryker, John* (85), 4246 South Ashland avenue.

1838—Clark, Catherine C.* (84), 7628 South Sangamon street.
Collins, W. M. (86), 5610 Princeton avenue.
Flagg, Emma J. T.* (84), 612 Woodland-pk.
O'Neill, John J. (85), 3934 Lexington street.
Pitkin, Mary J.* (84), 55 W. Schiller street.
Sinclair, Mrs. J. E. (84), 703 N. 3d avenue, Maywood.

1839—Allison, Mrs. Sarah Lewis (87), 1811 Wesley avenue, Evanston.
Chase, Mrs. B. F. (88), 6527 Yale avenue.
Gray, Allen W.* (83), 3213 Washington-bd.
Harpel, Eliza* (83), 51 East Oak street.
Lewis, Charles J. (84), 1900 Carroll avenue.
Periolat, Clemens F. (83), 3153 Cambridge avenue.
Petters, Johanna, 1929 Bradley place.
Russell, Isaac (83), 2135 Carroll avenue.
Sampson, Mrs. R. R.* (83), 7380 Rogers-av.

1840—Carroll, Michael* (81), Soldiers' home, Quincy, Ill.
Falch, Charles H. (82), 541 East 41st place.
Farrar, Mrs. Sophia B. (82), 3130 Dearborn street.
Fuller, Mrs. Ann C. (83), 810 Oakwood-bd.
Hamilton, Henry E.* (82), 222 Forest avenue, Oak Park.
Schmidt, Louis, Bensenville, Ill.
Welch, James (97), 515 West Madison-st.

1841—Breidt, Adam (84), 5612 N. Ashland-av.
Ebert, Albert E. (82), 276 Michigan avenue.
Lewis, Eli R.* (81), 7458 Normal avenue.
Lloyd, John A., 2110 Jackson boulevard.
Sauter, John* (81), 5916 Normal avenue.
Smith, Orson* (81), 50 Bellevue place.
Tally, Alfred M.* (81), 3611 Vincennes-av.

1842—Athy, Stephen, 4743 Indiana avenue.
Barchard, John, Des Plaines, Ill.
Brettman, Henry (80), 2069 Humboldt-bd.
Clason, J. J. (89), 649 N. Clark street.
Cowper, John H. (81), Montclair, N. J.
Curtis, DeWitt H. (83), 1302 Washington boulevard.
Dickerman, Mrs. M. B.* (80), 5619 Normal avenue.
Falconer, Wm. (104), 3000 North Cicero-av.
Jax, Nicholas (86), 2310 Seminary avenue.
Mattes, Frank, 4936 North Irving avenue.
Merrill, George H. (83), 4236 Jackson-blvd.
Muench, Johanne, 718 Roscoe street.
Murphy, Charles A., 4120 Wilcox street.
Russell, Mrs. Ellen I. (80), 2135 Carroll-av.
Weller, George W. (80), 7008 Normal-av.
Wiggins, John B., 4625 Greenwood avenue.

1843—Allmendinger, Peter (80), 438 Arlington place.
Feldman, Mary, 3828 Keystone avenue.
Ford, Elisha M. (86), Windemere hotel.
Garahan, Mrs. G. K. (79), 651 Buena-av.
Garland, Mrs. Maria Jane Lewis* (79), 1811 Wesley avenue, Evanston.
Gavin, Rev. E. W.* (79), Waukegan.
Gubbins, George P., 3912 West 18th street.
Hickcox, Mrs. Sophia E. (101), 417 Lee street, Evanston.
Langdon, Addison L. (79), 916 East 62d-st.
Magee, Henry W. (81), 5626 Dorchester-av.
Sherman, Charles D.* (79), Riverside.
Spahn, Jos. M. (79), 10307 Indianapolis-av.
Weckler, Adam J. (80), 3446 Broadway.

1844—Arnold, Miss Katherine D.* (78), 674 Lincoln Park boulevard.
Bennett, Robert J. (83), 4250 N. Paulina-st.
Butts, Milton D. (84), 130 Keystone avenue, River Forest.
Fergus, John B.* (78), 4730 Magnolia-av.
Flanders, Isabel W. (93), 4917 Christiana-av.
Hoppe, Victoria, 529 Grant place.
Hoyne, Thomas M. (78), 3369 Calumet-av.
Janes, Mrs. J. E., 822 Dakin street.
Kay, Joseph A.* (78), 5601 Elston avenue.
Lamb, Clinton S. (78), 1224 West Adams-st.
Marshall, J. F.* (78), 3043 Groveland-av.
Mason, George (82), 1440 West Monroe-st.
Peck, Helen M.* (78), Denver, Col.
Reid, Mrs. Elizabeth G.* (78), 2245 North Halsted street.
Rigney, Mary A., 5039 West Huron street.
Robins, Charlotte* (78), 5553 Wentworth-av.
Runge, Henry (78), 2528 N. Spalding-av.
Sauter, Charles J.* (78), 4515 Beacon street.
Schafer, John, Gross Point.
Schram, C. B. (88), 37 North Halsted street.
Seavert, E. G. (84), 641 Hamburg street.
Skinner, Miss Elizabeth (78), 612 Rush-st.
Snowden, Orpha (96), 853 Lill avenue.
Tebbetts, Elizabeth E.* (78), 4736 North Paulina street.
Van Horn, Mrs. A. G. S. (78), 4510 Greenview avenue.

1845—Batterman, Sophia L., 2022 Fremont-st.
Black, Mary, 3247 North Halsted street.
Breese, A. K. (77), 9711 Parnell avenue.
Breese, Mrs. A. K. (77), 9711 Parnell avenue.
Bromilaw, Mrs. Minnie C.* (77), 7642 Greenwood avenue.
Casey, Mrs. Helen M. (87), 4223 West Monroe street.
Franzen, B. L., Bensenville, Ill.
Ford, John W., 3845 Lexington avenue.
Holdship, Barbara, 3117 Edgewood avenue.
Harrower, Mrs. Margaret M.* (77), 832 North Humphrey avenue, Oak Park.
Jackson, Oliver* (77), 4458 Oakenwald-av.
Kleinman, John J., 1558 Fulton street.
Knickerbocker, A. V.* (77), 3301 Washington boulevard.
Leady, George B., 3554 LaSalle street.
Manierre, George* (77), 100 Bellevue place.
Robinson, W. R. (77), 556 W. Adams street.
Roth, Madeline, 4116 North Paulina street.
Rutherford, T. A. (84), Grand and Oak Park avenues.
Satterlee, George A.* (77), 2704 Michigan avenue.
Schimmels, Chr.* (77), 1410 S. Halsted-st.

Trauscht, Anna M.* (77), 2481 Archer-av.
Wayman, William, 5410 West Ohio street.

1846—Becker, Madalena, 1206 Wellington-av.
Berger, Louis A. (89), 2129 Cuyler avenue.
Bournique, Mrs. A. E.* (76), 315 E. 23d-st.
Boyd, Mrs. C. L. (76), 5406 Blackstone-av.
Brachtendorf, Anton (78), 348 Mohawk-st.
Brinkworth, Mrs. Emma A. (76), 884 Irving place.
Brown, Edward C. (77), 6056 Kenwood-av.
Culver, John (76), 2146 Railroad avenue, Evanston.
Dayton, Mrs. Martha S. (76), 6950 Lowe-av.
Evert, Barbara, 6014 North Robey street.
Fishback, Mrs. Mary (82), 6938 Wentworth avenue.
Fitzpatrick, J. C., 5324 Wabash avenue.
Franzen, Joseph, 2631 North Halsted street.
Ganshaw, Mrs. Anna M. (76), 1254 57th avenue, Cicero.
Gray, George L. (76), 2644 Indiana avenue.
Griffin, Mrs. F. A. (86), 907 West Monroe street.
Gross, George M. (76), 1445 South State-st.
Hayes, Michael (77), 4546 West Adams-st.
Healy, James T.* (76), 747 Bittersweet-pl.
Hitz, Louis J. (88), 95th-st. and Western-av.
Hough, Albert J. (76), 4828 Kenwood-av.
Husted, Frank T. (76), 2331 South Morgan avenue, Morgan Park.
Kemler, Lena, 3434 West 62d street.
Klassen, Jacob (87), 3123 South Park-av.
Klossman, Charlotte (82), 4123 North Kildare avenue.
Knight, Jennie H.* (76), 3336 Rhodes-av.
Lawrence, Theodore F. (76), 1995 North Halsted street.
Lemmon, Vina (76), 1552 Lill avenue.
McHenry, Abbie C.* (76), 1815 Indiana-av.
Monheimer, Conrad (89), 4033 Prairie-av.
Monroe, Benj. F. (82), 850 East 65th street.
Nelson, Andrew G. (96), 4635 Langley-av.
Niehoff, Katherine (82), 1028 Oakdale-av.
Polkey, Margaret* (76), 5100 Sheridan road.
Sears, Joseph (79), Kenilworth.
Sebastian, Elizabeth, 5412 N. Wayne-av.
Sickinger, Jacob* (76), 1434 Devon avenue.
Smalley, Mrs. A. K.* (76), 2544 Kimball-av.
Smith, James H. (78), 418 Oak street.
Spaehr, Mary, 4812 Sheridan road.
Stratton, Helen A., 2249 West Monroe street.
Tyler, Albert S.* (76), 2350 Lincoln-pkwy.
Weir, Robert (82), 6223 Yale avenue.
Williams, Hobart* (76), Cheshire, Conn.
Yoe, Lucien G.* (76), Highland Park.

1847—Barry, Rebecca A., 1916 Belle Plaine-av.
Beers, George T. (85), 3414 S. Paulina-st.
Bishop, Joseph H. (83), 600 York place.
Brettmann, Mrs. Louisa (75), 2069 Humboldt boulevard.
Chapel, G. R., 3513 Carroll avenue.
Clausen, Mrs. Lizzie* (75), 1752 N. Wells-st.
Cook, John F., 1752 North Kedzie avenue.
Curtis, Charles C.* (75), 1414 Astor street.
Danenhower, Joseph L., 3857 Ellis avenue.
Dibos, Margaret, 1838 Hudson avenue.
Doetsch, Anton, Glen View.
Haggard, John D.* (75), 154 North Pine-av.
Hart, John E. (95), 309 Beethoven place.
Henderson, Robert (75), 1460 Cullom-av.
Hettinger, Barbara, 1049 Webster avenue.
Higgins, Mrs. L. A. R. (75), 5550 University avenue.
Hough, Charles H.* (75), 4828 Kenwood-av.
Hoxie, Mary H.* (75), 4440 Michigan-av.
Kugel, Eliza, 4046 Lowe avenue.
Krummenacher, John, 621 Asbury avenue, Evanston.
Lang, Andrew, 1635 Larrabee street.
Lauer, Maria (92), 1744 Belmont avenue.
Livesey, Mrs. A. (75), 4620 N. Paulina-st.
Manierre, William R.* (75), 1507 Dearborn parkway.
Morgan, Wm. R.* (75), 310 North Mason-av.
Mullen, John Y. (75), 412 Sherman street.
Oyen, Georgiana, 1643 North Troy street.
Rippberger, George, 1848 Belle Plaine-av.
Rohmer, Mrs. C., 58 S. Vine-st., Hinsdale.
Schnor, Nicholaus, 2051 Orchard street.
Schubert, Mrs. Margaret (81), 5635 Princeton avenue.
Simon, William (84), 4624 North Clark-st.
Taylor, Mrs. Agnes M.* (75), 2631 Best-av.
Thiele, Heinrich (93), 2125 Cleveland-av.
Thiele, Maria (94), 2125 Cleveland avenue.
Thilo, Mrs. Elizabeth (87), 1861 North Halsted street.
Turner, John W.* (75), 1854 Addison-st.
Watson, Edward, 326 South Western avenue.
Wayman, James B.* (75), 4858 Kenmore-av.
Whitehead, Edward J. (83), River Forest.

1848—Bremner, David F. (83), 5009 Greenwood avenue.
Bryan, Frederick W.* (74), 1423 Kenilworth avenue.
Cornell, Sarah, 3332 Lexington street.
Eberlen, George P.* (74), 1140 Wrightwood avenue.
Gray, P. W., 2563 North Winchester avenue.
Hecktor, Jacob S. (74), 3011 Archer avenue.
Joyce, Mrs. Thomas (84), 3426 Prairie-av.
Kramer, Max (88), 6330 Ingleside avenue.
Langguth, J. F. (80), 1929 Waveland-av.
Letto, A. M., 1033 Wellington avenue.
McMahon, Mrs. Mary (81), 2902 Wallace-st.
Monheimer, Leonard (89), 5008 Prairie-av.
McClevey, Mary, 2059 North Keeler avenue.
McConnell, John* (74), 546 Hawthorn place.
Olson, Oliver (75), 3435 Melrose street.
Parker, John D. (82), 5726 Prairie avenue.
Peck, Ferdinand W. (74), 1828 S. Michigan avenue.
Renich, Mrs. Helen (75), 1926 School street.
Riley, John P. (77), 1920 Hudson avenue.
Rofinot, Victor F. (74), 6354 Langley-av.
Rogan, John J. (76), 4203 S. State street.
Rudolph, John C. (97), 527 Briar place.
Sampson, John C.* (74), 1243 East 47th-st.
Schimmels, Capt. C., 1410 S. Halsted street.
Schlect, Mrs. C. C. (79), 5804 Race-av.
Schlossman, J. B. (74), 5341 Calumet-av.
Schmidt, Mrs. Sophie (87), Oak Park.
Schupp, Philip, 2426 Berwyn avenue.
Scouton, T. B. (74), 4706 Magnolia avenue.
Sheppard, Robert D.* (74), Evanston.
Smyth, Thomas A.* (74), 2022 West Jackson boulevard.
Soelke, Henry, 2743 Washington boulevard.
Spikings, William H. (74), 5031 N. Crawford avenue.
Starkweather, C. H.* (74), 5828 University avenue.
Stewart, Bridget (88), 1830 West 13th-st.
Varges, Edward E. (74), 5325 N. Ashland avenue.
Wilcox, George G.* (74), 800, 167 West Washington street.

1849—Boyd, Robert (81), 1321 East 52d-st.
Buggie, James (74), 10609 Drew street.
Burley, Clarence A.* (74), 79 W. Monroe-st.
Curtis, Rev. Edw. H. (78), 6329 Woodlawn avenue.
Doyle, Austin J.* (73), 6544 Harvard-av.
Dundy, Kate, 2828 West Superior street.
Gebert, Johanna, 2710 Cottage Grove avenue.
Glasebrook, George (97), 2230 Flournoy-st.
Glasebrook, Mrs. Mary A. (93), 2230 Flournoy street.
Goodwillie, Mrs. Cecelia (93), 450 Roslyn-pl.
Goold, John E. (73), 2216 Prairie avenue.
Graham, John R. (91), 3340 Washington boulevard.
Gregory, Margaret, 3849 Belmont avenue.
Grupe, Conrad (89), 2176 N. Maplewood-av.
Guthier, Lawrence, Norwood Park.
Hatch, William H. (73), 2703 N. Halsted-st.
Jaworski, Stephen D.* (73), 2743 Warren-av.
Joslyn, Walter S. (79), 436 East 72d street.
Leopold, Mrs. C.* (73), 2666 N. Halsted-st.
Melvin, Thos. H. (73), 2508 N. Artesian-av.

Moore, William J. (77), 311 Wendell street.
O'Byrne, Mrs. E. (78), 2545 Washington-bd.
Oliver, Lucy Hicks (78), 809 Crescent place.
Prindiville, Wm. H.* (73), 2058 Burling-st.
Ritchie, Hugh (98), 28 West Chestnut street.
Rumsey, George D. (73), Congress hotel.
Scholl, Mrs. Wilhelmina (83), 2610 Coyne-st.
Schneider, Martin, 1639 Granville avenue.
Shepard, F. A.* (73), 540 Millard avenue.
Sullivan, Timothy (73), 4855 W. Van Buren street.
Sweeney, Eugene* (73), 225 N. Waller-av.
Theis, Theodore (77), 2729 Pine Grove-av.
Wachter, Henry, 3938 North Hoyne avenue.
Weber, Mrs. Barbara M. (87), 1880 Milwaukee avenue.
1850—Bechtel, John, 4927 North Irving-av.
Bomhake, William* (72), 5442 Leland-av.
Butterfield, Caroline S. (72), 1225 Columbia avenue.
Clingman, Chas. W.* (72), 4748 Kenwood-av.
Dunne, Michael J. (82), 4901 Dorchester-av.
Gonerer, Jacob, 4530 North Knox avenue.
Finke, Mrs. Anna M. (93), 1342 Wolfram-st.
Foley, Adele, 6238 South Aberdeen street.
Gloor, Elizabeth, 6332 Lakewood avenue.
Grau, Amalia, 3227 Clifton avenue.
Haake, George* (72), 621 Wellington avenue.
Haines, George* (72), 6544 Cicero avenue.
Haines, Walter S.* (72), 1746 West Harrison street.
Hawes, Robert (87), 2935 Bonfield street.
Heidel, Otto, 2519 Cologne street.
Horn, Eliza, 842 Diversey parkway.
Howe, Miss Frances (72), 5024 Grace street.
Jiroch, Joseph (76), 1837 Mohawk street.
Keller, Mary, 610 North Sangamon street.
Kenser, Katharina, 3741 Bosworth avenue.
Kotz, Charles E.* (72), 4869 Winthrop-av.
Lawson, Victor F.* (72), 1500 Lake Shore drive.
Leander, J., 530 North Clark street.
Lendrum, George* (72), 900 Hope street.
Loehr, Justis P. C. (81), 2824 Burling-st.
Mahoney, David* (72), 4132 Indiana avenue.
Mahoney, Timothy (72), 738 Racine avenue.
Martin, Mrs. Mary (74), 6418 Langley-av.
Miller, Ed M. (72), 1906 South Turner-av.
Miller, Eliza, 2142 Clifton avenue.
Morris, William (79), 4936 Kimbark avenue.
Moser, George W. (72), 400 Maple avenue, Oak Park.
Munsen, John (83), 3028 N. Sawyer avenue.
Nelson, Mrs. G. V. (95), 2334 Armitage-av.
Musham, Mrs. Catherine, 741 Rush street.
Nurnberger, Mrs. Emile (84), 2968 South State street.
Ohlerking, John H. (80), River Forest.
O'Leary, David, 1333 East 71st street.
Pinkerton, William A. (76), 199 East Oak-st.
Pomy, Mrs. Anna (77), 431 Webster avenue.
Schaffer, Ferdinand (73), Blue Island.
Schuenemann, John, 1440 N. Hermitage-av.
Senf, Sofia (74), River Grove.
Seyer, Virginia L. A., 1616 Rees street.
Spaan, Martin, 4812 Sheridan road.
Stender, C. F. G., 308 South Hamlin avenue.
Sussem, John (76), 1067 West Harrison-st.
Thiele, Christ, 22d and Wolf road, Hillside.
Trapp, Margaret, 2827 South Park avenue.
Walsh, David* (72), 3142 West 16th street.
Wegselbaum, Joseph (72), 5007 North Ashland avenue.
Weihe, Mrs. Caroline (81), 5064 North Winchester avenue.

DIED IN 1922.

Barnes, Mrs. Elizabeth (85), 1039 Rush street; arrived 1845; died Oct. 19.
Chaddock, George (77), Benton Harbor, Mich.; arrived 1849; died April 30.
Chaddock, Mrs. Sylvania (77), Benton Harbor, Mich.; born in Chicago, 1845; died April 30.
Cobb, Weldon J. (73), Brookfield; born in Chicago, 1849; died July 1.
Coppage, Mrs. Elizabeth A. (86); arrived 1837; died Oct. 23.
Gunderson, M. A. (86), 2531 North Francisco avenue; arrived 1848; died Aug. 2.
Holden, William H. (78), Evanston; born in Chicago, 1843; died May 11.
Kennicott, Mrs. Mary (100), Arlington Heights; arrived in Cook county 1838; died July 7.
Matthei, Phillip H. (89), 341 Wisconsin street; arrived 1848; died Sept. 11.
Ockerby, Thomas (89), 5509 South Halsted street; arrived 1836; died Feb. 6.
Quinn, Miss Sarah (101), 3034 Washington boulevard; arrived in early '40s; died Oct. 19.
Riley, John T. (76), 1921 Hudson avenue; arrived 1848; died Nov. 16, 1921.
Schnable, Jacob (96), 827 North Robey street; arrived 1845; died April 9.
Schumacher, Mrs. Angela (82), 1553 Cleveland avenue; born in Chicago in 1840; died March 13.
Wadhams, John A. (77), 408 Lowell avenue; born in Cook county, 1845; died Sept. 27.
Williams, Hobart (84), Cheshire, Conn.; born in Chicago, 1837; died Nov. 3, 1921.
Winkelman, Frederick A., 2210 Warren avenue; arrived 1851; died March 25.
Zender, Mrs. Mary, 1615 Thorndale avenue; born in Chicago, 1851; died Feb. 24.

LOCATION OF CHICAGO'S MAIN RAILWAY PASSENGER STATIONS.

CENTRAL STATION.

Park row and Roosevelt-rd.; south side.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Big Four).
Illinois Central.
Michigan Central.
Grand Rapids & Indiana.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

West Madison and Canal streets; west side.
All divisions.

GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

South Wells and Harrison streets; south side.
Baltimore & Ohio.
Chicago Great Western.
Chicago Terminal Transfer.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie (Soo line; formerly Wisconsin Central).
Pere Marquette.

DEARBORN STATION.

Dearborn and Polk streets; south side.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.
Chesapeake & Ohio.
Chicago & Eastern Illinois.
Chicago & Western Indiana.
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville (Monon).
Erie.
Grand Trunk.
Wabash.

LA SALLE STREET STATION.

Van Buren and LaSalle streets; south side.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.
Chicago & Indiana Southern.
Lackawanna.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.
New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate).

UNION STATION.

Canal street, between Adams and Madison; west side.
Chicago & Alton.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Pan-Handle).

FINANCES OF SOME CHICAGO CORPORATIONS.

Income accounts of leading establishments in the city.

ALLIED PACKERS, INC.

Balance Sheet—Assets.

	Oct. 29, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1920.
Cash	$3,358,409	$3,330,043
Notes receivable	14,779	16,871
Accounts receivable	2,523,735	2,190,181
Inventories	3,974,564	4,406,600
Market. secur., etc.	1,359,136	1,383,203
Customs dep., etc.	98,151	19,878
Claim, British ministry of food	110,948	146,775
Unexp. insur. prem., etc.	78,391	75,322
Prepaid interest	8,392	11,673
Other assets	30,362	71,624
Property, plant, etc.	11,709,614	11,698,617
Good will, etc.	3,467,624	3,467,624
Deferred charges	2,047,987	2,197,971
Total	28,782,092	29,016,382

Liabilities.

Bank loans	2,641,342	2,527,411
Accts. payable, etc.	828,801	1,147,701
Canadian inc. tax	43,000	43,000
Coll. trust 5% notes	101,674	65,406
Deb. 6% bonds	15,239,000	3,384,000
1st mtg. 8% bonds	.....	*5,927,500
Res. for contingencies	94,182	62,460
Minority stock	8,385	5,448
Pref. stock	6,071,000	145,800
Prior pref. stock	.....	5,927,500
Senior pref. stock	.....	5,925,200
Common stock	†3,754,708	‡3,854,956
Total	28,782,092	29,016,382

*Issuable under readjustment plan. †Represented by 201,000 shares, no par value, outstanding. ‡Represented by 100,500 shares, no par value, outstanding.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Income Account.

	1921.	1920.
Sales billed	$24,685,257	$31,516,209
Cost, etc.	19,996,810	24,315,809
Gen. expense, etc.	2,862,638	3,023,272
Manufacturing profit	1,825,808	4,177,127
Other income	549,658	487,120
Fed. tax, gen. ctg.	160,000	1,100,000
Net profit	2,215,467	3,564,248
Dividends	2,185,641	1,917,041
Surplus	29,826	1,647,207
Prev. surplus	11,936,796	10,289,588
Total surplus	11,966,622	11,936,795

Balance Sheet—Assets.

Property, good will, etc., net	31,772,443	32,704,602
Inventories	12,504,188	19,659,225
Accts., notes recv.	6,693,138	7,094,989
Market securities	7,592,278	2,302,893
Cash	1,152,769	888,202
Prepaid insurance	42,826	41,930
Miscellaneous assets	674,309	828,837
Total assets	60,431,953	64,020,680

Liabilities.

Preferred stock	16,500,000	16,500,000
Common stock	26,000,000	26,000,000
Accts. pay., pay roll	936,788	1,956,436
Adv. on contract	708,007	1,669,647
Reserve contracts	1,095,033	1,416,533
Accrued tax	699,318	930,608
Mort. oblig.	4,800	4,900
Res. addit. compen.	.....	78,795
Dividends payable	546,410	546,457
Reserves	1,974,972	2,980,506
Surplus	$11,966,622	$11,936,795
Total liabilities	60,431,953	64,020,680

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

Income Account.

	1921.	1920.
Net earnings	$7,020,261	$9,851,876
Depreciation	1,500,000	1,500,000
Bond interest	492,400	520,958
Federal taxes	1,000,000	3,000,000
Net income	4,027,867	4,830,918
Dividends paid	2,886,331	2,886,331
Surplus	1,141,530	1,944,587
Previous surplus	23,774,883	21,830,295
Total surplus	24,916,413	23,774,882

Balance Sheet—Assets.

Plants, real estate, etc.	95,873,347	94,156,020
Other investments	2,731,662	3,373,602
Government securities	6,028,013	.....
Cash	6,641,375	4,003,098
Accts. and bills recvbl.	6,526,000	10,995,361
Inventories	17,192,300	27,823,229
Total	134,992,999	140,311,310

Liabilities.

Preferred stock	41,233,300	41,233,300
Common stock	41,233,300	41,233,300
Debenture bonds	9,655,500	10,233,000
Bond interest accrued	201,156	213,188
Accts. and bills payable	4,729,204	10,747,019
Federal tax reserve	1,000,000	3,000,000
Div. payable Jan. 3	721,582	721,583
Contingent funds	11,302,543	9,155,038
Surplus	24,916,413	23,774,882
Total	134,992,999	140,311,310

ARMOUR & CO.

Income Account.

	Oct. 29, 1921.	Oct. 30, 1920.
Total sales	$600,000,000	$900,000,000
Loss after int. chgs.	31,709,817	*5,319,975
Pref. div.	3,546,980	3,087,664
Com. div.	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total def. for year	37,256,797	†232,311
Add. to plant val. by reappraisal	20,000,000	.....
Prev. surplus	80,711,494	80,479,183
Total surpl. remg.	63,454,697	80,711,494

*Surplus after charges. †Surplus after dividends.

Balance Sheet—Assets.

Land, bldg., mch., etc., and cars	125,020,640	102,009,591
Car trust agree. & long term loans	6,718,617	7,360,126
Invest. in allied companies	46,162,212	57,333,366
Inventories	83,320,641	136,723,528
Market invest.	21,988,686	22,468,585
U. S. Liberty and Victory bonds	5,127,000	6,162,550
Bills receivable	15,733,215	10,333,858
Accts. receivable	148,283,440	147,188,262
Cash	28,181,823	35,908,591
Total assets	480,536,274	525,488,457

Liabilities.

Bills payable	129,198,912	148,907,030
Accounts payable	16,077,958	20,442,738
Reserves	5,540,407	7,114,995
6% conv. debentures	5,592,900	7,641,900
7% ten year convertible notes	59,968,000	60,000,000

	Oct. 29, 1921.	Oct. 30, 1920.
4½% real estate 1st mortgage bonds ..	$50,000,000	$50,000,000
Cap. stock pfd.....	50,671,400	50,670,300
Capital stock com. class "A"	50,032,000	50,000,000
Capital stock com. class "B"	50,000,000	50,000,000
Surplus	63,454,697	80,711,494
Total liabilities...	480,536,274	525,488,457

ARMOUR LEATHER COMPANY.

Balance Sheet—Assets.

	Oct.29,1921.	Oct.30,1920.
Capital assets—Lands, bldgs., etc.	$12,302,866	$11,453,052
Inventories	13,961,254	25,847,217
Accts. and bills receivable	4,131,889	4,522,291
Cash	2,594,768	*3,578,271
Securities	29,164	19,504
Deferred charges ...	231,208	192,709
Total assets	33,251,149	45,613,044

Liabilities.

Preferred stock	10,000,000	10,000,000
Common stock	15,000,000	15,000,000
Founders' stock	500,000	500,000
Total deficit	11,877,851	431,654
Notes payable to bks.	15,185,500	19,803,500
Purchase notes	569,601	1,139,201
Foreign drafts	123,457	1,448,515
Accounts payable ...	560,076	2,035,480
Due Armour & Co..	3,190,366	.....
Total liabilities, excluding deficit....	33,251,149	45,613,044

BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO.

Income Account.

	1921.	1920.
Net income	$610,217	$4,248,485
Sundry chgs., res., etc.	2,889,908	3,822,793
Pfd. dividends	337,295	337,408
Com. dividends	157,500	420,000
Deficit for year	2,774,486	331,716
Total surplus	309,325	13,809,325
Stock dividend	.....	13,500,000
Credit from stock conversion	10,125,000	.....
Final surplus	7,659,839	309,325

Balance Sheet—Assets.

Real estate, bldgs. plant, mach., etc..	15,019,662	15,813,395
Sundry investments..	127,582	204,236
Inventory	11,127,278	17,662,331
Bills and accts. receivable	9,848,562	9,163,039
Cash	1,229,758	1,068,341
Deferred charges	647,914	1,028,131
Total	38,000,758	44,939,375

Liabilities.

Capital stock	17,193,500	27,318,500
Gold notes	3,200,000	3,600,000
Bills payable	8,043,750	9,395,000
Accts. payable	1,590,469	3,955,895
Accrued interest	96,000	108,000
Divs. payable	84,323	84,323
Sundry reserves	132,876	98,330
Surplus	7,659,839	309,325
Total	38,000,758	44,939,375

BUNTE BROS.

Income Account.

	1921.	1920.
Net sales	$4,195,727	$7,801,591
Other income	8,080	11,882
Total income	$4,204,807	$7,813,473
Cost of goods sold, expenses	4,068,193	6,883,974
Net earnings	136,613	929,499
Federal taxes	13,468	355,270
Net income	123,146	574,229
Pfd. dividends	66,500	66,500
Common dividends...	12,500	50,000
Surplus for year.....	44,146	457,729
Previous surplus.....	1,188,709	730,980
Surplus adjm't credit	297,286	.....
Total surplus	1,530,141	1,188,709

BUTLER BROTHERS.

Balance Sheet—Assets.

	1921.	1920.
Cash	$2,134,504	$2,714,062
Inventory	12,756,859	22,304,607
Accounts receivable..	12,485,038	16,957,821
Real estate, etc.....	8,769,165	8,513,043
Fund for stock sales to employes	557,336	632,372
Pension fund	324,074	316,156
Supplies	266,397	1,060,607
Total	37,293,377	52,498,826

Liabilities.

Capital stock.....	22,010,060	22,011,960
Surplus	6,962,078	13,321,065
Deprec. reserves.....	1,375,639	1,123,910
Reserves for taxes...	448,633	323,616
Bills payable.....	.....	10,300,000
Accounts payable....	2,525,887	742,449
Serial gold notes....	3,649,479	4,313,021
Real estate loan.....	321,600	362,805
Total	37,293,377	52,498,826

CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL COMPANY.

Income Account.

	1921.	1920.
Net inc. after providing for depre. and accru. renewals and federal taxes.	$158,107	$1,869,093
Misc. income	101,746	88,832
Total net income...	259,854	1,957,925
Int. and other charges	141,490	684,864
Net earnings	118,363	1,273,061
Dividends paid	*738,540	938,520
Deficit	620,177	†334,541

*Estimated. †Surplus.

Balance Sheet—Assets.

Land, buildings, equip., patents, good will, etc.....	10,498,992	10,505,232
Reserve for depre...	1,576,800	1,460,275
Invest. in foreign subs.	33,308	33,809
Inventories	8,104,898	8,353,855
Accts. and notes receivable	1,010,844	2,259,439
Emp. subscrip. to stock	6,038	384,127
Canada war bonds..	11,000	11,000
Cash	545,744	447,082
Deferred charges...	61,988	36,431
Total	18,696,014	20,570,200

Liabilities.

Capital stock	12,309,000	12,897,600
Real est. mtg.	339,500	350,000
Notes pay., bkrs....	1,018,000	900,000
Accts. pay.....	262,878	1,007,206
Dividends pay.....	123,090	259,186
Dividends uncl'd....	1,234	.....
Res. for conting....	100,000	50,000
Res. for loss on exchange	48,051	231,736
Appro. surplus	2,119,075	2,000,000

	1921.	1920.
Unappro. surplus	$2,375,185	$2,874,472
Total	18,696,014	20,570,200

CHICAGO SURFACE LINES.

Fiscal Year Ended Jan. 31.

Income Account.

	1921.	1920.
Gross earnings	$60,343,733	$55,327,384
Maintenance	7,709,687	7,212,800
Renewals	4,827,498	4,167,325
Power-operation ...	3,128,792	3,105,975
Transp. cost.....	24,783,302	23,499,004
General exp.....	3,873,868	3,585,287
Taxes	2,193,000	1,730,000
Total oper. exp.....	46,516,150	43,300,392
Residue receipts....	13,827,583	12,026,992
Chi. Rys. Co., 60 pct.	8,296,549	7,216,159
South Side lines, 40 pct.	5,531,033	4,810,796

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Income Account.

	1921.	1920.
Share of rects.....	$5,531,033	$4,810,796
Joint acct. exp.....	3,567,241	3,473,529
Net earn. South Side lines	1,963,791	1,337,266
City's 55 per cent...	1,080,085	735,496
South Side lines, 45 per ct.	833,706	601,770
So. St. Ry. share....	48,603	33,097
Company's share ...	835,102	568,672
Int. on cap. inv.....	2,751,588	2,739,056
Inc. from oper.....	3,586,690	3,307,728
Other inc. deficit....	2,744	242
Int. on bonds, notes.	1,824,017	1,822,337
Net income	1,759,928	1,495,149
Surplus, prev.....	859,682	454,530
Total surplus	2,619,611	1,939,679
Div., 6 per cent....	1,080,000	1,079,997
Final surplus	1,539,611	859,682

Balance Sheet—Assets.

Pur. price prop.....	54,949,651	55,005,694
Accounts receiv.....	7,308	5,181
Real estate	14,000	14,000
Cash	998,681	1,044,488
Total	55,969,641	56,069,324

Liabilities.

Bonds	33,926,000	33,926,000
Notes payable	1,630,744	2,380,744
Int. and accts. pay..	873,285	902,806
Surp., rep. by $18,000,000 cap. stock	19,539,611	18,859,682
Total	55,969,641	56,069,324

CHICAGO RAILWAYS COMPANY.

Income Account.

	1921.	1920.
Share of receipts....	$8,296,549	$7,216,195
Joint account exp...	290,000	84,834
Int. at 5% on valuation	4,615,862	4,580,658
City's 55 per cent...	1,864,878	1,402,886
Company's 45 per cent	1,525,809	1,147,816
5 per cent int. allow. on cap. valuation.	4,615,862	4,580,658
Interest on bank bal.	117,024	72,114
Int. on treas., sec...	78,427	73,537
Total income	6,337,124	5,874,127
Deduct int. accrued on—		
First mort. bonds.	2,784,700	2,784,698
Consol. mort. bonds	1,737,036	1,753,910
Pur money bonds.	203,650	203,650
Interest on loans ...	123,232	126,171
Sink. fun. res. acc'd.	$250,000	$250,000
Loss on securities..	.....	107,347
Federal income tax on int. coupons...	42,000	42,000
Corp. exp., adjust...	131,100	142,761
Net income	1,065,405	463,587
Surplus, Jan. 31, 1921.....		508,174
Add net income for year.....		1,065,405
		1,573,580
Deduct int. on adjust., inc. bonds for year ending Jan. 31, 1921		100,000
Surplus Jan. 31, 1922.....		*1,473,580

*The surplus shown is before making provision for interest on the adjustment income bonds and before providing for federal income and excess-profits taxes for 1921 or for any additional federal taxes for prior years.

Balance Sheet—Assets.

Road, equip., fran...	$99,997,561	$100,017,591
Treas. secur.	2,999,049	2,999,049
Collat. bonds, first mtg. 5% bonds...	2,812,000	2,812,000
Sec. held by trus...	1,980	1,980
Sinking fund	12,503	391
Cash	10,200,323	9,444,304
Accounts receivable..	111,730	4,372
Inc. from treas., sec. accrued	24,420	22,470
Total assets.....	116,159,568	115,302,160

Liabilities.

Capital stock.....	100,000	100,000
Funded debt	101,081,591	101,418,591
Cur. liabilities	3,833,403	3,877,843
Int., taxes, sinking fund accrued	2,186,528	2,253,383
Reserves	7,484,465	7,144,167
Surplus	1,473,580	508,174
Total liabilities....	116,159,568	115,302,160

COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY.

Income Account.

	1921.	1920.
Elect. oper. rev.....	$37,139,830	$35,317,134
Elect. oper. exp. ...	24,396,155	24,698,185
Net elec. oper. rev..	12,743,675	10,618,949
Uncol. oper. rev.....	139,671	110,930
Taxes to oper.....	2,700,000	2,100,000
Mcpl. compens.....	1,116,259	1,040,070
Net oper. inc.	8,787,744	7,367,948
Other income	739,585	679,966
Gross income	9,527,330	8,047,915
Deduct gross inc.....	1,326,503	815,913
Net income	8,200,826	7,232,001
Int. fund. debt.....	2,834,041	2,523,599
Avail. for divs.....	5,366,785	4,708,401
Dividends paid	4,307,126	3,955,600
Balance, surplus ...	1,059,659	752,801

Balance Sheet—Assets.

Plant equip.	118,275,716	107,512,785
Invest. affil. cos.....	11,271,887	11,644,389
Other invest.	6,376,971	3,611,184
Secur. in treas.....	386,000	488,000
Cash	1,376,519	1,292,234
Spcl. deposits	9,059	10,523
Loans, notes receiv..	455,551	572,050
Int., div. receiv.....	406,024	183,620
Accounts receiv.....	5,411,013	7,822,475
Materials, etc.....	1,809,087	2,692,851
Fuel	1,327,479	1,121,389
Emp. work fund....	37,054	47,874
Prepaid insur.....	83,063	68,706
Other prepd. acct...	677,450	1,163,467
Unamort. disc. ex...	1,499,651	842,231
Jobbing accts.	101,320	197,286
Clearing accts.....	136,413	183,491

	1921.	1920.
Other unadj. debit...	$365,069	$255,036
Insur. fund	1,290,287	1,221,010
Provident fund	739,801	695,120
Total assets	152,035,420	141,625,731
Liabilities.		
Capital stock	55,465,000	50,978,000
Subsc. cap. stk.....	88,750	163,600
Com. Ed. 5% bd....	38,631,000	38,631,000
Com. Elec 5% bd...	8,000,000	8,000,000
Com. Ed. 6% bd.....	6,000,000	.....
Com. Ed. 7% notes..	5,000,000	5,000,000
Loans, notes pay....	750,000	1,950,000
Accounts pay.....	1,742,674	2,298,869
Customer dep.....	1,065,729	1,037,780
Other csr. liab.....	874,360	1,467,743
Int. accrued	964,876	805,402
Taxes accrued	2,739,748	2,157,003
Mcpl. com. accr'd...	804,787	759,764
Other cur. liab.....	874,360	1,467,743
Prem. fund debt.....	20,478	21,437
Other unadj. cred....	481,822	518,573
Insur. reserve	1,290,287	1,221,010
Depcn. reserve	17,014,436	16,322,576
Amort. reserve	1,178,200	1,030,925
Liab. prov. fund.....	739,801	695,120
Other reserve	.....	312,267
Surplus	9,183,217	8,254,405
Total liabilities....	52,035,420	141,625,731

CONSUMERS' COMPANY.

Income Account.

	1921.	1920.
Gross profits	$6,168,259	$6,851,510
Teaming and cartage.	2,267,656	2,748,385
Operating expenses....	1,970,468	1,716,475
Depreciation, etc.....	1,259,696	1,294,577
Balance	570,439	1,092,073
Interest charges.....	590,551	391,792
Net loss for year.....	20,112	*700,282
Preferred dividends...	295,073	276,416
Deficit for year.....	315,185	†423,866

*Net profit. †Surplus.

Balance Sheet—Assets.

	Dec. 31, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1920.
Cash	$553,238	$637,508
Notes receivable.....	139,568	825,523
Accts. receivable.....	2,005,449	2,337,498
Inventories	3,123,496	2,347,470
Investments	172,362	773,073
Accrued interest.....	18,009	.....
Knick. Ice bonds.....	200,000	200,000
Bonds, sink. fund, etc.	1,002,176	735,664
Deferred charges.....	319,262	166,903
Employes' stock sub..	.....	44,566
Land, bldgs., etc.....	17,047,594	12,989,247
Good will	2,500,000	2,500,000
Total assets.....	27,081,154	23,557,452
Liabilities.		
Current liabilities	6,023,569	5,199,925
Funded debt	7,350,000	5,550,000
Purchase obligations..	227,100	19,000
Reserves	391,082	435,139
Preferred stock	4,500,000	3,948,800
Common stock.....	6,500,000	6,000,000
Surplus	2,089,403	2,404,588
Total liabilities.....	27,081,154	23,557,452

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY.

Income Account.

	1921.	1920.
Profits from oper....	$9,451,410	$18,586,032
Total income	10,742,374	20,436,169
Total deductions ...	4,416,016	7,966,543
Net income	6,326,358	12,469,626
Surplus after divs....	1,601,430	7,733,004
Previous surplus	$43,521,704	$35,788,700
Total surplus	45,122,134	43,521,704

DIAMOND MATCH COMPANY.

Income Account.

	1921.	1920.
Total earnings	$4,603,497	$4,332,714
Bal. after dep., etc...	2,540,776	2,723,081
Interest	609,367	125,780
Federal taxes	260,000	450,000
Net earnings	1,671,409	2,147,001
Dividends paid	1,357,208	1,357,208
Surplus for year	314,201	790,093
Previous surplus ...	3,055,880	2,265,787
Total surplus	3,370,081	3,055,880

Balance Sheet—Assets.

	Dec. 31, '21.	Dec. 31, '20.
Prop. act. less dep...	$18,636,154	$18,638,546
Inventory	12,767,490	10,873,190
Notes receivable	129,857	22,822
Accts. rec., less res..	1,799,249	2,038,745
Cash	1,191,044	1,958,458
Deferred charges	435,945	468,483
Total	34,959,740	34,000,245
Liabilities.		
Capital stock	16,965,100	16,965,100
Debenture bonds .. .	6,000,000	6,000,000
Current liabilities ..	2,627,641	1,635,704
Pur. money oblig....	1,035,366	901,116
Advances	930,059	815,838
Other liabilities	230,457	78,728
Reserves	3,811,035	4,547,879
Surplus	3,370,082	3,055,880
Total	34,959,740	34,000,245

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

Income Account.

	1921.	1920.
Oper. deficit	$1,330,417	*$4,144,921
Depreciation	612,237	564,544
Res. tax. contin.....	.....	700,000
Inventory loss.....	1,870,470	.....
Reserve writeoff	423,745	101,641
Preferred dividends...	112,500	120,000
Common dividends....	.....	1,547,753
Previous surplus	19,411,207	18,300,225
Total surplus	15,061,836	19,411,207

*Operating profit.

The balance sheet showed current assets of $14,528,849 and current liabilities of $1,729,902.

ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE CO.

Income Account.

	1921.	1920.
Tel. oper. rev.....	$44,469,882	$33,201,707
Tel. oper. exp.....	33,141,840	28,035,961
Net. tel. op. rev.....	11,328,041	5,165,745
Other oper. rev.....	3,699	2,126
Tot. net oper rev.	11,331,741	5,167,872
Less uncol. oper. rev.	136,827	48,917
Tax assign. to oper..	3,620,604	2,442,994
Oper. income.....	7,574,309	2,675,960
Non-oper. rev.....	274,810	157,582
Total gross income	7,849,119	2,833,542
Rent, misc. deduct..	180,840	135,698
Interest deducted....	2,042,327	1,271,383
Balance net income..	5,625,951	1,426,460
Dividends	3,600,000	3,200,000
Surplus for year.....	2,025,951	*1,773,530

*Deficit.

Balance Sheet—Assets.

	Dec. 31, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1920.
Intangible assets	$54,469	$7,719
Plant, equip., etc....	120,047,265	108,194,295
Cash, deposits	908,565	595,285
Market securities....	1,334	381
Bills receivable	16,393	505
Accounts receivable..	4,953,834	4,138,477
Material supply	762,368	1,060,410
Accr. inc. not due...	4,217	1,777
Deferred debits	445,995	420,575
Total assets.....	127,139,974	114,411,710
Liabilities.		
Capital stock.....	50,000,000	40,000,000
Prem. on cap. stock.	2,911	2,911
Funded debt	35,087,179	35,097,179
Adv. fr. sys. corp....	.....	4,000,000
Bills payable	.....	2,250,000
Accounts payable ...	4,860,970	3,355,741
Accr. lia. not due...	4,044,936	2,599,933
Defer. credits	995,178	953,469
Depreciation reserve..	29,512,750	25,530,653
Approp. surplus	.....	1,842
Corp. surplus	2,636,047	629,980
Total liabilities....	127,139,974	114,411,710

ILLINOIS BRICK COMPANY.

Balance Sheet—Assets.

	1921.	1920.
Real estate	$1,374,183	$1,288,288
Plant, equipment ...	2,437,014	3,191,658
Investments	5,850	99,644
Inventories	636,802	962,828
Notes, accts. receiv..	324,220	277,584
Prepaid ins. and int..	4,640	5,697
Cash	26,811	97,518
Total	4,809,522	5,923,217
Liabilities.		
Capital stock	4,700,000	4,700,000
Notes, accts. payable	371,439	240,256
Unpaid div.	.....	82,250
Res. for deprec.....	.....	727,437
Res. for tax.....	50,014	118,348
Deficit	311,931	*54,926
Total	4,809,522	5,923,217

*Surplus.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY.

Income Account.

	1921.	1920.
Income before int., depcn., etc.	$11,181,367	$23,160,074
Int., depcn., etc.....	7,131,448	6,504,721
Previous surplus	68,350,741	71,645,388
Stock dividend	.....	10,000,000
Preferred div.	4,215,673	4,200,000
Common div.	5,112,786	5,750,000
Stock div.	3,645,414	.....
Total surplus	59,526,787	68,350,741

Balance Sheet—Assets.

	Dec. 31, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1920.
Property, etc., net...	$83,030,335	$83,178,317
Deferred charges	427,183	362,700
Pension fund	3,660,000	3,258,950
Inventories	114,085,765	131,134,796
Bills, accts. rec., net	56,283,380	56,969,314
Investments	823,484	2,413,705
Cash	8,361,651	12,291,617
Total assets	266,671,801	289,609,401
Liabilities.		
Preferred stock	60,223,900	60,000,000
Common stock	94,116,114	90,000,000
Purc. money oblig...	1,892,502	2,706,253
Bills payable	$10,825,000	$11,785,000
Accts. payable	16,682,540	33,153,464
Reserves	23,404,957	23,613,941
Surplus	59,526,787	68,350,741
Total liabilities....	226,671,801	289,609,401

LIBBY, McNEILL & LIBBY.

Balance Sheet—Assets.

	Mar. 4, 1922.	Mar. 5, 1921.
Cash	$1,628,615	$2,358,022
Accounts receivable..	5,803,843	9,472,752
Inventories	20,889,319	36,577,066
Market secur.	288,610	.....
Investments	1,221,458	1,992,855
Bond disc., exp.	915,384	.....
Plant	18,377,018	24,654,570
Deferred charges.....	.....	997,632
Total assets	49,194,251	76,052,900
Liabilities.		
Preferred stock.....	18,000,000	.....
Common stock	6,750,000	27,000,000
Bonds	10,000,000	10,000,000
Purc. money oblig..	535,000	.....
Notes, accts. pay....	11,887,968	30,237,843
Reserves	1,134,749	5,749,754
Surplus	886,533	3,065,301
Total assets	49,194,251	76,052,900

In 1921 the company sustained a total loss of $22,428,768.

MIDDLE WEST UTILITIES COMPANY.

Income Account—Subsidiary Companies.

	1921.	1920.
Gross earnings	$26,348,234	$22,729,922
Gross expenses	18,828,084	17,058,475
Net earn. fr. oper..	7,520,150	5,671,446
Rentals, leas. prop..	256,224	.....
Earnings subsid'y construct. cos.....	117,458	.....
Net income	7,381,384	5,671,446
Bonds and other int. amort., div., etc...	4,078,849	3,544,260
Total earn. accr. to Mid. W. Util. Co..	3,302,535	2,127,186

Income Account—Middle West Utilities Company.

Earnings from sub.	3,302,535	2,127,186
Other income	633,004	712,116
Total income	3,935,539	2,839,302
Adm., exp., tax, etc.	390,572	339,592
Interest charges ...	1,434,664	1,247,660
Net income	2,110,303	1,252,050
Prior lien div.....	384,745	73,200
Preferred div.....	518,152	238,302
Comb. surp. earn....	1,207,406	940,548

Balance Sheet—Assets.

	Dec. 31, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1920.
Plants, good will, etc.	$51,534,535	$44,321,826
Notes and accts. rec. from sub. for construction	3,444,433	4,893,494
Advance on uncl'd contract	638,610	689,234
Int. and div. rec....	549,321	675,533
Sinking fund.....	18,500	.....
Rec. on prior lien stock contract ...	.....	416,070
Cash for bond and note int.	171,194	86,363
Cash	534,449	507,211
Prepaid expenses ...	119,513	.....
Total	57,010,555	51,589,731
Liabilities.		
Prior lien stock.....	8,375,000	4,000,000

	Dec. 31, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1920.
Preferred stock	$15,564,720	$15,564,720
Common stock	10,496,100	10,496,100
Com. stock scrip	462	462
Funded debt	18,698,000	16,895,500
Collateral loans	919,150	2,105,473
Deferred payments	587,369	836,784
Pref. stk. div. cer	139,401	179,184
Accounts payable	62,930	120,738
Payments on stock subscriptions	112,849	.....
Accrued div.	346,918	247,900
Accrued int.	360,099	338,742
Res. for contingen	534,510	594,509
Surplus	813,047	209,619
Total	57,010,555	51,589,731

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

Income Account.

	1921.	1920.
Gross sales	$68,523,244	$101,745,271
Operating loss	2,954,370	*7,855,278
Pref. dividends paid	220,017	546,345
Com. dividend paid	.....	1,066,035
Inv. loss and dep	4,725,929	.....
Plant depreciation	361,000	.....
Loss on sec. held	562,437	.....
Loss and reserve on accts. receivable	890,000	.....
Def. reorg. exp. and miscellaneous read.	393,659	.....
Total loss for year	10,107,413	9,467,658
Deficit Dec. 31	7,677,640	†2,429,772

*Includes depreciation. †Surplus.

Balance Sheet—Assets.

	Dec. 31, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1920.
Cash	$1,497,530	$3,415,828
Marketable securities	290,903	398,393
Accounts receivable	3,955,583	7,318,190
Notes receivable	322,763	573,752
Inventories	16,757,592	30,282,671
Affil. co.s' notes rec	382,500	380,535
Stk. invest. affil. cos.	1,843,210	1,141,925
Sink. fund, pfd. stk.	200,000	200,000
Pref. stock purch	.....	3,780,400
Prem. pref. stock	.....	361,881
Plant, etc.	15,614,269	14,842,051
Total assets	40,884,154	62,695,630
Liabilities.		
Notes payable	2,972,500	10,463,968
Accounts payable	3,346,577	5,942,932
Due customers	1,220,420	.....
Taxes, etc.	920,857	223,122
General reserves	242,343	.....
Plant, etc., reserve	1,735,371	1,761,907
Preferred stock	4,249,800	8,000,000
Class A stock	5,594,037	8,186,396
Common stock	28,279,888	25,687,530
Deficit	7,677,640	*2,429,772
Total liabilities	40,884,154	62,695,630

*Surplus. Note: There are the following arrears: Preferred stock dividend, $74,371; preferred stock sinking fund payment for 1921, $200,000; annual reserve before dividends on class A and common stocks for 1920 and 1921, $600,000; class A stock dividends accumulated, $1,793,750.

MORRIS & CO.

Income Account.

	Oct. 29, 1921.	Oct. 30, 1920.
Operating loss	$5,063,506	*$4,270,597
Deduct:		
Int. on bonds	1,913,000	762,250
Admin. expense	1,757,980	2,783,392
Int., taxes, insur	2,713,053	3,680,664
Dividends paid	525,000	.....
Deficit for year	11,972,541	2,955,710
Prev. surplus	$13,271,196	$53,227,505
Trans. to cap	.....	37,000,000
Total surplus	1,299,255	13,271,796

*Net profit.

Balance Sheet—Assets.

Pack. house real estate, bldgs., mch.	33,001,797	33,474,287
Branch mark. real estate, bldgs.	5,118,723	4,840,525
Car equipment	5,821,926	5,768,554
Cash	2,585,947	4,571,927
Inventories, etc.	21,584,259	30,624,015
Investments	7,621,504	11,673,838
Accts. receivable	15,656,085	25,881,462
Total assets	91,405,239	116,843,021
Liabilities.		
Common stock	30,000,000	30,000,000
Preferred stock	10,000,000	10,000,000
Ten year notes	15,000,000	15,000,000
Bonds	17,626,000	17,950,000
Bills payable	4,833,611	12,264,254
Accept. drafts vs. export shipments	1,930,000	6,500,000
Accts. payable, res. for taxes	613,798	1,924,322
Bond and note int. accrued	444,790	464,100
Res. for deprec.	9,657,784	9,468,547
Surplus	1,299,255	13,271,796
Total liabilities	91,405,239	116,843,021

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.

Income Account.

	1921.	1920.
Operating revenue	$31,927,063	$31,236,335
Operating expenses	21,488,548	26,081,383
Depreciation	1,117,186	2,409,878
Net operating rev	9,321,329	2,745,073
Other charges	330,204	.....
Taxes	1,649,461	.....
Net operating inc	7,341,663	.....
Other income	992,946	.....
Total income	8,334,610	.....
Deductions	1,490,062	.....
Net income	6,844,547	2,745,073
Interest	2,360,538	2,364,320
Surplus	4,484,009	380,752
Prev. surplus adj	10,324,113	10,337,332
Total surplus	14,808,122	10,718,084

Balance Sheet—Assets.

Investments	100,648,539	98,907,931
Sinking funds	12,009	70,785
Reacquired securs	.....	50,000
Deferred charges	6,165,746	6,094,498
Reserve funds	1,590,852	1,450,941
Inventories	1,559,794	3,605,484
Accts. receivable	2,337,822	3,242,457
Loans, notes recvbl.	863,718	.....
Mat. fnd. dbt. int.	338,160	336,500
Deposits, advances	2,051,534	104,962
Cash	410,343	710,391
Total	115,797,609	115,173,862
Liabilities.		
Capital stock	38,500,000	38,500,000
Funded debt	46,177,000	46,266,000
Deferred credits	14,075	14,872
Deprec., other res.	11,792,000	10,742,987
Loans, notes payab.	.....	1,295,210
Accts. payable	853,592	4,004,561
Mat. bond int.	338,160	336,500
Customers' deposits	889,422	780,619
Taxes accrued	1,870,183	959,655
Interest accrued	481,400	480,076
Sundry current liab.	73,653	78,283
Surplus	14,808,122	10,718,684
Total	115,797,609	115,173,862

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS.

Income Account.

	1921.	1920.
Operating revenues	$12,213,315	$11,064,163
Net operating income after expenses, depreciation and tax.	3,563,869	2,963,504
Other income	466,151	313,667
Gross income	4,030,020	3,277,171
Deductions	429,876	.....
Net income	3,600,144	3,277,171
Int. on funded debt	2,020,608	1,911,394
Available for divds	1,579,536	1,365,776
Preferred dividends	518,817	464,770
Common dividends	785,456	781,139
Surplus for year	275,263	119,867

Balance Sheet—Assets.

	Dec. 31, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1920.
Plants, equip. and investments	$60,884,581	$57,884,307
Total current assets	5,084,074	5,279,800
Prepaid insurance	24,742	25,605
Unmortgaged disc. and other unad. debits	2,607,147	2,547,634
Reserve funds	281,086	210,628
Total assets	68,881,630	65,947,974

Liabilities.

Preferred stock	9,450,400	8,332,300
Common stock	12,063,500	12,063,500
Pfd. stock sub'ns	128,760	727,230
Funded debt	38,056,200	37,180,900
Loans and notes payable	23,468	460,760
Accounts payable	384,533	880,467
Customers' deposits	706,872	613,838
Interest accrued	583,282	552,715
Taxes accrued	143,324	51,663
Unadjusted credits	1,868,595	170,161
Depreciation reserve	3,483,126	3,251,015
Other reserves	288,596	222,128
Surplus	1,700,974	1,441,297
Total liabilities	68,881,630	65,947,974

QUAKER OATS COMPANY.

Income Account.

	1921.	1920.
Net income aft. fed. taxes	$3,248,945	*$5,218,974
Depreciation	652,229	605,951
Net profit	2,632,716	*5,824,925
Pfd. div.	1,080,000	1,080,000
Com. div.	506,250	1,147,500
Surplus for year	1,046,466	†8,052,425
Previous surplus	1,263,163	11,565,588
Total surplus	2,309,629	3,513,163
Com. div. in stk.	.....	2,250,000
Total surplus	2,309,629	1,263,163

*Loss. †Deficit.

Balance Sheet—Assets.

	Dec. 31, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1920.
Inventory	$8,595,216	$14,779,823
Accounts receiv.	3,623,001	5,018,740
Cash	2,087,676	3,849,077
Gov. secur.	4,985,602	4,540,821
Due from sub. cos	804,431	908,431
Real estate, plants, patents, good will	19,694,605	20,386,352
Stocks of subsid	429,920	429,920
Miscl. invest.	90,958	91,358
Total assets	40,321,410	50,004,523

Liabilities.

Notes pay.	4,900,000	15,295,000
Accts. pay. (inc. fed. taxes)	1,550,180	1,364,086
Due sub. cos	142,970	180,666
Reserves	2,168,631	2,651,609
Pref. stock	$18,000,000	$18,000,000
Com. stock	11,250,000	11,250,000
Surplus	2,309,629	1,263,162
Total liabilities	40,321,410	50,004,523

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.

Income Account.

	1921.	1920.
Gross sales	$178,014,981	$254,595,059
Less returns, etc	18,980,462	20,738,186
Net sales	159,034,518	233,856,872
Other income	5,005,201	11,516,545
	164,039,720	245,373,418
Less purch., incl. diff. in invent., exp. chgs.	177,963,576	229,436,224
Repairs	690,542	1,221,077
Depreciation	594,199	1,172,879
Other reserves	1,226,871	1,209,232
Loss from opr	16,435,468	*12,334,003
Paym. employ. fd	.....	587,333
Loss for year	16,435,468	†11,746,670

*Total profits. †Net income.

Surplus Account.

Prev. surplus	7,564,373	33,574,919
Less 40% stk. div	.....	30,000,000
Donation 50,000 shares com. stk	5,000,000	.....
Prof. real est. sale	8,275,359	.....
	20,839,733	3,574,919
Oper. loss for yr	16,435,468	*11,746,670
Deduct pfd. div	559,188	559,188
Deduct com. div	2,099,470	7,198,028
Total surplus	1,745,607	7,564,373

*Net income.

Balance Sheet—Assets.

	Dec. 31, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1920.
Plant, etc.	$22,928,181	$27,820,192
Good will, etc.	30,000,000	30,000,000
Investments	3,931,761	3,920,447
Inventories	46,445,830	105,071,243
Accts. receiv.	40,478,778	47,797,134
Pur. money notes	12,000,000	.....
Market secur.	1,480,601	1,487,140
Liberty bonds	9,805,072	7,400,080
Cash	10,867,859	3,263,353
Defer. assets	6,880,729	3,908,605
Total assets	184,818,815	230,668,197

Liabilities.

Gold notes	33,297,200	50,000,000
Accts. payable	8,247,826	10,623,905
Notes payable	25,488,000	44,560,164
Res. fed. taxes	596,464	627,040
Pfd. div. Jan. 1	139,797	139,797
Int. on gold notes	494,411	729,166
Reserves	4,619,356	3,423,749
Pfd. stock	8,000,000	8,000,000
Com. stock	100,000,000	105,000,000
Com. div. scrip	2,190,152	.....
Surplus	1,745,607	7,564,373
Total	184,818,815	230,668,197

STEWART-WARNER SPEEDOMETER CORPORATION.

Income Account.

	1921.	1920.
Net earnings after deduct. mfg. selling and admin. exp., depreciation, etc	$1,106,572	$2,807,738
Prov. for fed. taxes	67,000	517,544

	1921.	1920.
Net profits	$1,039,572	$2,290,194
Dividends paid	1,172,105	1,674,267
Deficit	132,533	*615,927
Surplus Dec. 31, 1920		8,041,937
Appreciation from appraisal		137,907
Total		8,179,844
Adj. of royalties and taxes		410,078
1921 deficit		132,533
Surplus Dec. 31, 1921		7,637,234

*Surplus.

Balance Sheet—Assets.

Real estate, bldgs., mach., etc.	5,792,176	4,119,736
Patents, trade-marks, good will, etc.	10,602,158	9,188,432
Stewart mfg. stock		1,953,811
Treasury stock		185,700
Inventories	1,625,430	3,998,697
Notes and accts. rec.	1,475,011	1,528,648
Cash	465,459	32,854
U. S. govt. sec.	1,253,125	226,350
Bankers' accepts. and funds on call	475,000	
Invest. in other sec.	873,689	
Deferred chgs.	308,188	86,998
Total	23,870,239	21,321,226

Liabilities.

Capital stock	12,739,327	11,953,811
Bills and accts. pay.	324,372	512,407
Accrued commissions, wages, taxes	135,216	238,070
Royalties accrued	465,345	
Prov. for fed. taxes.	67,000	575,000
Def. liabil. on Van Sicklen invent.	501,743	
8% conv. gold bonds mat. Mch. 1, 1926	2,000,000	
Surplus	7,637,234	8,041,938
Total	23,870,239	21,321,226

SWIFT INTERNACIONAL.

Income Account.

	1921.	1920.
Surplus Jan 1	$23,156,278	$22,912,383
To reserve account	82,862	158,993
Fees	9,200	9,200
Surplus adjusted	23,064,216	22,744,190
Dividends paid	3,731,040	3,731,040
Net loss for year	6,706,199	*4,143,128
Surplus Dec. 31	12,626,199	23,156,278

*Net earnings.

Balance Sheet—Assets.

Stk. invts., book val.	43,849,790	53,421,098
Due from assd. com.	19,911,431	22,433,990
Cash	1,286	8,417
Total	63,762,507	75,863,506

Liabilities.

Capital stock	22,500,000	22,500,000
Due to assd. com.	27,973,909	29,628,469
General reserve	661,620	578,748
Surplus	12,626,977	23,156,278
Total	63,762,507	75,863,506

NEW WAHL COMPANY.

Income Account.

	1921.	1920.
Net sales	$6,795,312	$7,382,850
Operating expense	5,067,369	5,283,036
Net operating rev.	1,727,942	2,067,264
Other income	64,981	112,314
Total net income	1,792,924	2,179,578
Extraordinary exp.	172,184	918,736
Reserved federal tax.	417,014	
Net profits	1,203,724	1,260,842
Dividends	697,612	727,550
Surplus	506,112	533,292
Prev. surplus	1,845,330	1,312,038
Total surplus	2,351,442	1,845,350

Balance Sheet—Assets.

Realty, plant etc.	1,745,465	1,513,781
Pat., good will, etc.	79,604	71,662
Treas. certificates	357,253	
Investment	122,932	779,413
Cash	306,318	155,348
Inventories	1,496,263	2,160,133
Bills, accts. receiv.	2,598,243	2,352,947
Other assets		336,825
Defer. charges	87,928	97,436
Total	6,794,009	7,467,545

Liabilities.

Pref. stock	1,134,400	2,019,600
Common stock	2,476,714	*2,500,000
Current liabilities	200,409	297,070
Accrued liabil., tax.	503,025	6,806
Other liabilities	112,813	785,214
Reserves	15,205	14,007
Surplus	2,351,442	1,845,330
Total	6,794,009	7,467,545

*Representing 154,606 shares without par value.

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Income Account.

	1921.	1920.
Sales	$189,764,814	$206,111,680
Other inc.	2,892,499	1,747,077
Cost of mdse.	168,565,875	183,511,734
Expenses	12,207,613	14,321,434
Taxes	1,717,488	1,748,175
Avail. for int. and dividends	10,166,337	8,277,414
Int. pd. amortization of bond disc.	5,842,340	4,037,645
Divs. paid on com. stock	3,500,000	3,345,000
Surplus	823,997	894,769

Net earnings of the Western Electric company, after all charges, for the calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1921, were $4,323,997, equal to $12.33 a share on the 350,000 shares outstanding. This compares with earnings of $4,239,414, or $12.06 a share, on the outstanding 334,500 shares in 1920.

WILSON & CO.

Income Account.

	1921.	1920.
Loss from oper.	$8,462,052	$940,850
Pref. dividends	744,217	750,711
Common dividends		1,000,000
Conting. reserve		2,000,000
Deficit	9,206,269	4,691,561
Previous surplus	16,335,702	21,027,264
Total surplus	7,129,432	16,335,702

Balance Sheet—Assets.

	Dec. 31, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1920.
Plant, etc., net	$31,674,987	$30,613,275
Trade marks, good will, etc.	11,350,879	11,354,928
Invest. affil. cos.	8,870,425	7,329,631
Invest. in South American cos.	7,948,819	7,513,802
Inventories	15,219,762	27,236,581
Accts., notes rec.	19,392,628	21,393,520
Securities	379,305	328,821
Cash	5,443,293	7,604,162
Deferred items	1,879,855	831,068
Total assets	102,159,957	114,205,792

Liabilities.

Pref. stock	10,328,600	10,718,900
Common stock	20,000,000	20,000,000
Funded debt	49,895,000	39,618,682
Accrued int.	492,601	403,060

	Dec. 31, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1920.
Notes payable	$8,270,607	$21,762,140
Accts. payable, etc.	2,519,284	3,112,657
Contingent res.	3,524,431	2,254,649
Surplus	7,129,432	16,335,702
Total liabilities	102,159,957	114,205,792

WILLIAM WRIGLEY, JR., COMPANY.

Income Account.

	1921.	1920.
Net profits	$4,910,677	$4,178,784
Federal taxes	1,271,601	852,917
Net income	3,639,076	3,325,867
Dividends	3,024,056	2,826,799
Balance	615,020	499,068
Previous surplus	6,780,726	6,281,658
Total surplus	7,395,745	6,780,726

Balance Sheet—Assets.

Prop. account	7,414,881	5,368,999
Patents	529,411	617,647
Good will	6,000,000	6,000,000
Investments	3,475,187	3,380,825
Bonds	1,860,010	1,959,268
Cash	3,447,704	1,651,468
Accts., notes receiv.	1,648,496	2,423,431
Inventories	5,428,136	6,168,614
Total	29,803,827	27,570,252

Liabilities.

Preferred stock	1,500,000	1,500,000
Common stock	12,192,875	12,191,900
Real estate mort.	190,000	190,000
Accounts payable	979,347	711,612
Reserve for taxes	1,624,253	1,224,253
Reserves	5,921,578	4,971,761
Surplus	7,395,745	6,780,726
Total	29,803,827	27,570,252

JOHN R. THOMPSON COMPANY.

Balance Sheet—Assets.

	1921.	1920.
Plant and property	$4,660,845	$4,620,151
Good will	4,000,000	4,000,000
Unissued stock	225,000	225,000
Securities owned	718,678	247,018
Current assets	1,011,869	269,459
Inventories	781,718	774,547
Cash	$673,352	$509,436
Suspense accounts	239,325	19,961
Deferred charges	43,324	32,131
Total	11,875,461	10,697,703

Liabilities.

Common stock	6,000,000	6,000,000
Preferred stock	1,800,000	1,850,000
Funded debt	200,000	185,000
Accounts payable	140,731	363,701
Reserve for deprec.	1,589,992	1,149,170
Other reserves	84,113	70,690
Accruals	510,877	261,695
Deferred liabilities	563	733
Surplus	1,549,185	816,714
Total	11,875,461	10,697,703

SWIFT & CO.

Income Account.

	Nov. 9, 1921.	Oct. 30, 1920.
Gross sales	$800,000,000	$1,100,000,000
Deficit	7,812,291	*5,170,382
Dividends	12,000,000	12,000,000
Deficit for year	19,812,281	6,829,618
Previous surplus	81,552,282	88,381,900
Surplus remaining	61,739,991	81,552,282

*Net profit.

Balance Sheet—Assets.

Cash	12,067,485	14,146,101
Accts. receivable	121,365,892	153,503,863
Stocks and bonds	37,696,253	35,381,002
Inventories	93,771,464	151,305,085
Real estate, etc.	96,942,769	96,119,502
Total assets	361,843,866	450,905,553

Liabilities.

Accounts payable	11,331,603	19,423,234
Notes payable	33,853,100	94,604,477
7% notes due 1925	40,000,000	40,000,000
7% notes due 1931	25,000,000	25,000,000
1st mortgage bonds	28,923,500	29,591,000
Reserves	10,995,672	10,734,559
Capital stock	150,000,000	150,000,000
Surplus	61,739,991	81,552,283
Total liabilities	361,843,866	450,905,553

MAYORS OF CHICAGO.

Their politics and order and year of election.

No.	Name.	Elected.	Died.
1.	William B. Ogden, Dem.	1837	1877
2.	Buckner S. Morris, Whig.	1838	1879
3.	Benjamin W. Raymond, Whig.	1839	1883
4.	Alexander Lloyd, Dem.	1840	1872
5.	Francis C. Sherman, Dem.	1841	1870
6.	Benjamin W. Raymond, Dem.	1842	1883
7.	Augustus Garrett, Dem.	1843	1848
8.	Alson S. Sherman, Dem.	1844	1903
9.	Augustus Garrett, Dem.	1845	1848
10.	John P. Chapin, Whig.	1846	1864
11.	James Curtiss, Dem.	1847	1860
12.	J. H. Woodworth, Dem.-Whig.	1848	1869
13.	J. H. Woodworth, Dem-Whig.	1849	1869
14.	James Curtiss, Dem.	1850	1860
15.	Walter S. Gurnee, Dem.	1851	1903
16.	Walter S. Gurnee, Dem.	1852	1903
17.	Charles M. Gray, Dem.	1853	1885
18.	Isaac L. Milliken, Dem.	1854	1889
19.	Levi D. Boone, Knownothing.	1855	1882
20.	Thomas Dyer, Dem.	1856	1862
21.	John Wentworth, Rep.-Fusion.	1857	1888
22.	John C. Haines, Rep.	1858	1896
23.	John C. Haines, Rep.	1859	1896
24.	John Wentworth, Rep.	1860	1888
25.	Julian S. Rumsey, Rep.	1861	1886
26.	Francis C Sherman, Dem.	1862	1870
27.	Francis C. Sherman*, Dem.	1863	1870
28.	John B. Rice, Rep.	1865	1874
29.	John B. Rice, Rep.	1867	1874
30.	Roswell B. Mason, Peo.	1869	1892
31.	Joseph Medill, Cit†	1871	1899
32.	Harvey D. Colvin, Peo.	1873	1892
33.	Thomas Hoyne, Rep.	1875	1894
34.	Monroe Heath, Rep.	1876	1894
35.	Monroe Heath, Rep.	1877	1894
36.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr., Dem.	1879	1893
37.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr., Dem.	1881	1893
38.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr., Dem.	1883	1893
39.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr., Dem.	1885	1893
40.	John A. Roche, Rep.	1887	1904
41.	DeWitt C. Cregier, Dem.	1889	1898
42.	Hempstead Washburne, Rep.	1891	1918
43.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr., Dem.	1893	1893
44.	John P. Hopkins, Dem.	1893	1918
45.	George B. Swift, Rep.	1895	1912
46.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr., Dem.	1897	....
47.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr., Dem.	1899	....
48.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr., Dem.	1901	....
49.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr., Dem.	1903	....
50.	Edward F. Dunne, Dem.	1905	....
51.	Fred A. Busse‡, Rep.	1907	1914
52.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr., Dem.	1911	....
53.	William H. Thompson, Rep.	1915	....
54.	William H. Thompson, Rep.	1919	....

*Two-year terms for mayor begain in 1863.
†"Fireproof" ticket. ‡Four-year terms for mayor began in 1907.

PRICES FOR MESS PORK AND LARD FOR FORTY YEARS.

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for mess pork and prime steamed lard in the Chicago market for the last forty years and the months in which extreme prices were reached:

MESS PORK.

Year.	Lowest in—	Range.		Highest in—
1883..	Sept.-Oct.	$10.20	@20.15	May.
1884..	December..	10.55	@19.50	May, June, July.
1885..	Oct.-Nov....	8.00	@13.25	February.
1886..	May.....	8.20	@12.20	December.
1887..	January....	11.60	@24.00	May.
1888..	December...	12.90	@16.00	October.
1889..	December...	8.35	@13.37½	January.
1890..	December...	7.50	@13.62½	April.
1891..	December...	7.45	@13.00	May.
1892..	April.....	9.25	@15.05	December.
1893..	August.....	10.25	@21.80	May.
1894..	March.....	10.67½	@14.57½	September.
1895..	December...	7.50	@12.87½	May.
1896..	August.....	5.50	@10.85	January.
1897..	December...	7.15	@ 9.00	September.
1898..	October.....	7.65	@12.30	May.
1899..	May-Oct.....	7.85	@10.45	January.
1900..	January....	10.35	@16.00	October.
1901..	January....	12.60	@16.80	March.
1902..	Feb.-Mar....	15.00	@18.70	July.
1903..	November.	10.87½	@18.37½	March.
1904..	September..	10.60	@16.50	February.
1905..	April.....	11.70	@16.50	October.
1906..	January....	13.45	@20.00	July.
1907..	November..	11.00	@17.75	February.
1908..	February...	10.75	@16.60	July.
1909..	January....	16.25	@25.20	September.
1910..	Nov.-Dec...	17.00	@27.00	July.
1911..	October....	14.50	@21.50	February.
1912..	January....	15.00	@19.62½	April.
1913..	January....	17.50	@22.75	July. Sept.
1914..	October....	16.50	@24.50	August.
1915..	September..	12.00	@19.50	February.
1916..	January....	18.62½	@29.50	October.
1917..	January....	33.50	@50.50	Nov.-Dec.
1918..	October....	33.50	@50.50	February.
1919..	October....	35.00	@56.00	January.

LARD.

Year.	Lowest in—	Range.		Highest in—
1920..	October...	$22.50	@42.00	May-June.
1921..	Apr. & May.	18.00	@25.50	January.
1922*	January....	17.50	@27.00	Jne.,Jly.,Aug.
1883..	October....	$7.15	@12.10	May.
1884..	December...	6.45	@10.00	February.
1885..	October....	5.82½	@ 7.10	Feb., April.
1886..	May.....	5.82½	@ 7.50	September.
1887..	June-Oct....	6.20	@ 7.92½	December.
1888..	January....	7.25	@11.20	October.
1889..	December..	5.75	@ 7.55	January.
1890..	December...	5.50	@ 6.52½	April.
1891..	February...	5.47½	@ 7.05	September.
1892..	January....	6.05	@10.60	December.
1893..	August.....	6.00	@13.20	March.
1894..	March.....	6.45	@ 9.05	September.
1895..	December...	5.15	@ 7.17½	March.
1896..	July.....	3.05	@ 5.85	January.
1897..	June.....	3.42½	@ 4.90	September.
1898..	Jan.-Oct....	4.62½	@ 6.82½	May.
1899..	May.....	4.90	@ 5.77½	January.
1900..	February...	5.65	@ 7.40	October.
1901..	January....	6.90	@10.25	September.
1902..	February...	9.07½	@11.60	September.
1903..	October....	6.20	@11.00	September.
1904..	May.....	6.15	@ 7.92½	February.
1905..	January....	6.55	@ 8.10	August.
1906..	January....	7.32½	@ 9.85	November.
1907..	November..	7.50	@ 9.97½	February.
1908..	February...	6.97½	@10.45	October.
1909..	January ...	9.40	@13.90	November.
1910..	November..	9.70	@14.65	March.
1911..	April.....	7.70	@10.67½	January.
1912..	February...	8.65	@11.97½	October.
1913..	January....	9.47½	@11.87½	July.
1914..	August.....	8.60	@11.60	November.
1915..	July.....	7.55	@11.27½	February.
1916..	February...	9.75	@17.45	November.
1917..	January....	15.10	@28.20	November.
1918..	January....	23.50	@27.30	November.
1919..	February...	22.05	@35.85	June.
1920..	December..	12.62½	@24.45	January.
1921..	November.	8.50	@13.30	January.
1922*	January....	8.60	@11.55	October.

*Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.

CHICAGO GRAIN STATISTICS.

The following tables show the extreme prices in each year for forty years for cash wheat, corn and oats, indicating the month in which such prices were obtained:

WHEAT.

Year.	Lowest in—	Range.		Highest in—
1883..	October....	$0.90	@1.13½	June.
1884..	December..	.69	@ .96	February.
1885..	March.....	.73⅝	@ .91¾	April.
1886..	October.....	.69⅜	@ .84¾	January.
1887..	August.....	.66⅝	@ .94¾	June.
1888..	April.....	.71⅛	@2.00	September.
1889..	June..	.75½	@1.08¾	February.
1890..	February..	.74¼	@1.08¼	August.
1891..	July.....	.84⅝	@1.16	April.
1892..	October.....	.69¼	@ .91¾	February.
1893..	July.....	.54¼	@ .85	April.
1894..	July.....	.50⅜	@ .63¾	April.
1895..	January ..	.48⅞	@ .81½	May.
1896..	August ...	.53	@ .94⅜	November.
1897..	April.....	.66½	@1.06	December.
1898..	October.....	.62	@1.85	May.
1899..	December..	.64	@ .79½	May.
1900..	January....	.61½	@ .87½	June.
1901..	July.....	.63¼	@ .79½	December.
1902..	October.....	.67½	@ .95	September.
1903..	January....	.70¼	@ .93	September.
1904..	January....	.81¼	@1.22	Sept. - Oct. Dec.
1905..	August.....	.77⅞	@1.24	February.
1906..	August.....	.69⅛	@ .94¾	May.
1907..	January....	.71	@1.22	October.
1908..	July.....	.84½	@1.24	August.
1909..	August....	$0.99¼	@1.60	June.
1910..	November.	.89½	@1.29½	July.
1911..	April.....	.83¼	@1.17	October.
1912..	Nov.-Dec....	.85	@1.22	April-May.
1913..	October....	.80⅜	@1.15⅝	January.
1914..	July.....	.77⅜	@1.33	September.
1915..	August.....	.98	@1.68	February.
1916..	June.....	.98¼	@2.02	October.
1917..	February...	1.51½	@3.45	May.
1918..	Jan. - Feb Mar. - Apr.- May - June (gov. prices)	2.17	@2.42	December.
1919..	August....	1.58	@3.50	December.
1920..	November.	1.58	@3.50	January.
1921..	November.	1.50	@2.06¾	January.
1922*	Aug.-Sept.	1.00	@1.73	May.

CORN.

Year.	Lowest in—	Range.		Highest in—
1883..	October.....	$0.46	@ .70	January.
1884..	December...	.34½	@ .87	September.
1885..	January.....	.34¼	@ .49	April-May.
1886..	October.....	.33⅛	@ .45	July.
1887..	February...	.33	@ .51⅛	December.
1888..	December...	.33½	@ .60	May.
1889..	December...	.29¼	@ .60	November.
1890..	February...	.27¼	@ .54¼	November.
1891..	December...	.39⅛	@ .80	November.
1892..	January.....	.37½	@1.00	May.
1893..	December...	.34½	@ .44⅞	May.
1894..	February...	.33⅜	@ .59½	August.
1895..	December...	.24⅞	@ .54⅜	May.
1896..	September..	.19¼	@ .30⅝	April.
1897..	Jan.-Feb....	.21⅝	@ .32⅝	August.

Year.	Lowest in—	Range.	Highest in—
1898	January....	$0.26 @ .38	December.
1899	December...	.30 @ .38¼	January.
1900	January....	.30½@ .49½	November.
1901	January....	.36 @ .66⅜	December.
1902	December..	.43¾@ .88	July.
1903	March.....	.41⅜@ .53	July-Aug.
1904	January....	.42¾@ .58½	November.
1905	January....	.42 @ .64½	May.
1906	Feb.-March	.39 @ .54¾	June.
1907	January....	.39¾@ .66½	October.
1908	February...	.56½@ .82	May-Sept.
1909	January....	.58¼@ .77	June.
1910	December..	.45½@ .68	January.
1911	Jan. - Feb.-March.....	.45½@ .76	November.
1912	December..	.47½@ .83	August.
1913	January....	.46½@ .78¼	Aug.-Sept.
1914	January....	.60 @ .86	August.
1915	October.....	.59¾@ .82¼	August.
1916	May.....	.69 @1.11	October.
1917	January....	.93¼@2.36	August.
1918	November..	1.30 @1.85	January.
1919	January...	1.22 @2.10	July-Aug.
1920	November.	.67 @2.17	May.
1921	October....	.42 @ .78	January.
1922*	January...	.46 @ .75	October.

OATS.

1883	September..	$0.25 @ .43½	March.
1884	December...	.23 @ .34¼	April.
1885	September..	.24¼@ .36½	April.
1886	October.....	.22⅞@ .35	January.
1887	Mar.-April..	.23½@ .31½	December.
1888	September..	.23¼@ .38	May.
1889	October.....	17¾@ .26⅛	December.

Year.	Lowest in—	Range.	Highest in—
1890	February...	$0.19¼@ .45	February.
1891	October.....	.26 @ .56½	November.
1892	January.....	.28 @ .34⅝	April.
1893	July.....	.21⅝@ .32¼	August.
1894	January.....	.26 @ .50	May.
1895	December...	.16⅝@ .31½	June.
1896	September..	.14⅜@ .20¼	June.
1897	February...	.15⅜@ .23⅞	Feb.-Mar.
1898	Aug.-Sept...	.20¼@ .32	December.
1899	August.....	.19¼@ .28¼	May.
1900	August.....	.21 @ .26¼	February.
1901	January.....	.23¼@ .48¼	June.
1902	August.....	.25 @ .56	December.
1903	March.....	.31¼@ .45	July.
1904	October.....	.28¼@ .46	July.
1905	September..	.25 @ .34½	February.
1906	March.....	.28⅞@ .42¾	July.
1907	January.....	.33½@ .56½	June.
1908	August.....	.46 @ .60½	September.
1909	October.....	.38½@ .62½	July.
1910	October.....	.29¾@ .49	May.
1911	March.....	.28⅞@ .47⅝	February.
1912	November..	.30¼@ .58½	November.
1913	March.....	.31⅝@ .43⅝	April .
1914	August.....	.33½@ .51½	September.
1915	October.....	.35¾@ .60⅝	September.
1916	June.....	37⅝@ .57	March.
1917	August.....	.51 @ .85	November.
1918	October...	66⅜@ .93	July.
1919	January....	.54 @ .89	February.
1920	November.	.46¾@1.29	June.
1921	Aug.-Nov..	.32 @ .49½	January.
1922*	August....	.31 @ .47¼	February.

*Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.

CHICAGO WEATHER.

[Compiled in Chicago office of the United States weather bureau.]

Month.	Temperature (Degrees Fahr.) Highest.	Date.	Low't.	Date.	Precipitation (Inches) Mean.	Normal.	Total.	Normal.	Weather Clear.	Partly cl'dy.	Cl'dy.
1921—November	65	17	22	12	40.8	41.2	3.51	2.50	4	8	18
December	57	1	8	25	32.5	30.0	4.63	2.07	3	10	18
1922—January	52	4	—1	22	24.8	25.1	1.16	2.00	12	10	9
February	68	22	2	16	29.4	27.4	0.74	2.16	7	6	15
March	66	25	23	1	39.4	36.3	5.58	2.55	8	6	17
April	74	9	30	1	48.7	47.7	3.70	2.88	10	6	14
May	83	30	52	7	63.8	58.5	3.18	3.37	10	12	9
June	95	16	51	1	70.8	68.2	0.12	3.66	13	13	4
July	93	9	60	4	73.3	73.9	4.00	3.64	12	10	9
August	92	17	56	9	73.2	72.8	1.45	2.88	19	10	2
September	98	2	52	26	69.5	66.3	4.37	3.02	18	8	4
October	87	5	36	18	57.6	55.1	3.40	2.55	15	9	7

COLDEST DAYS IN CHICAGO.

The cold spell ending Jan. 7, 1912, established a record for duration of below-zero weather in Chicago—77 hours. The maximum reached was 16 degrees below zero. The longest previous below-zero stretch was 71 hours, Jan. 21, 22 and 23, 1883, when the maximum reached was 17 degrees below zero. Following are the coldest days officially recorded in Chicago:

Dec. 24, 1872	—23	Feb. 9, 1899	—21
Jan. 29, 1873	—16	Jan. 25, 1904	—15
Jan. 9, 1875	—20	Feb. 13, 1905	—18
Jan. 3, 1879	—18	Jan. 7, 1912	—16
Jan. 22, 1883	—17	Feb. 2, 1917	—10
Jan. 5, 1884	—18	Jan. 12, 1918	—14
Feb. 9, 1888	—18	Jan. 4, 1919	—11
Jan. 15, 1893	—16	Feb. 15, 1920	—7
Jan. 25, 1897	—20	Jan. 22, 1922	—1

HOTTEST DAYS IN CHICAGO.

July 21, 1901, when the temperature rose to 102.9 degrees above zero, was the hottest day in the history of Chicago so far as the weather bureau records go. The longest continuous hot wave in Chicago was from July 12 to July 31, 1916, when the temperature ranged from 81 to 101.7. June and July, 1921, were excessively warm and the mean temperature for July broke all previous records for mean monthly temperature in Chicago. The hottest days in each year since 1899 were:

Sept. 5, 1899	98	July 5, 1911	101.5
Aug. 5, 1900	94	Aug. 31, 1912	95
July 21, 1901	102.9	June 30-July 29,'13	99
June 12, 1902	91	July 23, 1914	99
July 1-Aug. 24,'03	92	Sept. 14, 1915	90
July 17, 1904	94	July 30, 1916	101.7
July 18, 1905	95	July 30-31, 1917	98
June 28, 1906	93	Aug. 5, 1918	101.9
Aug. 11-Sept. 1,'07	92	Aug. 4, 1919	97.8
July 11-Aug. 3,'08	96	July 23, 1920	98
Aug. 8, 1909	93	July 17, 1921	97
July 24, 1910	97	Sept. 2, 1922	97.8

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS.

Commander—Sam H. Myers, Chicago.
Adjutant—Godfrey R. Liska, Chicago.
Quartermaster—R. H. Mater, courthouse, Danville.
Chief of Staff—Thomas J. Byers, Decatur.
Judge Advocate—Abe Greenfield, Chicago.
Chaplain—Rev. Henry J. Geiger, Camp Grant.
Inspector—Charles Silvers, Bloomington.
Patriotic Instructor—Harry Hamlin, Chicago.
Headquarters—Room 612, 58 West Washington street, Chicago.

PROGRESS OF CHICAGO SINCE 1850.

For corresponding data for 1921 consult index.

	1850.	1900.	1910.	1920.
Area .....square miles	14.0	190.6	191.3	200.3
Population	29,261	1,698,579	2,185,283	2,701,705
Valuation .....dollars	7,220,249	276,565,880	*848,994,536	1,654,814,838
Tax levy .....dollars	25,271	18,384,195	23,485,538	64,703,260
Bonded debt .....dollars	93,395	16,328,400	26,229,642	51,466,100
Receipts—Flour .....barrels	.....	9,313,591	8,006,283	8,354,000
Wheat .....bushels	1,687,465	48,048,298	27,540,100	28,997,000
Corn .....bushels	2,869,339	134,663,456	102,592,850	85,487,000
Total grain .....bushels	6,928,459	349,637,295	294,858,724	189,423,000
Cattle .....number	.....	3,039,206	3,052,958	2,252,291
Shipments—Flour .....barrels	100,871	7,396,697	7,038,351	6,092,000
Wheat .....bushels	883,644	36,649,956	18,679,100	36,064,000
Corn .....bushels	262,013	111,099,653	78,623,100	37,778,000
Total grain .....bushels	1,830,968	265,552,246	214,601,080	120,263,000
Hogs, packed .....number	20,000	7,119,440	5,161,552	7,374,260
Imports, value .....dollars	.....	15,441,320	28,281,331	56,179,293
Vessel arrivals .....tons	.....	7,044,995	9,439,074	10,313,013
Clearances .....tons	.....	7,141,105	9,470,572	10,499,807
Manufactures, value .....dollars	.....	888,945,311	†1,281,313,000	‡3,658,740,000
Bank clearings .....dollars	.....	6,799,535,598	13,939,689,984	32,669,233,535
Internal rev. collections....dols.	.....	13,391,410	11,652,567	411,033,738
National bank deposits...dollars	.....	231,386,146	403,941,474	818,891,870
State bank deposits.....dollars	.....	158,238,138	430,468,405	1,009,382,935
Postoffice receipts.....dollars	.....	7,063,704	18,502,854	41,255,513
Water used per day.....gallons	590,000	322,599,630	517,117,000	760,118,000
Pipe .....miles	30.0	1,872.0	2,272	2,916
Revenue .....dollars	.....	3,250,481	5,685,006	4,752,424
Policemen .....number	9	2,800	4,260	5,152
Schools .....number	7	329	280	288
Teachers .....number	35	5,321	6,383	9,116
Pupils .....number	3,000	255,861	300,893	393,197

*One-third full value. †In 1909. ‡In 1919.

SOME FIRST THINGS IN CHICAGO.

[From Andreas' History of Chicago and data supplied by John B. Fergus.]

Bank (branch Illinois State)—December, 1835.
Baptism—1822.
Birth white child—Dec. 20, 1804.
Book printed—1840.
Bridge (draw)—1834.
Bridge (floating)—1830.
Census (U. S.)—1840.
Cholera epidemic—1849.
Church, Catholic—May 5, 1833.
Presbyterian—June 26, 1833.
Baptist—Oct. 19, 1833.
Methodist—1834.
Episcopal—1834.
Unitarian—June 29, 1836.
Unversalist—1836.
Jewish synagogue—1845.
Lutheran—1846.
Circus—Sept. 14, 1836.
City building—1848.
Divorce—Oct. 12, 1829.
Doctor (John Cooper)—Nov. 30, 1810.
Election—Aug. 7, 1826.
Election, city—May 2, 1837.
Election, town—Aug. 10, 1833.
Execution—July 10, 1840.
Ferry, river—June, 1829.
Fire, big—Oct. 27, 1839.
Fire engine bought—Dec. 1, 1835.
Fire engine, steam, arrived—Feb. 5, 1848.
Fire ordinance passed—Nov. 6, 1833.
Harbor improvement—March 2, 1833.
Health board—May 9, 1837.
Hotel or tavern (Caldwell's)—1828.
Locomotive arrival—Oct. 10, 1848.
Marriage—Nov. 1, 1804.
Memorial day observance—May 26, 1867.
Newspaper established—Nov. 26, 1833.
Newspaper, daily, issued—April 9, 1839.
Panic, financial—1837.
Postal tubes, pneumatic—Aug. 24, 1893.
Postoffice building—1831.
River and harbor convention—July 5-7, 1847.
Roads, county, established—June, 1831.
School (Pine and Michigan)—1816.
Steamer arrival—July 10, 1832.
Street cars, horse—Nov. 1, 1858.
Sunday school—Aug. 19, 1832.
Teacher (William L. Cox)—1816.
Telegram received—Jan. 15, 1848.
Thanksgiving day—Nov. 28, 1839.
Theater—October, 1837.
Train, passenger, departed—Oct. 25, 1848.
Tunnel, lake, completed—Dec. 6, 1866.
Union, trades (printers)—Oct. 26, 1850.
Vessel in river—July 11, 1834.
Vessel launched—May 12, 1836.

CHICAGO CITY ATTORNEYS SINCE 1837.

N. B. Judd.....1837-1839
Samuel L. Smith....1839
Mark Skinner.....1840
George Manierre...1841, 1843
Henry Brown.....1842
Henry W. Clarke....1844-1845
Charles H. Larrabee....1846
Patrick Ballingall..1847, 1854
Giles Spring.....1848
O. R. W. Lull.....1849
Henry H. Clark....1850-1851
Arno Voss.....1852-1853
A. Thompson.....1855
J. L. Marsh.....1856
John C. Miller.....1857
Elliott Anthony....1858
George F. Crocker..1859
John Lyle King....1860
Ira W. Buell.....1861
George A. Meech....1862
Francis Adams.....1863-1864
Daniel D. Driscoll...1865-1866
Hasbrouck Davis....1867-1869
Israel N. Stiles.....1869-1873
Egbert Jamieson....1873-1875
L. S. Tuthill.....1876-1878
Julius S. Grinnell..1879-1885
Hempstead Washburne 1885-1889
George F. Sugg....1889-1891
Jacob J. Kern.....1891-1893
George A. Trude....1893-1895
Roy O. West.....1895-1897
Miles J. Devine....1897-1899
Andrew J. Ryan....1899-1902
John E. Owens.....1902-1903
John F. Smulski...1903-1905
Frank D. Ayers.....1905-1907
John R. Caverly....1908-1910
Clyde L. Day.....1910-1911
Nicholas L. Piotrowski 1911-1915
Charles R. Francis.1915-1917
William H. Devenish1917 ....

The city attorneyship became an appointive office in 1905.

CHICAGO TAX RATES.

TOWN OF WEST CHICAGO	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Total rate	$6.24	$5.36	$5.57	$7.64
State	.75	.40	.40	.45
County	.60	.49	.52	.61
Forest preserve	.06	.05	.06	.07
Sanitary	.40	.23	.17	.36
City	1.98	2.08	2.29	2.79
School	1.63	1.59	1.62	2.65
Park	.82	.52	.51	.71
TOWN OF SOUTH CHICAGO.				
Total rate	5.85	5.14	5.39	7.38
State	.75	.40	.40	.45
County	.60	.49	.52	.61
Forest preserve	.06	.05	.06	.07
Sanitary	.40	.23	.17	.36
City	1.98	2.08	2.29	2.79
School	1.63	1.59	1.62	2.65
Park	.43	.30	.33	.45
TOWN OF NORTH CHICAGO.				
Total rate	6.21	5.41	5.89	7.87
State	.75	.40	.40	.45
County	.60	.49	.52	.61
Forest preserve	.06	.05	.06	.07
Sanitary	.40	.23	.17	.36
City	1.98	2.08	2.29	2.79
School	1.63	1.59	1.62	2.65
Town	.14	.07	.06	.10
Park	.55	.44	.71	.74
Lincoln park bond	.10	.06	.06	.10
TOWN OF HYDE PARK.				
Total rate	5.85	5.14	5.39	7.38
State	.75	.40	.40	.45
County	.60	.49	.52	.61
Forest preserve	.06	.05	.06	.07
Sanitary	.40	.23	.17	.36
City	1.98	2.08	2.29	2.79
School	1.63	1.59	1.62	2.65
Park	.43	.30	.33	.15
TOWN OF LAKE.				
Total rate	5.85	5.14	5.39	7.38
State	.75	.40	.40	.45
County	.60	.49	.52	.61
Forest preserve	.06	.05	.06	.07
Sanitary	.40	.23	.17	.36
City	1.98	2.08	2.29	2.79
School	1.63	1.59	1.62	2.65
Park	....	.30	.33	.45
TOWN OF LAKE VIEW.				
Total rate	$6.21	$5.41	$5.89	$7.87
State	.75	.40	.40	.45
County	.60	.49	.52	.61
Forest preserve	$0.06	$0.05	$0.06	$0.07
Sanitary	.40	.23	.17	.36
City	1.98	2.08	2.29	2.79
School	1.63	1.59	1.62	2.65
Town	.11	.03	.03	.10
Park	.58	.48	.74	.74
Lincoln park bond	.10	.06	.06	.10
TOWN OF JEFFERSON.				
Total rate	5.42	4.84	5.06	6.93
State	.75	.40	.40	.45
County	.60	.49	.52	.61
Forest preserve	.06	.05	.06	.07
Sanitary	.40	.23	.17	.36
City	1.98	2.08	2.29	2.79
School	1.63	1.59	1.62	2.65
Irving Park dist.*	.46	.24	.21	.42
Northwest p. dist.*	.52	.25	.31	.41
Old Portage Pk. dist.	.50	.28	.28	.40
River Park dis.*	.31	.15	.20	.30
Ravensw'd Man. Gar.*	.57	.28	.28	.36
Albany Park dis.*	.28	.14	.14	.23
Jefferson Pk. dist.	....	....	.10	.37

*Additional.

TOWN OF ROGERS PARK.	1920.	1921.
Total rate	$5.06	$6.93
State	.40	.45
County	.52	.61
Forest preserve	.06	.07
Sanitary	.17	.36
City	2.29	2.79
School	1.62	2.65
Evanston first park district	.13	.33
North shore district	.22	.36
Ridge avenue district	.22	.31

Note—Rates apply to the $100 assessed valuation, which in 1918 was one-third and in 1919 and subsequent years one-half of the full value.

RATES IN CITIES AND VILLAGES IN COOK COUNTY OUTSIDE OF CHICAGO (1920).

Blue Island	$8.92	Oak Park	$8.23
Chicago Heights	9.24	River Forest	8.18
Cicero	9.45	West Hammond	7.44
Evanston	7.42	Wilmette	9.07
Glencoe	9.83	Winnetka	9.22
Kenilworth	8.37	Forest Park	8.41
LaGrange	7.52	Des Plaines	9.52
Maywood	8.33		

COOK COUNTY TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOLS.

With names of principals and locations.

Oak Park and River Forest—M. R. McDaniel, 741 North Oak Park avenue, Oak Park.
J. Sterling Morton (Berwyn)—H. V. Church, 3129 Berkeley avenue, Berwyn.
Evanston—W. F. Beardsley, 1704 Hinman avenue, Evanston.
New Trier—Eston V. Tubbs, Kenilworth.
Lyons—G. H. Wilkinson, 208 South Madison avenue, LaGrange.
Thornton—William E. McVey, 108 155th street, Harvey.
Bloom—E. L. Boyer, 29 McEldowney street, Chicago Heights.
Maine—C. M. Himel, Des Plaines.
Riverside-Brookfield—W. P. Wyatt, 806 South 10th street, Maywood.
Proviso—J. L. Thalman, 128 Keystone avenue, River Forest.
Lemont—William F. Wall, Lemont.
Palatine—G. C. Butler, Palatine.
Blue Island—J. E. Lemon, Blue Island.
Arlington Heights—H. D. Roberts, Arlington Heights.
Barrington—E. S. Smith, Barrington.
West Hammond—Otis W. Glamore, 1203 Monroe street, Hammond, Ind.

CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	*Gross Earnings.**		*Gross Earnings.**
1908..	$18,823,094.31	1916..	$31,695,637.67
1909..	20,419,647.93	1917..	34,796,684.60
1910..	22,832,882.64	1918..	35,114,896.38
1911..	25,155,629.89	1919..	34,710,157.84
1912..	28,743,167.24	1920..	43,963,375.20
1913..	30,299,172.55	1921..	55,327,812.19
1914..	32,536,584.22	1922..	60,344,666.69
1915..	32,001,278.51		

	City's Share (55 Per Cent).†		*City's Share (55 Per Cent).†*
1908...	$1,564,618.47	1916...	$1,665,710.34
1909...	1,386,877.96	1917...	2,746,988.99
1910...	1,276,252.65	1918...	2,036,753.98
1911...	1,705,550.30	1919...	383,215.49
1912...	1,870,908.00	1920...	1,448,847.85
1913...	2,529,992.26	1921...	2,138,383.19
1914...	3,002,453.16	1922...	2,944,963.35
1915...	2,558,383.63		

Note—The total capitalization of all companies Feb. 1, 1922, was $160,610,560.61.

*Year ended Feb. 1. †Of net receipts.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

President—Stanley Field.
Vice-Presidents—Martin A. Ryerson, Watson F. Blair, Col. Albert A. Sprague.
Director of the Museum and Secretary—D. C. Davies.
Assistant Secretary—George Manierre.
Treasurer—Solomon A. Smith.
Recorder—H. F. Ditzel.
Auditor—B. Bridge.
Curator of Anthropology—Dr. Berthold Laufer.
Curator of Botany—Dr. Charles F. Millspaugh.
Curator of Geology—Dr. Oliver C. Farrington.
Curator of Zoology—Dr. Wilfred H. Osgood.
Curator Harris Public School Extension—S. C. Simms.

The Field Museum of Natural History, established in 1894 at the close of the World's Columbian exposition of 1893, is located in Grant park, near the lake, south of Roosevelt road extended. The building includes four stories and a clerestory. It is treated with a monumental order of Greek Ionic architecture, the principal fronts being about ninety feet in height. The material for the exterior is Georgia white marble and the frame of the structure is steel, being divided into a large pedimented central pavilion and two long wings terminated by a smaller pavilion at each end. This order rests upon a stylobate and is crowned by a clerestory pierced with windows.

One of the principal features of the building is the terrace (uncompleted) extending around the structure. This terrace will be forty feet wide and will rise six feet above the surrounding territory. It will have a retaining wall, steps and balustrades of the same marble as the building proper. The entrances will be provided with an ample flight of steps leading up to the central doorways.

The interior of the building is 700 feet by 350 feet in dimensions, but with its exterior outer lines, including entrances and the uncompleted terrace, the structure covers about eleven acres of ground.

The great Stanley Field hall, seventy feet wide, 300 feet in length, and extending to the roof, a distance of seventy-five feet, with a grand stairway opposite the main entrance, divides the building east and west. From this hall, east and west, extend at right angles exhibition halls forty feet in width and 200 feet in length, these exhibition halls being again connected by transverse exhibition halls 45 feet in width and 320 feet in length, parallel to and adjoining the central hall and also at the east and west ends of the building. On the two main floors there are thirty of these exhibition halls.

The first story, fourteen feet high, is devoted to the exhibition of the archæology of Egypt, the dramatic performances of the Orient arranged in geographical order, the division of taxidermy, to the installation of the Egyptian tomb and the exhibition of primitive land and water transportation. It is used for the workshops of the mechanical force and for storage purposes. The first and second floors contain the exhibition halls and the administrative offices. The third floor is occupied by the curators and their assistants with large convenient spaces set aside for study collections and the herbarium. On this floor are also the general library and reading room, the departmental libraries, offices, well equipped laboratories, classrooms, illustration studios, photograph gallery, the printing shop, etc. The clerestory is intended for scientific and technical work of a more particular character, where light must be controlled and clear atmosphere preserved. It at the present time is used for storage purposes.

The museum is provided with a theater, accommodating 1,062 people, the main entrance to which is on the west side of the building. This theater is known as "James Simpson theater." There is also on this floor to the north of the vestibule a lecture hall with a seating capacity of 250 persons. There are two classrooms or small lecture halls on the third floor, each of which will accommodate eighty persons.

The building has been planned and designed to accomplish three purposes: First, the most perfect exhibition halls that could be arranged for the display of scientific collections; second, the adequate housing and equipment of the scientific working parts which belong with such collections; third, the construction of a building which would measure up to the highest standard of architecture and add to the monumental appearance of the city.

The nucleus of the exhibition material was gathered by gift and purchase at the World's Columbian exposition. Most of this material, however, has since been rearranged, readapted or discarded. Several departments created at the organization have been abandoned, until after a lapse of twenty-five years and the expenditure of approximately $7,500,000 the museum is now divided into five departments —namely, anthropology, botany, geology, zoology and the N. W. Harris public school extension. Many expeditions for the purpose of obtaining study, exhibition and exchange material and data have been dispatched all over the world. The results of these expeditions, investigations and researches have been published by the museum from time to time, which publications have been distributed to kindred societies and institutions both at home and abroad. An important contribution of $250,000 by Norman W. Harris was announced in December, 1911, for the extension of the work of the museum into the public schools of Chicago. The plans for carrying out Mr. Harris' wishes were placed in operation in the spring of 1913. The museum has a working library of about 72,000 titles, an extensive exchange system, fully equipped departmental laboratories, a herbarium of more than 720,000 sheets, study collections in mammals and birds reaching many thousand specimens, a large taxidermy section, a well equipped printing shop, illustration studios and assaying and lapidary rooms. In North American ethnology, in the world's mineralogy, in economic botany, the museum is particularly prominent, while its series of mounted mammals furnishes examples of advanced museum methods. The building is open to the public on all days except Christmas and Thanksgiving. An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged except on Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays, when admission is free to all. Children are admitted free at all times. Professors, teachers and students in attendance at any recognized university, college, school or institute are also admitted free of charge upon presentation of proper credentials.

The museum is incorporated under state law and the administrative control rests in a board of trustees with president, secretary, etc. The executive of the museum is the director, under whom there are five head curators with divisional assistant curators, preparators, etc. The entire museum records, the accessions system, the historical files, publications and supplies are in charge of a recorder.

ILLINOIS FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

President—Mrs. Harrison Monroe Brown, Peoria.
Vice-President—Mrs. Ernest B. Griffin, Grant Park.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. A. M. Howell, Hillsboro.
Treasurer—Mrs. Henry W. Hardy, Chicago.

MONUMENTS IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

Name, location and date of dedication or completion of each.

American Expeditionary Force Tablet—On northwest cor. of federal building; Oct. 19, 1919.
Alarm, The—Lincoln park; May 17, 1884.
Altgeld—Lincoln park; Sept. 6, 1915.
Anarchists'—Waldheim cemetery; June 25, 1893.
Andersen, Hans Christian—Lincoln park; Sept. 26, 1896.
Armstrong, George B.—Postoffice, north entrance; May 19, 1881.
Beethoven—Lincoln park; June 19, 1897.
Black, Dr. Green Vardaman—South end of Lincoln park; Aug. 8, 1918.
Bohemian Soldiers and Sailors—Bohemian National cemetery; May 29, 1892.
Burns, Robert—Garfield park; Aug. 25, 1906.
Columbia Post No. 706, G. A. R.—Forest Home cemetery; June 8, 1913.
Confederate Soldiers—Oakwoods cemetery; July 23, 1893.
Douglas—Foot of 35th street; corner stone laid Sept. 6, 1866; dedication June 3, 1868.
Drake Fountain—Exchange avenue and 92d street, South Chicago; dedicated Oct. 11, 1908; presented to city Dec. 26, 1892, and first stood on Washington street in front of courthouse.
Drexel Fountain and Statue—Drexel boulevard and 51st street; completed in June, 1883; no formal dedication.
Ericson, Leif—Humboldt park; Oct. 12, 1901.
Ferguson Fountain of the Great Lakes—On south terrace of Art institute; Sept. 9, 1913.
Field, Eugene—Lincoln park; Oct. 9, 1922.
Finerty, John F.—Garfield park; Oct. 11, 1914.
Fire (1871) Tablet—137 DeKoven street; 1881.
Fort Dearborn Massacre—Calumet avenue and 18th street; June 22, 1893.
Fort Dearborn Tablet—River street and Michigan avenue; unveiled May 21, 1881.
Fountain of Time—Midway; Nov. 15, 1922.
Franklin—Lincoln park; June 6, 1896.
Garibaldi—Lincoln park; Oct. 12, 1901.
Goethe—Lincoln park; June 13, 1914.
Grand Army 50th Anniversary Bronze Tablet—Garfield park; May 6, 1916.
Grant—Lincoln park; Oct. 7, 1891.
Grant Post No. 28, G. A. R.—Elmwood cemetery; June 28, 1903.
Hamilton—Grant park; Sept. 28, 1918.
Harrison, Carter H.—Union park; June 29, 1907.
Havlicek, Karel—Douglas park; July 30, 1911.
Haymarket—Union park; May 30, 1889.
Humboldt—Humboldt park; Oct. 16, 1892.
Illinois Centennial—Logan square; Oct. 13, 1918.
Indian Trail Tablet—Glencoe; Nov. 7, 1911.
Iroquois Theater Fire Tablet—In hospital, 28 North Market street; Dec. 30, 1911.
Kennison—Lincoln park; Dec. 19, 1903.
Kinzie Tablet—Pine and Kinzie streets; July 11, 1913.
Kosciuszko—Humboldt park; Sept. 11, 1904.
LaSalle—Lincoln park; Oct. 12, 1889.
Lincoln—Lincoln park; Oct. 22, 1887.
Lincoln Memorial Bronze Bust—In front of Exchange building, Union stockyards; Feb. 12, 1916.
Lincoln Post No. 91, G. A. R.—Oakwoods cemetery; June 14, 1905.
Lincoln Wigwam Tablet—Market and Lake streets; unveiled May 11, 1910.
Linne—Lincoln park; May 23, 1891.
Logan—Grant park; July 22, 1897.
Logan Post No. 540, G. A. R.—Rosehill cemetery; June 1, 1900.
Marquette-Joliet—South Robey street and river; cross dedicated Sept. 23, 1907; tablet, May 6, 1909.
Mizenberg, S.—Waldheim cemetery; Sept. 24, 1916.
Mulligan—Calvary cemetery; May 30, 1885.
McKinley—McKinley park; July 4, 1905.
Oglesby, Richard J.—Lincoln park; unveiled Nov. 21, 1919.
Press Club—Mount Hope cemetery; Nov. 12, 1893.
Reese, Michael—29th street and Groveland avenue; completed spring of 1893.
Republic, Statue of the—Jackson park; May 11, 1918.
Reuter—Humboldt park; May 14, 1893.
Rosenberg Fountain—Park row and Michigan avenue. Accepted by city Oct. 16, 1893.
St. Henry Parish Soldiers' Monument—Ridge and Devon avenues; Nov. 27, 1919.
Schiller—Lincoln park; May 15, 1886.
Shakespeare—Lincoln park; April 23, 1894.
Signal of Peace, The—Lincoln park; June 9, 1894.
Soldiers' Memorial Tablet—City hall; Feb. 22, 1921.
Sweeney Post No. 275, G. A. R.—Evergreen cemetery, Barrington; Sept. 9, 1906.
Thomas Post No. 5, G. A. R.—Rosehill cemetery; Feb. 22, 1895.
War of 1812 Tablet—In G. A. R. hall, Public Library building.
Washington—Grand boulevard and 51st street; completed June 6, 1904; no formal unveiling
Washington Post No. 94, G. A. R.—Elmwood cemetery; Aug. 22, 1909.
Willich Post No. 780, G. A. R.—Town of Maine cemetery; Oct. 13, 1901.

CHICAGO INTERURBAN TROLLEY LINES.

Following are the principal electric interurban lines with terminals in or near Chicago, with the names of the principal points reached by them:

Chicago & Milwaukee—Terminal at elevated station Adams street and Wabash avenue; runs north to Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine and Milwaukee; branch from Lake Bluff to Libertyville and Rockefeller. Electric lines run from Milwaukee to Burlington, to East Troy, to Waukesha, Pewaukee, Oconomowoc and Watertown and to Sheboygan and Elkhart lake.

Chicago & Joliet—Terminal at 48th street and Archer avenue; runs southwest to Lockport and Joliet; connects at Joliet with lines for Aurora, Chicago Heights, Morris, Seneca, Ottawa, Starved Rock, Utica, LaSalle, Peru, Spring Valley, Bureau and Princeton. From Ottawa a line runs to Streator.

Aurora, Elgin & Chicago—Terminal at 256 South Wells street; runs in a westerly direction to Wheaton, where one branch runs northwest to Elgin and one southwest to Aurora; at Eola Junction on the latter branch a line runs to Batavia. Aurora and Elgin are connected by a line which runs as far south as Yorkville and as far north as Carpentersville. At Elgin connection is made with a line running to Belvidere and Rockford and from the latter place a line runs west to Freeport and another north to Beloit and Janesville. At Aurora a line runs northwest to DeKalb. The Aurora, Elgin & Chicago road is operated on the third-rail system.

Chicago & Southern Traction—Terminal at 79th and Halsted streets; runs in a southeasterly direction to Chicago Heights and Kankakee.

Chicago, Lake Shore & South Bend—Terminal at Pullman; runs in an easterly direction to Michigan City and South Bend; connects at South Bend with interurban lines reaching various points in Michigan and Indiana.

CHICAGO PLAN COMMISSION.

The Chicago Plan Commission was created by the city council Nov. 1, 1909. Its membership of 328 consists of the mayor, the heads of the various city departments, chairmen of council committees, chiefs of various governmental bodies and one alderman (ex officio) from each ward, with the remainder of the personnel composed of citizens from every section of Chicago and representing every interest in the city's municipal life. Appointments to the commission are made by the mayor and confirmed by the city council. The commission is permanent, nonpolitical, nonpartisan, nonsectarian and nonsectional. It is truly representative of the entire city and every element in it.

Mayor William Hale Thompson is president ex officio, Charles H. Wacker is chairman, Frank I. Bennett is vice-chairman and its headquarters in the Hotel Sherman (room F, phone Franklin 2120) are in charge of E. S. Taylor, office manager.

The Chicago Plan Commission was appointed for the purpose of studying the plan of Chicago created by Daniel Hudson Burnham and E. H. Bennett under the direction of the Commercial club of Chicago.

In 1909 the Commercial club presented the plan to the city as a gift. The plan of Chicago is an all-Chicago plan. It proposes 200 miles of street widenings, extensions and improvements; a remodeling of the passenger and freight railroad and terminal facilities; the creation of adequate harbors; rehabilitation of the transportation system; the park development along the shore of Lake Michigan; the establishment of an adequate new postoffice on the west side between the Northwestern and Union stations, where 62 per cent of all the mail of Chicago is handled, and the creation of a system of approximately 35,000 acres of forest preserves northwest and south of Chicago.

The thirteen years' work of the Chicago Plan Commission has resulted in assuring thirteen of the major features of the entire plan. These are either constructed or advanced in court or city procedure to the point where their realization is assured, public bonds having been voted where necessary. These thirteen projects include:

The Roosevelt road (12th street) widening and extension.

The Michigan avenue widening and extension.

The west side passenger and freight terminal plans, including widening the Polk and Taylor street viaducts; widening Canal street between Roosevelt road and Washington street and extending it via the two-level Kinzie street bridge to Orleans street, connecting with the new Franklin-Orleans street bridge; and the Monroe street bridge.

The south shore lake front plans, including the completion of Grant park, the extension of the Roosevelt road (12th street) viaduct to the Field Museum of Natural History, construction of the parkways to the southward and the South Park avenue widening and extension northward to Randolph street, making possible an outer drive connection between Grant park and the Lake Shore drive at the foot of the municipal pier, which project has already been considered favorably by the Lincoln and south park boards.

The Illinois Central railroad terminal rehabilitation and electrification.

The widening of Western avenue.

The widening and opening of Ashland avenue.

The widening and opening of Robey street.

The extension of Ogden avenue from Union park to Lincoln park.

The South Water street widening and two-level connection with Michigan avenue.

The widening of Polk, Taylor, Clinton, Jefferson and Desplaines streets in the district between the river, Halsted street, Harrison street and Roosevelt road.

The acquisition of 24,086 acres of forest preserves by the forest preserve commission.

The improvement of the outer highway system.

Early in 1921 the plan commission issued a list of eighty-seven street improvements that had been suggested for early realization. Principal among these are the Pershing road (39th street) improvement from Lake Michigan to the forest preserves at Riverside; the creation of an outer circuit of streets from Lake Michigan on the north via Peterson and Rogers avenues and the line of the old Indian boundary, southwest to the forest preserves along the Des Plaines river and returning again to Lake Michigan by 134th street, and the widening, opening, extending or improvement of section, half section and diagonal streets, especially in outlying sections.

The aim of the Chicago Plan Commission is two fold: First, to assure, maintain and develop the commercial prestige of the city, and, second, to provide humanitarian benefits for all its citizens. Surrounding cities are competing for the business that now comes to Chicago and if Chicago is to maintain its commercial standing among American cities it must carry out the economic projects in the Chicago plan. By making it easier and cheaper to transact business, by supplying direct and easy means of communication between the several sections of the city, and by providing ample recreational facilities, the wealth, the health and happiness of every one in Chicago will be assured and constantly increased. Especially is this true in view of the enormous revenue that will be attracted to Chicago through the carrying out of Chicago plan projects, because both people and business will be drawn to Chicago thereby.

The Chicago Plan Commission is working in harmony with every organization in Chicago. It gives illustrated lectures before clubs, societies, etc., and upon application at its headquarters literature can be secured covering the various features of its work in endeavoring to make Chicago the best, most orderly, healthful, convenient and attractive city in America.

STATE AND SECTIONAL SOCIETIES IN CHICAGO.

Chicago Colony of New England Women—President, Mrs. James A. Ostrom, 5514 Hyde Park boulevard; recording secretary, Mrs. Burt L. Kelly; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Wilbur H. Ford, 5431 Woodlawn avenue.

Hawkeye Club of Chicago (Iowa)—President, Cyrus K. Blake; secretary, Harry C. Ordway, 1454 Winnemac avenue.

Indiana Society of Chicago—President, Carroll Shaffer; first vice-president, Edward F. Carry; treasurer, Frederick G. Campbell; secretary, Edward M. Holloway, 725 Federal building.

Michigan Society of Chicago—President, Charles A. Heath; secretary, Carl V. Wisner, 901, 53 West Jackson boulevard.

New England Society of Chicago—President, Harry Lincoln Flanders; treasurer, Joseph H. Vaill; secretary, B. F. Paine, 503 West 62d street.

New York State—President, Mrs. Geo. W Lamson; secretary, Mrs. Mary A. Devine.

Ohio Society of Chicago—President, C. A. Atkinson, 168 South Michigan avenue; secretary, M. M. Chesrown, 20 E. Jackson boulevard.

Pennsylvania Society of Chicago—President, Hartley L. Replogle; secretary and treasurer, E. M. Craig, 133 West Washington street.

Wisconsin Society of Chicago—President, Dr Albert J. Ochsner; secretary-treasurer, Edward S. Main, 20 W. Jackson boulevard.

NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS.

Following is a partial list of associations of citizens, business men and others in Chicago organized for the improvement of certain neighborhoods or localities and the promotion of local and general interests.

Better Transportation League—Secretary, Tomaz F. Deuther, 1152 North Ashland avenue.

Belmont Avenue Merchants' Club—Secretary, Ernest F. Olson, 1042 Belmont avenue.

Buena Park Citizens' Association—Secretary, Burt R. Kiely, 801 Buena avenue.

Good Roads Association—Secretary, Tomaz F. Deuther, 1152 North Ashland avenue.

Greater Chicago Federation—Secretary, Tomaz F. Deuther, 1152 North Ashland avenue.

Hyde Park Business Men's Association—1100 East 55th street; secretary, F. J. How, 1543 East 53d street.

Hyde Park Improvement Association—President, Dr. J. E. Jenkins; secretary, M. L. Vittu, 5431 Lake Park avenue; superintendent, Fred J. How, 1543 East 53d street.

Kenwood Improvement Association—President, A. R. Clark; secretary, R. H. Norton, 1343 East 47th street.

Lake View Property Owners and Improvement Association—Secretary, James E. Prendergast, 1254 Arthur avenue.

Lawndale Community Center Association—3716 Douglas boulevard; president, Chas. H. Finks; secretary, I. Louis Greenberg.

Lincoln Avenue Business Men's Association—Secretary, E. H. Drach, Lincoln, Ashland and Belmont avenues.

Lincoln, Robey and Irving Park Business Men's Association—President, Paul J. Volkman; secretary, George Bilhorn, 4007 North Robey street.

Maywood Commercial Association—Secretary, F. B. Davies, 1308 South 5th-av., Maywood.

Milwaukee and Armitage Avenue Business Men's Association—President, William Kolacek; secretary, Adolph A. C. Mayer, 2010 Milwaukee avenue.

North Avenue Merchants' Association—Treasurer, O. G. Roehling, North Avenue State Bank.

North Central Improvement Association—Secretary, Charles W. Folds, 208 South LaSalle street; superintendent, William B. Johnson, 907 Rush street.

North Clark Street Business Men's Association—President, Geo. J. Kappes, 3156 N. Clark-st.

North Side Commercial Association—4624 Sheridan road, room 204; secretary, Miss Grace G. Marsh.

Northwest Side Civic Forum—Secretary, Tomaz F. Deuther, 1152 North Ashland avenue.

Northwest Side Commercial Association—Secretary, Tomaz F. Deuther, 1152 North Ashland avenue.

Ravenswood Improvement Association—President, Fred J. Postel; secretary, Benjamin S. Herbert, 2015 Wilson avenue.

Rogers Park Improvement Association—7001 North Clark street; president, F. M. Clarke; secretary, Dr. D. D. Burdick; treasurer, P. Phillip.

Seventy-First Street Association of Commerce—President, R. C. Duncan, 418 E. 71st street.

South Park Improvement Association—Secretary, Austin H. Parker, 1500 East 57th-st.

South State Street Improvement Association—Executive secretary, Leo Heller, 140 South Dearborn street.

State Street Merchants' Association—450 South State street; president, Sidney H. Selig; secretary, Leo Heller.

Thru-Streets Association of Chicago—Secretary, Tomaz F. Deuther, 1152 N. Ashland avenue.

West Madison Street Business Men's Association—President, J. T. Counsell, 2330 West Madison street.

CHARITY ORGANIZATIONS IN CHICAGO.

American Red Cross (Chicago chapter)—58 East Washington street; chairman, Marquis Eaton; executive secretary, Maurice R. Reddy; treasurer, J. J. Geddes.

Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago—1800 Selden street; president, Samuel Deutsch; secretary, Marcy I. Berger; executive director, Louis M. Cahn.

Bohemian Charitable Association—2603 South Kedzie avenue; secretary, Rev. V. Vanek.

Chicago Daily News Fresh-Air Fund—Manager, Walter A. Strong; Sanitarium, Lincoln park, foot of Fullerton avenue.

Chicago Woman's Shelter—1356 West Monroe street; president, Inez R. Deach; superintendent, Jean T. Zimmerman, M. D.

Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund for Child Welfare—848 North Dearborn street; director, Mrs. Ira Couch Wood.

Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities—1800 Selden street; president, James Davis; executive secretary, Bessie Simon.

German Society of Chicago—217, 160 North Wells street; free male employment; tel. Main 4026; manager, F. von W-Wysow.

Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society—President, John Alden Carpenter; secretary, John H. Winterbotham; superintendent, C. V. Williams, room 550, 440 South Dearborn street.

Infant Welfare Society — President, Lucius Teter; secretary, George L. Emrich, 231, 104 South Michigan avenue.

Jewish Social Service Bureau—1800 Selden street; president, A. Richard Frank; superintendent, M. J. Karf.

Off-the-Street Club—1524-26 West Van Buren street; president, Frank H. Thomas; secretary, Charles D. Heller; treasurer, Charles H. Porter.

United Charities of Chicago—President, Charles W. Folds; treasurer, David R. Forgan; office, sixth floor, 168 North Michigan avenue; general superintendent, Joel D. Hunter.

Visiting Nurse Association of Chicago—830, 104 South Michigan avenue; president, Mrs. Joseph M. Cudahy; secretary, Mrs. George R. Nichols, Jr.; superintendent, Miss Edna L. Foley.

Young Men's Jewish Charities — President, Morris E. Feiwell; secretary, Frank J. Marshall.

NATIONAL ALLIANCE DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS U. S. A.

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT.

President—Miss Lotta M. Cawrey, 2126 Knoxville avenue, Peoria.

Senior Vice-President — Mrs. Jessie Randall Scott, 2245 Campbell avenue, Chicago.

Junior Vice-President—Mrs. Mae Doran, 6347 Langley avenue, Chicago.

Treasurer—Mrs. Frances Wallace, 5118 Indiana avenue, Chicago.

Secretary—Mrs. Agnes Gragg Lucas, 429 Richmond avenue, Peoria.

Patriotic Instructor — Mrs. Edna Miner, 819 West Washington street, Bloomington.

Inspector—Mrs. Emma R. Cadieux, 2854 Washington boulevard, Chicago.

Chief of Staff — Mrs. Lillian Woodward, 107 Behrends avenue, Peoria.

PRINCIPAL HOTELS IN CHICAGO.

Ambassador.....State and Goethe
Arlington.....839 North Dearborn street
Auditorium.....430 South Michigan avenue
Blackstone.....636 South Michigan avenue
Briggs house.....188 West Randolph street
Chicago Beach..51st street and Cornell avenue
Congress hotel.....520 South Michigan avenue
Commercial hotel..538 South Wabash avenue
Continental.....5 South Wabash avenue
De Jonghe's.....12 East Monroe street
Drake, The..Lake Shore drive and Oak street
Drexel Arms..39th street and Drexel boulevard
Edgewater Beach.....5349 Sheridan road
Fort Dearborn.....125 West Van Buren street
Gladstone.....62d street and Kenwood avenue
Great Northern.....237 South Dearborn street
Hotel Atlantic.....324 South Clark street
Hotel Brevoort.....120 West Madison street
Hotel Del Prado...59th-st. and Dorchester-av.
Hotel Grace.....75 West Jackson boulevard
Hotel Grant.....6 North Dearborn street
Hotel Mayer.....1154 South Wabash avenue
Hotel Metropole..23d-st. and Michigan avenue
Hotel Morrison.....83 West Madison street
Hotel Randolph....177 West Randolph street
Hotel Sherman.....106 West Randolph street
Hotel Somerset.....5009 Sheridan road
Hotel Windermere..56th street and Cornell-av.
Hyde Park..51st street and Lake Park avenue
Jackson..Halsted street and Jackson boulevard
Lakota.....30th street and Michigan avenue
LaSalle.....10 North LaSalle street
Lexington....Michigan avenue and 22d street
Lombard hotel.....231 S. Wells street
Majestic.....29 Quincy street
New Hotel Gault..Madison and Market streets
Palmer house.....115 South State street
Planters.....17 North Clark street
Plaza...North Clark street and North avenue
Revere house..N. Clark-st. and W. Austin-av.
Sheridan Plaza...Sheridan road and Wilson-av.
Sovereign.....6202 Kenmore avenue
Stratford.....75 East Jackson boulevard
Union hotel.....72 West Randolph street
Victoria.....332 South Clark street
Virginia.....Ohio and Rush streets
Webster.....2150 Lincoln Park, west
Windsor-Clifton.....28 East Monroe street
Y. M. C. A.....818-826 Wabash avenue

ILLINOIS SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

President—William Frank Eugene Gurley, 6151 University avenue.
Secretary—Rev. George De Ming Wright, chaplain St. Luke's hospital, 1439 South Michigan boulevard.
Treasurer—Stuart Weller, University of Chicago.
Registrar—Arthur Ware Slocum, Walker museum, University of Chicago.
Historian—Will Sidney Turner, 2845 Sheffield avenue.
Chaplain—Rev. Levi Perkins Rowland.
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THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO.

A museum of fine arts and school of drawing, painting, etc. Michigan avenue and Adams street.

OFFICERS.

President—Charles L. Hutchinson.
Vice-Presidents—Martin A. Ryerson, Frank G. Logan.
Treasurer—Ernest A. Hamill.

Executive Staff.

Director—Robert B. Harshe.
Assistant Director—J. Arthur MacLean.
Secretary—Charles H. Burkholder.
Comptroller of Publicity—Clarence A. Hough.
Honorary Curator of Ceramics—Mrs. Emma B. Hodge.
Honorary Curator of Chinese Antiquities—Dr. Berthold Lauter.
Honorary Curator of Egyptian Antiquities—Dr. James Breasted.
Honorary Curator of Manuscripts—Charles L. Ricketts.
Curator of Decorative Arts—Bessie Bennett.
Curator of Buckingham Print Collection—Frederic W. Gookin.
Curator of Prints—William McC. McKee.
Librarian—Sarah L. Mitchell.
Museum Instructors—Mrs. Herman J. Hall and Miss Helen Parker.
Manager Membership Department—Guy U. Young.
Dean of Art School—Raymond P. Ensign.
Registrar of School—Fanny J. Kendall.
Social Relations Secretary—Grace Williams.
Keeper of Archives, etc.—G. E. Kaltenbach.
Trustees, 1921—Edward E. Ayer, Arthur T. Aldis, Robert Allerton, A. G. Becker, Edward B. Butler, Clyde M. Carr, Wallace L. DeWolf, John J. Glessner, William O. Goodman, Marshall Field, Charles L. Hutchinson, Frank G. Logan, Cyrus McCormick, Jr., Honore Palmer, Potter Palmer, Abram Poole, Martin A. Ryerson, Howard Shaw, A. A. Sprague, Charles H. Thorne. Ex officio: William Hale Thompson, mayor; George F. Harding, city comptroller; John Barton Payne, president south park commissioners; John Bain, auditor south park commissioners.

The Art Institute of Chicago was incorporated May 24, 1879, for the "founding and maintenance of schools of art and design, the formation and exhibition of collections of objects of art and the cultivation and extension of the arts of design by any appropriate means." The museum building upon the lake front, first occupied in 1893, has never been closed for a day. It is open to the public every weekday from 9 to 5, Sundays from 12:15 to 9 p. m. Admission is free to members (now 13,000) and their families at all times and free to all upon Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays. Upon other days the entrance fee is 25 cents.

All friends of art are invited to become members. Annual members pay a fee of $10 a year. Life members pay $100 and are thenceforth exempt from dues. Sustaining members pay $25 or more a year. Governing members are elected by the trustees and pay $100 upon election and $25 a year thereafter. Upon the payment of $400 governing members become governing life members and are thenceforth exempt from dues. All receipts from life memberships are invested and the income only expended. All members are entitled, with their families and visiting friends, to admission to all exhibitions, receptions, public lectures and entertainments given by the Art Institute and to the use of the Ryerson reference library of art and Burnham library of architecture. Visitors desiring to see the collections under guidance may make appointments with the museum instructors at the office of the director. The invested funds approximate $3,000,000.

MUSEUM.

The Art museum now ranks among the first three in the country. It contains excellent examples of the old masters and of the modern painters. There is also a large and comprehensive collection of sculpture, including reproductions of the work of the greatest sculptors, ancient and modern. There is an extensive collection of architectural casts. Other fields of art are represented by collections of etchings, engravings, textiles, oriental art, Egyptian and classical antiquities, period rooms, etc. There is a constant succession of passing exhibitions, sixty or more a year. All students enjoy the full use of the collections and the libraries. The number of visitors to the museum during the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, exceeded 1,000,000, not counting attendance of the students.

SCHOOL.

The school of the Art Institute offers carefully planned courses of training for workers in the several arts, including drawing, printing arts, commercial art, painting, sculpture, designing, illustration and for teachers of the arts. All students have ready access to the museum collections for research work.

The school is conducted upon the most modern methods and has grown to be the most comprehensive and largest fine arts school in the United States. Distinguished teachers from a distance are called in from time to time. The faculty consists of forty teachers, not counting those of the Saturday classes. The tuition rates are as follows:

Day School—Registration fee, $5; term of twelve weeks, $66.

Evening Rates—Registration fee, $2; three nights a week, $18.

Saturday Rates for Juvenile Class—Twelve half days for $8.

Special Classes.

Pottery—Twelve half days	$9.00
Costume Design—Twelve half days	8.00
Design—Twelve half days	8.00
Lettering—Twelve half days	8.00
Normal classes—Twelve half days	8.00
Batik—Twelve half days	10.00
Life Sketch—Twelve half days	8.00
Jewelry—Twelve half days	10.00

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN CHICAGO (1920).

Total under 7 years of age	382,312
Total 7 to 13 years inclusive	330,439
Attending school	310,269
Total 14 and 15 years of age	78,929
Attending school	57,275
Total 16 and 17 years of age	81,272
Attending school	23,621
Total 18 to 20 years inclusive	125,630
Attending school	12,367

Illiteracy in Chicago (1920).

Persons 10 years and over	2,171,021
Illiterate	99,133
Native white	1,273,573
Illiterate	2,419
Foreign-born white	797,618
Illiterate	92,473
Negro	96,961
Illiterate	3 764
Number 16 to 20 years inclusive	206,902
Illiterate	1,169
Illiterate men 21 years and over	46,603
Illiterate women 21 years and over	51,944

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THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS. Chicago, November 9, 1922.

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CHICAGO **NEW YORK**

SUBURBS OF CHICAGO.

Including also towns and villages now within the city limits.

The letters "N," "SW," etc., indicate the general direction from the city hall. The figures show the distance in miles from the Chicago downtown railway terminals which are indicated in figures in parentheses: (1) Illinois Central, (2) Dearborn, (3) Grand Central, (4) LaSalle, (5) Union, (6) Northwestern, (7) Aurora, Elgin & Chicago interurban, (8) North Shore interurban, (9) Chicago-Joliet interurban, (10) Chicago-Kankakee interurban, (11) South Shore interurban.

Adams—SE., 43.3 (2).
Aetna—SE., 34 (11).
Ainsworth—SE., 45.2 (2).
Almona—N., 40.4 (5).
Alpine—S., 26.8 (2).
Altenheim—W., 11.9 (2)
Antioch—NW., 56 (3).
Aptakisic—NW., 35.9 (3).
Area—NW., 40 (3).
Argyle Park—N., 6.9 (5).
Argo—SW., 13 (5, 9)
Arl'gton Hgts.—NW., 22.4 (6).
Ashburn—S., 12.2 (2).
Atkins—SE., 42 (2).
Auburn Park—S., 8.6 (2, 4).
Aurora—SW., 37 (5, 6, 7).
Austin—W., 6.7 (6).
Austin-av—W., 7.2 (6).
Avenue—W., 8.2 (6).
Avondale—NW., 5.1 (6).

Barrington—NW., 31.6 (6).
Bartlett—NW. 30.2 (5)
Batavia—W., 38.2 (6, 7).
Batavia Junction—W., 34.2(7)
Beach—N., 40 (6).
Beatrice—SE., 43 (2).
Beecher—S., 37.6 (2).
Bellewood—W., 13.7 (7).
Belmont—SW., 13.3 (4).
Bensenville—NW., 17.3 (5).
Berger—S., 22.7 (5).
Berkeley—W., 15 (7).
Bernice—S., 26 (5).
Berry Lake—SE., 17.9 (5).
Berwyn—SW., 9.6 (5).
Beverly Hills—SW., 11.3(4, 5).
Birchwood—N., 10 (5).
Bl. Isl.—SW., 16.4(1,2,4,5,10).
Bowes—W., 42.9 (1).
Bowmanville—N., 8 (*).
Bradley—S., 52.8 (1,10).
Braeside—N., 20.7 (6,8).
Brainerd—SW., 10.7 (4).
Bremen—SW., 23.5 (4).
Brick Yard—S., 17.74 (2).
Brighton Park—SW., 5 (5).
Bristol—N., 63.7 (6)
Broadview—W., 13 (1).
Brookdale—S., 8.6 (1).
Brookfield—SW., 12.3 (5).
Brookline—S., 9.1 (4,5).
Bryn Mawr—S., 9.4 (1).
Buena Park—N., 5.8 (5).
Buffington—SE., 21.5 (5).
Burnham—S., 18.5 (2,11).
Burnside—S., 11.9 (2,1).
Burr Oak—SW., 15.8 (1, 4).
Byrneville—SW., 24.5 (2).

Calumet—SE., 24.2 (2, 11).
Calvary—N., 10.4 (5, 6).
Cary—NW., 38.3 (6).
Cedar Lake—S., 40.5 (2).
Chandler—S., 9 (2).
Chappell—SW., 12.9 (5).
Charter Grove—W., 56.2 (1).
Cheltenham—SE., 11.2 (1).
Cherry Hills—SW., 37 (4).
Chesterton—SE., 41 (4).
Chicago Golf—W., 26.6 (7).
Chi'go Hgts.—S., 26.7 (2.5,10).
Chicago Hghts.—NW., 33 (6).
Chicago Lawn—SW., 10 (2).
Chicago Ridge—SW., 16.4 (2).
Clare—W., 64 (3).
Clarendon Hills—SW., 18.3 (5).
Clarkdale—SW., 12.5 (2).
Clarke Junction—SE., 22.9(5).
Clifton—SW., 17.2 (2).
Clintonville—NW., 40 (6).
Cloverdale—NW., 29.6 (1).
Clybourn—N., 2.9 (6).
Clyde—SW., 8.5 (5).
Colehour—SE., 12.2 (5).
Coleman—W., 37.6 (1).
College Avenue—W., 24 (6).
Columbia Heights—S., 27 (2).
Converse Park—SW., 13.1 (5).
Constance—S., 10.8 (5).
Corwith—SW., 6 (2).
Cragin—NW., 7 (5).
Crawford—SW., 6.2 (5).
Crawford Ave.—NW., 10.3 (6).
Creston—S., 41.5 (2).
Crete—S., 30.4 (2, 10).
Cresman—SE., 38.8 (1).
Crown Point—SE., 40.6 (5,).
Crystal Lake—NW., 42.9 (6).
Cudahy—SE., 26 (11).
Cummings—S., 14.6 (2).
Cuyler—N., 5.4 (6).

Dauphin Park—S., 10.7 (1).
Deerfield—NW., 23.8 (5).
Deering—N., 3.4 (6).
Des Plaines—NW., 16.6 (3, 6).
Dewey—S., 9.6 (2).
Diamond Lake—NW., 38.6 (1).
Dolton—S., 21 (2, 5).
Downers Grove—SW., 21 (5).
Drexel—S., 10 (1).
Dundee—W., 47.6 (6).
Dune Park—SE., 41 (4, 11).
DuPage—SW., 30.2 (5).
Dunning—NW., 11.5 (5).
Dupont—SW., 19.8 (4).
Dyer—S., 29.3 (2).

E. Chicago—SE., 23.2(2,5,11).
East Gary—SE., 35 (1).
East Grove—SW., 20.4 (5).
East Side—SE., 13 6 (4, 5).
Edgebrook—NW., 11.2 (5).
Edgewater—N., 7.6 (5)
Edison Park—NW., 12.3 (6).
Eggers—S., 16 (5).
Elgin—NW., 36.7 (5, 6, 7).
Elliott's Park—S., 25 (1).
Elmhurst—W., 15.8 (3, 6, 7).
Elmwood Park—NW., 10.4(5).
Elsdon—SW., 8.5 (2).
Elsmere—NW. 4 (5).
Emerson Street—NW., 14.4(6).
Englewood—S., 6.6 (2, 4, 5).
English Lake—SE., 73.3 (5).
Eola—SW., 33.5 (5).
Essex—S., 9 (1).
Euclid Park—S., 11 (2).
Evanston—N., 12 (5, 6, 8).
Everett—NW., 28 (5).
Evergreen Park—SW., 14 (2).
Fair Oaks—S., 62.2 (2).
Fairview—NW., 18 (3).
Fairview Park—SW., 11 (5).
Feehanville—NW., 25 (3).
Fernwood—S., 11.7 (2).
Fields—SE. 17.8 (5).
Flossmoor—S., 23.5 (1).
Fordham—S., 10.1 (1).
Forest Glen—NW., 10.2 (5).
Forest Hill—S., 10 (2, 5).
Forest Home—W., 10.5 (5).
Forest Park—W., 11 (3, 7).
Fort Sheridan—N., 25.7 (6, 8).
Fox Lake—NW., 49.6 (5).
Franklin—S., 22 (10).
Franklin Pk.—NW., 13.2 (3,5).
Furnessville—SE., 48.2 (1).
Galewood—NW. 8.7 (5).
Gano—S., 13 (1, 2).
Gardner's Park—S., 15 (1).
Gary—SW., 18.8 (1,2,3,5,11).
Gaugers—SW., 36 (4).
Geneva—W., 35.5 (6, 7).
Genoa—W., 60 (1).
Gibson—SE., 23.25 (1, 4).
Gilletts—SW., 32.7 (4).
Givins—S., 12.8 (4).
Glaw—W., 54.7 (1).
Glencoe—N., 19.2 (6,8).
Glendon Park—NW., 11.5 (5).
Glendale—SW., 8.9 (2).
Glen Ellyn—W., 22.5 (3,6,7).
Glen Oak—W., 21.4 (6).
Glen View—NW., 17.4 (5).
Glenwood—S., 23.5 (2, 10).
Glenwood Park—W., 39.1 (7).
Globe—S., 24.4 (5).
Golf—NW., 15.3 (5).
Goodenow—S., 34.2 (2).
Grand Beach—SE., 62.8 (1).
Grand Crossing—S., 9.3(1,4,5).
Granger—W., 31.8 (1).
Grant Park—S. 44.7 (2).
Grayland—NW., 8.2 (5).
Grayslake—NW., 46 (3, 5).
Great Lakes—N., 32.5 (6)
Greenwood Bd.—NW., 13.7(6).
Greggs—SW., 19.4 (5).
Gresham Park—S., 9.8 (4).
Gretna—W., 21 (3).
Griffith—SE., 35.7 (2).
Grossdale—SW., 12.3 (5).
Gross Park—N., 4.5 (6).
Grosse Point—NW., 14 (*).
Groveton—SE., 73.5 (5).
Gurnee—NW., 38.6 (5).

Hainesville—NW., 42.9 (5).
Hamilton Park—S., 7.8 (4).
Hamlet—SE., 69.5 (5).
Hammond—SE., 21 (2,4,5,11).
Haney—SE., 18.7 (2).
Hanna—SE., 59.1 (5).
Hanson Park—NW., 7.8 (5).
Harlem—SW., 10 (5).
Hartsdale—S., 35 (5).
Harvard—NW., 62.7 (6).
Harvey—S., 20 (1, 2, 10).
Hawthorne—SW., 6.9 (5).
Hayford—SW., 11.5 (2).
Hazel Crest—S., 21 (1).
Hebron—SE., 52.1 (5).
Hegewisch—SE.,18.3(2,4,5,11).
Helms—NW. 25.8 (3).
Hermosa—NW., 5.9 (5).
Highland Park—N., 23.2 (6).
Highlands—SW., 16.4 (2).
High Ridge—N., 8.4 (6).
Highwood—N., 24.5 (6,8).
Hillside—NW., 18 (1).
Hinsdale—SW., 17 (5).
Hobart—SE., 33.1 (5).
Hollywood—SW., 11.8 (5).
Homewood—S., 23 (1).
Hubbard Woods—N., 17.8(6,8).
Hunting Avenue—NW., 7.1 (6)
Hutchinson—S., 16.1 (5).
Hyde Park—SE., 6.4 (1).

Ind. Harbor—SE., 20 (3, 4, 5).
Indian Hill—N., 15.8 (6).
Ingalton—W., 30.8 (3).

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Irving Park—NW., 6.7 (6).
Itasca—NW., 21.2 (5).
Jefferson Park—NW., 8.7 (6).
Johnstone—S., 16.4 (2).
Joliet—SW., 40.4 (2, 4, 5).
Justice—W., 14 (5, 9).

Kankakee—S., 54.4 (1, 10).
Kenilworth—N. 15.2 (6).
Kenmore—N., 8.4 (6).
Kenosha—N., 51.6 (6).
Kensington—S., 14.3 (1,2,11).
Kenwood—SE., 5.6 (1).
Kirwin—S., 9.4 (3).
Kolze—NW., 16.9 (3).
Koster—S., 55.5 (2).
Kouts—SE., 61.4 (5).

LaCrosse—SE., 68.3 (2, 5).
LaGrange—SW., 14 (5).
Lake Bluff—N., 30.2 (6).
Lake Forest—N., 28.3 (6).
Lake Geneva—NW., 70.4 (6).
Lakeside—N., 17.8 (6).
Lake Villa—NW., 51 (3).
Lambert—SW., 22 (5).
Landers—S., 10.9 (2).
Lansing—S. 27.4 (5).
Laporte—SE., 59 (4).
LaVergne—SW., 9.1 (5).
Leithon—NW., 38 (3).
Lemont—SW., 25.3 (2, 5, 9).
LeMoyne—SW., 11.5 (2).
LeRoy—SE., 47.5 (5).
Liberty View—SE., 56 (2).
Libertyville—NW., 35.5 (5).
Lily Lake—W., 45.4 (3).
Linden Park—W., 6.2 (3, 6).
Lisle—SW., 25 (5).
Liverpool—SE., 30.2 (5).
Llewellyn Park—N., 14 (5).
Lockport—SW., 32.9 (2,5,9).
Lockwood—S., 18.8 (4).
Lombard—W., 20 (3, 6, 7).
Long Lake—SW., 46.1 (5).
Longwood—SW., 11.8 (4).
Loon Lake—NW., 54 (3).
Lottaville—S., 39.31 (2).
Lowell—S., 44.8 (2).
Laucks Crossing—SE., 40.2(5).
Madison Park—SE., 6 (1).
Malden—SE., 52 (2).
Manhattan—SW., 40 (2).
Mannheim—NW., 14.1 (5).
Manteno—S., 45.3 (1, 10).
Maplewood—NW., 4 (6).
Mark—SE., 18.9 (5).
Marlboro—S. 11.6 (5).
Marley—SW., 30 (2).
Marquette Park—SE., 11.3(2).
Matteson—S., 25 (1).
Mayfair—NW., 7.6 (5, 6).
Maynard—S., 25.6 (2, 5).
Maywood—W., 10.4 (3,6,7).
McCaffrey—SW., 10.9 (2).
McCook—SW., 16.8 (2).
McReynolds—S., 14.6 (5).
Meacham—NW., 22.2 (5).
Mellody—N., 29.7 (5).
Melrose Park—W., 11.3 (6).
Merrillville—SE., 34 (2).
Michigan City—SE., 56(13,11).
Midlothian—SW., 18.3 (4).
Miller—SE. 38 (3, 11).
Mineral Springs—SE., 45(11).
Mokena—SW., 29.6 (4).
Momence—S., 49.9 (2).
Monee—S., 32.7 (1, 10).
Mont Clare—NW., 9.6 (5).
Montdale—SE., 47.3 (5).
Mooseheart—W., 40.6 (6).
Morgan Park—SW., 13.8 (4).
Morrell Park—SW., 7.8 (2).
Morton Grove—NW., 14.3 (5).
Morton Park—SW., 7.5 (5).
Mount Forest—SW., 16.8(5,9).
Mount Olivet—SW., 16.2 (2).
Mount Prospect—NW., 19.7(6).
Munger—W., 33.7 (1).
Naperville—SW., 29 (5).
New Buffalo—SE., 65.9 (1, 3).
New Chicago—SE., 31 (5).
New Lenox—SW., 34.1 (2, 4).
Niles Center—NW., 11.5 (*).
Normal Park—S., 7.2 (2).
North Aurora—W., 41.5 (6).
North Chicago—N., 32.9 (6,8).
North Roseland—S., 12.2 (2).
Norwood Park—NW., 11 (6).
Novak—SW., 15 (2).
Oakdale—S., 10.1 (2).
Oak Forest—SW., 21.7 (4).
Oak Glen—S., 28.3 (2).
Oakland—SE., 4.4 (1).
Oak Lawn—SW., 14.8 (2).
Oak Park—W., 8.6 (6).
Ontariovilte—NW., 28.5 (5).
Orchard Place—NW., 22.9 (3).
Orland—S., 23.5 (2).
Osborne—SE., 22.66 (4).
Otis—SE., 49 (4).
Palatine—NW., 26 (6).
Palos Park—S., 20.4 (2).
Palos Springs—S., 19.7 (2).
Park Manor—S., 8.3 (4, 5).
Park Ridge—NW., 13 (6).
Parkside—SE., 8.9 (1).
Parkview—NW., 6 (6).
Parr—S., 65.8 (2).
Pennock—NW., 6.4 (5).
Peotone—S., 39 (1, 10).
Peterson Avenue—NW., 9.6(6).
Pierces—SE., 44.3 (2).
Plano—S., 16.9 (1).
Plate Center—W. 45.4 (1).
Pleasant Hill—S., 13.7 (2).
Pleasant Prairie—N., 57.7(6).
Porter—SE., 44.2 (1, 3).
Posen—S., 18 (10).
Prairie View—NW., 37.1 (3).
Prince Crossing—W., 30.4 (7).
Pullman—S., 14 (1).
Purington—SW., 14.8 (4).

Ravenswood—N., 6.2 (6).
Ravinia—N., 21.6 (6, 8).
Ravinia Park—N., 21.6 (6,8).
Rensselaer—S., 72.8 (2).
Rexford—SW., 18.8 (4).
Rhodes—NW., 16.8 (1).
Richardson—W., 51 (3).
Richton—S., 28 (1).
Ridgeland—W., 7.7 (6).
Riverdale—S., 16 (1, 5).
River Forest—W., 9.8 (3, 6).
River Grove—NW., 11.7 (5).
Riverside—SW., 11.1 (5).
River View—NW., 22 (3).
Robertsdale—SE., 16.3 (5).
Roby—SE., 15.5 (4, 5).
Rogers Park—N., 9.4 (5, 6).
Rollins—NW., 49 (3).
Romeo—SW., 33.4 (2, 9).
Rondout—N., 32.3 (5).
Rosehill—N., 7.8 (6).
Roseland—S., 12.7 (2).
Rose Lawn—S., 56.5 (2).
Roselle—NW., 24.5 (5).
Round Lake—NW. 44 (5).
Rush—SE., 38.1 (5).
Russell—N., 47 (5).
Sacred Heart—N., 28.8 (8).
Sag Bridge—SW., 21.7 (5).
St. Anne—S., 60.1 (2).
St. Charles—W., 38 (3, 6, 7).
St. John—S., 33.7 (2).
St. Marie—S., 13.1 (2).
Salem—N., 66.7 (6).
Santa Fe Park—SW., 19 (2).
Schaumberg—NW., 27.5 (*).
Schererville—SE., 34 (5).
Schicks—W., 30.8 (1).
Schiller Park—NW., 16.9 (5)
Sedley—SE., 50.3 (2).
Sheffield—SE., 16.1 (5).
Shelby—S. 52.6 (2).
Sheldon Park—S., 13.2 (2).
Sheridan Park—N., 6.4 (5).
Shermerville—NW., 20.9 (5).
Shipyard—S., 13.9 (5).
Smalls—SE., 48.3 (2).
Sommers—SE., 52.2 (2).
South Addison—W., 20.8 (1)
S. Chicago—SE., 12.7(1.3,4,5).
South Elmhurst—W., 12 (3).
South Englewood—S., 9.8 (4).
South Evanston—N., 11 (6).
South Hammond—SE., 23.2(2).
South Holland—S., 19.5 (2).
South Lynne—SW., 11 (2).
Spaulding—NW., 33 (5).
Springman's Crossing—SE., 48.9 (2).
Steger—S., 28.8 (2, 10).
Stony Island—S., 11.2 (4).
Strathmore—S., 24.8 (2).
Summerdale—N., 7 (6).
Summit—SW., 11.9 (4, 5, 9).
Surrey—S., 68.1 (2).
Swift—W., 23.8 (1).
Sycamore—W., 57 (3).

Techny—NW., 19.9 (5).
Terra Cotta—NW., 45.7 (6).
Thatcher's Pk.—NW., 15.1(1).
Thayer—S., 54.1 (2).
Thornton—S., 21.8 (2).
Three Oaks—SE., 73.1 (1).
Tiedtville—SW., 23 (2).
Tinley Park—SW., 23.5 (4).
Tolleston—SE., 26.2 (1, 5).
Tracy—SW., 15 (2, 4).
Tremont—SE., 47 (11).
Tucker—S., 49.4 (1, 10).
Turkey Creek—SE., 41.2 (2).

Valparaiso—SE., 43.6 (2,5).
Verona—N., 5.4 (5).
Villa Park—W., 18 (7).
Virgil—W., 48.7 (3).
Wadsworth—N., 42.9 (5).
Walden—SW., 12.3 (4).
Wanatah—SE., 52.8 (5).
Warrenton—NW., 36.8 (5).
Warrenville—W., 30.4 (7).
Wasco—W., 41.4 (3).
Wash'gton Hgts.—SW., 12(5,4).
Waukegan—N., 36 (6, 8).
Wayne—NW., 35.3 (6, 7).
Weber—NW., 12.7 (6).
West Chicago—W., 30 (6, 7).
Western Springs—SW., 15.4(5).
West Harvey—S., 21.8 (2,10).
West Hinsdale—SW., 17.8 (5).
West Pullman—S., 16.4 (1,5).
West Ridge—N., 9 (6).
Wheaton—W., 24.9 (6,7).
Wheeler—SE., 37 (5).
Wheeling—NW., 29.9 (3).
Whiting—SE., 17 (3, 4, 5).
Wichert—S., 57.9 (2).
Wildwood—S., 16 (1).
Wilkinson—W., 62 (3).
Willow Spr'gs.—SW., 17.5(5,2).
Wilmette—N., 14.3 (6, 8).
Wilson—N., 36.8 (5).
Windsor Park—S., 10.5 (1).
Winfield—W., 27.5 (6).

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Winthrop Harbor—N., 44.4 (6).
Wireton—S., 18.2 (2).
Wolf Lake—SE., 20.1 (5).
Woodale—NW., 19.2 (5).
Woodlawn Park—SE., 7.7 (1).
Woodstock—NW., 51.3 (6).
Woodworth—N., 61.2 (6).
Worth—SW., 17.8 (2).
Youngsdale—W., 40.2 (1).
Zarnts—W., 25.9 (1).
Zion City—N., 42.1 (6, 8).

*Not on a railroad.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT CHICAGO.

North Side.

Academy of Sciences museum in Lincoln park.
Cemeteries—Graceland, Rosehill, Calvary.
Daily News Sanitarium, Lincoln park.
Fort Sheridan, near Highwood.
Grant, Lincoln, Schiller, Goethe, Field and other monuments in Lincoln park.
Historical society library and collection, Dearborn avenue and Ontario street.
Indian trail tree, near Glencoe.
Kinzie home tablet, Pine and Kinzie streets.
Lake Shore drive.
Lincoln park conservatories and zoo.
Municipal pier, foot of Grand avenue.
Newberry library, Clark street and Walton place.
Northwestern university in Evanston.
Waterworks, Chicago avenue, near lake.
Wrigley building, Rush and Water streets.

South Side.

Armour Institute of Technology, 3300 Federal street.
Art Institute galleries of paintings, sculptures and art collections; on the lake front, foot of Adams street.
Auditorium tower, Wabash avenue and Congress street; view of city.
Board of trade, LaSalle street and Jackson boulevard; admission to gallery.
Boulevard link, Michigan avenue and river.
Cahokia courthouse on Wooded island in Jackson park.
Central Trust Company building, interior mural decorations, 125 West Monroe street.
Chamber of Commerce building (interior), LaSalle and Washington streets.
Chicago Normal school, 68th street and Stewart avenue.
Chicago Temple, Clark and Washington streets.
City hall, Washington, LaSalle and Randolph streets.
Confederate monument in Oakwoods cemetery.
County building, Clark, Randolph and Washington streets.
Crerar library, Michigan avenue and Randolph street.
Douglas monument, 35th street and Ellis avenue.
Drexel, Grand and 55th Street boulevards.
Field museum in Grant park.
Grand Army hall in public library building, Randolph street and Michigan avenue.
Great Lakes fountain, south end Art institute.
Iroquois theater fire, scene of, 28-30 West Randolph street; memorial tablet by Lorado Taft in Iroquois Memorial hospital, 28 North Market street.
Jackson park, site of World's Fair in 1893.
Life saving station at mouth of Chicago river.
Lincoln wigwam tablet, Market and Lake-sts.
Logan statue in Grant park (lake front).
Marquette building sculpture panels, Dearborn and Adams streets.
Marquette-Joliet cross, Robey street and drainage canal.
Masonic Temple; view of city from roof.
Massacre monument in 18th street near the lake.
Midway plaisance with Taft statuary.
McKinley statue in McKinley park.
Orchestra hall, 216-220 South Michigan avenue.
Postoffice, on square bounded by Adams, Clark and Dearborn streets and Jackson boulevard.
Public library, Michigan avenue and Washington street.
Pullman suburb.
Republic statue—Jackson park.
South Water street; commission house district.
State street department stores; shopping district.
Stockyards, Halsted and Root streets.
Tower building, Michigan avenue and Madison street.
University of Chicago quadrangles, Ellis avenue and 58th street.
Washington statue, Grand boulevard and 51st street.
Wooded island in Jackson park.

West Side.

Ashland, Humboldt, Washington and Garfield boulevards.
Northwestern railway passenger station, Canal and West Madison streets.
Douglas park.
Drainage canal.
Fire tablet (1871), 137 DeKoven street.
Garfield park.
Ghetto district on South Canal, Jefferson and Maxwell streets; fish market on Jefferson street from 12th to Maxwell.
Haymarket square, Randolph and Desplaines streets; scene of anarchist riot.
Hull House, 800 South Halsted street.
Humboldt park.
Humboldt, Leif Ericson, Reuter and Kosciuszko monuments in Humboldt park.
Illinois Centennial monument—Logan square.
Parental school, St. Louis and Berwyn avenues.
Police monument (Haymarket), in Union park.

DISTANCES IN CHICAGO.

FROM MADISON STREET SOUTH.

Twelth street, ½ mile.
Twenty-Second street, 2 miles.
Thirty-First street, 3 miles.
Thirty-Ninth street, 4 miles.
Forty-Seventh street, 5 miles.
Fifty-Fifth street, 6 miles.
Sixty-Third street, 7 miles.
Seventy-First street, 8 miles.
Seventy-Ninth street, 9 miles.
Eighty-Seventh street, 10 miles.
Ninety-Fifth street, 11 miles.
One Hundred and Third-st., 12 miles.
One Hundred and Eleventh-st., 13 miles.
One Hundred and Nineteenth-st., 14 miles.
One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh-st., 15 miles.
City limits, 16½ miles.

FROM MADISON STREET NORTH.

Chicago avenue, 1 mile.
North avenue, 2 miles.
Fullerton avenue, 3 miles.
Belmont avenue, 4 miles.
Irving Park boulevard, 5 miles.
Lawrence avenue, 6 miles.
Bryn Mawr avenue, 7 miles.
Devon avenue, 8 miles.
Touhy avenue, 9 miles.
City limits, 9½ miles.

FROM STATE STREET WEST.

Halsted street 1 mile.
Ashland boulevard, 2 miles.
Western avenue, 3 miles.
Kedzie avenue, 4 miles.
Crawford avenue, 5 miles.
Cicero avenue, 6 miles.
Central avenue, 7 miles.
Ridgeland avenue, 8 miles.
City limits (west on North-av.), 9 miles.

FROM STATE STREET EAST.

To lake on 22d street, ⅝ mile.
To Cottage Grove avenue on 31st-st., ⅔ mile.
To Cottage Grove-av., south of 39th-st., 1 mile.
To Stony Island-av. on 55th, 2 miles.
To Yates-av., south of 71st-st., 3 miles.

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CHICAGO

INTERESTING FACTS AND FIGURES

In 1907, when the traction problems were solved by the so-called "Settlement Ordinances" (after the entire question had been submitted to a referendum vote of the residents of Chicago), a value was established by the City of Chicago through an independent valuing commission covering the properties as they then existed. The valuation established by the city, $55,775,000, was more than $30,000,000 below the value claimed by the companies and was reached by arbitrarily disregarding many millions of capital that actually had been invested in the properties.

To this 1907 valuation the city, under the ordinances, provided that the companies should add the amounts actually expended on capital account when authorized and certified by the Board of Supervising Engineers. These expenditures, covering track extensions and additions to equipment, brought the total purchase price as of January 31, 1922, up to $160,610,561. This represented the figure at which the city might have taken over the properties if it had chosen to exercise its right at that date.

The companies pay to the city of Chicago for the privilege of operating their cars in the streets 55 per cent of their net receipts annually. This has amounted in fifteen years to approximately $28,950,309.

During the year ended January 31, 1922, the Surface Lines carried a total of 1,333,762,409 passengers. Of these 750,515,622 were revenue passengers and 547,522,102 were transfer passengers. Out of each fare collected the companies pay out 5.603 cents for labor and materials alone. When taxes, bond interest, the city's 55 per cent, damage claims and other charges are paid there is left to the companies out of each fare a little over four-tenths of a cent.

A folder map of the city with points of interest and how to get there mailed free on request. Chicago Surface Lines, 105 S. LaSalle St.

Suggestions for Visitors.

Chicago, aside from its importance as a great business center, has numerous attractions which make it the ideal vacation city, and its location on the shores of Lake Michigan justifies its recognition as the ideal summer resort. The Surface Lines offer the most convenient transportation in Chicago.

Here are a few suggestions to the visitor who desires to become acquainted with some of Chicago's attractions and for the general information of those who would like to have a more comprehensive idea of what to see and how to see it.

MUNICIPAL PIER—Here is one of Chicago's newest and greatest wonders—a great recreation center and a steamboat landing extending 3,000 feet into the lake and costing about $5,000,000. Here one may enjoy the cooling breezes of Lake Michigan while getting an expansive view of the city's sky line. There are many attractions on the pier itself during the season, including observation towers, board walk, children's playground, open air and inclosed restaurants, public dining room for picnickers and immense freight and passenger boat terminals. No one should miss this trip. Take through route No. 1 car in Wabash avenue, State street car in State street, Broadway car at Clark and Madison streets, Clark street or through route No. 22 car in Clark street, or Lincoln avenue car in LaSalle street; ride north to Grand avenue and transfer east to the lake. Cars operate on the pier.

CLARENDON BATHING BEACH—This municipal enterprise is one of the great attractions in Chicago. It is owned and operated by the city and should be visited by every one. Costly buildings beautify the premises. Ten thousand bathers can use the beach at one time, and even if one does not care to "take a dip" a pleasant afternoon can be spent here. Take through route No. 1 car in Wabash avenue or Broadway car in Clark or Randolph street, ride north to Sunnyside avenue and walk east to the lake.

CHICAGO'S GREAT ZOO—No collection of animals in the United States is more complete or interesting than the one in Lincoln park. Here are 1,700 specimens which are a continual source of delight to children and grownups alike. One cannot visit the "Zoo" too often. Take through route No. 1 car in Wabash avenue, Clark street or through route No. 22 car in Clark street, Broadway car at Clark and Madison streets or Randolph street, or Lincoln avenue car in LaSalle street, ride north to main entrance of Lincoln Park at Center street.

CHICAGO'S WONDERFUL PARKS.

DOUGLAS PARK—Has many attractions, such as athletic field, flower gardens, boating facilities and natatorium. Take Roosevelt road car in Dearborn or Adams street, or Ogden avenue car in State or Randolph street, ride west to park at Roosevelt road and California avenue.

GARFIELD PARK—Has many attractions, including flower gardens, boating facilities, public golf course, largest conservatory in the United States, several statues. Take Madison street car in Madison street to park entrance at Central Park avenue.

HUMBOLDT PARK—Offers facilities for boating and other recreation and has some attractive statues. Take Division street car in State or Washington street and ride west to park at terminus of line.

JACKSON PARK—One of Chicago's most beautiful spots, on part of which was located the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. Here are splendid boating facilities, a bathing beach, two public golf courses, flower gardens and a government life-saving station. Take Jackson park car or Stony Island-93d car in Wabash avenue to "Midway" at 59th street.

LINCOLN PARK—One of the city's most interesting attractions. See Zoo with 1,700 animals, Academy of Sciences, bathing beach and golf course near Diversey boulevard, conservatory, flower gardens, boating and other recreation facilities; also the world-famous Saint Gaudens statue of Abraham Lincoln. Take through route No. 1 car in Wabash avenue, Clark street or through route No. 22 car in Clark street, Broadway car at Clark and Madison streets or Lincoln avenue car in LaSalle street, ride north to main entrance of park at Center street.

WASHINGTON PARK—Offers facilities for boating and other recreation. Take Indiana-51st car in Wabash avenue and ride south to terminus at park, or take Cottage Grove car in Wabash avenue and ride south to 55th street entrance.

AMUSEMENT RESORTS.

RIVERVIEW PARK—A large amusement park with many attractions and space for picnicking purposes. Take Riverview-Larrabee car in Dearborn street and ride north to park at terminus of this line. Or take through route No. 2 car in Clark street or Clybourn avenue car in Wells street, ride north to terminus at Belmont avenue and walk north two blocks to gate.

AMUSEMENT RESORTS—Continued.

WHITE CITY—A large amusement park with many things to interest a visitor. Take Wentworth avenue or through route No. 2 or No. 22 car in Clark street, or take State street car in State street, ride south to 63d street and transfer east to park gate at South Park avenue. Or take Cottage Grove-71st or through route No. 4 or No. 5 in Wabash avenue, ride south to 63d street and transfer west to park gate at South Park avenue.

MADISON GARDENS—Those who enjoy roller skating can spend a very pleasant evening at Madison Gardens at the corner of Madison and Rockwell streets. There are special facilities for those who are learning, special instructors for ladies and children. An orchestra furnishes appropriate music. Take Madison street cars to the doors.

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES—A noted museum of natural history having many interesting specimens. Open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily and 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays. Free. Take through route No. 1 car in Wabash avenue, or Clark street or through route No. 22 car in Clark street, or Broadway car in Clark street, or Lincoln avenue car in LaSalle street, ride north to Lincoln park entrance at Clark and Center streets.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY—Depository of valuable historical documents and relics of Chicago's early days. Open daily 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., except Saturday afternoons and Sundays. Free. Take State street car on State street, or through route No. 1 car on Wabash avenue, ride north to Ontario street and walk one block west. Or take Clark street or through route No. 22 car on Clark street, ride north to Ontario street and walk east one block to Dearborn.

FIELD MUSEUM—One of Chicago's "seven wonders" is this costly collection of natural history material gathered from the remotest corners of the world. Its original home in Jackson park was the Fine Arts building of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. A permanent building to house this great institution has been erected in Grant park at a cost of $4,000,000. The museum is open to visitors from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; free on Saturdays and Sundays.

CUBS' PARK—Home grounds of Chicago's National league team. Take Clark street or through route No. 22 car in Clark street and ride north to entrance at Addison street.

SOX PARK—Home grounds of Chicago's representative in the American Baseball league may be reached by taking Wentworth avenue or through route No. 2 or No. 22 car in Clark street. Ride south to 35th street and walk one block west to park entrance.

HAYMARKET SQUARE—This largest market for truck garden produce was the site of the anarchist riot in 1886. The activity of this place any weekday morning is worth watching. Take Ogden avenue car in State, Randolph or Lake street, and ride west to Desplaines street. Or take Madison street car west as far as Desplaines street and walk north two blocks to Randolph street. A stroll for several blocks west through the market will be interesting.

NET PAID CIRCULATION OF THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS FOR 1922.

Day	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1...	Sunday	405,345	407,852	384,983	399,596	381,430	327,648	372,562	362,756	Sunday	374,341	
2...	Holid'y	401,681	409,596	Sunday	395,871	385,200	Sunday	377,157	325,252	365,418	382,181	
3...	412,435	402,222	426,357	415,136	394,725	347,468	340,619	368,935	Sunday	384,083	378,922	
4...	404,653	368,024	382,223	400,620	391,567	Sunday	Holid'y	382,991	*259,864	400,125	343,852	
5...	406,944	Sunday	Sunday	411,553	388,942	387,497	373,914	316,059	371,891	380,484	Sunday	
6...	400,892	411,115	411,998	406,866	359,192	377,130	368,329	Sunday	340,574	389,800	385,739	
7...	396,974	405,400	408,968	404,923	Sunday	374,638	367,208	378,629	372,247	358,430	426,432	
8...	Sunday	404,349	407,195	376,966	393,817	370,971	331,106	377,207	366,552	Sunday	414,781	
9...	412,035	405,141	405,856	Sunday	388,249	369,440	Sunday	374,164	334,856	381,867	384,469	
10...	406,009	403,749	400,615	405,531	389,226	337,205	373,433	370,256	Sunday	374,816	381,707	
11...	403,989	367,059	374,706	426,231	384,481	Sunday	372,981	368,184	378,948	386,597	346,847	
12...	401,417	Sunday	Sunday	400,338	384,063	375,432	371,330	327,818	379,769	376,262	Sunday	
13...	401,397	*399,917	408,264	407,121	357,886	373,487	368,943	Sunday	369,711	381,429	385,438	
14...	366,271	408,289	406,456	399,729	Sunday	373,081	368,793	375,018	375,877	345,463	387,387	
15...	Sunday	405,878	431,119	372,492	387,725	368,540	332,958	369,976	376,310	Sunday	387,209	
16...	407,138	406,107	405,774	Sunday	386,433	364,465	Sunday	368,682	340,859	379,462	393,942	
17...	406,705	404,776	402,533	410,163	385,238	332,565	372,882	364,131	Sunday	378,480	383,279	
18...	402,984	378,939	375,126	409,823	379,872	Sunday	370,668	364,040	389,041	381,657	357,801	
19...	399,618	Sunday	Sunday	405,884	383,350	376,261	369,727	324,062	384,391	378,540	Sunday	
20...	401,915	409,302	409,521	407,923	351,524	371,071	367,593	Sunday	384,521	377,634	387,041	
21...	376,337	412,137	407,319	405,727	Sunday	371,579	362,792	373,412	381,657	342,702	385,101	
22...	Sunday	*383,517	408,136	373,981	385,233	369,657	328,338	370,685	376,682	Sunday	385,291	
23...	405,481	406,844	407,018	Sunday	383,986	362,808	Sunday	368,364	334,690	381,759	383,061	
24...	402,809	405,734	409,570	409,114	382,906	335,717	375,853	352,623	Sunday	376,571	382,983	
25...	402,590	380,312	372,202	406,563	380,164	Sunday	372,549	364,244	386,435	378,472	358,224	
26...	400,941	Sunday	Sunday	403,819	381,649	379,740	369,382	328,514	401,948	376,423	Sunday	
27...	401,199	410,276	411,629	402,646	350,217	372,218	366,512	Sunday	398,541	378,336	386,972	
28...	365,113	407,342	407,811	401,453	Sunday	372,157	364,882	373,745	395,273	344,972	383,196	
29...	Sunday	.....	409,151	369,988	372,338	368,477	334,729	372,087	371,810	Sunday	378,354	
30...	408,357	.....	407,113	Sunday	*242,051	366,016	Sunday	369,832	355,899	380,485	Holid'y	
31...	404,982	.....	405,102	.....	385,536	.....	385,354	366,696	.....	379,206	.....	
T'l	9,954,983	9,579,791	10,889,698	9,976,264	10,143,465	9,552,793	9,018 733	9,782,879	9,414,057	9,715,863	9,493,604	
Av..	398,199	399,157	403,322	399,050	375,683	367,415	360,749	362,328	362,079	373,687	379,744	

The omission of the circulation figures for December is due to going to press before the end of the month. The circulation for the entire year will be given in subsequent editions of the Almanac.

TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1922 (excluding December) 107,522,130
DAILY AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR 1922 (excluding December) 379,936

*Holiday.

NET PAID DAILY AVERAGE FROM THE SECOND YEAR OF ITS PUBLICATION.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Av'ge
1877...	11,429	14,841	16,414	18,408	20,715	22,769	35,320	25,366	25,204	23,812	24,439	26,715	22,037
1878...	28,406	37,019	37,736	37,867	38,348	43,743	49,844	40,911	39,371	38,777	39,380	36,817	38,314
1879...	38,667	41,346	46,299	46,608	47,105	49,428	47,560	46,500	44,571	44,310	44,992	44,760	45,194
1880...	48,891	49,425	49,874	49,445	53,834	58,776	56,049	60,623	57,958	58,566	59,672	54,473	54,801
1881...	57,795	62,965	67,959	69,305	65,067	63,832	71,209	70,397	68,551	62,037	58,100	60,395	64,370
1882...	61,679	66,941	66,058	65,208	65,193	70,408	73,073	70,456	67,808	63,907	64,819	64,399	66,680
1883...	67,278	71,379	77,153	76,994	77,462	78,603	78,177	79,423	73,185	71,863	74,527	74,919	75,115
1884...	76,877	82,538	86,328	87,852	88,645	93,292	91,231	88,495	86,221	89,196	107,429	82,465	88,306
1885...	84,119	89,959	98,029	104,513	100,802	100,238	108,823	101,329	97,900	96,817	102,705	102,497	99,005
1886...	104,197	110,325	116,024	117,869	125,294	113,471	112,438	117,677	109,728	110,460	115,103	110,148	113,615
1887...	114,022	119,148	123,040	124,912	118,743	122,714	126,925	132,178	121,938	122,659	154,096	122,419	125,225
1888...	120,657	126,891	137,123	136,490	135,921	140,525	128,897	123,852	113,894	127,724	131,777	159,098	128,676
1889...	120,947	126,446	130,828	132,348	131,378	148,576	142,653	134,238	130,016	128,670	135,527	147,786	134,059
1890...	136,365	141,885	142,655	143,633	136,923	130,414	125,136	125,190	124,497	120,304	139,020	130,850	132,967
1891...	136,926	139,769	144,467	156,196	141,955	141,733	141,858	139,707	138,025	137,294	140,524	145,707	142,022
1892...	148,252	155,402	159,849	162,563	161,804	169,066	170,430	166,259	171,053	163,626	173,070	168,430	164,175
1893...	171,818	180,019	188,567	191,433	196,218	202,267	201,591	203,216	190,481	188,966	192,575	200,589	192,495
1894...	206,388	204,471	207,590	206,285	198,495	195,865	202,022	194,071	185,595	186,070	198,017	197,256	200,881
1895...	198,947	207,246	211,378	212,992	205,732	202,605	201,378	195,907	193,311	195,562	202,553	202,762	202,496
1896...	208,781	213,032	216,542	212,104	209,945	210,265	206,272	193,853	189,166	190,700	206,609	200,479	204,724
1897...	201,340	208,779	226,392	231,396	222,560	217,707	212,111	219,557	229,763	238,603	228,113	232,997	222,595
1898...	239,065	249,951	260,222	295,313	338,695	310,820	298,526	279,243	262,061	257,339	259,085	254,947	275,514
1899...	260,995	266,761	267,597	266,677	253,148	252,405	249,243	250,598	250,564	256,681	271,733	269,975	259,562
1900...	279,219	287,116	288,389	286,657	275,427	272,598	262,081	261,109	263,278	276,960	289,789	271,384	275,788
1901...	281,609	287,113	292,285	295,874	289,297	281,698	275,910	271,783	304,780	292,918	295,635	296,526	288,168
1902...	304,466	309,198	310,385	305,825	300,007	307,406	301,915	305,133	299,607	302,895	303,883	300,589	304,251
1903...	304,870	310,035	311,771	311,374	302,644	306,305	297,500	294,147	295,351	301,732	312,165	319,518	305,534
1904...	321,898	338,458	338,784	333,324	320,867	319,064	310,249	310,677	309,431	309,212	314,616	307,765	319,539
1905...	315,800	317,994	325,024	322,607	325,378	318,204	306,335	302,624	301,714	301,560	305,211	308,865	312,637
1906...	318,373	325,877	328,589	336,797	320,312	316,595	313,428	311,351	309,372	311,133	313,521	313,344	318,185
1907...	322,586	336,876	337,125	336,366	324,524	320,681	312,069	308,511	310,822	320,136	323,614	324,845	323,079
1908...	334,006	338,955	343,811	336,453	324,474	324,372	314,569	311,147	313,850	318,928	326,050	322,278	325,674
1909...	328,925	334,399	337,599	334,429	325,881	325,791	315,633	311,885	318,444	321,928	329,251	324,682	325,698
1910...	332,374	336,242	338,493	332,346	331,200	328,137	316,951	316,558	316,844	321,346	315,828	314,309	325,028
1911...	317,628	321,475	321,645	331,087	322,159	320,932	312,499	318,408	321,302	329,002	328,226	330,036	322,838
1912*..	334,364	343,173	348,445	359,338	*127,208	*185,945	*187,218	*203,950	229,159	*276,338	328,851	347,536	*342,875
1913..	359,831	366,575	373,267	364,840	346,744	342,786	332,706	334,317	*340,614	354,044	356,088	358,090	352,395
1914...	362,972	368,496	375,770	390,974	373,485	367,038	365,753	403,071	403,598	406,090	411,561	401,342	385,857
1915...	405,359	415,897	413,675	410,784	402,105	407,287	407,865	403,355	400,833	409,210	416,114	413,695	408,808
1916...	431,860	441,970	443,427	439,079	426,181	441,601	426,940	424,979	428,925	432,640	458,570	441,981	436,395
1917...	446,575	468,246	465,774	479,450	†408,875	†371,524	†374,572	†361,320	†358,224	†363,046	†377,380	†372,725	†403,691
1918...	376,608	386,991	386,775	382,486	370,548	374,198	370,833	366,488	374,568	387,479	401,824	370,586	379,008
1919...	386,565	386,739	385,753	384,538	373,342	371,528	385,153	380,986	373,000	387,467	382,766	387,004	381,891
1920...	390,719	395,981	398,405	400,301	384,871	387,331	383,278	384,215	390,440	394,771	412,020	404,726	393,864
1921...	416,176	420,588	425,748	417,944	400,970	392,348	385,385	383,152	394,278	396,103	398,155	390,512	401,698
1922...	398,199	399,157	403,322	399,050	375,683	367,415	360,749	362,328	362,079	373,687	379,744	.....	.....

*The six months indicated which were affected by the strike in all the Chicago newspapers not included in the daily average for 1912. †Price increased from 1 to 2 cents on May 14, 1917.

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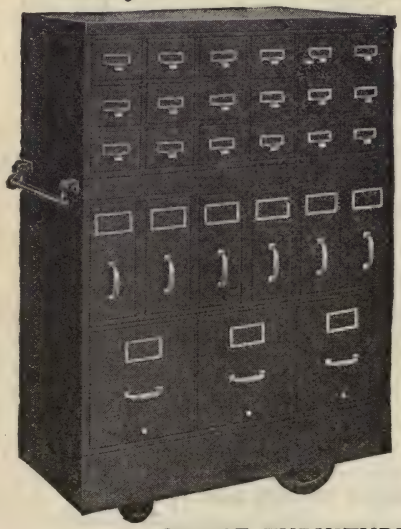

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